

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

Passed at the third session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the fifth day of December, 1898, and was adjourned without day on the third day of March, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President; GARRET A. HOBART, Vice-President and President of the Senate; WILLIAM P. FRYE, President of the Senate, *pro tempore*; THOMAS B. REED, Speaker, and SERENO E. PAYNE, Speaker *pro tempore*, of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 28.—An Act To amend the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce. December 21, 1898.

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

American seamen.
Protection of, etc.

“SEC. 4516. In case of desertion or casualty resulting in the loss of one or more seamen, the master must ship, if obtainable, a number equal to the number of those whose services he has been deprived of by desertion or casualty, who must be of the same grade or rating and equally expert with those whose place or position they refill, and report the same to the United States consul at the first port at which he shall arrive, without incurring the penalty prescribed by the two preceding sections.”

Replacing lost seamen.
R. S., sec. 4516, p. 873, amended.

SEC. 2. That section forty-five hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 4522. At the foot of every such contract to ship upon such a vessel of the burden of fifty tons or upward there shall be a memorandum in writing of the day and the hour when such seaman who shipped and subscribed shall render himself on board to begin the voyage agreed upon. If any seaman shall neglect to render himself on board the vessel for which he has shipped at the time mentioned in such memorandum without giving twenty-four hours' notice of his inability to do so, and if the master of the vessel shall, on the day in which such neglect happened, make an entry in the log book of such vessel of the name of such seaman, and shall in like manner note the time that he so neglected to render himself after the time appointed, then every such seaman shall forfeit for every hour which he shall so neglect to render himself one-half of one day's pay, according to the rate of wages agreed upon, to be deducted out of the wages. If any such seaman shall wholly neglect to render himself on board of such vessel, or having rendered himself on board shall afterwards desert, he shall forfeit all of his wages or emoluments which he has then earned.”

Penalty for omitting to begin voyage.
R. S., sec. 4522, p. 874, amended.

SEC. 3. That section forty-five hundred and twenty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 4526. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the loss or wreck of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period.

Termination of wages by loss of vessel.
R. S., sec. 4526, p. 875, amended.

Such seaman shall be considered as a destitute seaman and shall be treated and transported to port of shipment as provided in sections forty-five hundred and seventy-seven, forty-five hundred and seventy-eight, and forty-five hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

SEC. 4. That section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Time for paying wages.
R. S., sec. 4529, p. 875, amended.

"SEC. 4529. The master or owner of any vessel making coasting voyages shall pay to every seaman his wages within two days after the termination of the agreement under which he shipped, or at the time such seaman is discharged, whichever first happens; and in the case of vessels making foreign voyages, or from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, or vice versa, within twenty-four hours after the cargo has been discharged, or within four days after the seaman has been discharged, whichever first happens; and in all cases the seaman shall, at the time of his discharge, be entitled to be paid, on account of wages, a sum equal to one-third part of the balance due him. Every master or owner who refuses or neglects to make payment in manner hereinbefore mentioned without sufficient cause shall pay to the seaman a sum equal to one day's pay for each and every day during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods, which sum shall be recoverable as wages in any claim made before the court; but this section shall not apply to the masters or owners of any vessel the seamen on which are entitled to share in the profits of the cruise or voyage."

Penalty for failure to pay.

SEC. 5. That section forty-five hundred and thirty of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Payment of wages at ports.
R. S., sec. 4530, p. 876, amended.

"SEC. 4530. Every seaman on a vessel of the United States shall be entitled to receive from the master of the vessel to which he belongs one-half part of the wages which shall be due him at every port where such vessel, after the voyage has commenced, shall load or deliver cargo before the voyage is ended unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract; and when the voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of the wages which shall then be due him as provided in section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 6. That section forty-five hundred and forty-seven of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Libel for wages.
R. S., sec. 4547, p. 879, amended.

"SEC. 4547. If the master against whom such summons is issued neglects to appear, or, appearing, does not show that the wages are paid or otherwise satisfied or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute is not forthwith settled, the judge or justice or commissioner shall certify to the clerk of the district court that there is sufficient cause of complaint whereon to found admiralty process; and thereupon the clerk of such court shall issue process against the vessel. In all cases where the matter in demand does not exceed one hundred dollars the return day of the monition or citation shall be the first day of a stated or special session of court next succeeding the third day after the service of the monition or citation, and on the return of process in open court, duly served, either party may proceed therein to proofs and hearing without other notice, and final judgment shall be given according to the usual course of admiralty courts in such cases. In such suits all the seamen having cause of complaint of the like kind against the same vessel may be joined as complainants, and it shall be incumbent on the master to produce the contract and log book, if required to ascertain any matter in dispute; otherwise the complainants shall be permitted to state the contents thereof, and the burden of proof of the contrary shall be on the master. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any seaman from maintaining any action at common law for the recovery of his wages, or having immediate process out of any court having admiralty jurisdiction wherever any vessel may be found, in case she shall have left the port of delivery where her voyage ended before payment of the wages, or in case she shall be about to proceed to sea before the end of the ten days next after the day when such wages are due,

Joining of like causes of complaint.

Production of log book.

Common law action unaffected, etc.

—return day of citation.

in accordance with section forty-five hundred and twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes."

Supra, p. 756.

SEC. 7. That section forty-five hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4556. If the first and second officers under the master or a majority of the crew of any vessel bound on any voyage shall, before the vessel shall have left the harbor, discover that the vessel is too leaky or is otherwise unfit in her crew, body, tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, or stores to proceed on the intended voyage, and shall require such unfitness to be inquired into, the master shall, upon the request of the first and second officers under the master or such majority of the crew, forthwith apply to the judge of the district court of that judicial district, if he shall there reside, or if not, to some justice of the peace of the city, town, or place for the appointment of surveyors, as in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven provided, taking with him two or more of the crew who shall have made such request; and any master refusing or neglecting to comply with these provisions shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars."

Complaint that vessel is unseaworthy, etc.
R. S., sec. 4556, p. 882, amended.

—penalty.

SEC. 8. That section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4557. The judge, or justice, in a domestic port, shall, upon such application of the master or commander, issue his precept, directed to three persons in the neighborhood, the most experienced and skillful in maritime affairs that can be procured; and whenever such complaint is about the provisions one of such surveyors shall be a physician or a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, if such service is established at the place where the complaint is made. It shall be the duty of such surveyors to repair on board such vessel and to examine the same in respect to the defects and insufficiencies complained of, and make reports to the judge, or justice, as the case may be, in writing, under their hands or the hands of two of them, whether in any or in what respect the vessel is unfit to proceed on the intended voyage, and what addition of men, provisions, or stores, or what repairs or alterations in the body, tackle, or apparel will be necessary; and upon such report the judge or justice shall adjudge and shall indorse on his report his judgment whether the vessel is fit to proceed on the intended voyage, and, if not, whether such repairs can be made or deficiencies supplied where the vessel then lies, or whether it is necessary for her to proceed to the nearest or most convenient place where such supplies can be made or deficiencies supplied; and the master and the crew shall, in all things, conform to the judgment. The master or commander shall, in the first instance, pay all the costs of such review, report, or judgment, to be taxed and allowed on a fair copy thereof, certified by the judge or justice. But if the complaint of the crew shall appear upon the report and judgment to have been without foundation, the master or commander, or the owner or consignee of such vessel, shall deduct the amount thereof, and of reasonable damages for the detention, to be ascertained by the judge or justice, out of the wages of the complaining seamen."

Proceedings upon examination of vessel.
R. S., sec. 4557, p. 882, amended.

—judgment.

—costs.

SEC. 9. That section forty-five hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4558. If, after judgment that such vessel is fit to proceed on her intended voyage, or after procuring such men, provisions, stores, repairs, or alterations as may be directed, the seamen, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, he shall forfeit any wages that may be due him."

Penalty for refusal to proceed when vessel is found seaworthy, etc.

R. S., sec. 4558, p. 882, amended.

SEC. 10. That section forty-five hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4559. Upon a complaint in writing, signed by the first or second officer and a majority of the crew of any vessel while in a foreign port, that such vessel is in an unsuitable condition to go to sea because she is leaky or insufficiently supplied with sails, rigging, anchors, or any other equipment, or that the crew is insufficient to man her, or that

Appointment of inspectors by consul in foreign port.

R. S., sec. 4559, p. 882, amended.

her provisions, stores, and supplies are not, or have not been during the voyage, sufficient and wholesome; thereupon, in any of these or like cases, the consul, or a commercial agent who may discharge any duties of a consul, shall cause to be appointed three persons, of like qualifications with those described in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven, who shall proceed to examine into the causes of complaint, and they shall be governed in all their proceedings and proceed as provided in section forty-five hundred and fifty-seven."

SEC. 11. That section forty-five hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Discharge of seamen
on account of unseaworthiness of vessel.
R. S., sec. 4561, p. 883, amended.

"SEC. 4561. The inspectors in their report shall also state whether in their opinion the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake or accident; and in case it was by neglect or design, and the consular officer approves of such finding, he shall discharge such of the crew as request it, and shall require the payment by the master of one month's wages for each seaman over and above the wages then due, or sufficient money for the return of such of the crew as desire to be discharged to the nearest and most convenient port of the United States, or by furnishing the seamen who so desire to be discharged with employment on a ship agreed to by them. But if in the opinion of the inspectors the defects or deficiencies found to exist have been the result of mistake or accident, and could not, in the exercise of ordinary care, have been known and provided against before the sailing of the vessel, and the master shall in a reasonable time remove or remedy the causes of complaint, then the crew shall remain and discharge their duty. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send or is party to the sending or attempting to send an American ship to sea, in the foreign or coastwise trade, in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered, he shall, in respect of each offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, unless he proves that either he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or that her going to sea in an unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable, and for the purposes of giving that proof he may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness."

Where defect is unavoidable, crew to remain.

Penalty for knowingly sending unseaworthy ship to sea.

SEC. 12. That section forty-five hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Penalty for failure to provide sufficient provisions.
R. S., sec. 4564, p. 883, amended.

"SEC. 4564. Should any master or owner of any merchant vessel of the United States neglect to provide a sufficient quantity of stores to last for a voyage of ordinary duration to the port of destination, and in consequence of such neglect the crew are compelled to accept a reduced scale, such master or owner shall be liable to a penalty as provided in section forty-five hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 13. That section forty-five hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Forfeiture for false complaint.
R. S., sec. 4566, p. 884, amended.

"SEC. 4566. If the officer to whom any such complaint in regard to the provisions or the water is made certifies in such statement that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall forfeit to the master or owner his share of the expense, if any, of the survey."

SEC. 14. That section forty-five hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Compensation for reduction of provisions.
R. S., sec. 4568, p. 884, amended.
R. S., sec. 4612, p. 895; *infra*, p. 762.

"SEC. 4568. If, during a voyage, the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman is entitled to under section forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes is reduced except for any time during which such seaman willfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty, or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct either on board or on shore; or if it shall be shown that any of such provisions are, or have been during the voyage, bad in quality or

unfit for use, the seaman shall receive, by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages:

"First. If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified by law, a sum not exceeding fifty cents a day.

"Second. If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day.

"Third. In respect of bad quality, a sum not exceeding one dollar a day.

"But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in sufficient quantities, or were unavoidably injured or lost, or if by reason of its innate qualities any article becomes unfit for use and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, the court shall take such circumstances into consideration and shall modify or refuse compensation, as the justice of the case may require."

—unavoidable reduction, etc.

SEC. 15. That section forty-five hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4572. Every vessel bound on any foreign voyage exceeding in length fourteen days shall also be provided with at least one suit of woolen clothing for each seaman, and every vessel in the foreign or domestic trade shall provide a safe and warm room for the use of seamen in cold weather. Failure to make such provision shall subject the owner or master to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars."

Woolen clothing and warm room for seamen.
R. S., sec. 4572, p. 885, amended.

SEC. 16. That section forty-five hundred and eighty-one of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4581. If any consular officer, when discharging any seaman, shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the arrears of wages and extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman, he shall be accountable to the United States for the full amount thereof. The master shall provide any seaman so discharged with employment on a vessel agreed to by the seaman, or shall provide him with one month's extra wages, if it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the consul that such seaman was not discharged for neglect of duty, incompetency, or injury incurred on the vessel. If the seaman is discharged by voluntary consent before the consul, he shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his discharge, but not for any further period. If the seaman is discharged on account of injury or illness, incapacitating him for service, the expenses of his maintenance and return to the United States shall be paid from the fund for the maintenance and transportation of destitute American seamen."

Penalty for neglect to collect extra wages on discharge of seamen.
R. S., sec. 4581, p. 887, amended.

Employment, etc., for discharged seamen.

—discharge by consent, etc.

SEC. 17. That section forty-five hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4582. Whenever a vessel of the United States is sold in a foreign country and her company discharged, it shall be the duty of the master to produce to the consular officer a certified list of the ship's company, and also the shipping articles, and besides paying to each seaman or apprentice the wages due him, he shall either provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel bound to the port at which he was originally shipped, or to such other port as may be agreed upon by him, or furnish the means of sending him to such port, or provide him with a passage home, or deposit with the consular officer such a sum of money as is by the officer deemed sufficient to defray the expenses of his maintenance and passage home; and the consular officer shall indorse upon the agreement with the crew of the ship which the seaman or apprentice is leaving the particulars of any payment, provision, or deposit made under this section. A failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render the owner liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars."

Compensation for discharge in case of sale of vessel.
R. S., sec. 4582, p. 887, amended.

SEC. 18. That section forty-five hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Inquiry by consul
on discharge of sea-
men.
R. S., sec. 4583, p. 887,
amended.

"SEC. 4583. Whenever on the discharge of a seaman in a foreign country by a consular officer on his complaint that the voyage is continued contrary to agreement, or that the vessel is badly provisioned or unseaworthy, or against the officers for cruel treatment, it shall be the duty of the consul or consular agent to institute a proper inquiry into the matter, and, upon his being satisfied of the truth and justice of such complaint, he shall require the master to pay to such seaman one month's wages over and above the wages due at the time of discharge, and to provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel, or provide him with a passage on board some other vessel bound to the port from which he was originally shipped, or to the most convenient port of entry in the United States, or to a port agreed to by the seaman."

R. S., sec. 4596, p. 890
amended.

SEC. 19. That section forty-five hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Domestic trade"
defined.

"SEC. 4596. The words 'domestic trade' in this section shall include trade between ports of the United States and trade between ports of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico. The words 'foreign trade' shall include trade between ports of the United States and foreign ports, except as above specified, and trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged or any apprentice to the sea service commits any of the following offenses he shall be punishable as follows:

—"foreign trade."

Offenses by seamen;
penalties for.

—desertion.

"First. For desertion, if the offense occur at a port of the United States, or a foreign port in the domestic trade, by forfeiture of all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board and of all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned. If the offense occur at a foreign port in the foreign trade, by forfeiture of all or any part of the clothes or effects he leaves on board and of all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned; and also, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

—absence not amount-
ing to desertion, etc.

"Second. For neglecting or refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his vessel or to proceed to sea in his vessel, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the vessel's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his vessel or from his duty, not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, if the offense occur at a port of the United States or a foreign port in the domestic trade, by a forfeiture from his wages of not more than two days' pay, or sufficient to defray any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute; or if the offense occur at a foreign port, in the foreign trade, by a forfeiture from his wages of not more than two days' pay, or, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

—quitting vessel with-
out leave.

"Third. For quitting the vessel, in whatever trade engaged, at a foreign or domestic port, without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, by forfeiture from his wages of not more than one month's pay.

—willful disobedience.

"Fourth. For willful disobedience to any lawful command at sea, by being, at the option of the master, placed in irons until such disobedience shall cease, and upon arrival in port, if of the United States, by forfeiture from his wages of not more than four days' pay, or upon arrival in a foreign port by forfeiture from his wages of not more than four days' pay, or, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than one month.

—continued disobedi-
ence or neglect.

"Fifth. For continued willful disobedience to lawful command or continued willful neglect of duty at sea by being, at the option of the master, placed in irons, on bread and water, with full rations every fifth day, until such disobedience shall cease, and upon arrival in port,

if of the United States, by forfeiture, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, of either a sum of not more than twelve days' pay or sufficient to defray any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute, or upon arrival in a foreign port, in addition to the above penalty, by imprisonment for not more than three months, at the discretion of the court.

"Sixth. For assaulting any master or mate, in whatever trade engaged, by imprisonment for not more than two years.

—assaulting master or mate.

"Seventh. For willfully damaging the vessel, or embezzling or willfully damaging any of the stores or cargo, in whatever trade engaged, by forfeiture out of his wages of a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

—damaging vessel; embezzlement.

"Eighth. For any act of smuggling for which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, in whatever trade engaged, he shall be liable to pay such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or any part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability; and he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not more than twelve months."

—smuggling.

SEC. 20. That section forty-five hundred and ninety-seven of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4597. Upon the commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the preceding section an entry thereof shall be made in the official log book on the day on which the offense was committed, and shall be signed by the master and by the mate or one of the crew; and the offender, if still in the vessel, shall, before her next arrival at any port, or, if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, be furnished with a copy of such entry, and have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such a reply thereto as he thinks fit; and a statement that a copy of the entry has been so furnished, or the same has been so read over, together with his reply, if any, made by the offender, shall likewise be entered and signed in the same manner. In any subsequent legal proceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof the court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offense."

Entry of offenses in log book.
R. S., sec. 4597, p. 891, amended.

—notice to offender.

—reply of.

Entries to be produced in subsequent proceedings.

SEC. 21. That section forty-six hundred of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4600. It shall be the duty of all consular officers to reclaim deserters, discountenance insubordination by every means in their power, and, where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose, to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner. In all cases where seamen or officers are accused the consular officer shall inquire into the facts and proceed as provided in section forty-five hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes; and the officer discharging such seamen shall enter upon the crew list and shipping articles and official log the cause of discharge and the particulars in which the cruel or unusual treatment consisted, and subscribe his name thereto officially. He shall read the entry made in the official log to the master, and his reply thereto, if any, shall likewise be entered and subscribed in the same manner."

Reclamation of deserters by consular officers.
R. S., sec. 4600, p. 892, amended.

Inquiry by consul.
R. S., 4583, p. 887.

—entry of cause of discharge, etc.

SEC. 22. That section forty-six hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4611. Flogging and all other forms of corporal punishment are hereby prohibited on board any vessel, and no form of corporal punishment on board any vessel shall be deemed justifiable, and any master or other officer thereof who shall violate the aforesaid provisions of this section or either thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment not less than three months or more than two years. Whenever any officer other than the master of such vessel shall violate any provision of this section, it shall be the duty of such master to surrender such officer to the proper authorities as soon

Corporal punishment abolished.
R. S., sec. 4611, p. 894, amended.
—penalty.

as practicable. Any failure upon the part of such master to comply herewith, which failure shall result in the escape of such officer, shall render said master liable in damages to the person illegally punished by such officer."

Scale of provisions.
R. S., sec. 4612, p. 895,
amended.

SEC. 23. That section forty-six hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the scale of provisions and substitutes in Table A, and in place thereof inserting the following scale of provisions and substitutes to be allowed and served out to the crew during the voyage:

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Water	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Biscuit	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, salt			$1\frac{1}{4}$		$1\frac{1}{4}$		$1\frac{1}{4}$
Pork, salt		1		1		1	
Flour	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		
Canned meat	1			1			
Fresh bread		$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds daily.					
Fish, dry, preserved, or fresh						1	
Potatoes or yams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canned tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pease			$\frac{1}{3}$			$\frac{1}{3}$	
Beans		$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$			
Rice		$\frac{1}{4}$					$\frac{1}{4}$
Coffee (green berry)	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Tea	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Sugar	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Molasses	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		
Dried fruit	3		3		3		
Pickles		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	
Vinegar			$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$
Corn meal	4				4		
Onions	4				4		4
Lard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mustard, pepper, and salt sufficient for seasoning.							

Substitutes.

"SUBSTITUTES.

"One pound of flour daily may be substituted for the daily ration of biscuit or fresh bread; two ounces of desiccated vegetables for one pound of potatoes or yams; six ounces of hominy, oatmeal, or cracked wheat, or two ounces of tapioca, for six ounces of rice; six ounces of canned vegetables for one-half pound of canned tomatoes; one-eighth of an ounce of tea for three-fourths of an ounce of coffee; three-fourths of an ounce of coffee for one-eighth of an ounce of tea; six ounces of canned fruit for three ounces of dried fruit; one-half ounce of lime juice for the daily ration of vinegar; four ounces of oatmeal or cracked wheat for one-half pint of corn meal; two ounces of pickled onions for four ounces of fresh onions.

"When the vessel is in port and it is possible to obtain the same, one and one-half pounds of fresh meat shall be substituted for the daily rations of salt and canned meat; one-half pound of green cabbage for one ration of canned tomatoes; one-half pound of fresh fruit for one ration of dried fruit. Fresh fruit and vegetables shall be served while

in port if obtainable. The seamen shall have the option of accepting the fare the master may provide, but the right at any time to demand the foregoing scale of provisions.

"The foregoing scale of provisions shall be inserted in every article of agreement, and shall not be reduced by any contract, except as above, and a copy of the same shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the galley and in the forecabin of each vessel."

Scale to be inserted in articles, etc.

SEC. 24. That section ten of chapter one hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as amended by section three of chapter four hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. (a) That it shall be, and is hereby, made unlawful in any case to pay any seaman wages in advance of the time when he has actually earned the same, or to pay such advance wages to any other person. Any person paying such advance wages shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than four times the amount of the wages so advanced, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court. The payment of such advance wages shall in no case, excepting as herein provided, absolve the vessel or the master or owner thereof from full payment of wages after the same shall have been actually earned, and shall be no defense to a libel, suit, or action for the recovery of such wages. If any person shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman or other person seeking employment as seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars.

Payment of seamen's wages in advance forbidden.

Vol. 23, p. 56.

Vol. 24, p. 80.

—penalty.

Penalty for accepting remuneration for procuring employment.

"(b) That it shall be lawful for any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of any portion of the wages which he may earn to his grand parents, parents, wife, sister, or children. But no allotment whatever shall be allowed in the trade between the ports of the United States (except as provided in subdivision C of this section) or in trade between ports of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies and Mexico.

Allotment of wages to parents, etc.

"(c) That it shall be lawful for any seaman engaged in a vessel bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific or vice versa, or in a vessel engaged in foreign trade, except trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada or Newfoundland or the West Indies or the Republic of Mexico, to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of an amount, to be fixed by regulation of the Commissioner of Navigation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding one month's wages, to an original creditor in liquidation of any just debt for board or clothing which he may have contracted prior to engagement.

Allotments permitted.

—amount.

"(d) That no allotment note shall be valid unless signed by and approved by the shipping commissioner. It shall be the duty of said commissioner to examine such allotments and the parties to them and enforce compliance with the law. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence which are made at the commencement of the voyage shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made and the persons to whom the payments are to be made.

Allotment agreement, approval of, etc.

"(e) That no allotment except as provided for in this section shall be lawful. Any person who shall falsely claim to be such relation as above described of a seaman under this section or shall make a false statement of the nature or amount of any debt claimed to be due from any seaman under this section shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

Penalty for false statement of debt due from seaman, etc.

"(f) That this section shall apply as well to foreign vessels as to vessels of the United States; and any master, owner, consignee, or agent of any foreign vessel who has violated its provisions shall be liable to the same penalty that the master, owner, or agent of a vessel

Section applicable to foreign vessels.

Proviso.
Existing treaties.

of the United States would be for a similar violation: *Provided*, That treaties in force between the United States and foreign nations do not conflict.

Regulations.

"(g) That under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the Commissioner of Navigation shall make regulations to carry out this section."

Repeal.
Vol. 24, p. 80.
R. S., secs. 4531, 4532,
4533, 4534, p. 876.

SEC. 25. That section three of chapter four hundred and twenty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; sections forty-five hundred and thirty-one, forty-five hundred and thirty-two, forty-five hundred and thirty-three, forty-five hundred and thirty-four, forty-five hundred and ninety-eight, forty-five hundred and ninety-nine, forty-six hundred and one, and forty-six hundred and nine, of the Revised Statutes, and so much of chapter ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five as relates to allotment, and subdivision eight of section forty-five hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes, in so far as the same relates to the domestic trade as defined in section nineteen of this Act, and that section three of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, chapter sixty-one, page eighty, Statutes Fiftieth Congress, first session, are hereby repealed.

Vol. 25, p. 80.

Effect.

Scope of act.

SEC. 26. That this Act shall take effect sixty days after its approval, and shall apply to all vessels not herein specifically exempted, but sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four shall not apply to fishing or whaling vessels or yachts.

Exception of fish-
ing, etc., vessels.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 29.—An Act Concerning sail vessels of over seven hundred tons, and for other purposes.

Sail vessels.
R. S., sec. 4438, p. 859,
amended.

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 thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Licenses of masters
and mates.

"SEC. 4438. The boards of local inspectors shall license and classify the masters, chief mates, and second and third mates, if in charge of a watch, engineers, and pilots of all steam vessels, and the masters and chief mates of sail vessels of over seven hundred tons and all other vessels and barges of over one hundred tons burden carrying passengers for hire. It shall be unlawful to employ any person, or for any person to serve, as a master, chief mate, engineer, or pilot of any steamer, or as master or chief mate of any sail vessel of over seven hundred tons who is not licensed by the inspectors; and anyone violating this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense."

SEC. 2. That section forty-four hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

License of master.
R. S., sec. 4439, p. 859,
amended.
—examination of ap-
plicant.

"SEC. 4439. Whenever any person applies to be licensed as master of any steam vessel, or of a sail vessel of over seven hundred tons, the inspectors shall make diligent inquiry as to his character, and shall carefully examine the applicant as well as the proofs which he presents in support of his claim, and if they are satisfied that his capacity, experience, habits of life, and character are such as warrant the belief that he can safely be intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the station for which he makes application, they shall grant him a license authorizing him to discharge such duties on any such vessel for the term of five years; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, incapacity, inattention to his duties, or the willful violation of any provision of this title applicable to him."

—revocation of li-
cense.

SEC. 3. That section forty-four hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4440. Whenever any person applies for authority to be employed as chief mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels or of sail vessels of over seven hundred tons, or as second or third mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels, who shall have charge of a watch, or whenever any person applies for authority to be employed as mate of river steamers, the inspectors shall require satisfactory evidence of the knowledge, experience, and skill of the applicant in lading cargo and in handling and stowage of freight, and if for license as chief mate on ocean or coastwise steamers, or of sail vessels of over seven hundred tons, or as second or third mate of ocean or coastwise steamers, who shall have charge of a watch, shall also examine him as to his knowledge and ability in navigation and managing such vessels and all other duties pertaining to his station, and if satisfied of his qualifications and good character they shall grant him a license authorizing him to perform such duties for the term of five years upon the waters upon which he is found qualified to act; but such license shall be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory proof of bad conduct, intemperate habits, unskillfulness, or want of knowledge of the duties of his station or the willful violation of any provision of this title."

License of chief mate.
R. S., sec. 4440, p. 860,
amended.

—examinations, etc.

—suspension of license.

SEC. 4. That section forty-four hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes be, and is hereby, amended by adding thereto the words: "The local inspectors shall, once in every year, at least, or upon application in writing of the master or owner, carefully inspect the hull of each sail vessel of over seven hundred tons and all other vessels and barges of over one hundred tons burden carrying passengers for hire within their respective districts, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel so submitted to their inspection is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, has suitable accommodations for the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation with safety to life."

Inspectors of hulls
of sail vessels.
R. S., sec. 4417, p. 856,
amended.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall take effect on July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Effect.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 30.—An Act Regulating the inspection of flour in the District of Columbia.

December 21, 1898.

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 shall appoint for said District two inspectors of flour, who shall be competent judges of flour; said inspectors to hold said offices two years, unless sooner removed by the said Commissioners.

District of Columbia.
Inspection of flour.
Inspectors.

SEC. 2. That the said inspectors, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall make oath or affirmation before a notary public that without favor, affection, malice, partiality, or respect of person they will diligently and carefully view, examine, and inspect, to the best of their skill and knowledge, all flour required by this Act to be inspected by them; that they will not pass or cause to be passed any barrels or half barrels or sacks of flour which are not in their judgment clean, sweet, and merchantable, according to the directions of this Act; also that they will not charge, ask, or take or receive any other or larger fees for doing their duty as inspectors of flour than are mentioned and directed by this Act; that they will diligently and carefully view and examine all barrels, half barrels, and sacks containing flour, and that they will not mark or pass, or cause to be passed, any barrel, half barrel, or sack of flour, unless such barrel, half barrel, or sack be of the size and quality required as by this Act; and said oaths shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners.

—oath of.

SEC. 3. That all barrels and half barrels containing flour, manufactured within the District of Columbia, or brought to the same for sale, shall be well made, of good, clean material, and tightened with ten or

Barrels, dimensions
of, etc.

twelve hoops, sufficiently nailed with four nails in each chime hoop, and of the following dimensions, namely: The staves of all barrels to be in length not less than twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the head to be seventeen inches; and the staves of all half barrels to be twenty inches in length, and the diameter of the head thirteen inches. Flour barrels weighing not less than sixteen pounds tared or marked on the branded head shall be deemed merchantable.

False packing or mixing.

—penalty.

SEC. 4. That every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured within the District of Columbia or brought to the same for sale shall, by the manufacturer, be made merchantable and of due fineness, without false packing or mixing; and if there is any false packing or mixture, the manufacturers or persons offering the same for sale or inspection shall forfeit and pay to the District of Columbia a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such barrel and half barrel or sack, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

Quantity in barrels and half barrels.

Short weight.

—penalty.

—ascertainment of.

SEC. 5. That every miller or bolter of flour shall put into barrels the quantity of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and into half barrels the quantity of ninety eight pounds; and if any miller or bolter of flour shall pack any barrel or half barrel with a less quantity of flour than by this Act is required, he shall forfeit, if the deficiency be one pound, a sum not exceeding ten cents, and for every pound above one deficient, twenty-five cents; and said inspectors are hereby required, whenever they, or either of them, have reason to suspect that any barrel or half barrel containing flour is falsely tared, to cause the flour to be started and the barrel or half barrel weighed; and whenever it shall appear that the barrel and half barrel weigh more than they are marked by the miller or owner, the said miller or owner shall forfeit and pay to the said District for each such offense at the rate of ten cents for every pound after the first that the barrel or half barrel may weigh short, and shall moreover pay twenty-five cents for each and every barrel or half barrel, unless on examination the tare should prove correct, then in that case the cost and charges shall be paid by the inspector.

Inspection by borings, etc.

Branding.

—merchantable flour.

—grades.

—compensation of inspector.

—branding unmerchantable flour.

—penalty.

SEC. 6. That each and every barrel and half barrel or sack of flour manufactured in the District or brought to the same for sale, or to be manufactured into bread, shall be subject to the examination of the inspector by borings and searchings with an instrument not exceeding five-eighths of an inch in diameter for barrels and one-fourth of an inch for jute or cotton sacks, to be provided by the inspector for that purpose, or by opening the sacks, or by opening sacked flour to such an extent as the inspector may deem necessary, who shall afterwards plug up the hole in the barrel or half barrel with a round plug, made of soft wood, so as to prevent the entrance of water; and if the inspector shall judge the same to be merchantable according to the directions of this Act, he shall, at the time of the inspection, mark, brand, or stencil on the side of every barrel or half barrel, in letters one-half inch in length, the name "Washington," together with a word or words designating the degree of fineness which he shall, at the time of inspection, determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree of superfine, which he shall mark or brand over the quarter; and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows: Family, extra, superfine, fine, and first middlings. And for the inspection of each barrel or half barrel of flour the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agents of said flour, for each and every barrel and half barrel, one cent and one drawing of flour, and for all sacks at the rate of one cent for one hundred and ninety-six pounds without drawings, except for sampling purposes; and every barrel or half barrel or sack of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half barrel of flour not examined and branded by the inspector, as aforesaid, shall be sold within the District under fine of one dollar for each and every barrel, to be collected as other fines and penalties are collected.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint three good and competent judges of flour (practical millers, bakers, or flour merchants) as commissioners of flour inspectors, whose duty it shall be on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and monthly thereafter, to select the standard for each grade of flour named in the sixth and tenth sections of this Act; and each commissioner shall keep a standard for each grade for the examination of inspectors and for their government in inspection.

Commissioners of flour inspection; duties, etc.

SEC. 8. That when any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the inspector, it shall be lawful for him within six days to apply to the commissioners of inspection, who shall immediately view and carefully examine the flour in question; and if a majority of the commission declare the quality different from that adjudged by the inspector, the brand of broad arrow shall be erased, and the inspectors shall be required to put such brand as they shall adjudge and determine, the cost of such review to be paid by the inspector; but should the judgment of the inspector be confirmed, then, in that case, the owner shall pay the cost of the review; and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars for his services.

Appeal from inspector to commissioners.

—judgment.

—costs.

SEC. 9. That said inspectors be, and they are hereby, authorized to require the coopeage of any wet or light flour which they may inspect, in order to make it merchantable; and no inspector shall purchase, directly or indirectly, any flour other than for his own use, under a penalty of ten dollars for each barrel or half barrel purchased.

Coopeage of wet or light flour.

Inspectors not to purchase.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the grades of flour established by the sixth section of this Act, there are hereby established two grades of rye flour, namely, first and second quality; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to brand or mark under his inspection mark the words "rye flour" on all flour made of this grade and packed in barrels or half barrels.

Rye flour, grades established.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons who shall alter, erase, or deface the mark or brand made on any barrel or half barrel of flour by the inspector, or who shall mark or brand any barrel or half barrel of flour which has not been inspected with any mark or brand similar to or in imitation of that made by the inspector, or, after the inspector shall have passed any barrel or half barrel of flour as merchantable, shall add any mark or brand designating the quality different from that determined upon and made by the inspector, or who shall pack into any barrel or half barrel flour which shall have been branded or marked with the broad arrow, or who shall in any manner pack flour into barrels or half barrels already branded, without erasing therefrom the marks or brands, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for each such offense, to be collected in the name of the District of Columbia in the police court of said District.

Penalty for fraudulent marking or packing.

SEC. 12. That before said inspectors shall enter upon the duties of their office they shall give bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with security to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

Bond of inspectors.

SEC. 13. That all flour blended in the District of Columbia shall not be liable to a second inspection; but the inspectors of flour shall, free of charge, brand barrels and half barrels or sacks of such flour with a mark designating the grade or quality of the same.

Blended flour, branding of.

SEC. 14. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and relating exclusively to the District of Columbia, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal. Compiled Stats., D. C., p. 263.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 31.—An Act Providing for a national exposition of American products and manufactures at the city of Philadelphia, for the encouragement of the export trade.

National exposition of American products, etc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Proviso.
Liability of United States for. limited.

Imports for exposition admitted free of duty.

—subsequent sale of.

Proviso.
—duty on.

Appropriation for collecting foreign merchandise exhibits.

Proviso.
—limitations.

Consular service to cooperate.

Appropriation for building Government exhibit.

Proviso.
—subscriptions to equal appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be held a national exposition of American products and manufactures, suitable for export, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Exposition Association; and that there may be admitted to said exposition such articles not of American manufacture and such other objects as may conduce to the interest of the exposition and may be useful for comparison with American products and manufactures: *Provided,* That the United States shall not be liable for any of the expenses attending or incident to such an exposition, nor by reason of the same, further than hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close thereof, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exhibition building, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation; and all penalties prescribed by the law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of enabling the collection in foreign markets of samples of merchandise of the character in favor and demand therein, of illustrating the manner in which merchandise for such markets should be prepared and packed, together with necessary business data concerning said samples to be displayed at the said exposition for the instruction and benefit of American manufacturers and merchants, and thereby laying the foundation of a great system of national commercial education, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums the sum of fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That this sum shall be expended only for the purposes set forth in this section, and the samples of merchandise so collected shall become the property of said Philadelphia Museums. The Department of State is hereby directed to cooperate in this work, through the consular service of the United States, in such a manner as may be agreed upon by conference between the Secretary of State and the trustees and officers of the exposition association.

SEC. 4. That to aid in providing buildings necessary for the purposes of the exposition (said buildings to be erected on lands set aside by the city of Philadelphia for the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums, and after the close of the exposition to be available for one or more of the various purposes of the Philadelphia Museums corporation, as set forth in its charter), and for the purpose of collecting, installing, and caring for such an exhibit by the United States Government as may be found expedient and desirable, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the said Philadelphia Exposition Association the sum of three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no payments of money under this section shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there have been obtained by said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums and said Philadelphia Exposition Association, in good faith, subscriptions, contribu-

tions, donations, or appropriations, from all sources, for the purpose of said exposition and the buildings to be used therefor, a sum aggregating not less than an amount equal to the sum appropriated in this section.

SEC. 5. That the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums or the Philadelphia Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation or accruing by reason of the same, other than are in this Act provided.

Liability of United States limited.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debts or obligations incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said board of trustees of the Philadelphia Museums or the Philadelphia Exposition Association in excess of the sums herein appropriated.

No liability beyond appropriation.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 32.—An Act To regulate the sitting of the United States courts within the district of South Carolina.

December 21, 1898.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regular terms of the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Carolina shall be held each year as follows: In the city of Greenville on the third Tuesday in April and on the third Tuesday in October; in the city of Columbia on the fourth Tuesday in November; in the city of Charleston on the first Tuesday in April.

South Carolina judicial district. Terms of circuit court.

SEC. 2. That the regular terms of the district court of the United States for the western district of South Carolina shall be held in each year in the city of Greenville on the third Tuesday in April and on the third Tuesday in October.

—of district court.

SEC. 3. That the regular terms of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of South Carolina shall be held in each year in the city of Charleston on the first Tuesday in June and on the first Tuesday in December, and in the city of Columbia on the fourth Tuesday in November.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 33.—An Act Authorizing the use of typewriting machines for the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

December 21, 1898.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to purchase and use in his office, for the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing required by law to be recorded in said office, typewriting machines, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time; and all deeds and other instruments of writing entitled by law to be recorded in said office which shall be recorded by typewriting machines are hereby declared to be legally recorded.

District of Columbia. Use of typewriting machines, office recorder of deeds.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 34.—An Act To authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to extinguish alley in square four hundred and sixty-five.

District of Columbia.
Extinguishment of
alley in square 465.

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 abandon the alley abutting the south thirty-six feet by a width of three and thirty-three one-hundredths feet of subplot eighty-six, and the west sixteen and thirty one-hundredths feet by a width of three and five-tenths feet of subplot eighty-five, square four hundred and sixty-five, city of Washington, the said land to revert to the present owner of said lots eighty-five and eighty-six, Charles Schafer, his heirs and assigns, provided he pays an amount equal to the sum that would have been assessed against the land embraced within the area of said alley from the time it was laid out to the time it is extinguished.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 35.—An Act Making an appropriation to execute certain provisions of the Act of Congress for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.
Protection of people
of.
Appropriation.
Ante, p. 495.

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, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to execute certain provisions of the "Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

December 21, 1898.

CHAP. 36.—An Act To amend sections sixteen hundred and ninety-seven, sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, and seventeen hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls, and commercial agents.

Consular service.
R. S., sec. 1697, p. 303,
amended.

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

Bonds of consular
officers.

"SEC. 1697. Every consul-general, consul, and commercial agent, before he receives his commission, or enters upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the United States, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand dollars, and in no case less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, and not more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall prescribe, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to the hands of any other person, to his use as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent under any law, now or hereafter enacted, or by virtue of his office; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties, now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul-general, consul, or commercial agent. The bond herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. In case of a breach of any such bond, any person thereby injured may

—Secretary of State
to approve.

—form, etc.

—deposit with Secre-
tary of the Treasury.

—suit on.

institute, in his own name and for his sole use, a suit on said bond, and thereupon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit, for which execution may issue for him in due form; but if such party fails to recover in the suit, judgment shall be rendered and execution may issue against him for costs in favor of the defendant, and the United States shall, in no case, be liable for the same. The said bond shall remain, after any judgment rendered thereon, as a security for the benefit of any person injured by a breach of the condition of the same until the whole penalty has been recovered; and the proceeding shall always be as directed in this section."

SEC. 2. That section sixteen hundred and ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1698. Every vice-consul-general or vice-consul shall, before he enters on the execution of his trust, give bonds, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as shall be approved by the Secretary of State, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and for truly accounting for all moneys, goods, and effects which may come into his possession by virtue of his office. The bond shall be lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. In case of a breach of any such bond, any person thereby injured may institute, in his own name and for his sole use, a suit on said bond, and thereupon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit, for which execution may issue for him in due form; but if such party fails to recover in the suit, judgment shall be rendered and execution may issue against him for costs in favor of the defendant, and the United States shall in no case be liable for the same. The said bond shall remain after any judgment rendered thereon as a security for the benefit of any person injured by a breach of the condition of the same until the whole penalty has been recovered; and the proceedings shall always be as directed in this section. That when suit is brought upon the bond prescribed in this or the preceding section, if the principal in the bond resides in a foreign country, the summons, or other process, may be served upon him by filing a certified copy of the same with the Secretary of the Treasury, which service shall be deemed sufficient to give the court jurisdiction over the person and property of the defendant; and the bond prescribed in this and the preceding section shall contain a condition to accept such service as sufficient to give the court jurisdiction as aforesaid. The principal shall have ninety days from the time of such service in which to enter his appearance in the action. When a copy of such summons or other process has been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall at once mail a copy thereof to the principal at his last known place of residence."

SEC. 3. That section seventeen hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1734. Every consular officer who willfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and returns of the business of his office, and of moneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who neglects to pay over any balance of said moneys due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, or who shall receive money, property, or effects belonging to a citizen of the United States and shall not within a reasonable time after demand made upon him by the Secretary of State or by such citizen, his executor, administrator, or legal representative, account for and pay over all moneys, property, and effects, less his lawful fees, due to such citizen, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, and by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars."

Approved, December 21, 1898.

Bonds of vice-consular officers.
R. S., sec. 1698, p. 303, amended.

—suit on, etc.

Service on principal in foreign country.

Appearance, etc.

Embezzlement.
R. S., sec. 1734, p. 308, amended.

—penalty.

January 5, 1899.

CHAP. 41.—An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies appro-
priations for Army,
etc.
Ante, pp. 390, 437,
696.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That out of the balances remaining unexpended January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of the appropriations made by the deficiency appropriation Acts approved May fourth and June eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, respectively, and by section two of the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the six months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on account of war expenses under the titles "War Department," and "Military establishment," there is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the six months beginning January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for objects hereinafter specified, the following sums, namely:

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Additional tempo-
rary force.

For the employment of such additional temporary force of clerks, messengers, laborers, and other assistants as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be proper and necessary to the prompt, efficient, and accurate dispatch of official business in the War Department and its bureaus, to be allotted by the Secretary of War to such bureaus and offices as the exigencies of the needs of the service may demand, three hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the War Department and its bureaus, including purchase of professional and scientific books, blank books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps; furniture, and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, fuel, gas, and heating apparatus for and repairs to the buildings (outside of the State, War, and Navy Department building) occupied by the Adjutant-General's Office, the Surgeon-General's Office, Office of Records of the Rebellion, and Record and Pension Office of the War Department; expenses of horses and wagons to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; the employment of such temporary labor as may be required in moving bureaus and offices of the War Department between its several buildings, and other absolutely necessary expenses, thirty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery for the War Department and its bureaus and offices, fifteen thousand dollars.

Rent.

For rent of buildings for the War Department and its bureaus and offices, ten thousand dollars.

Time extended to
examine monthly ac-
counts.
Vol. 28, p. 209.

That the time for the examination of monthly accounts by the bureaus and offices of the War Department after the date of their actual receipt and before transmitting the same to the Auditor for the War Department, as limited by section twelve of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act, approved July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, is hereby extended from twenty days to sixty days for the period of one year from the date of the passage of this Act.

Army.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Office of Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Emergency fund.

For emergency fund to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, three million dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingencies of the Army, namely: 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, two hundred thousand dollars.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General's
Department.

For contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments beyond the limits of the United States, including the staff corps serving thereat, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, to be allotted by the Secretary of War and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders, one thousand five hundred dollars.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Pay Department.

For pay of the Army under Act approved April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as follows:

For pay of officers of the line, namely:

For fifty majors, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifty captains, not mounted, forty-five thousand dollars;

For fifty first lieutenants, not mounted, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifty second lieutenants, not mounted, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For twenty-eight second lieutenants, mounted, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For fifty-six second lieutenants, not mounted, thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars; in all, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of enlisted men, namely:

For two sergeant-majors, two hundred and seventy-six dollars;

For two quartermaster-sergeants, two hundred and seventy-six dollars;

For two chief musicians, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For four trumpeters and principal musicians, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars;

For seventy-six first sergeants, eleven thousand four hundred dollars;

For four hundred and forty-eight company quartermaster-sergeants, forty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars;

For one thousand four hundred and seventy-one sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars;

For twenty-eight veterinary sergeants, three thousand and twenty-four dollars;

For four thousand and thirty-one corporals of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, three hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars;

For one hundred and forty-eight musicians and trumpeters, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars;

For one hundred and fifty artificers, farriers, and blacksmiths, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty-nine saddlers, two thousand six hundred and ten dollars;

For seventy-five wagoners, six thousand three hundred dollars;

For twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-six privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, two million one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; in all, two million seven hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For Engineer Battalion, namely:

For five first sergeants, one thousand and twenty dollars;

For ten sergeants, two thousand and forty dollars;

For ten corporals, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For two musicians, trumpeters, one hundred and fifty-six dollars;

For one hundred and sixteen first-class privates, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For one hundred and nine second-class privates, eight thousand five

Pay of Regular
Army, war organiza-
tion.Ante, p. 364.
Officers.

Enlisted men.

Engineer Battalion.

hundred and two dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Signal Corps.

For Signal Corps, namely:

For ten corporals, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For one hundred first-class privates, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For forty second-class privates, three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars; in all, fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Hospital Corps.

For Hospital Corps, namely:

For fifty hospital stewards, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For fifty acting hospital stewards, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For five hundred and fifty privates, fifty-nine thousand four hundred dollars; in all, eighty thousand four hundred dollars.

Twenty per cent increase.

For twenty per centum increase, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Mileage.

For mileage to officers when authorized by law, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred thousand dollars.

Amount appropriated.

Total amount of pay to increased force of Regular Army under this Act, three million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Pay of Volunteer Army.

For pay of volunteers under Act approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and subsequent Acts, as follows:

Note, p. 361.
Staff officers.

For pay of staff officers, namely:

For twelve major-generals, forty-five thousand dollars;

For twenty-six brigadier-generals, seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars;

For twenty-one lieutenant-colonels, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars;

For eighty majors, one hundred thousand dollars;

For one hundred and fourteen captains, mounted, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars;

For twenty-six first lieutenants, mounted, twenty thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, three hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Longevity.

For pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with current monthly pay, thirty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Line officers.

For pay of officers of the line, namely:

For seventy-eight colonels, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For seventy-eight lieutenant-colonels, one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars;

For one hundred and fifty-six majors, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars;

For seventy-eight adjutants, extra lieutenants, seventy thousand two hundred dollars;

For seventy-eight quartermasters, extra lieutenants, seventy thousand two hundred dollars;

For seventy-eight surgeons, ninety-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For one hundred and fifty-six assistant surgeons, one hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For seventy-eight chaplains, seventy-eight thousand dollars; in all, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Longevity

For pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with current monthly pay, eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Enlisted men.

For pay to enlisted men, namely:

For seventy-eight sergeant-majors, ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For seventy eight quartermaster-sergeants, ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For seventy-eight chief musicians, twenty-eight thousand and eighty dollars;

For one hundred and fifty-six principal musicians, twenty thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars;

For two hundred and twenty-four hospital stewards, sixty thousand four hundred and eighty dollars;

For nine hundred and thirty-six first sergeants, one hundred and forty thousand four hundred dollars;

For nine hundred and thirty-six quartermaster-sergeants, one hundred and one thousand and eighty-eight dollars;

For three thousand seven hundred and forty-four sergeants, four hundred and four thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars;

For eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-two corporals, one million ten thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars;

For one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two musicians, one hundred and forty-six thousand and sixteen dollars and nine cents;

For nine hundred and thirty-six artificers, eighty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars;

For nine hundred and thirty-six wagoners, seventy-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars;

For seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-four privates, six million one hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars; in all, eight million two hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and twelve dollars.

For additional pay for length of service, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Longevity.

For miscellaneous, namely:

For eighty-four paymasters, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Paymasters and clerks.

For one hundred paymasters' clerks, seventy thousand dollars.

Contract surgeons.

For three hundred contract surgeons, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For mileage to officers traveling without troops and to contract surgeons, three hundred thousand dollars.

Mileage, etc.

For traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Commutation of quarters.

For traveling allowance to enlisted men on discharge, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Traveling allowance men on discharge.

For clothing not drawn, due enlisted men on discharge, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Undrawn clothing.

For additional pay for increased rank when in command by competent authority, fifty thousand dollars.

Additional pay, increased rank.

For twenty per centum increase on the pay of enlisted men to be paid during the time of war, one million six hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty cents.

Twenty per cent increase.

For twelve per centum increase on pay of the line and enlisted men, to meet any changes that may be made from infantry to other branches of the service, one million ninety-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-four cents.

Twelve per cent increase, changes to other branches.

Total amount of pay to volunteers, fifteen million one hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-four cents.

Amount appropriated.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated under "Pay Department," except for "Mileage to officers," shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Subsistence Department.

Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue, as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons, general pris-

Supplies.

oners at posts, prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made); for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized issues of candles; of toilet articles, barbers', laundry, and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations; of matches for lighting public fires and lights at posts and stations and in the field; of flour used for paste in target practice; of salt and vinegar for public animals; of issues to Indians visiting military posts, and to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts. For payments: For meals for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned beef, and baked beans 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 telephone, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); 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 ungarisoned posts, to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind can not 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 department and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; in all, eleven million eight hundred and seventy-six thousand and twenty-five dollars.

Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Regular supplies.

For regular supplies, namely: For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including their care and protection, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks and quarters, and recruiting stations; also ranges and stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; of fuel and light for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers; for post bakeries; for the necessary furniture, text-books, paper and equipments for the post schools and libraries; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; 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, and 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 department orders and reports, five million six hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Forage, etc.

Incidental expenses.

For incidental expenses, namely: For postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned 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, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than ten dollars for each deserter shall be paid to any officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; 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, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmiths' tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmiths' 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 movements and operation of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For horses for cavalry and artillery, namely: For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, two hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of horses.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, namely: For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and 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 draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings, 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 constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of army transportations lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted 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 full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this Act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops

Transportation.

—transports, etc.

Payments to land-grant railroads.

—maximum.

Provisos.
—rates.

Fifty per cent to roads not bond aided.

and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amounts so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service, twelve million two hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, namely: For cloth, woollens, materials, 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 necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothes, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, six million four hundred and one thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supplies, etc.

For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for general post sanitation, expenses of medical-supply depots, pay of employees, including civilian nurses, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer armies on duties at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, for the proper care and treatment of cases in the armies suffering from contagious or epidemic diseases, two million three hundred thousand dollars.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Military telegraphs, etc.

For the installation, operation, and maintenance of military telegraphs and cable lines, one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

Expenses.

For the expense 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 necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; war balloons; telephone apparatus (excluding exchange service) and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance of military posts; maintenance and repairs of military telegraph lines and cables, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Current expenses.

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, tolls, 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 ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ammunition for small arms.

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; ammunition for burials

at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several branches, and marksmen's medals and insignia for all arms of the service, four hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments and horse equipments; equipments of all kinds for field and siege artillery, and for miscellaneous war material, and articles and implements for war purposes, including machinery and tools for their manufacture at the arsenals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance on hand at the arsenals and depots, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For manufacture, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, including machinery and tools for their manufacture, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ordnance stores.

Equipments.

Preserving, etc.,
ordnance.

Manufacture of
arms, etc.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For pontoon trains, intrenching tools, instruments, and drawing materials, thirty thousand dollars.

For services of surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, and clerks to engineer officers on the staff of division and corps commanders, thirty thousand dollars.

That out of the balances remaining unexpended January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of the appropriations made by the deficiency appropriation Act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and by section two of the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the six months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on account of war expenses under the title "Naval establishment," there is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure during the six months beginning January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for objects hereinafter specified, the following sums, namely:

Engineer Depart-
ment.

Tools, etc.

Employees.

Ante, pp. 439, 687.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

For emergency fund to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, one million dollars.

Navy.

Emergency fund.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

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 the recruiting for the naval service, and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad; for heating apparatus for receiving and training ships, and extra expenses thereof; for freight, telegraphing on public business, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, discharges, good-conduct badges, and medals for boys, schoolbooks for training ships, packing boxes and materials, and other contingent expenses and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation, unforeseen and impossible to classify, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Naviga-
tion.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Ordnance and ordnance stores: For labor, munitions of war, and other material at navy-yards and stations, and necessary expenses incident to improving and increasing the efficiency of ships and the Ordnance Department for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of Equip-
ment.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Equipment of ves-
sels.

For purchase of coal for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling the same; hemp, wire, iron, and other materials for the manufacture of cordage, anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, hammocks, and other work; water for steaming purposes; stationery for commanding and navigating officers of ships, equipment officers on shore and afloat, and for the use of courts-martial on board ship, 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; foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war; services and materials in repairing, correcting, adjusting, and testing compasses on shore and on board ship; nautical and astronomical instruments, and repairs to same; libraries for ships of war; professional books and papers, and drawings and engravings for signal books; naval signals and apparatus, namely, signals, lights, lanterns, rockets, running lights, compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship for illuminating purposes, and oil and candles used in connection therewith; bunting and other materials for making and repairing flags of all kinds; photographic instruments and materials; musical instruments and music; and installing and maintaining electric lights and interior signal communications on board vessels of war, three hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For freight and transportation of equipment stores, packing boxes and materials, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books, and models; stationery for the Bureau; furniture for equipment offices in navy-yards; postage on letters sent abroad; ferriage, ice, lighterage of ashes, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment, unforeseen and impossible to classify, two thousand and seventy-four dollars.

Ocean and lake sur-
veys.

For ocean and lake surveys; the publication and care of the results thereof; the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, and freight and express charges on same; preparing and engraving on copper plates the surveys of the Mexican coasts, and the publication of a series of charts of the coasts of Central and South America, twenty thousand dollars.

Clerk New York
Navy-Yard.

For one writer at navy-yard, New York, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

—Mare Island.

For one clerk at navy-yard, Mare Island, California, five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Construc-
tion and Repair.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Preservation, etc.,
vessels.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postage, telegrams, telephone service, photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Contingent expenses.

For freight, expressage on medical stores, tolls, ferriages, transportation of sick to hospital, transportation of insane patients; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; advertising; telegraphing; rent of telephones; purchase of books and stationery; binding of medical

records, unbound books, and pamphlets; postage and purchase of stamps for foreign service; expenses attending the medical board of examiners; rent of rooms for naval dispensary; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase of and 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 marine barracks, surgeons' offices and dispensaries at navy-yards and naval stations; washing for medical department at museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington; naval laboratory and department of instruction, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks, dispensaries at navy-yards and naval stations and ships and rendezvous, and for minor repairs on buildings and grounds of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene, and all other necessary contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Maintenance yards and docks: For maintenance of yards and docks at navy-yards and stations, one hundred thousand dollars.

Repairs and preservation, navy-yards: For repairs and preservation at navy-yards and stations, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Transfer of funds.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the emergency fund, Navy, January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to the clothing and small stores fund, one million dollars, and to the naval supply fund, one million dollars.

That if the balances remaining unexpended January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of the appropriations made by the deficiency appropriation Acts approved May fourth and June eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, respectively, and by section two of the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on account of war expenses, under the titles "War Department," "Military Establishment," and "Naval Establishment," shall be insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations made by this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency of said balances is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to change, extend, or modify the provisions of section four of the Act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and subsequent Acts.

Appropriation for possible deficiencies.
Ante, pp. 390, 437, 696.

Proviso.
Permanent increase of army not affected.
Ante, p. 361.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

National defense.

That the balance remaining unexpended January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of the appropriation of fifty million dollars for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President, and to remain available until January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, made by the Act approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenditure for the same purposes during the six months beginning January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

The following sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

Reappropriation.
Ante, p. 274.

MISSOURI RIVER.

Missouri River.

For continuing and completing the work of protecting the bank in Pelican Bend, Missouri River, one hundred thousand dollars. And this sum shall be deducted from the sum of three hundred thousand

Improvement of Pelican Bend.
Deduction.
Vol. 29, p. 231.

dollars authorized to be appropriated and expended for continuing improvement of the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, by the "Act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," which became a law on June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Capitol Police.

CAPITOL POLICE.

To continue the employment during the six months beginning January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of not exceeding eighteen additional Capitol policemen (privates), at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum each, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For stationery for Members of the House of Representatives on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, five thousand dollars.

Supreme Court, U.S.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Clerk's office.

For fireproof cases for the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, six thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Approved, January 5, 1899.

January 10, 1899.

CHAP. 42.—An Act To authorize the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Arkansas and other navigable rivers in the State of Arkansas.

Choctaw and Memphis Railroad may bridge Arkansas River, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing by virtue of the law of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain bridges across the Arkansas River and such other navigable rivers in the State of Arkansas as may be necessary for the crossing of said rivers with its railroad line at such points as may be selected by the said railroad company and approved by the Secretary of War. Said bridges shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and, at the option of said railroad company by which they 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 fixed by the said railroad company and approved by the Secretary of War.

Transit of vehicles, etc.

Tolls.

To be lawful structures and post routes.

Telegraph and telephone.

Railroads.
—equal rights to use.

—disagreements of with owner of bridges.

SEC. 2. That any bridges built under this Act and subject to its limitations shall be lawful structures, and shall be recognized and known as post routes; and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as other post roads in the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridges shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridges and their approaches for postal telegraph purposes.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridges 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 bridges 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 the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridges, 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. 4. That all bridges authorized to be constructed under this Act shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of the rivers over which they may be built 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 designs and drawings of the bridges and maps of locations selected; and until the said plans and locations are approved by the Secretary of War the bridges shall not be commenced or built; and should any changes be made in the plans of said bridges, or any one of them, during the progress of construction, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and all changes in said bridges, or any one of them, required by the Secretary of War at any time, or their entire removal, shall be at the expense of the corporations or persons owning or operating said bridges.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

—changes.

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

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridges herein authorized is not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date thereof.

Commencement and completion.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

CHAP. 43.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post road."

January 10, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "An Act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post road," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, extended, revived, and declared to be in full force and effect from and after March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two. Section twelve of said Act, which provides that said Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge therein authorized be not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the date of the approval thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the time within which said bridge is required to be commenced shall be within one year and the time within which it is required that said bridge be completed shall be within three years from the date of approval of this Act.

Time extended for Oregon and Washington Bridge Co. to bridge Columbia River.
Vol. 26, p. 28.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

CHAP. 44.—An Act Granting the Saginaw Southern Railroad Company a right of way for railroad purposes through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.

January 10, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saginaw Southern Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, is authorized to construct and maintain a railroad over and through the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve (heretofore reserved from entry and settlement and set apart as a public reserve by William McKinley, President of the United States, by proclamation dated the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight). Said railroad to be constructed upon and across the said San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve from a point on the line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company at the town of Williams, in the county of Coconino, Territory of Arizona, thence in a southerly direction by the most practical route to the town of Jerome, in the

Saginaw Southern Railroad granted right of way through San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve.

Post, p. 1782.
Location.

county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona; also to construct and maintain such side tracks, extensions, switches, and spurs as may be necessary to the convenient construction and maintenance of said railroad in the said counties of Coconino and Yavapai; said right of way being granted subject to the rules and restrictions and carrying all the rights and privileges of an Act entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, said Act being hereby made applicable to the right of way hereby granted: *Provided*, That no timber shall be cut by said railroad company for any purpose outside of the right of way herein granted.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

Vol. 18, p. 482.

Proviso.

Cutting timber limited.

January 12, 1899.

CHAP. 46.—An Act Granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States Volunteers.

Volunteer Army.
Extra pay on muster out in lieu of furlough, etc.

Amended, *post*, p. 1074.

Proviso.
Discharge to be of date of muster out of organization.

Place of muster out.

Discharge of officers accountable for public property. Certificates of nonindebtedness.

Provisos.
—of officers not accountable, affidavit sufficient.

Administering oaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of granting leaves of absence and furloughs to officers and enlisted men belonging to companies and regiments of United States Volunteers prior to muster out of the service, all officers and enlisted men belonging to volunteer organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all officers and enlisted men belonging to organizations hereafter mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the discharge of all officers and enlisted men from the volunteer service of the United States shall, as far as practicable, take effect on the date of the muster out of the organization to which they belong, and that regiments and other independent organizations shall be mustered out at camps within the limits of the United States or at the rendezvous of the State, regiment, or independent organization.

SEC. 2. That officers who at any time were accountable or responsible for public property shall be required, before final payment is made to them on discharge from the service, to obtain certificates of nonindebtedness to the United States from only such of the bureaus of the War Department to which the property for which they were accountable or responsible pertains, and the certificate from the Chief of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, Treasury Department, and such certificates, accompanied by the affidavits of officers, of nonaccountability or nonresponsibility to other bureaus of the War Department, certified to by the commanding officer of the regiment or independent organization, shall warrant their final payment: *Provided*, That officers who have not been responsible at any time for public property shall be required to make affidavit of that fact, certified to by their commanding officers, which shall be accepted as sufficient evidence to warrant their final payment on their discharge from the service: *Provided further*, That mustering officers are empowered to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the muster out of volunteers.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

CHAP. 47.—An Act Relating to negotiable instruments within the District of Columbia.

January 12, 1899.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the "Negotiable-instruments law."

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

"Action" includes counterclaim and set-off.

"Bank" includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means negotiable promissory note.

"Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

"Holder" means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note, who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof.

"Indorsement" means an indorsement completed by delivery.

"Instrument" means negotiable instrument.

"Issue" means the first delivery of the instrument, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder.

"Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Value" means valuable consideration.

"Written" includes printed, and "writing" includes print.

The person "primarily" liable on an instrument is the person who by the terms of the instrument is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are "secondarily" liable.

In determining what is a "reasonable time" or an "unreasonable time," regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business, if any, with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case.

Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act herein required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding secular or business day.

The provisions of this Act do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to the passage hereof.

In any case not provided for in this Act the rules of the law merchant shall govern.

TITLE I. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL.

ARTICLE I. FORM AND INTERPRETATION.

An instrument, to be negotiable, must conform to the following requirements:

First. It must be in writing and signed by the maker or drawer;

Second. It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money;

Third. It must be payable on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time;

Fourth. It must be payable to order or to bearer; and

Fifth. Where the instrument is addressed to a drawee, he must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 2. That the sum payable is a sum certain within the meaning of this Act, although it is to be paid—

First. With interest; or

Second. By stated installments; or

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District of Columbia.
Negotiable instruments.

General provisions.
Name of act.

Definitions.
"Acceptance."

"Action."

"Bank."

"Bearer."

"Bill;" "note."

"Delivery."

"Holder."

"Indorsement."

"Instrument."

"Issue."

"Person."

"Value."

"Written;" "writing."
Person primarily liable, etc.

"Reasonable time," etc.

Where last day falls on holiday.

Prior instruments excepted, etc.

Law merchant.

Negotiable instruments in general.

Form and interpretation.

Certainty as to sum.

Third. By stated installments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any installment or of interest the whole shall become due; or
Fourth. With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or

Fifth. With costs of collection or an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity.

When promise is unconditional.

SEC. 3. That an unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of this Act, though coupled with—

First. An indication of a particular fund out of which reimbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or

Second. A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument.

But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional.

Determinable future time.

SEC. 4. That an instrument is payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of this Act, which is expressed to be payable—

First. At a fixed period after date or sight; or

Second. On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or

Third. On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain.

An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

Additional provisions not affecting negotiability.

SEC. 5. That an instrument which contains an order or promise to do any act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which:

First. Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

Second. Authorizes a confession of judgment if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

Third. Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obligor; or

Fourth. Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal.

Omissions not affecting negotiability.

SEC. 6. That the validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that:

First. It is not dated; or

Second. Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or

Third. Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or

Fourth. Bears a seal; or

Fifth. Designates a particular kind of current money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument.

When payable on demand.

SEC. 7. That an instrument is payable on demand:

First. Where it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation; or

Second. In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted, or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting, or indorsing it, payable on demand.

When payable to order.

SEC. 8. That the instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of:

First. A payee who is not maker, drawer, or drawee; or

Second. The drawer or maker; or

Third. The drawee; or

Fourth. Two or more payees jointly; or

Fifth. One or some of several payees; or

Sixth. The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order, the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 9. That the instrument is payable to bearer:

When payable to bearer.

First. When it is expressed to be so payable; or

Second. When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or

Third. When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or nonexisting person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable; or

Fourth. When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person; or

Fifth. When the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.

Terms, when sufficient.

SEC. 10. That the instrument need not follow the language of this Act, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements hereof.

SEC. 11. That where the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed prima facie to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance, or indorsement, as the case may be.

Date, presumption as to.

SEC. 12. That the instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is antedated or postdated, provided this is not done for an illegal or fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery.

Antedated or postdated.

SEC. 13. That where an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly. The insertion of a wrong date does not avoid the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date.

When date may be inserted.

SEC. 14. That where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature, in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument, operates as a prima facie authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument, when completed, may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given, and within a reasonable time; but if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it is valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given, and within a reasonable time.

Blanks, when may be filled.

SEC. 15. That where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated, without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon before delivery.

Incomplete instrument not delivered.

SEC. 16. That every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and in such case the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him, so as to make them liable to him, is conclusively presumed. And where the instrument is no longer in the possession of a

Delivery.

—when effectual.

—when presumed.

party whose signature appears thereon, a valid and intentional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

Construction when instrument is ambiguous.

SEC. 17. That where the language of the instrument is ambiguous, or there are omissions therein, the following rules of construction apply:

First. Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures, and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the sum payable; but if the words are ambiguous or uncertain, reference may be had to the figures to fix the amount.

Second. Where the instrument provides for the payment of interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, the interest runs from the date of the instrument, and if the instrument is undated, from the issue thereof.

Third. Where the instrument is not dated, it will be considered to be dated as of the time it was issued.

Fourth. Where there is conflict between the written and printed provisions of the instrument, the written provisions prevail.

Fifth. Where the instrument is so ambiguous that there is doubt whether it is a bill or note, the holder may treat it as either, at his election.

Sixth. Where a signature is so placed upon the instrument that it is not clear in what capacity the person making the same intended to sign, he is to be deemed an indorser.

Seventh. Where an instrument containing the words, "I promise to pay," is signed by two or more persons, they are deemed to be jointly and severally liable thereon.

Liability of person who signs in a trade or assumed name.

SEC. 18. That no person is liable on the instrument whose signature does not appear thereon, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. But one who signs in a trade or assumed name will be liable to the same extent as if he had signed in his own name.

Signature by agent.

—authority, how shown.

SEC. 19. That the signature of any party may be made by a duly authorized agent. No particular form of appointment is necessary for this purpose; and the authority of the agent may be established as in other cases of agency.

Liability of person signing as agent.

SEC. 20. That where the instrument contains, or a person adds to his signature, words indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized, but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character, without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability.

"Procurator."

SEC. 21. That a signature by "procurator" operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound only in case the agent in so signing acted within the actual limits of his authority.

Indorsement by infant, effect of.

SEC. 22. That the indorsement or assignment of the instrument by a corporation or by an infant passes the property therein, notwithstanding that from want of capacity the corporation or infant may incur no liability thereon.

Signature forged, effect of.

SEC. 23. That where a signature is forged or made without the authority of the person whose signature it purports to be, it is wholly inoperative, and no right to retain the instrument, or to give a discharge therefor, or to enforce payment thereof against any party thereto, can be acquired through or under such signature, unless the party against whom it is sought to enforce such right is precluded from setting up the forgery or want of authority.

Consideration.

ARTICLE II. CONSIDERATION.

Presumption.

SEC. 24. That every negotiable instrument is deemed prima facie to have been issued for a valuable consideration; and every person whose signature appears thereon to have become a party thereto for value.

Consideration, what constitutes.

SEC. 25. That value is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting debt constitutes value, and is deemed such whether the instrument is payable on demand or at a future time.

SEC. 26. That where value has at any time been given for the instrument, the holder is deemed a holder, for value in respect to all parties who became such prior to that time. Holder for value, what constitutes.

SEC. 27. That where the holder has a lien on the instrument, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed a holder for value to the extent of his lien. Where holder has lien on instrument.

SEC. 28. That absence or failure of consideration is matter of defense as against any person not a holder in due course; and partial failure of consideration is a defense pro tanto whether the failure is an ascertained and liquidated amount or otherwise. Effect of want of consideration.

SEC. 29. That an accommodation party is one who has signed the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person. Such a person is liable on the instrument to a holder for value, notwithstanding such holder at the time of taking the instrument knew him to be only an accommodation party. Liability of accommodation indorser.

ARTICLE III. NEGOTIATION.

SEC. 30. That an instrument is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such manner as to constitute the transferee the holder thereof. If payable to bearer it is negotiated by delivery; if payable to order it is negotiated by the indorsement of the holder completed by delivery. Negotiation. — what constitutes.

SEC. 31. That the indorsement must be written on the instrument itself or upon a paper attached thereto. The signature of the indorser, without additional words, is a sufficient indorsement. Indorsement, how made.

SEC. 32. That the indorsement must be an indorsement of the entire instrument. An indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable, or which purports to transfer the instrument to two or more indorsees severally, does not operate as a negotiation of the instrument; but where the instrument has been paid in part it may be indorsed as to the residue. — must be of entire instrument.

SEC. 33. That an indorsement may be either special or in blank; and it may also be either restrictive or qualified or conditional. — kinds of indorsement.

SEC. 34. That a special indorsement specifies the person to whom or to whose order the instrument is to be payable; and the indorsement of such indorsee is necessary to the further negotiation of the instrument. An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and an instrument so indorsed is payable to bearer and may be negotiated by delivery. Special indorsement. — in blank.

SEC. 35. That the holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing over the signature of the indorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of the indorsement. Convertibility of blank into special indorsement.

SEC. 36. That an indorsement is restrictive which either: Restrictive indorsement.

First. Prohibits the further negotiation of the instrument; or

Second. Constitutes the indorsee the agent of the indorser; or

Third. Vests the title in the indorsee in trust for or to the use of some other person. But the mere absence of words implying power to negotiate does not make an indorsement restrictive.

SEC. 37. That a restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right: — rights conferred by.

First. To receive payment of the instrument.

Second. To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring.

Third. To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the indorsement authorizes him to do so.

But all subsequent indorsees acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement.

SEC. 38. That a qualified indorsement constitutes the indorser a mere assignor of the title to the instrument. It may be made by adding to the indorser's signature the words "without recourse," or any words of similar import. Such an indorsement does not impair the negotiable character of the instrument. Qualified indorsement.

Indorsement conditional.

SEC. 39. That where an indorsement is conditional a party required to pay the instrument may disregard the condition, and make payment to the indorsee or his transferee, whether the condition has been fulfilled or not. But any person to whom an instrument so indorsed is negotiated will hold the same, or the proceeds thereof, subject to the rights of the person indorsing conditionally.

Indorsement of instrument payable to bearer.

SEC. 40. That where an instrument, payable to bearer, is indorsed specially it may nevertheless be further negotiated by delivery; but the person indorsing specially is liable as indorser to only such holders as make title through his indorsement.

Instrument payable to two or more persons.

SEC. 41. That where an instrument is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who are not partners, all must indorse, unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others.

Drawn, etc., to person as "cashier."

SEC. 42. That where an instrument is drawn or indorsed to a person as "cashier" or other fiscal officer of a bank or corporation, it is deemed prima facie to be payable to the bank or corporation of which he is such officer, and may be negotiated by either the indorsement of the bank or corporation or the indorsement of the officer.

Name of payee, etc., misspelled.

SEC. 43. That where the name of a payee or indorsee is wrongly designated or misspelled he may indorse the instrument as therein described, adding, if he think fit, his proper signature.

Indorsement in representative capacity.

SEC. 44. That where any person is under obligation to indorse in a representative capacity he may indorse in such terms as to negative personal liability.

Date of indorsement: presumption.

SEC. 45. That except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the instrument every negotiation is deemed prima facie to have been effected before the instrument was overdue.

—place: presumption.

SEC. 46. That except where the contrary appears every indorsement is presumed prima facie to have been made at the place where the instrument is dated.

Continuation of negotiable character.

SEC. 47. That an instrument negotiable in its origin continues to be negotiable until it has been restrictively indorsed or discharged by payment or otherwise.

Striking out indorsement.

SEC. 48. That the holder may at any time strike out any indorsement which is not necessary to his title. The indorser whose indorsement is struck out and all indorsers subsequent to him are thereby relieved from liability on the instrument.

Transfer without indorsement, effect of.

SEC. 49. That where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferer had therein, and the transferee acquires, in addition, the right to have the indorsement of the transferer. But for the purpose of determining whether the transferee is a holder in due course, the negotiation takes effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

—when said party may negotiate instrument.

SEC. 50. That where an instrument is negotiated back to a prior party, such party may, subject to the provisions of this Act, reissue and further negotiate the same. But he is not entitled to enforce payment thereof against any intervening party to whom he was personally liable.

Rights of the holder.

ARTICLE IV. RIGHTS OF THE HOLDER.

Right of holder to sue: payment.

SEC. 51. That the holder of a negotiable instrument may sue thereon in his own name, and payment to him in due course discharges the instrument.

Holder in due course, what constitutes.

SEC. 52. That a holder in due course is a holder who has taken the instrument under the following conditions:

First. That it is complete and regular upon its face.

Second. That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact.

Third. That he took it in good faith and for value.

Fourth. That at the time it was negotiated to him he had no notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating it.

SEC. 53. That where an instrument payable on demand is negotiated an unreasonable length of time after its issue, the holder is not deemed a holder in due course.

When not holder in due course.

SEC. 54. That where the transferee receives notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same before he has paid the full amount agreed to be paid therefor, he will be deemed a holder in due course only to the extent of the amount theretofore paid by him.

Notice before full amount paid.

SEC. 55. That the title of a person who negotiates an instrument is defective within the meaning of this Act when he obtained the instrument, or any signature thereto, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

When title defective.

SEC. 56. That to constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument, or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith.

What constitutes notice of defect.

SEC. 57. That a holder in due course holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full amount thereof against all parties liable thereon.

Rights of holder in due course.

SEC. 58. That in the hands of any holder other than a holder in due course a negotiable instrument is subject to the same defenses as if it were nonnegotiable. But a holder who derives his title through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument, has all the rights of such former holder in respect of all parties prior to the latter.

When subject to original defenses.

SEC. 59. That every holder is deemed prima facie to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as a holder in due course. But the last-mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title.

Who deemed holder in due course.

ARTICLE V. LIABILITIES OF PARTIES.

Liabilities of parties.

SEC. 60. That the maker of a negotiable instrument by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor, and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

Maker.

SEC. 61. That the drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse, and engages that on due presentment the instrument will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negating or limiting his own liability to the holder.

Drawer.

SEC. 62. That the acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance, and admits—

Acceptor.
—admissions.

First. The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument, and,

Second. The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

SEC. 63. That a person placing his signature upon an instrument otherwise than as a maker, drawer, or acceptor is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity.

When person deemed indorser.

SEC. 64. That where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser in accordance with the following rules:

Liability of regular indorser.

First. If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

Second. If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

Third. If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee.

Warranty where negotiation by delivery, etc.

SEC. 65. That every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement warrants:

First. That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be.

Second. That he has a good title to it.

Third. That all prior parties had capacity to contract.

Fourth. That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

The provisions of subdivision three of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporate securities other than bills and notes.

Liability of general indorser.

SEC. 66. That every indorser who indorses without qualification warrants to all subsequent holders in due course:

First. The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions one, two, and three of the next preceding section; and

Second. That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it.

Liability of indorser where instrument negotiable by delivery. Order in which indorsers are liable.

SEC. 67. That where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser.

SEC. 68. That as respects one another, indorsers are liable *prima facie* in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorseees who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally.

Liability of agent or broker.

SEC. 69. That where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement, he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by section sixty-five of this Act, unless he discloses the name of his principal, and the fact that he is acting only as agent.

Presentment for payment.

ARTICLE VI. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.

Effect of want of demand on principal debtor.

SEC. 70. That presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily liable on the instrument; but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers.

Where instrument is not payable on demand.

SEC. 71. That where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

What constitutes sufficient presentment.

SEC. 72. That presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made:

First. By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf.

Second. At a reasonable hour on a business day.

Third. At a proper place, as herein defined.

Fourth. To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or, if he is

absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

SEC. 73. That presentment for payment is made at the proper place:

Place of presentment.

First. Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented.

Second. Where no place of payment is specified but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented.

Third. Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment.

Fourth. In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

SEC. 74. That the instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

Instrument must be exhibited.

SEC. 75. That where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

Where payable at a bank.

SEC. 76. That where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found.

Where principal debtor is dead.

SEC. 77. That where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm.

Persons liable as partners.

SEC. 78. That where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

Presentment to joint debtors.

SEC. 79. That presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument.

Presentment not required to charge drawer.

SEC. 80. That presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented.

—indorser.

SEC. 81. That delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

When delay in presentment excused.
Post, p. 801.

SEC. 82. That presentment for payment is dispensed with:

When presentment dispensed with.

First. Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment as required by this Act can not be made.

Second. Where the drawee is a fictitious person.

Third. By waiver of presentment, express or implied.

SEC. 83. That the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment when:

When instrument is dishonored by non-payment.

First. It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or can not be obtained; or

Second. Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid.

SEC. 84. That, subject to the provisions of this Act, when the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment an immediate right of recourse to all parties secondarily liable thereon accrues to the holder.

Liability of person secondarily liable.

SEC. 85. That every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instru-

Time of maturity.

ments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock noon on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

Time; how computed.

SEC. 86. That where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run and by including the date of payment.

Where instrument is payable at bank.

SEC. 87. That where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

Payment in due course, what constitutes.

SEC. 88. That payment is made in due course when it is made at or after the maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective.

Notice of dishonor.

ARTICLE VII. NOTICE OF DISHONOR.

—to whom.

SEC. 89. That, except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

—by whom.

SEC. 90. That the notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who, upon taking it up, would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

Notice given by agent.

SEC. 91. That notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

Notice given on behalf of holder.

SEC. 92. That where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it enures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

Notice given by party entitled, etc.

SEC. 93. That where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it enures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

Agent may give notice.

SEC. 94. That where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he give notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal, upon the receipt of such notice, has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

When notice sufficient.

SEC. 95. That a written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

Form of notice.

SEC. 96. That the notice may be in writing or merely oral, and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument and indicate that it has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

—to whom given.

SEC. 97. That notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

Notice where party is dead.

SEC. 98. That when any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if, with reasonable diligence, he can be found. If there be no personal representatives, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

Notice to partners.

SEC. 99. That where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm, even though there has been a dissolution.

Persons jointly liable.

SEC. 100. That notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

Bankrupts.

SEC. 101. That where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an

insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

SEC. 102. That notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the time fixed by this Act.

Time within which notice must be given.

SEC. 103. That where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:

Where parties reside in same place.

First. If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following.

Second. If given at his residence, it must be given before the usual hours of rest on the day following.

Third. If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post-office in time to reach him in usual course on the day following.

SEC. 104. That where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:

—in different places.

First. If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post-office in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or, if there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter.

Second. If given otherwise than through the post-office, then within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail if it had been deposited in the post-office within the time specified in the last subdivision.

SEC. 105. That where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the post-office the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails.

When sender deemed to have given due notice.

SEC. 106. That notice is deemed to have been deposited in the post-office when deposited in any branch post-office or in any letter box under the control of the Post-Office Department.

Deposit in post-office, what constitutes.

SEC. 107. That where a party receives notice of dishonor he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor.

Notice to subsequent parties, time of.

SEC. 108. That where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:

Where notice must be sent.

First. Either to the post-office nearest to his place of residence, or to the post office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

Second. If he live in one place and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

Third. If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this Act, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 109. That notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

Waiver of notice.

SEC. 110. That where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only.

—who may be affected by.

SEC. 111. That a waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

Waiver of protest.

SEC. 112. That notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it can not be given to, or does not reach, the parties sought to be charged.

Notice dispensed with.

SEC. 113. That delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

Delay in giving notice; how excused.

When notice need not be given to drawer.

SEC. 114. That notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:

First. Where the drawer and drawee are the same person;

Second. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract;

Third. Where the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

Fourth. Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument; or

Fifth. Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

—indorser.

SEC. 115. That notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases:

First. Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument;

Second. Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment; or

Third. Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

Notice of nonpayment where acceptance refused.

SEC. 116. That where due notice of dishonor by nonacceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by nonpayment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.

Effect of omission to give notice of nonacceptance.

SEC. 117. That an omission to give notice of dishonor by nonacceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission.

When protest need not be made; when must be made.

SEC. 118. That where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment, as the case may be; but protest is not required, except in the case of foreign bills of exchange.

Discharge of negotiable instruments.

ARTICLE VIII. DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

—how discharged.

SEC. 119. That a negotiable instrument is discharged:

First. By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor.

Second. By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation.

Third. By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder.

Fourth. By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money.

Fifth. When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

When persons secondarily liable on discharged.

SEC. 120. That a person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged:

First. By any act which discharges the instrument.

Second. By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder.

Third. By the discharge of a prior party.

Fourth. By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party.

Fifth. By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved.

Sixth. By any agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment, or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument, unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved.

Payment by party secondarily liable, etc.

SEC. 121. That where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the instrument, except—

First. Where it is payable to the order of a third person, and has been paid by the drawer; and

Second. Where it was made or accepted for accommodation, and has been paid by the party accommodated.

Renunciation by holder.

SEC. 122. That the holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument before, at, or after its maturity. An abso-

lute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor, made at or after the maturity of the instrument, discharges the instrument; but a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon.

SEC. 123. That a cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been canceled the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without authority.

Unintentional cancellation; burden of proof.

SEC. 124. That where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized, or assented to the alteration and subsequent indorsers.

Alterations, effect of.

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder, in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor.

SEC. 125. That any alteration which changes:

Material alteration, what constitutes.

First. The date;

Second. The sum payable, either for principal or interest;

Third. The time or place of payment;

Fourth. The number or the relations of the parties;

Fifth. The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;

Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration.

TITLE II. BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of exchange.

ARTICLE I. FORM AND INTERPRETATION.

Form and interpretation.

SEC. 126. That a bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer.

Definition.

SEC. 127. That a bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same.

Bill not assignment of funds in hands of drawee.

SEC. 128. That a bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are partners or not, but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession.

Bills addressed to more than one drawee.

SEC. 129. That an inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn and payable within the District of Columbia. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.

Inland and foreign bills.

SEC. 130. That where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

When bill may be treated as promissory note.

SEC. 131. That the drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need; that is to say, in case the bill is dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not, as he may see fit.

Drawee in case of need.

ARTICLE II. ACCEPTANCE.

Acceptance.

SEC. 132. That the acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the

—how made.

drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

Holder entitled to acceptance on face of bill.

SEC. 133. That the holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and if such a request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored.

Acceptance on separate instrument.

SEC. 134. That where an acceptance is written on a paper other than the bill itself, it does not bind the acceptor except in favor of a person to whom it is shown and who, on the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Promise to accept, when equivalent to acceptance.

SEC. 135. That an unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn is deemed an actual acceptance in favor of every person who, upon the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Time allowed drawee to accept.

SEC. 136. That the drawee is allowed twenty-four hours after presentment in which to decide whether or not he will accept the bill; but the acceptance, if given, dates as of the day of presentation.

Liability of drawee retaining or destroying bill.

SEC. 137. That where a drawee to whom a bill is delivered for acceptance destroys the same, or refuses within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or nonaccepted to the holder, he will be deemed to have accepted the same.

Acceptance of incomplete bill.

SEC. 138. That a bill may be accepted before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete or when it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by non-payment. But when a bill payable after sight is dishonored by non-acceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder, in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of the first presentment.

Kinds of acceptances.
—general.

SEC. 139. That an acceptance is either general or qualified. A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in expressed terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn.

—qualified.

SEC. 140. That an acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere.

SEC. 141. That an acceptance is qualified, which is—
First. Conditional; that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated.

Second. Partial; that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn.

Third. Local; that is to say, an acceptance to pay any at a particular place.

Fourth. Qualified as to time.

Fifth. The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

—rights of parties as to.

SEC. 142. That the holder may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance, he may treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance. Where a qualified acceptance is taken, the drawer and indorsers are discharged from liability on the bill unless they have expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or subsequently assent thereto. When the drawer or an indorser receives notice of a qualified acceptance, he must within a reasonable time express his dissent to the holder, or he will be deemed to have assented thereto.

Presentment for acceptance.
—when to be made.

ARTICLE III. PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE.

SEC. 143. That presentment for acceptance must be made:

First. Where the bill is payable after sight, or in any other case where presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument; or

Second. Where the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance; or

Third. Where the bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee.

In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render any party to the bill liable.

SEC. 144. That except as herein otherwise provided, the holder of a bill which is required by the next preceding section to be presented for acceptance must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time. If he fail to do so, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged.

When failure to present releases drawer, etc.

SEC. 145. That presentment for acceptance must be made by or on behalf of the holder at a reasonable hour, on a business day, and before the bill is overdue, to the drawee or some person authorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf; and

How made.

First. Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept or refuse acceptance for all, in which case presentment may be made to him only.

Second. Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative.

Third. Where the drawee has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, presentment may be made to him or to his trustee or assignee.

SEC. 146. That a bill may be presented for acceptance on any day on which negotiable instruments may be presented for payment under the provisions of sections seventy-two and eighty-five of this Act. When Saturday is not otherwise a holiday, presentment for acceptance may be made before twelve o'clock noon on that day.

On what days to be made.

SEC. 147. That where the holder of a bill drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or the residence of the drawee has not time, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused, and does not discharge the drawers and indorsers.

Presentment where time is insufficient.

SEC. 148. That presentment for acceptance is excused, and a bill may be treated as dishonored by nonacceptance, in either of the following cases:

When presentment is excused.

First. Where the drawee is dead, or has absconded, or is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract by bill.

Second. Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment can not be made.

Third. Where although presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground.

SEC. 149. That a bill is dishonored by nonacceptance:

When dishonored by nonacceptance.

First. When it is duly presented for acceptance and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this Act is refused or can not be obtained; or

Second. When presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted.

SEC. 150. That where a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the prescribed time, the person presenting it must treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance or he loses the right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers.

Duty of holder where bill not accepted.

SEC. 151. That when a bill is dishonored by nonacceptance, an immediate right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers accrues to the holder, and no presentment for payment is necessary.

—rights of.

ARTICLE IV. PROTEST.

Protest.

SEC. 152. That where a foreign bill, appearing on its face to be such, is dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be duly protested for nonacceptance, and where such a bill which has not previously been dishonored by nonacceptance is dishonored by nonpayment, it must be duly protested for nonpayment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on its face to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor is unnecessary.

—when necessary.

—how made.

SEC. 153. That the protest must be annexed to the bill, or must contain a copy thereof, and must be under the hand and seal of the notary making it, and must specify—

First. The time and place of presentment.

Second. The fact that presentment was made, and the manner thereof.

Third. The cause or reason for protesting the bill.

Fourth. The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found.

—by whom.

SEC. 154. That protest may be made by—

First. A notary public; or

Second. By any respectable resident of the place where the bill is dishonored, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses.

—when to be made.

SEC. 155. That when a bill is protested, such protest must be made on the day of its dishonor, unless delay is excused as herein provided. When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting.

—where made.

SEC. 156. That a bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, except that when a bill drawn payable at the place of business or residence of some person other than the drawee, has been dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be protested for nonpayment at the place where it is expressed to be payable, and no further presentment for payment to, or demand on, the drawee is necessary.

Protest for non-acceptance and non-payment.

SEC. 157. That a bill which has been protested for nonacceptance may be subsequently protested for nonpayment.

Protest before maturity where acceptor insolvent.

SEC. 158. That where the acceptor has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, before the bill matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers.

When protest dispensed with.

SEC. 159. That protest is dispensed with by any circumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence.

Protest where bill is lost.

SEC. 160. That where a bill is lost or destroyed, or is wrongly detained from the person entitled to hold it, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof.

Acceptance for honor.

ARTICLE V. ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR.

—when made.

SEC. 161. That where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by nonacceptance or protested for better security and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill *supra* protest for the honor of any party liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn. The acceptance for honor may be for part only of the sum for which the bill is drawn; and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party.

—how made.

SEC. 162. That an acceptance for honor *supra* protest must be in writing and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor, and must be signed by the acceptor for honor.

When deemed for honor of drawer.

SEC. 163. That where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer.

Liability of acceptor.

SEC. 164. That the acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted.

Agreement of acceptor.

SEC. 165. That the acceptor for honor by such acceptance engages that he will on due presentment pay the bill according to the terms of his acceptance, provided it shall not have been paid by the drawee, and provided also that it shall have been duly presented for payment and protested for nonpayment and notice of dishonor given to him.

SEC. 166. That where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor its maturity is calculated from the date of the noting for nonacceptance, and not from the date of the acceptance for honor.

Maturity of bill payable after sight.

SEC. 167. That where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor supra protest or contains a reference in case of need it must be protested for nonpayment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need.

Protest.

SEC. 168. That presentment for payment to the acceptor for honor must be made as follows:

Presentment for payment to acceptor; how made.

First. If it is to be presented in the place where the protest for nonpayment was made it must be presented not later than the day following its maturity.

Second. If it is to be presented in some other place than the place where it was protested, then it must be forwarded within the time specified in section one hundred and four.

SEC. 169. That the provisions of section eighty-one apply where there is delay in making presentment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need.

When delay in presentment excused. *Ante*, p. 793.

SEC. 170. That when the bill is dishonored by the acceptor for honor it must be protested for nonpayment by him.

Dishonored bill by acceptor for honor.

ARTICLE VI. PAYMENT FOR HONOR.

Payment for honor.

SEC. 171. That where a bill has been protested for nonpayment any person may intervene and pay it supra protest for the honor of any person liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose account it was drawn.

—who may make.

SEC. 172. That the payment for honor supra protest in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment must be attested by a notarial act of honor which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it.

—how made.

SEC. 173. That the notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor, or by his agent in that behalf, declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays.

Declaration of payment for honor.

SEC. 174. That where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference.

Preference to parties offering to pay.

SEC. 175. That where a bill has been paid for honor all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays and all parties liable to the latter.

Effect on subsequent parties where bill paid for honor.

SEC. 176. That where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment supra protest he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment.

Where holder refuses to receive payment supra protest.

SEC. 177. That the payer for honor, on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest.

Rights of payer for honor.

ARTICLE VII. BILLS IN A SET.

Bills in sets.

SEC. 178. That where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitute one bill.

—constitutes one bill, etc.

SEC. 179. That where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is as between such holders the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him.

Rights of holders where different parts are negotiated.

SEC. 180. That where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed, as if such parts were separate bills.

Liability of holder indorsing two or more parts to different persons.

Acceptance.	SEC. 181. That the acceptance may be written on any part, and it must be written on one part only. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts are negotiated to different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill.
Payment by acceptor.	SEC. 182. That when the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereon.
Effect of discharging one set.	SEC. 183. That except as herein otherwise provided, where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise the whole bill is discharged.

Promissory notes and checks.

TITLE III. PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

ARTICLE I.

Definitions. —promissory note.	SEC. 184. That a negotiable promissory note within the meaning of this Act is an unconditional promise in writing, made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to order or to bearer. Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order, it is not complete until indorsed by him.
—check.	SEC. 185. That a check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank, payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this Act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a check.
—time within which must be presented.	SEC. 186. That a check must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after its issue, or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay.
—certification; effect.	SEC. 187. That where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, the certification is equivalent to an acceptance.
—procured by holder; effect	SEC. 188. That where the holder of a check procures it to be accepted or certified, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged from liability thereon.
When operates as an assignment.	SEC. 189. That a check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder unless and until it accepts or certifies the check.
Repeal.	SEC. 190. That all laws of force within the District of Columbia inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this Act be, and the same hereby are, repealed.
Effect.	SEC. 191. That this Act shall take effect on the first Monday of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

January 12, 1899.

CHAP. 48.—An Act To provide for the establishment of building lines on certain streets in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia. Building lines on streets less than ninety feet wide, how established.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to establish building lines on streets or parts of streets less than ninety feet wide in the District of Columbia, upon the presentation to them of a plat of the street or a portion of the street upon which such action is desired, showing the lots and the names of the record owners thereof, and accompanied by a petition of the owners of one-half of the real estate shown on said plat requesting that building lines be established, or when said Commissioners shall certify that public health, comfort, or convenience requires that such building lines be established.
Appraisal proceedings.	SEC. 2. That upon the filing of such plat and petition in the office of said Commissioners, or when said Commissioners shall certify that public health, comfort, or convenience requires that such building lines

be established, said Commissioners shall make application in writing to the United States marshal for the District of Columbia to summon and empanel a jury of twelve citizens, who have no interest in the real estate mentioned in the petition (and it is hereby made his duty to summon and empanel the same in all such cases upon application in writing of said Commissioners), who, after first taking and subscribing an oath in writing to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this Act justly and impartially, shall proceed to ascertain and appraise the damages which may accrue to the real estate of any person or persons by the establishment of said building lines, which shall be the value of the land at the time of the taking, and the said jury shall make and return their verdict in triplicate, one original to be filed in the office of the said Commissioners, one in the office of the recorder of deeds of said District, and one in the office of the surveyor of the said District. And the damages awarded by said jury shall be payable out of any funds available for opening, widening, and extending alleys, under the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for prior years, and for other purposes."

SEC. 3. That the said jury shall apportion an amount equal to the amount of said damages, ascertained and appraised as aforesaid, including the fees of the marshal for his services and sixty dollars for the services of said jury, according as each lot or parcel of land in any square may be benefited by the establishment of building lines, and they shall make return of such apportionment to said Commissioners, in which they shall designate each lot or part of lot of land so benefited and the amount so apportioned to each, respectively; and in case of failure to pay the amount so apportioned, it shall be the duty of the collector of taxes to levy a tax upon each lot or part of lot of land in accordance with such apportionment, and to collect the same as other taxes on real estate are collected; and said assessments shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid.

SEC. 4. That the said marshal shall give or cause to be given notice of the time and place of meeting of said jurors, for the purposes aforesaid, to each proprietor of land in the square where the building line is proposed to be established, as provided in section six of the Act of Congress approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act to provide for the opening of alleys in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 5. That the said Commissioners, whenever they deem it desirable in the interest of economy, may permit buildings existing at the time said building lines are established, and which project beyond said lines, to remain until such time as the owners of said buildings desire to reconstruct or substantially alter the said buildings: *Provided*, That the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, providing for certain projections upon street parkings, shall apply to all parkings established under this Act, and the control of said parkings otherwise shall be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are hereby authorized to make and enforce all reasonable and necessary regulations for their care and preservation.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

—jury.

—verdict.

—damages.

Vol. 27, p. 653.

Apportionment of expenses according to benefit received.

—failure to pay; assessment.

Notice to land owners of meeting of jury.

Vol. 27, p. 256.

Projecting buildings may remain, etc.

Proviso.

Street parkings projections; control, etc.

Vol. 26, p. 863.

CHAP. 56.—An Act Providing for additional circuit judges in the fifth and sixth judicial circuits.

January 25, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the fifth and sixth judicial circuits each an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of

Additional judges, fifth and sixth judicial circuits.

the Senate, and each of said judges shall possess the same qualifications and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judges.

Approved, January 25, 1899.

January 25, 1899.

CHAP. 57.—An Act To authorize the city of Saginaw, Michigan, to beautify and use as a public park the United States post-office property in said city, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Saginaw, Mich., may use certain property for a park.

Proviso.
Termination of grant.

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 empowered to grant to the city of Saginaw, Michigan, the privilege of beautifying and using for a public park such part of the United States post-office property situated in said city of Saginaw, Michigan, as he may deem unnecessary to hold for the purpose of which it was purchased: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate such grant or privilege at any time.

Approved, January 25, 1899.

January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 61.—An Act For the establishment of a light-house and fog signal or light-ship at a point north of the bell buoy near the broken part of the Pollock Rip Shoals, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Pollock Rip Shoals, Mass.
Light-house, etc., established at.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a light-house and fog signal or light ship be established at a point north of the bell buoy near the broken part of Pollock Rip Shoals, at the northeastern entrance of Nantucket Shoals, Massachusetts, at a cost not to exceed eighty thousand dollars.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 62.—An Act To remit the time penalties on the light-house tender Rose.

"Rose," light-house tender.
Remission of time penalties.

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 required to remit the time penalties on the light-house tender Rose contract to Hugh Ramsay; and the sum of one thousand and forty dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 63.—An Act To incorporate the American Social Science Association.

American Social Science Association incorporated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Daniel C. Gilman, Carroll D. Wright, Andrew D. White, Dorman B. Eaton, James B. Angell, William T. Harris, Frederick J. Kingsbury, Oscar S. Straus, Francis Wayland, Saint Clair McKelway, Simeon E. Baldwin, and their associates, members of the voluntary association organized in eighteen hundred and sixty-five and known as the American Social Science Association, and their successors, are hereby constituted a corporation by that name, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of promoting studies and researches in social science in the various departments in which said association is or said corporation may be organized.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect upon its acceptance by said voluntary association at its next regular annual session.

Effect.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 64.—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, South Dakota.

January 28, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Sioux Falls and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation duly created and existing under the laws of the State of South Dakota, its successors or assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto over the Missouri River from a point at or near the village of Oacoma, in the county of Lyman and State of South Dakota, to the opposite shore of said river, in the county of Brule and State of South Dakota: *Provided*, That a location is found within such limits suitable to the interests of navigation. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of said corporation, its successors or assigns, may be so constructed to provide for and be used also for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers, for reasonable rates of toll, to be fixed by said corporation, its successors or assigns, and approved by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War shall have the right from time to time to revise such rates of toll: *Provided*, That the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall not be built within less than one mile of any other bridge across the said Missouri River.

Chicago, Sioux Falls and Pacific Railway may bridge Missouri River.

Provisos.
Location.
Transit of railway trains, etc.

Tolls.

Proximity to other bridges.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this Act may, at the option of the corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans it shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in the clear at low-water mark, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river at high water, and the main spans shall be over the main channels of the river: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this Act as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with one or more draws, as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot piers of the draws, and the next adjoining spans over the river to the draws shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet in the clear, measured at low water; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river at high water: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, without unnecessary delay; 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, and such sheer booms or other structures as may be necessary to safely guide vessels, rafts, or other water craft safely through said channel spans or draw openings, and as shall be designated and required by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of location of said bridge, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object,

May be drawbridge or spans.

Provisos.
—height, if spans, etc.

—pivot drawbridge, etc.

Opening draw.

Lights.

Making permanent channel; limitation.

Position of bridge.	but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of said river, and shall be liable in damages for all injuries to private property; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval: <i>And provided further</i> , That any bridge built under the provisions of this Act shall be at right angles to the current of the river at high water.
Not to obstruct navigation.	SEC. 3. 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 no bridge shall be commenced or built under this Act until the location thereof and the plans and specifications for its construction shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War; and any change in the plan of such construction or any alteration in the bridge after its construction shall be subject to the like approval; and whenever said bridge shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, substantially obstruct the free navigation of said river 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 or the persons operating or controlling the same; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of the Missouri River at or near the crossing of said bridge, caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the circuit courts of the United States of either judicial district of South Dakota in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches. And the bridge shall not be opened to traffic until all piling and other false work used in constructing the bridge shall have been wholly removed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.
Secretary of War to approve plans.	SEC. 4. 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, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transportation over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to such bridge. The United States shall also have the right to construct, without charge therefor, telegraph or telephone lines across said bridge.
—changes.	SEC. 5. That Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this Act.
Litigation.	SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the date hereof.
Removal of piling, etc.	Approved, January 28, 1899.
To be lawful structure and post route.	
Telephone and telegraph lines.	
Amendment.	
Commencement and completion.	

January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 65.—An Act To authorize the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, 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 Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, 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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point on the boundary line between the said Choctaw Nation and the county of Little River, in the State of Arkansas, where the said railway as now constructed runs, thence running by the most feasible and practicable route in a westerly direction through the said Choctaw Nation and through the Chickasaw Nation to such point on the western boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation at or near the town of Sugden, in said nation, as said corporation may select, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-

Arkansas and Choctaw Railway granted right of way through Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, Indian Territory.

Location.

outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway and telegraph and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the said Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, the same to be fifty feet on either side of the track of said railway from the center thereof, and, in addition to the above right of way, to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, for stations for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed and track, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the 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 Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone line shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, usages, and custom of the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation, respectively, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, 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 and telegraph and telephone line. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of disinterested referees, to be appointed—for the Choctaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and one by the said railway company; and for the Chickasaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Chickasaw Nation, or, in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before a judge or clerk of a United States 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 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 judge of the United States court for the district of the Indian Territory in which the property sought to be condemned is situated upon the application of the other party. A majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. The chairman of such board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings: *Provided*, That the hearings shall be within the county where the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damage thereto, and at a place as convenient as may be for said occupant, unless the said occupant and said railway company agree to have the hearing at another place. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is actually engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile actually traveled. Said board of referees shall have power to call for and examine witnesses under oath, and said witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed witnesses by the laws of the Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation, respectively. Costs, including compensation of the

Width.

Land for stations,
etc.

—additional

Proviso.
—limit.
Limitations on grant.

Damages.

Referees.

—appointment.

—oath, etc.

Proviso.
Hearings.Compensation of
referees.

Witnesses.

Costs.

referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by the said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award.

Appeal.

—to district court,
Indian Territory.

Measure of damages.

Costs.

Work may begin on
depositing double
award.

Freight charges.

Proviso.
Passenger rates.
—regulations.

—interstate transpor-
tation.

—maximum rates.

Mails.

Additional compen-
sation

Proviso.
Appeal by general
councils of tribes, etc.

SEC. 4. That either party being dissatisfied with the findings and award of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the district of the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the land and property which is sought to be condemned; and said suit shall then proceed for determining the damage done to the property in the same and like manner as other civil actions in the said court. The said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, and the same shall be heard and determined by said court in accordance with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of said court; and the measure of damages in condemning property authorized by this Act shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of the United States courts in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of the litigation shall be adjudged against the railway company; and if the judgment of the court shall be for the same 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 taking the appeal. When proceedings shall 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 shall have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad and telegraph and telephone line. If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas 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 nations 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 of 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.

SEC. 6. 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 the 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 nations, 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 the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation, within four months

after the filing of maps of definite location as hereinafter set forth, dissents from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said nations 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 nations shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation or nations would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision except the annual tax herein provided for. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw Indians or Chickasaw Indians, respectively, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations, respectively. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force within said 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 railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations, 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.

Ante, p. 807.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 7. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said nations to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of the said 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 a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the same shall be commenced.

Proviso.
—approval.

SEC. 8. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railroad 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 may reside on right of way.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nations within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the remainder thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all roads 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.

Construction.

—forfeiture.
Crossings.

SEC. 10. That the said Arkansas and Choctaw 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 any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaw Indians or Chickasaw Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw 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.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation 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.

Amendment.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Assignment of right of way, etc.

SEC. 13. That 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.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 66.—An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Urgent deficiencies 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, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, namely:

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Independent Treasury.

Special agents' salaries, etc.

For salaries of special agents, and for actual expenses of examiners detailed 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, two thousand dollars.

R. S., sec. 3649, p. 718.

District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cleaning snow, etc., from cross walks, etc.
Vol. 28, p. 809.

For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, under the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous items, special, etc., committees.
Stationery.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, twenty thousand dollars.

For stationery for members of the House of Representatives, including five thousand dollars for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five thousand dollars.

Folding materials.

For wrapping paper, pasteboard, paste, twine, newspaper wrappers, and other necessary materials for folding, for the use of members of the House, and for use in the Clerk's office and the House folding room (not including envelopes, writing paper, and other paper and materials to be printed and furnished by the Public Printer, upon requisitions from the Clerk of the House, under the provisions of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, for the public printing and binding), three thousand dollars.

Vol. 28, p. 624.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

CHAP. 78.—An Act To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes.

January 31, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane of indigent insane persons residing in the District of Columbia, and of independent or pay patients admitted to the said hospital under section forty-eight hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for admission temporarily to said hospital of nonresident insane persons found in the said District, shall be commenced by petition presented in open court to the justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding a special term for orphans' court business, stating the facts necessary to admission to said hospital as heretofore provided by law.

Government Hos-
pital for the Insane.
Proceedings for ad-
mission to.

R. S., secs. 4844, p.
941.

Petition.

SEC. 2. That such petition shall be signed and sworn to by some responsible resident of the District of Columbia, but shall not be filed until the court shall be satisfied as to the responsibility and residence of the person signing and swearing to the same.

—authentication.

SEC. 3. That the order of the court directing the filing of the petition shall require a copy thereof to be served on the alleged lunatic and another on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall fix a time for the hearing of the application, and a copy of such order, duly authenticated, shall be inscribed on each of the said copies before service thereof.

—service, etc.

SEC. 4. That so soon as may be after the filing of the petition the court shall appoint two or more physicians, not connected with any hospital for the insane, to examine the person alleged in the petition to be insane, and testify as to his mental condition, each of such physicians to be paid a per diem compensation of ten dollars by the District of Columbia, on the certificate of the court that his account for such service is just and correct, and other witnesses examined on such application shall be paid by the District the fees and allowances prescribed by law for witnesses summoned in behalf of the United States; and all other costs of the proceeding shall be paid by the District: *Provided*, That in the case of independent or pay patients the petition shall be signed by one of the nearest relatives of such insane person, by his legal guardian, or by some friend. All costs of the proceeding shall be defrayed out of the estate of such person, and a deposit shall be paid into court sufficient to cover such costs; and the request for admission to said hospital shall be made within five days after the entry of the order of court.

Medical examina-
tion.

—costs.

Proviso.
Pay patients.
R. S., sec. 4854, p. 941,
amended.

SEC. 5. That the court shall require the presence of the alleged lunatic at the hearing of the application, unless for good reason it shall direct otherwise by an order stating such reason.

Presence of lunatic
at hearing.

SEC. 6. That the order of the court on the hearing of the application on the petition and evidence shall be made without an inquisition by jury, and all the proceedings under the petition shall be entered in the minutes of the court.

Record of proceed-
ings.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, so soon as practicable, to return to their places of residence or to their friends all indigent insane persons not residing in the District at the time they became insane who are now detained in the Government Hospital for the Insane, or who shall be committed to the said hospital to be temporarily cared for, as provided in section forty-eight hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all necessary expenses incurred by the Commissioners in ascertaining the locality where such persons or their friends belong and in returning them to such locality shall be defrayed by the District of Columbia.

Return of certain
indigent insane.

R. S., sec. 4850, p. 940.

SEC. 8. That all provisions of law inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

R. S., secs. 4844, 4845,
4846, 4847, 4848, 4849,
4850, pp. 939, 940; vol.
19, p. 347, repealed.

Approved, January 31, 1899.

February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 79.—An Act For the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.District of Columbia.
Prevention of smoke.*Proviso.*
Private residences
excepted from pro-
vision.Responsibility of
owner of building.

Penalty.

Inspector.

Devices for prevent-
ing smoke.

Repeal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after six months from the passage of this Act the emission of dense or thick black or gray smoke or cinders from any smokestack or chimney used in connection with any stationary engine, steam boiler, or furnace of any description within the District of Columbia shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a public nuisance: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed as applied to chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences.

SEC. 2. That the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any building of any description, from the smokestack or chimney of which there shall issue or be emitted thick or dense black or gray smoke or cinders within the District of Columbia on or after the day above named shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a public nuisance and of violating the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof before the police court of the District of Columbia, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense; and each and every day wherein the provisions of this Act shall be violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act there shall be detailed from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an inspector or inspectors of the health department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the supervision of the health officer of the District of Columbia, to cause to be prosecuted all persons violating the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That no discrimination shall be made against any method or device which may be used for the prevention of smoke and which accomplishes the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 80.—An Act For the reestablishment and reconstruction of a light-house at or near mouth of Salem Creek, New Jersey.Salem Creek, N. J.
Establishment of
light-house at, etc.*Proviso.*
Limit of cost.

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 to reestablish and reconstruct a light-house at or near mouth of Salem Creek, New Jersey: *Provided,* That the same shall not cost more than four thousand dollars.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 81.—An Act To transfer the county of Menard, in the State of Texas, from the western district of Texas to the northern district of Texas, and for other purposes.Texas judicial dis-
trict.
Menard County
transferred from west-
ern to northern dis-
trict.Pending actions un-
affected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Menard, in the State of Texas, now included in and a part of the western district of Texas, shall be hereafter in, and constitute part of, the northern district of Texas.

SEC. 2. That all offenses committed in said county of Menard prior to the time this Act goes into operation, of which the district court of

said western district had jurisdiction, and upon which proceedings had been taken, shall be tried and prosecuted as if this Act had not been passed; and all civil suits and proceedings now pending in the circuit or district courts in said State shall not be affected by this Act.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this Act all causes of criminal or civil nature, originating in said county of Menard and heretofore returnable to the Federal district court of the western district of Texas, at Austin, Texas, shall be returnable to the Federal district court of the northern district of Texas at San Angelo, Texas.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

Causes returnable to northern district.

Effect; repeal.

CHAP. 82.—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River from the mainland of Chatham County, Georgia, to Hutchinsons Island, in said county.

February 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States of America is hereby given to the Georgia and Alabama Railway, a corporation incorporated by the laws of the State of Georgia, its successors and assigns, and such other persons as may be associated with it, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Savannah River from the mainland to Hutchinsons Island, in the county of Chatham, in the State of Georgia.

Georgia and Alabama Railway may bridge Savannah River.

SEC. 2. That the bridge shall be so constructed, by draw span or otherwise, that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all vessels and other water craft navigating said river. That any bridge constructed under this Act 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 shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, the design and drawings of the bridge, piers, and approaches, 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 water and low water, and the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, and the location of other bridge or bridges, wharves, landings, or ferries, and shall furnish such other information as shall 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 commenced or built, and after such approval by the Secretary of War the approved plans and designs for the bridge shall not be deviated from or added to, either during the construction or after the completion of the bridge, until the proposed change shall have been submitted to the Secretary of War and received his approval; and the said bridge 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 bridge, and if said bridge be built with a draw said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats or other craft, and whatever kind of bridge is built the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals thereon as the Light-House Board shall prescribe; and if at any time the navigation of 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 said company to alter and change said bridge at its own expense in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment.

Aids to navigation.

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations.

—to approve plans.

—changes.

Draw.

Lights.

Alterations to secure free navigation.

Lawful structure and post route.

Telegraph and telephone companies.

Rights of railroads to use.

—disagreement of with owner of bridge.

Commencement and completion.

Amendment.

SEC. 3. 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, or passengers or freight over said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads of the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for said postal-telegraph purposes.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge and its approaches shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of trains over 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 upon the sum or sums to be paid, or upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge and approaches, 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 this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 83.—An Act To change and fix the time for holding the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee.

Tennessee judicial district.
Terms of court, northern division, eastern district, at Knoxville.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee, held at Knoxville, Tennessee, shall commence on the second Monday in March and September of each year, instead of the first Monday in March and September, as is now provided by law; and each of said terms shall continue as long as the presiding judge may deem necessary.

Pending cases.

SEC. 2. That no action, suit, proceeding, information, indictment, recognizance, bail bond, or other process in either of said courts shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of the change of time in the holding of the terms of said courts, but the same shall be deemed to be returnable to, pending, and triable at the terms herein provided for.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act be, and are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 84.—An Act To amend section five of the Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable goods without appraisement.

Immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

Forwarding of small quantities in unlocked, etc., cars.

Vol. 21, p. 174, amended.

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 approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable goods without appraisement, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to allow common carriers bonded under the provisions of said Act, in instances where a sufficient quan-

tity of such merchandise is not offered at the port of first arrival to fill an entire car, or compartment thereof, to forward such merchandise in cars not secured by the prescribed customs fastenings if the packages are corded and sealed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; in all other respects the provisions of the Act referred to to remain in full force.

Approved, February 2, 1899.

CHAP. 86.—An Act Providing for the construction of a light ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

February 4, 1899.

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 construct a light ship, with fog signal, to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Maine, at a cost not to exceed seventy thousand dollars.

Cape Elizabeth, Me.
Light ship to be
built and located at.

Approved, February 4, 1899.

CHAP. 87.—An Act To authorize the construction of certain bridges over the waters of Lake Champlain.

February 4, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Rutland-Canadian Railroad Company, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Vermont, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to erect, establish, maintain, and use railroad bridges and approaches thereto in and across Lake Champlain at such places, hereinafter provided, as may be selected by said parties, and approved by the Secretary of War, to wit: A bridge and its approaches between the town of Colchester, in the county of Chittenden and State of Vermont, and the town of South Hero, in the county of Grand Isle and State of Vermont; also a bridge and its approaches between the towns of Grand Isle and North Hero, in said county of Grand Isle; also a bridge and its approaches between the towns of North Hero and Alburg, in said county of Grand Isle; also a bridge and its approaches between said town of Alburg and the town of Champlain, in the county of Clinton, in the State of New York; and also an embankment across the head of Keelers Bay, so called, in said Lake Champlain, upon the easterly side of said town of South Hero.

Rutland - Canadian
Railroad may bridge
Lake Champlain.

Location of bridges.

SEC. 2. That each of said bridges shall be provided with a draw suitable to accommodate the navigation on Lake Champlain, and shall be built in such manner as not to interfere with the free navigation of said lake; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said lake the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in and for any district in which the portion of the structure causing or alleged to cause such obstruction is situated.

Aids to navigation.

Litigation.

SEC. 3. That all the bridges, approaches, or embankments constructed under this Act and according to the conditions and provisions hereof shall be lawful structures, and shall be known and recognized as post routes, and the same are hereby declared to be post routes, 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 bridges; and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as other post routes in the United States.

Lawful structures
and post routes.

SEC. 4. That the structures herein authorized shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation on said lake as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and to secure that object

Secretary of War to
approve plans, etc.

said company shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination and approval general designs and drawings of said bridges and embankments and a map of their location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the lake, the direction of the current, the soundings showing the bed of the lake, and the location of any bridge or bridges or other structures within such distance, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until such plans are approved by the Secretary of War the construction of the bridges and embankments shall not be commenced, and if any change is made in the plan of any of said structures during the progress of construction or after completion such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and be made at the expense of the owners of said structure.

SEC. 5. That the draws of said bridges shall be opened upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and such lights or other signals shall, at the expense of said company, its successors and assigns, be maintained on all of said structures, from sunset to sunrise, as the Light-House Board shall prescribe, and said company, its successors and assigns, may establish reasonable rates of toll for transportation of persons and property over said structures: *Provided*, That such rates of toll shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void, except as to structures completed, if actual construction of the bridges herein authorized be not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 4, 1899.

February 4, 1899.

CHAP. 88.—An Act To authorize the Little River Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, and branches thereof, 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 Little River Valley Railway Company, a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, and equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point where said railway now intersects the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation, in Little River County, Arkansas; thence running by the most feasible and practical route in a westerly direction through said Choctaw Nation to such point at or near Atoka, in said nation, as said corporation may select; thence from such point in a northwesterly direction up the valley of the Washita River, through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, to the boundary line between the Chickasaw Nation and Oklahoma Territory; and at the most feasible and practical points on the main line contemplated herein opposite the towns of Clarksville and Paris, in the State of Texas, the said railway company is invested with like authority to build and operate branches thereof from said main line in the Choctaw Nation to Red River or the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Choctaw Nation; and said railway company shall have the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it necessary and to their interest to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway and telegraph and telephone line, and for no

—changes.

Draws.

Lights.

Toll.

Proviso.
—approval.

Commencement and
completion.

Amendment.

Little River Valley
Railway granted right
of way through Choctaw
and Chickasaw
nations, Indian Territory.

Location.

Branches.

Tracks, turn-outs,
etc.

Width of right of
way.

other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the said Little River Valley Railway and branches, the same to be fifty feet on each side of the track of said railway from the center thereof, and, in addition to the above right of way, to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, for stations, at such points as the said railway company may deem to their interest to erect, with the right to use such additional grounds, where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed and track, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the 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, said portion shall revert to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Land for stations.

—additional.

—limit.

Proviso.
Lands not to be leased; restricted use, etc.

—reversion.

Damages.

Referees.

—appointment.

—oath of.

Hearings.

—where held.

Compensation.

Witnesses; fees.

Costs.

Appeal to district court, Indian Territory.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone lines shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 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 and telegraph and telephone lines. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the principal chief of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before a judge or clerk of the United States 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 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 judge of the United States court for the central district of the Indian Territory, upon the application of the other party. A majority of said referees may be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. The chairman of such board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings: *Provided*, That the hearings shall be within the county in which the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damage thereto, and at a place as convenient as may be for said occupant, unless the said occupant and said railway company agree to have the hearing at another place. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is engaged in assessing compensation, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of his duties. Said board of referees shall have power to call for and examine witnesses under oath, and said witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed witnesses by the laws of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. Cost, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by the said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award.

SEC. 4. That either party being dissatisfied with the findings and award of the referees shall have the right, within sixty days after the filing of the award, as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the central district of the Indian Territory, sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the land and property which is sought to be condemned; and said suit shall then proceed for determining the

damages done to the property, in the same and like manner as other civil actions in the said court. The said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, and the same shall be heard and determined by said court in accordance with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of said court; and the measure of damages in condemning property authorized by this Act shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of the United States courts in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of the litigation shall be adjudged against the railway company; and if the judgment of the court shall be for the same as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings shall 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 shall have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway and telegraph and telephone lines. If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Measure of damages.

Costs.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Crossing the tracks of other roads. SEC. 5. That said railway company is authorized and hereby given the right to connect or cross with its tracks the tracks and railroads of any other company or person owning or operating a railway in the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such corporation or person for such crossing, such compensation shall be determined in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for determining the compensation for land and other property taken and damaged.

Freight charges. SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas 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 nations 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 of 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 price 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.
—regulations.

—interstate transportation.

—maximum rates.

Mails.

Additional compensation. SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the 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 nations, said payment to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as hereinbefore set forth, dissents from the allowance hereinbefore provided for and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said nations under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the com-

Provisos.
Appeal by general council of tribes, etc.

—ante. p. 817.

pensionation 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 herein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation 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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force within said nations: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations; 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.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Disbursement of money, etc.

Additional taxes.

Surveys, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 8. The said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located lines through said nations, 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 the said nations; 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 railway company: *Provided*, That a map showing the first fifty miles of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the same shall be commenced.

Proviso.
 —of first 50 miles before construction.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employees of said railway company necessary to the construction and management of the railroad 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 may reside on right of way.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said nations within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the same within two years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all roads and highways, crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever 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.

Construction.

—forfeiture.

Crossings, etc.

SEC. 11. That the said Little River Valley Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express conditions, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in these sections 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. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations 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. 13. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Amendment.

Assignment of right of way.

SEC. 14. That 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 and other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 4, 1899.

February 4, 1899.

CHAP. 89.—An Act Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

Pensions 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 payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes, namely:

Invalid, etc., pensions.

For army and navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all Acts of Congress, one hundred and forty-four million dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation 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: *Provided further*, That the amount paid to each of the several classes of pensioners shall be accounted for separately.

Proviso.
Navy pensions.

Accounts.

Examining surgeons.

—fees, etc.

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons for services rendered within the fiscal year nineteen hundred, seven hundred thousand 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: *Provided*, 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: *Provided further*, That no fee shall be paid to any member of an examining board unless personally present and assisting in the examination of applicant: *Provided*, That the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically state the rating which in their judgment the applicant is entitled to.

Proviso.
Examinations.

No fee unless service rendered.

Rating.

Agents' salaries.

For salaries of eighteen agents for the payment of pensions, at four thousand dollars each, seventy-two thousand dollars.

Clerk hire.
Proviso.
Apportionment.

For clerk hire, four hundred and fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount of clerk hire for each agency shall be apportioned as nearly as practicable in proportion to the number of pensioners paid at each agency, and the salaries paid shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fuel.

For fuel, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Lights.

For lights, five hundred dollars.

Rent.

For rents, sixteen thousand and eighty dollars.

Stationery.

For stationery and other necessary expenses, thirty thousand dollars.

Approved, February 4, 1899.

CHAP. 120.—An Act To revive, reenact, and amend an Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Missouri.

February 8, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Missouri," which Act has expired by limitation, be, and is hereby, revived, reenacted, and amended.

Lexington Bridge and Terminal Company may bridge Missouri River at Lexington.
Chap. 162, vol. 28, p. 120, reenacted, etc.

That section one of said Act be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the Lexington Bridge and Terminal Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, its assigns, grantees, successors, and legal representatives, be, and are hereby, authorized to build, own, operate, and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto over the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, in said State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of wagons, carriages, vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, horsemen, and foot passengers. And authority is hereby given to said company and assigns, at its option, to construct said bridge so as to provide for the passage of railway cars and trains propelled by electricity or steam, such reasonable rates of toll to be charged as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War. Said corporation and its assigns may build a suspension bridge, at their option, under the authority hereby granted."

Railway, wagon, and foot bridge.

Toll.
Suspension bridge.

SEC. 2. 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 mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph and telephone purposes across said bridge.

Lawful structure and post route.

Postal telegraph.

Construction.

SEC. 3. That said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, and 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 lowest member of the bridge superstructure, nor shall the spans of said bridge over the waterways of said river be less than four hundred feet in length in the clear, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river and the bridge itself at right angles thereto: *Provided*, That in case the approach and passage under the channel span of said bridge be found at any time dangerous or difficult of access by the river traffic the owners of said bridge shall construct, at their own expense, such works of channel regulation and such aids to navigation as the Secretary of War shall order, to render the approach and passage reasonably safe and easy: *Provided also*, That 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.

Provisos.
Aids to navigation.

Lights, etc.

Section four shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 4.** That if said bridge shall be constructed for railroad purposes, then 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 its 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 to rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using such bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and the proof of the parties."

Railroad companies' right to use.

—disagreement of, with owner of bridge.

Section five shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"**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

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the 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 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 if said bridge is not commenced within two years and completed within three years from the passage of this Act the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void."

—changes.

Commencement and completion.

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 8, 1899.

February 8, 1899.

CHAP. 121.—An Act To prevent the abatement of certain actions.

Suits against Government officers not to abate on their retirement, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any Department or Bureau or other officer of the United States in his official capacity, or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of his death, or the expiration of his term of office, or his retirement, or resignation, or removal from office, but, in such event, the Court, on motion or supplemental petition filed, at any time within twelve months thereafter, showing a necessity for the survival thereof to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, may allow the same to be maintained by or against his successor in office, and the Court may make such order as shall be equitable for the payment of costs.

Approved, February 8, 1899.

February 8, 1899.

CHAP. 122.—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of the buildings on the Fort Supply Military Reservation by Oklahoma Territory for an insane asylum.

Fort Supply Military Reservation.
Use of buildings on, for insane asylum by Oklahoma Territory.

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 is authorized, under rules and regulations to be provided by him, to permit the use of the buildings on the Fort Supply Military Reservation, and so much of the land as may be necessary for such use, by the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose of an insane asylum for said Territory. Said authority may be revoked, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, February 8, 1899.

February 8, 1899.

CHAP. 123.—An Act For adjusting clothing account for deceased soldiers, in certain cases.

Army.
Deductions from pay of volunteer dying six months after enrollment only where clothing actually overdrawn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the adjustment of the accounts of volunteers enrolled on account of the existing war with Spain, who have died, or may hereafter die within six months from the date of their enrollment, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall make no stoppage on account of clothing overdrawn against the pay or

allowances otherwise found due the widow, heirs, or legal representative of the soldier, unless the amount of clothing actually drawn by him is in excess of the clothing allowance for a soldier of his grade for the first six months of service.

Approved, February 8, 1899.

CHAP. 127.—An Act To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Boonville, Missouri, by the Boonville and Howard County Bridge Company.

February 9, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of the Act of May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, received by the President May thirteenth, entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Boonville, Missouri," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the construction of said bridge to be commenced within one year from May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the completion thereof within three years from the same date.

Time extended to Boonville and Howard County Bridge Co. to bridge Missouri River at Boonville, Mo. Vol. 29, p. 139.

Approved, February 9, 1899.

CHAP. 128.—An Act Making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

February 9, 1899.

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 for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Diplomatic and consular appropriations.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A.

SALARIES OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Salaries.

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, and Russia, at seventeen thousand five hundred dollars each, eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

Ambassadors.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy, twelve thousand dollars;

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Austria, Brazil, China, Japan, and Spain, at twelve thousand dollars each, sixty thousand dollars;

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Turkey, and Venezuela, at ten thousand dollars each, seventy thousand dollars;

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, ten thousand dollars;

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras, ten thousand dollars;

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Denmark, Netherlands, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland, at seven thousand five hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars;

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania, Serbia, and Greece, six thousand five hundred dollars;

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Haiti, at five thousand dollars each and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Haiti shall also be accredited as chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo), fifteen thousand dollars;

Ministers resident
and consuls-general.

Minister resident and consul-general to Korea, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

Ministers resident and consuls-general to Siam and Persia, at five thousand dollars each, ten thousand dollars;

Agent, etc., Cairo.

Minister resident and consul-general to Liberia, four thousand dollars;

Chargés d'affaires.

Agent and consul-general at Cairo, five thousand dollars;

Chargés d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad, thirty thousand dollars;

Total, three hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars.

SALARIES OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKING TRANSITS.

Instruction and
transit pay.

To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and other officers of the United States for the periods actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions, and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act, in pursuance of the provisions of section seventeen hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes, so much as may be necessary for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, is hereby appropriated.

R. S., sec. 1740, p. 309.

SALARIES OF SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Secretaries of embas-
sies and legations.

Secretaries of embassies to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Russia, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

Secretaries of legations to China and Japan, at two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars each, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

Secretary of legation and consul-general to Colombia, two thousand dollars;

Secretary of legation to Guatemala and Honduras and consul-general to Guatemala, two thousand dollars;

Secretaries of legations to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, and to Chile, one thousand eight hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars;

Secretaries of legations to Turkey, Austria, Spain, and Brazil, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, seven thousand two hundred dollars;

Secretaries of legations to Argentine Republic, Venezuela, and Peru, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each Liberia, and Korea, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred dollars;

Second secretaries.

Second secretaries of embassies to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Russia, at two thousand dollars each, twelve thousand dollars;

Second secretaries of legations to 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;

Third secretaries.

Third secretaries of embassies to Great Britain, France, and Germany, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars;

Total, sixty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

SALARIES OF INTERPRETERS TO LEGATIONS.

Interpreters.

Interpreters to legations to China and Turkey, at three thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars;

Interpreter to legation to Japan, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Interpreter to legation and consulate-general to Persia, one thousand dollars;

Interpreter to legation and consulate-general to Korea, five hundred dollars;

Interpreter to legation and consulate-general to Bangkok, Siam, five hundred dollars;

Total, ten thousand five hundred 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.

LEGATION TO SPAIN.

Legation to Spain.

For clerk hire at legation to Spain, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Clerk hire.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To enable the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, clerk hire, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomen, and porters, including compensation of interpreter, guards, and Arabic clerk at the consulate at Tangiers, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, and San Francisco, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of embassies and legations, and for printing in the Department of State, and for loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies and legations, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses, foreign missions.

Dispatch agents.

Printing.
Loss by exchange.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR LEGATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hiring of steam launch for use of the legation at Constantinople, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Steam launch, Turkey.

RENT OF LEGATION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN CHINA.

Rent.

Rent of buildings for legation and other purposes at Peking, or such other place in China as shall be designated, three thousand six hundred dollars.

China.

GROUND RENT OF LEGATION AT TOKYO, JAPAN.

Annual ground rent of the legation at Tokyo, Japan, for the year ending March fifteenth, nineteen hundred, two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Japan.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT, COAST OF MOROCCO.

Annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangiers Light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Cape Spartel Light.

BRINGING HOME CRIMINALS.

Actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, five thousand dollars.

Bringing home criminals.

FEES AND COSTS IN EXTRADITION CASES.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the requirements 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.

RESCUING SHIPWRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Life-saving testimonials.

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.

EXPENSES UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

Expenses, neutrality act.
R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.

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, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Unforeseen emergencies.
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 requirement of section two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, sixty-three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

PROTECTING INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Samoa Islands.
Vol. 26, p. 1497.

For the execution of the obligations of the United States and the protection of the interests and property of the United States in the Samoan Islands, under any existing treaty with the Government of said islands and with the Governments of Germany and Great Britain, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the President.

ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWS OR HEIRS OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS WHO DIE ABROAD.

Payment to heirs of diplomatic or consular officers dying abroad.
R. S., sec. 1749, p. 311.

Payment, under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to 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.

TRANSPORTING REMAINS OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, CONSULS, AND CONSULAR CLERKS TO THEIR HOMES FOR INTERMENT.

Bringing home remains of ministers, consuls, etc.

Defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, including consular clerks, who have died or may die abroad or in transit, while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country for interment, and for the ordinary and necessary expenses of such interment, five thousand dollars.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
Vol. 20, p. 714.

Contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, 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 FOR PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau.
Vol. 26, p. 1518.

To meet the share of the United States in the annual expense for the year ending March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, of sustaining the International Bureau at Brussels for the translation and publication of

customs tariffs, one thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-six cents; this appropriation to be available on April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, pursuant to convention proclaimed December seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

INTERNATIONAL (WATER) BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mexican Water Boundary Commission. *Post*, p. 1744. Vol. 24, p. 1011, vol. 26, p. 1512.

To enable the Commission to continue its work under the treaties of eighteen hundred and eighty-four and eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AT BRUSSELS FOR REPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

To meet the share of the United States in the expenses of the special bureau created by article eighty-two of the general act concluded at Brussels July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into and sale, in a certain defined zone of the African continent, of firearms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors, for the year nineteen hundred, one hundred dollars.

Bureau for repression African slave trade. Vol. 27, p. 917.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

For subscription of the United States as an adhering member of the International Prison Commission, and the expenses of a commissioner, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

International Prison Commission.

INTERNATIONAL GEODETIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THE EARTH.

To enable the Government of the United States to pay, through the American embassy at Berlin, its quota as an adhering member of the International Geodetic Association for the Measurement of the Earth, one thousand five hundred dollars.

International Geodetic Association.

REPAIRS TO LEGATION AND CONSULAR PREMISES.

To enable the Secretary of State to keep in repair the legation and consular premises owned by the Government of the United States and occupied by its agents, three thousand dollars.

Repairs to legations and consulates.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

To meet the share of the United States toward the expenses involved in the completion of the preparation, printing, and distribution of the final reports, maps, profiles, and so forth, of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Intercontinental Railway Commission.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B.

SALARIES, CONSULAR SERVICE.

Salaries.

Consuls-general at London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro, at five thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars;
Consuls-general at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Calcutta, at five thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars;
Consul-general at Melbourne, four thousand five hundred dollars;
Consuls-general at Berlin, Montreal, Yokohama, Panama, and Mexico (city), at four thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars;
Consuls-general at Halifax and Vienna, at three thousand five hundred dollars each, seven thousand dollars;
Consuls-general at Antwerp, Apia and Nukualofa (Tonga), Constantinople, Dresden, Guayaquil, Frankfort, Ottawa, Rome, Saint Petersburg, Singapore, Cape Town (Africa), Barcelona, and Saint Gall, at three thousand dollars each, thirty-nine thousand dollars;

Consuls-general.

Consul-general at Monterey, at two thousand five hundred dollars;
 Consuls-general at Tangiers and Maracaibo, at two thousand dollars
 each, four thousand dollars;

Consul-general at Santo Domingo, two thousand dollars;

Consul-general at Stockholm, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Total, one hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Consuls, etc.

For salaries of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, four
 hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, as follows,
 namely:

Class I, \$5,000 a
 year.

CLASS I.

Consul at Liverpool, five thousand dollars.

Class II, \$3,500 a
 year.

CLASS II.

At three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

China:

Consuls at Amoy, Canton, and Tientsin.

France:

Consul at Havre.

Peru:

Consul at Callao.

Class III, \$3,000 a
 year.

CLASS III.

At three thousand dollars per annum.

Austria:

Consul at Prague.

Chile:

Consul at Valparaiso.

Colombia:

Consul at Colon (Aspinwall).

China:

Consuls at Chinkiang, Fuchau, Hankow, and Chung King.

France:

Consul at Bordeaux.

Germany:

Consuls at Barmen and Nuremberg.

Great Britain and British Dominions:

Consuls at Belfast, Bradford, Demerara, Glasgow, Kingston (Jamaica),
 Manchester, and Dawson City, British North America.

Japan:

Consuls at Nagasaki, and Osaka and Hiogo.

Mexico:

Consul at Vera Cruz.

Switzerland:

Consul at Basel.

Uruguay:

Consul at Montevideo.

Class IV, \$2,500 a
 year.

CLASS IV.

At two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Argentine Republic:

Consul at Buenos Ayres.

Austria:

Consul at Reichenberg.

Belgium:

Consul at Brussels.

Brazil:

Consuls at Santos and Pernambuco.

China:

Consul at Chefoo.

Danish Dominions:**Consul at Saint Thomas.****France:****Consuls at Lyons and Marseilles.****Germany:****Consuls at Aix la Chapelle, Annaberg, Bremen, Chemnitz, Hamburg, Mayence, Plauen, and Stuttgart.****Greece:****Consul at Athens.****Great Britain and British Dominions:****Consuls at Birmingham, Dundee, Edinburgh, Huddersfield, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Tunstall, Quebec, and Victoria (British Columbia).****Mexico:****Consul at Ciudad Juarez.****Nicaragua:****Consul at San Juan del Norte.****Turkish Dominions:****Consuls at Smyrna and Jerusalem.****Russia:****Consul at Vladivostock.****CLASS V.****Class V, \$2,000 a year.****At two thousand dollars per annum.****Austria-Hungary:****Consul at Trieste.****Belgium:****Consul at Ghent.****Brazil:****Consuls at Bahia and Para.****Colombia:****Consul at Barranquilla.****Costa Rica:****Consul at San Jose.****France:****Consuls at Calais, Reims, Roubaix, and Saint Etienne.****Germany:****Consuls at Bamberg, Cologne, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Leipsic, Munich, Brunswick, Coburg, Magdeburg, Solingen, Weimar, and Glauehau.****Great Britain and British Dominions:****Consuls at Barbados, Bombay (India), Cardiff, Chatham, Collingwood, Cork, Dublin, Dunfermline, Newcastle on Tyne, Hamilton (Ontario), Leeds, Nassau (New Providence), Port Louis (Mauritius), Saint Thomas (Canada), Saint John (New Brunswick), Sherbrooke (Canada), Sydney (New South Wales), Toronto (Canada), Hamilton (Bermuda), Auckland (New Zealand), Trinidad, and Vancouver (British Columbia).****Honduras:****Consul at Tegucigalpa.****Italy:****Consuls at Palermo and Naples.****Madagascar:****Consul at Tamatave.****Mexico:****Consuls at Acapulco, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Tampico.****Netherlands:****Consuls at Rotterdam and Curaçao.****Nicaragua:****Consul at Managua.****Portuguese Dominions:****Consul at Lourenço Marquez (Africa).****Russia:****Consul at Odessa.**

Salvador:
 Consul at San Salvador.
 South African Republic:
 Consul at Pretoria.
 Switzerland:
 Consuls at Aarau and Zurich.
 Turkish Dominions:
 Consuls at Beirut and Erzerum.
 Zanzibar:
 Consul at Zanzibar.

Class VI, \$1,500 a
 year.

CLASS VI.

At one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.
 Belgium:
 Consul at Liege.
 Denmark:
 Consul at Copenhagen.
 France and French Dominions:
 Consuls at Grenoble, Guadeloupe, La Rochelle, Limoges, Martinique,
 Nantes, and Nice.
 Germany:
 Consuls at Breslau, Freiburg, Hanover, Kehl, Mannheim, and Zittau.
 Great Britain and British Dominions:
 Consuls at Amherstburg (Canada), Antigua (West Indies), Belize
 (British Honduras), Bristol, Brockville (Ontario), Ceylon (India),
 Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), Niagara Falls (Canada), Coati-
 cook (Canada), Fort Erie (Canada), Goderich (Canada), Gibraltar,
 Guelph (Canada), Hull, Kingston (Canada), London (Canada), Malta,
 Morrisburg (Canada), Sydney (Nova Scotia), Port Hope (Canada), Port
 Sarnia (Canada), Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Prescott (Canada),
 Saint Helena, Saint Hyacinth (Quebec), Saint Johns (Quebec), Saint
 Stephens (Canada), Sierra Leone (West Africa), Stratford (Ontario),
 Three Rivers (Canada), Wallaceburg (Canada), Windsor (Ontario),
 Winnipeg (Manitoba), Woodstock (New Brunswick), Yarmouth (Nova
 Scotia), and Saint Johns (Newfoundland).
 Italy:
 Consuls at Castellamare, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina,
 Milan, and Venice.
 Japan:
 Consul at Tamsui, Formosa.
 Mexico:
 Consuls at Matamoras, Mazatlan, Nuevo Laredo, Progreso, and
 Nogales.
 Netherlands:
 Consul at Amsterdam.
 Paraguay:
 Consul at Asuncion.
 Portuguese Dominions:
 Consuls at Saint Michaels (Azores) and Funchal (Madeira).
 Spain:
 Consuls at Cadiz, Valencia, and Malaga.
 Switzerland:
 Consuls at Geneva and Berne.
 Sweden and Norway:
 Consul at Gottenburg.
 Turkey:
 Consuls at Alexandretta, Harpoot, and Sivas.
 Venezuela:
 Consuls at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

SCHEDULE C.

Schedule C.

CLASS VII.

Class VII, \$1,000 a year.

At one thousand dollars per annum.

Germany:

Consul at Stettin.

Great Britain and British Dominions:

Consuls at Gaspe Basin (Canada), and Windsor (Nova Scotia).

Greece:

Consul at Patras.

Haiti:

Consul at Cape Haitien.

Honduras:

Consul at Utila.

Italy:

Consul at Turin.

Netherlands:

Consul at Batavia.

Society Islands:

Consul at Tahiti.

Sweden and Norway:

Consul at Christiania.

SALARIES OF CONSULAR CLERKS.

Eleven consular clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; and two consular clerks, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; total, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Consular clerks.

SALARIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS NOT CITIZENS.

The salary of a consular officer not a citizen of the United States shall be paid out of the amount specifically appropriated for salary at the consular office to which the alien officer is attached or appointed.

Payment to consular officers not citizens.

ALLOWANCE FOR CLERKS AT CONSULATES.

Allowance for clerks at consulates, as follows:

Liverpool, two thousand dollars;

Bradford, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

London, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Shanghai, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Paris, two thousand six hundred dollars;

Rio de Janeiro, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Antwerp, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Berlin, Bordeaux, Bremen, Chemnitz, Crefeld, Frankfort, Hamburg, Havre, Hongkong, Yokohama, Lyons, Manchester, Mexico (city), Montreal, Ottawa, Barmen, and Vienna, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, twenty thousand four hundred dollars;

Southampton, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

Halifax, six hundred and forty dollars;

Belfast and Coburg, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars;

Birmingham and Marseilles, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars;

Brussels, Calcutta, Colon, Dresden, Dundee, Glasgow, Leipsic, Melbourne, Monterey, Nuremberg, Panama, Port au Prince, Sheffield, Singapore, Toronto, and Tunstall, at eight hundred dollars each, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars;

Kingston (Jamaica), eight hundred dollars;

Maracaibo, eight hundred dollars;

Clerks at consulates.

Guayaquil and Victoria, at eight hundred dollars each, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Messina, Palermo, Saint Gall, Smyrna, and Tangier, at eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars;

Edinburgh, at six hundred and forty dollars;

Cairo, Cologne, Constantinople, Huddersfield, Aarau, Mayence, Munich, Nottingham, Odessa, Para, Pernambuco, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Zurich, at six hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred dollars;

Beirut, four hundred and eighty dollars;

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, six hundred and forty dollars;

Ciudad Juarez, six hundred and forty dollars;

Aix la Chapelle, six hundred and forty dollars;

Prague, four hundred and eighty dollars;

Berne, Demerara, Florence, Genoa, Malaga, Mannheim, Naples, and Stuttgart, at four hundred and eighty dollars each, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

Consulates not specified.

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 five hundred dollars to be allowed to any one consulate in any one fiscal year, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total sum expended in one year shall not exceed the amount appropriated;

Proviso.
—limit.

Total, one hundred and five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

SALARIES OF INTERPRETERS TO CONSULATES IN CHINA, KOREA, AND JAPAN.

Interpreters.

Interpreters to be employed at consulates in China, Korea and Japan, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, fifteen thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF INTERPRETERS, GUARDS, AND SO FORTH, IN TURKISH DOMINIONS, AND SO FORTH.

Interpreters, guards, etc.

Interpreters and guards at the consulates in the Turkish Dominions and at Zanzibar, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars.

SALARIES, MARSHALS FOR CONSULAR COURTS.

Marshals.

Marshals for the consular courts in China, Korea, Japan, and Turkey, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Consular prisons.

EXPENSES OF PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS.

Bangkok.

Expenses of a prison and prison keeper at the consulate-general in Bangkok, Siam, one thousand dollars;

Shanghai.

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;

Yokohama.

Actual expense of renting a prison in Yokohama 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 prisoners.

Provisos.

Maximum allowance.

Paying for the keeping and feeding of prisoners in China, Korea, Japan, Siam, and Turkey, nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than fifty 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

Self-supporting prisoners.

sum of fifty cents per day; and the consular officer shall certify to the fact of inability in every case;

Rent of prison for American convicts in Turkey, and for wages of keepers of the same, one thousand dollars; Rent, etc.

Total, fourteen thousand one hundred dollars.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, or so much thereof as may be necessary, thirty thousand dollars. Relief of American seamen.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS AT PANAMA.

Annual contributions toward the support of foreign hospitals at Panama, five hundred dollars, 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. Foreign hospitals, Panama.

PUBLICATION OF DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR, AND OTHER COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Preparation, printing, publication, and distribution by the Department of State of the diplomatic, consular, and other commercial reports, thirty thousand dollars; and of this sum the Secretary of State is authorized to expend not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars for services of employees in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce (formerly the Bureau of Statistics), Department of State, in the work of compiling and distributing such reports; the sum of two thousand dollars for the cost of cablegrams in instructing consular officers to report upon matters of immediate importance to commerce and industry, and of cablegrams of consuls on such subjects; also to defray the extra expense imposed upon consular officers in collecting certain data where it seems to be warranted; and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in the purchase of such books, maps, and periodicals as may be necessary to the editing of diplomatic, consular, and other commercial reports: *Provided*, That all terms of measure, weight, and money shall be reduced to and expressed in terms of measure, weight, and coin of the United States, as well as in the foreign terms; that each issue of diplomatic, consular, and other commercial reports shall not exceed ten thousand copies. Preparing, etc., consular reports.
Employees, etc.

Proviso.
Equivalents of measures, etc.
Limit of issue of reports.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Expense 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 officers and consular clerks, compensation of Chinese writers, loss by exchange, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates, consular agencies, and commercial agencies in the transaction of their business, two hundred thousand dollars. Contingent expenses, consulates.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Commercial Bureau of American Republics, thirty-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any moneys received from the other American Republics for the support of the Bureau, or from the sale of the Bureau publications, from rents, or other sources shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the Secretary of State for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Bureau. Bureau of American Republics.
Proviso.
Use of receipts from sales.

Approved, February 9, 1899.

February 9, 1899.

CHAP. 129.—An Act To authorize the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company to construct and maintain lines and offices for general business purposes in the Ponca, Otoe, and Missouri Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma.

Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company may construct lines, etc., in Ponca, etc., Reservations, Okla.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain telephone lines and offices for general telephone business in the Ponca, Otoe, and Missouri Reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Annual rental.

SEC. 2. That said company shall pay to the nation or tribe through which it extends its telephone lines, in whole or in part, annually, five dollars for each ten miles of said line so constructed and maintained.

Consent to construction on improvements.

SEC. 3. That before said telephone line shall be constructed under the provisions of this Act consent shall be obtained from all persons in the lawful possession of improvements authorizing said construction upon such improvements; and if the right to construct any such line can not be obtained by agreement, then the amount of damages shall be determined by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by the company and one by the owner of the improvements, and if they fail to agree they shall select a third person, and the award so made shall be binding upon the parties thereto: *Provided,* That either party dissatisfied with such award may appeal therefrom, within twenty days, to the United States court exercising jurisdiction over the tribe or nation in which such improvements are situated by filing an original petition in said court exhibiting the findings of said board, and upon the final hearing of said petition the court or jury trying the same shall assess the actual damage caused by the construction of said line. The company shall not begin the construction of said telephone line upon the improvements of another without his consent, or until the board of arbitrators herein provided for shall have made an award of the damages and the company shall have paid or tendered in payment the amount of such award.

Damages.

Proviso.
Appeal, etc.

Taxes.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein shall be construed as exempting said telephone company from the payment of any tax which may be lawfully assessed against such company; and Congress hereby expressly reserves the right to regulate the tolls or charges of any lines constructed under the provisions of this Act.

Tolls.

Approved, February 9, 1899.

February 10, 1899.

CHAP. 150—An Act To extend Rhode Island avenue.

District of Columbia.
Extension of Rhode Island avenue.
Condemnation proceedings.
R. S. D. C., secs. 257-267, pp. 257, etc.

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 and directed to commence suit for the condemnation of the land required for the extension of Rhode Island avenue from Florida avenue to Le Droit avenue within thirty days from the passage of this Act, and the proceedings for such condemnation shall be under and according to the provisions of sections two hundred and fifty-seven to two hundred and sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, which provide for the condemnation of lands in said District for public highways.

Payment out of District revenues.

SEC. 2. That payment of the sum or sums of money adjudged to be due and payable for lands taken under the provisions of this Act shall be made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, upon the warrant of the said Commissioners, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia; and a sufficient sum to pay such judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District.

SEC. 3. That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this act for the extending of said avenue, one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of said Rhode Island avenue extended, between Florida avenue, Maple avenue, Linden street, and Le Droit avenue; and also those contained in squares eighteen and nineteen and the south half of square twenty in the recorded addition to Le Droit Park; and also those contained in blocks one and two, and the northwest corner lot of block seven in the subdivision known and designated as Bloomingdale; and also against so much of that tract of land known and designated as the David Moore tract as lies west of North Capitol street.

Assessments against abutting property, etc.

SEC. 4. That the sums to be severally assessed against each lot and piece or parcel of ground shall be determined and designated by the jury, and in determining what amount shall be assessed against any particular piece or parcel of ground, the jury shall take into consideration the situation of such lots and each of them, and the benefit they may severally receive from the widening of said avenue. When the use of a part only of any piece or parcel of ground shall be condemned, the jury, in determining its value, shall not take into consideration any benefits that may accrue to the remainder thereof from the opening of said avenue, but such benefits shall be considered in determining what assessment shall be made on or against that part of such lot as is not taken, as is hereinbefore provided.

—how determined, etc.

SEC. 5. That when confirmed by the court, the assessments made as aforesaid shall severally be a lien upon the land assessed, and shall be collected as special improvement taxes in the District of Columbia have been collected since February twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and shall be payable in five equal installments, with interest at the rate of four per centum per annum until paid.

—to be a lien.

SEC. 6. That payment of the awards made in respect of the property condemned under the provisions of this Act shall not be made until the assessments herein provided for shall have been made against the aforesaid property and duly confirmed, and approved or affirmed by the court.

Payment of awards.

Approved, February 10, 1899.

CHAP. 151.—An Act To receive arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at six per centum per annum, in lieu of penalties and costs.

February 10, 1899.

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 of any person owing arrearages of general taxes prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, now due to and the liens for which are held by the District of Columbia shall be six per centum per annum in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law and all accrued costs: *Provided,* That this Act shall apply only to taxes paid on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

District of Columbia. Arrearages of taxes due to July 1, 1897, to be received at 6 per cent in lieu of penalties and costs.

Proviso. To apply only to taxes paid before July 1, 1899.

Approved, February 10, 1899.

CHAP. 152.—An Act To provide for the removal of snow and ice in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

February 11, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the following objects, namely: For cleaning snow and ice from cross-walks and gutters, under the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, ten

District of Columbia. Removal of snow and ice. Vol. 28, p. 809.

thousand dollars; one half of said sum to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

For the removal of snow and ice, to be disbursed under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, District of Columbia, two thousand dollars.

Approved, February 11, 1899.

February 13, 1899.

CHAP. 153.—An Act To amend an Act granting to the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, 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 Act granting to the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, which took effect on March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Time extended to St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway to construct road through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.
Vol. 29, p. 80.

“The time for completing the survey of the entire line of said road and filing a map of the same with the Secretary of the Interior and constructing the first fifty miles, and the completion of the remaining sections thereof, shall be, and is hereby, extended two years from the dates specified in said Act.”

Approved, February 13, 1899.

February 14, 1899.

CHAP. 154.—An Act To amend section twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, relative to the apportionment and election of Representatives.

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

Representatives in Congress.
Use of voting machines in elections for, authorized.
R. S., sec. 27, p. 5, amended.

“All votes for Representatives in Congress must be by written or printed ballot, or voting machine the use of which has been duly authorized by the State law; and all votes received or recorded contrary to this section shall be of no effect.”

Approved, February 14, 1899.

February 14, 1899.

CHAP. 155.—An Act To provide for the holding of terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States at Hammond, Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be two terms each of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Indiana held in the city of Hammond, Indiana, in each year from and after the passage of this Act; said terms to begin on the third Tuesday in April and October and continue as long as the business may require.

Indiana judicial district.
Terms of court at Hammond.

Judicial officers.

SEC. 2. That the clerk of the district and circuit courts for the district of Indiana, and the marshal and district attorney for said district, shall perform the duties appertaining to their offices, respectively, for said courts, and said clerk and marshal shall appoint deputies, who shall reside and keep their offices at Hammond, Indiana. Said deputies shall keep in their offices such records as appertain to their offices, and said deputy clerk shall keep in his office full records of all actions, proceedings, and judgments in said courts.

Court building.

SEC. 3. That each of said courts shall be held in a building to be provided for that purpose by the county or city authorities without expense to the United States.

Approved, February 14, 1899.

CHAP. 157.—An Act Providing for the entry, free of customs duties, of certain bells presented by Edwin M. Stanton to the Iowa Agricultural College, of Ames, Iowa.

February 15, 1899.

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 to instruct the collector of customs at the port of importation to admit to entry, free of customs duties, one certain set of bells presented by Edwin M. Stanton to the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, may receive set of bells free of duty.

Approved, February 15, 1899.

CHAP. 160.—An Act To grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama and of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

February 18, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Alabama be, and he is hereby, authorized to select, out of the unoccupied and uninhabited lands of the United States within the said State, twenty-five thousand acres of land, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall forthwith, upon receipt of said certificate, issue to the State of Alabama patents for said lands: *Provided,* That the proceeds of said lands when sold or leased shall forever remain a fund for the use of the Industrial School for Girls of Alabama, located at Montevallo, Alabama.

Alabama.
Grant to, of public lands.

Provides.
Sale, etc., of, for benefit of Industrial School for Girls, etc.

SEC. 2. That the governor of the State of Alabama be, and he is hereby, authorized to select, out of the unoccupied and uninhabited lands of the United States within the said State, twenty-five thousand acres of land, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall forthwith, upon receipt of said certificate, issue to the State of Alabama patents for said lands: *Provided,* That the proceeds of said lands when sold or leased shall forever remain a fund for the use of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

—and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Approved, February 18, 1899.

CHAP. 161.—An Act For the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

February 18, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be established on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, a light and fog-signal station, to take the place of the light vessel now there, at a cost not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars.

Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.
Light and fog-signal station established at.

Approved, February 18, 1899.

CHAP. 162.—An Act For a light vessel off Tail of Horse Shoe, Chesapeake Bay.

February 18, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a light vessel with a light and fog signal is hereby authorized to be placed on or near the shoal known as the Tail of the Horse Shoe, in Chesapeake Bay.

Tail of Horse Shoe, Chesapeake Bay.
Light vessel to be placed at.

Approved, February 18, 1899.

February 18, 1899.

CHAP. 163.—An Act Granting to the mayor of the city of Victor, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, the right to enter certain lands, therein described, for city purposes.

Victor, El Paso County, Colo., grant to, of certain lands for city purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following-described tracts of land, situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, namely: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section three; the east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section three; the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two; the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two; the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section two; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section two; southeast quarter lot three, section two, and lot two in section two, all in township fifteen south, range sixty-nine west of the sixth principal meridian, and containing one hundred and fifty-seven and twenty-seven one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, may be entered by the mayor of the city of Victor, El Paso County, Colorado, for the use of said city, subject to the legal rights of others, if any, upon paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the usual fees therefor, and a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases.

Approved, February 18, 1899.

February 18, 1899.

CHAP. 164.—An Act Making an appropriation for clearing the Potomac River of ice.

Potomac River, D.C.
Removal of ice from.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to meet expenses that may be necessary for the purpose of clearing the Potomac River of ice, within the District of Columbia, there is hereby appropriated, payable from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and from the revenues of the District of Columbia in equal parts, and to be immediately available, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 18, 1899.

February 20, 1899.

CHAP. 167.—An Act Authorizing the Light-House Board to provide a steam whistle at Michigan City, Indiana.

Michigan City, Ind.
Fog whistle to be provided for harbor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Light-House Board is hereby authorized and directed to provide a steam or hot-air fog whistle at the entrance of the harbor at Michigan City, in the State of Indiana, at a cost not to exceed five thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, February 20, 1899.

February 20, 1899.

CHAP. 168.—An Act To locate the office of the deputy collector of the port of East Pascagoula, Mississippi, at Scranton, Mississippi.

Scranton, Miss.
Office deputy collector of port of East Pascagoula, located at.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of the deputy collector of the port of East Pascagoula, in the Pearl River district of the State of Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, located at Scranton, Mississippi.

Approved, February 20, 1899.

CHAP. 171.—An Act For a public building at the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

February 21, 1899.

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 by private sale or secure by condemnation a site for, and to contract for the erection and completion of a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, post-office, and other Government offices, at the city of Altoona, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania. The plans, specifications, and full estimate 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 twenty-five thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will be 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 or condemned and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *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.

Altoona, Pa.
Appropriation for
public building.

—limit.

Proviso.
Fire space.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 172.—An Act To amend an Act entitled “An Act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes,” approved June tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, by extending the privileges of the first section thereof to the subport of Miami, Florida.

February 21, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of the first section of the Act approved June tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled “An Act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes,” be, and the same are hereby, extended to the subport of Miami, in the State of Florida.

Miami, Fla.
Granted immediate
transportation privi-
leges.
Vol. 21, p. 173.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 173.—An Act For the erection of a public building for the use of the custom-house and post-office at Newport News, in the district of Newport News, Virginia.

February 21, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States custom-house, post-office, and other Government offices, in the city of Newport News and State of Virginia, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Newport News, Va.
Erection of public
building at, author-
ized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such other as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Depart-

—examination of.

ment, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

—examination by
commission.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—compensation of
commission.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Fire space.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 174.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi Channel, known as the Morris and Cummings Ship Channel, in Aransas County, Texas."

Time extended to
Aransas Harbor Ter-
minal Railway to
bridge Corpus Christi
Channel, Texas.
Vol. 29, p. 111.

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 authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi Channel, known as the Morris and Cummings Ship Channel, in Aransas County, Texas," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, is hereby reenacted; and section five of the said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine."

Approved, February 21, 1899.

February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 175.—An Act For the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at or near Point Arguello, California.

Point Arguello, Cal.
Light-house estab-
lished at.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be established at or near Point Arguello, about twelve miles northwest of Point Conception, California, a light-house and fog signal, at a cost not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 176.—An Act To establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg.

February 21, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Vicksburg, and to preserve the history of the battles and operations of the siege and defense on the ground where they were fought and were carried on, the battlefield of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, is hereby declared to be a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Mississippi; that is to say, the area inclosed by the following lines, or so much thereof as the commissioners of the park may deem necessary, to wit: Beginning near the point where the graveyard road, now known as the City Cemetery road, crosses the line of the Confederate earthworks, thence north about eighty rods, thence in an easterly direction about one hundred and twenty rods, thence in a southerly direction, and keeping as far from the line of the Confederate earthworks as the purposes of the park may require and as the park commission, to be hereinafter named, may determine, but not distant from the nearest point on said line of Confederate earthworks more than one hundred and sixty rods at any part, to a point about forty rods south and from eighty to one hundred and sixty rods east of Fort Garrott, also known as the "Square Fort;" thence in a westerly direction to a point in the rear of said Fort Garrott, thence in a northerly direction across the line of the Confederate earthworks and to a point about two hundred feet in the rear of the said line of Confederate earthworks, thence in a general northerly direction, and at an approximate distance of about two hundred feet in the rear of the line of Confederate earthworks as the conformation of the ground may require, to the place of beginning. This to constitute the main body of the park. In addition thereto a strip of land about two hundred and sixty-four feet in width along and including the remaining parts of the Confederate earthworks, namely, from the north part of said main body of the park to and including Fort Hill or Fort Nogales on the high hill overlooking the national cemetery, and from the south part of said main body of the park to the edge of the bluff at the river below the city of Vicksburg; and also in addition thereto a strip of land about two hundred and sixty-four feet in width, as near as may be, along and including the Federal lines opposed to the Confederate lines herein and above named and not included in the main body of the park; and in further addition thereto such points of interest as the commission may deem necessary for the purposes of the park and the Secretary of War may approve; the whole containing about one thousand two hundred acres, and costing not to exceed forty thousand dollars.

National Military
Park, Vicksburg,
Miss., established.

Location.

Limit of cost.

SEC. 2. That the establishment of the Vicksburg national military park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of this Act, proceed to acquire title to the same by voluntary conveyance or under the Act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under Act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An Act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may elect or deem practicable; and when title is procured to all of the lands and roads within the boundaries of the proposed park, as described in section one of this Act, he may proceed with the establishment of the park; and he shall detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army to assist the commissioners in establishing the park.

Secretary of War to
establish park.

—to acquire title, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 357.
Vol. 14, p. 399.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements of leasing upon such terms as he may prescribe, with such occupants or tenants of the lands as may desire to remain upon it, to

—to make leases to
occupants of land.

—conditions.

Proviso.
—retaking possession,
etc.

occupy and cultivate their present holdings upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outlines of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority: *Provided*, That the United States shall at all times have and retain full right, power, and authority to take possession of any and all parts or portions of said premises and to remove and expel therefrom any such occupant, tenant, or other person or persons found thereon whenever the Secretary of War or the commissioners shall deem it proper or necessary; and such right, power, and authority shall be reserved in express terms in all leases and agreements giving or granting such occupant or tenant the right to remain in possession as herein contemplated; and thereupon said occupant or tenant or other persons who may be required to vacate said premises shall each and all at once surrender and deliver up the possession thereof.

Commissioners.

SEC. 4. That the affairs of the Vicksburg national military park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, each of whom shall have served at the time of the siege and defense in one of the armies engaged therein, two of whom shall have served in the army commanded by General Grant and one in the army commanded by General Pemberton. The commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman; they shall also elect, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, a secretary, who shall also be historian, and who shall possess the requisite qualifications of a commissioner, and they and the secretary shall have an office in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, or on the grounds of the park, and be paid such compensation as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just.

Secretary.

Duties of Commissioners.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to restore the forts and the lines of fortification, the parallels and the approaches of the two armies, or so much thereof as may be necessary to the purposes of this park; to open and construct and to repair such roads as may be necessary to said purposes, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets, or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, the lines of battle of the troops engaged in the assaults, and the lines held by the troops during the siege and defense of Vicksburg, the headquarters of General Grant and of General Pemberton, and other historical points of interest pertaining to the siege and defense of Vicksburg within the park or its vicinity; and the said commissioners in establishing this military park shall also have authority under the direction of the Secretary of War to do all things necessary to the purposes of the park, and for its establishment under such regulations as he may consider best for the interest of the Government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needful regulations for the care of the park.

Regulations.

Marking lines of battle, State troops.

Proviso.
—approval.

SEC. 6. That it shall be lawful for any State that had troops engaged in the siege and defense of Vicksburg to enter upon the lands of the Vicksburg national military park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein: *Provided*, That before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, and all such lines, designs, and inscriptions for the same shall first receive the written approval of the Secretary of War, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park; and no monument, tablet, or other designating indication shall be erected or placed within said park or vicinity without such written authority of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no discrimination shall be made against any State as to the manner of designating lines, but any

—no discrimination
against States.

grant made to any State by the Secretary of War may be used by any other State. The provisions of this section shall also apply to organizations and persons; and as the Vicksburg National Cemetery is on ground partly occupied by Federal lines during the siege of Vicksburg, the provisions of this section, as far as may be practicable, shall apply to monuments or tablets designating such lines within the limits of that cemetery.

Provisions applicable to persons and organizations.
Vicksburg National Cemetery.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, statue, memorial structure, tablet, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or remove any fence, railing, inclosure, or other work intended for the protection or ornamentation of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrub that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree, or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter on any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles, on the lands or approaches to the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any United States commissioner or court, justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, or any court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine in the discretion of the said commissioner or court of the United States or justice of the peace, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informant, to be enforced and recovered before such United States commissioner or court or justice of the peace or other court in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law recoverable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

Penalty for injuring property.

SEC. 8. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the condemnation or purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park, opening or repairing necessary roads, restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle, maps and surveys, material, labor, clerical, and all other necessary assistants, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their secretary and assistants, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and disbursements under this Act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual report of the same to Congress.

Appropriation for expenses of establishing.

—approval, etc.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 177.—An Act To amend section thirty-two hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States concerning the drawing off, gauging, marking, and removal of spirits.

February 21, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-two hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section six of the Act approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to amend the laws in relation to internal revenue," be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"*Provided, however,* That upon the application of the distiller, and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may be drawn into wooden packages, each containing two or more metallic cans, which cans shall have each a capacity of not less than five gallons, wine measure, such packages to be filled and used only

Distilled spirits.
May be drawn into wooden packages containing metallic cans for export.
R. S., sec. 3287, p. 636, amended.
Vol. 21, p. 147.

for exportation from the United States. And there shall be charged for each of said packages or cases for the expense of providing and affixing stamps, five cents instead of ten cents as now required by law."

Approved, February 21, 1899.

February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 178.—An Act To extend and amend the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and also to extend and amend the provisions of a supplemental Act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to extend and amend an Act entitled 'An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.'"

Right of way granted Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway through Indian and Oklahoma Territories, extended, etc.

Vol. 28, p. 22.
Vol. 29, p. 529.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and also to extend and amend the provisions of an Act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to extend and amend an Act entitled 'An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes,'" be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of three years from and after December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, so that said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company shall have until December twenty-first, nineteen hundred and one, to build the first one hundred miles of its said railway line in said Territories and as described in said above-mentioned Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and two years thereafter to complete the same.

Branch line, Indian Territory.

SEC. 2. That section three of said above-mentioned Act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "That the said railway company shall have the power to construct, equip, and operate a branch or extension from its main line, starting at or near Bartlesville, in the Indian Territory, and extending thence in a south or southeasterly direction through the Cherokee Indian Nation and through the Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw Indian nations to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River, on the north boundary of said State and the south boundary of the said Chickasaw Indian Nation, to Sherman, in the State of Texas, by way of Collinsville, Okmulgee, Wewoka, and Tishomingo, in the said Indian Territory; and for such purposes the said railway company is hereby empowered to acquire and occupy a right of way of the same dimensions, by the same methods, and for the same compensation as provided for in the original Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Branch line, Oklahoma Territory.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, equip, and operate a branch line or extension from its main line, starting from a point at or near Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma Territory, and extending thence in a south or southwesterly direction through the organized counties of Lincoln, Pottawatomie, and Cleveland, in said Oklahoma Territory, to a point on the south line of said Oklahoma Territory and on the Canadian River, and on the north boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and extending thence south or southwesterly through the Chickasaw Indian Nation to a point on the north boundary line of the State of Texas and on Red River, and thence to the city of Henrietta, Clay County, in said State of Texas, by way of Chandler and Shawnee, in Oklahoma Territory, and Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory; and

that, for the purposes of constructing said railway line and branches through the said above-named organized counties in Oklahoma Territory, the said railway company shall proceed and be governed in all respects by the laws of the said Territory of Oklahoma, except as to allotted or reserved Indian lands, and where the line of road shall pass through such lands the company in receiving the right of way through the same shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of said Act of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; and for the purposes of constructing its said railway line and branches through the said Indian nations the said railway company shall proceed and be governed in all things by the provisions of the said original Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SEC. 4. That the said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of each of its said branch lines within two years after the approval of this Act, and shall have two years thereafter in which to complete the same, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to such portions as are not built.

Construction,
branch lines.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

CHAP. 179.—An Act For a roadway in the District of Columbia from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park.

February 21, 1899.

Whereas by reason of the projecting of the northern angle of the District of Columbia into Montgomery County, Maryland, and further, the existence of the Rock Creek Park in that part of the District, causing three different jurisdictions to join there; and

District of Columbia.
Preamble.

Whereas about four square miles south of said angle in the District of Columbia and a similar amount of territory about said angle in Maryland (total, eight square miles) are without internal roads or facilities for cross travel, greatly to the inconvenience of a considerable number of persons within both the District of Columbia and Montgomery County, Maryland, and which can only be relieved by concurrent action of the District of Columbia and by said county; and further, to give an entrance into the upper and larger part of the Rock Creek Park available to the public from two lines of electric cars: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a roadway be, and the same is hereby, authorized to be constructed in the District of Columbia from the upper or northern extremity of Brightwood avenue westwardly toward Rock Creek, across Rock Creek Park, with such bridge and approaches as may be necessary, and from the southern or western side of said park to the upper or northeastern bend of the Daniels road, the portion of said roadway outside of said park to be constructed by or under the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the portion of the same within said park to be constructed by or under the authority of the board of control of the Rock Creek Park.

Construction of
roadway authorized
from Brightwood avenue
across Rock Creek
Park.

And further, that one branch may be constructed by said Commissioners from said main roadway, at a point to be selected by the said Commissioners north of Rock Creek, running northwesterly to the District line and to connect with a road or roads in Montgomery County, Maryland, connecting the neighborhood of Linden and Forest Glen, Maryland, with the said roadway; and further, that another branch, starting at a point south of Rock Creek, to be selected by the said Commissioners, and running west or westwardly, may be constructed to the District line to connect with a road or roads leading from the direction of Chevy Chase, Maryland: *Provided*, That said Commissioners may construct any portion of said roadway or of either or both of said branches only upon the donation of the ground neces-

Branches.

Proviso.
Donation of ground.

sary for said roadway and branch or branches to the United States by the present owners in such manner as may be satisfactory to the said Commissioners; that the said roadway commencing at the upper end of Brightwood avenue shall be laid off and constructed more particularly as follows, by or under the authority of the said Commissioners:

Location.

Commencing at a point on Brightwood avenue on the line between the land of Van Riswick's heirs and Lee and running upon and with said dividing line westwardly on the street, or a portion of the street, laid out on the street-extension plan of section one to about where said line or street crosses a tributary of Rock Creek known as Silver Spring Branch; from that point on or with the street immediately north of Rock Creek Park, as shown by said plan, westwardly through the land of the Van Riswick heirs to or about a point one thousand feet from the District and Maryland boundary line; thence, by or under the authority of the board of control of Rock Creek Park, south and west across Rock Creek and through Rock Creek Park to the land of Mrs. Alida Catherine Brown, following the easiest and most available grade; and thence, by or under the authority of said Commissioners, through the land of Mrs. Brown in a southwest direction to the northeastern bend of the Daniels road, and with power and discretion in the said Commissioners and board of control to alter or vary the line of said roadway as may seem to them advantageous, with a view to public convenience and economy of construction. That the board of control of the Rock Creek Park be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct a roadway across said park, to connect with the roadway hereinbefore provided for, and a bridge over Rock Creek, with the necessary approaches; and that the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof to be expended by the said Commissioners, or under their authority, for the construction of the said roadway and culverts and branch or the branches hereinbefore provided for outside of said park and six thousand dollars thereof to be expended by said board of control, or under its authority, for the construction of the portion of said roadway, bridge, and approaches within said park.

**Roadway across
Rock Creek Park;
bridge, etc.**

Appropriation.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

February 23, 1899.

CHAP. 186.—An Act Providing an additional circuit judge in the third judicial circuit.

**Additional circuit
judge, third judicial
circuit, authorized.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the third judicial circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall possess the same qualifications and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judge, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation.

Approved, February 23, 1899.

February 24, 1899.

CHAP. 187.—An Act Making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

**Legislative, execu-
tive and judicial ex-
penses 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, nineteen hundred, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

For compensation of Senators, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For mileage of Senators, forty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the Senate, namely:

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT: For secretary to the Vice-President, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; for messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; telegraph page, six hundred dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

CHAPLAIN: For Chaplain of the Senate, nine hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY: For Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund of the Senate, five thousand dollars, 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, seven hundred dollars; chief clerk and financial clerk, at three thousand dollars each, and five hundred dollars additional for the financial clerk while the office is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, minute and journal clerk, and enrolling clerk, at two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars each; assistant financial clerk, and reading clerk, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; librarian, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, and two hundred and eighty dollars additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; assistant librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger, acting as assistant librarian, one thousand six hundred dollars; six 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; assistant in stationery room, one thousand dollars, and two hundred dollars additional while the office is held by the present incumbent; two messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; assistant messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; five laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, sixty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-four 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, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, 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; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Claims, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Commerce, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Pensions, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant clerks, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on the Judiciary, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; messen-

Legislative.

Senate.

Pay of Senators.

Mileage.

Compensation of officers, etc.

Vice-President's office.

Chaplain.

Secretary of the Senate, clerks, etc.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

ger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; clerk to the Joint Committee on the Library, two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; clerks to the committees on Naval Affairs, Census, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Public Buildings and Grounds, Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Labor, Territories, Interstate Commerce, Public Health and National Quarantine, Private Land Claims, Patents, Coast Defenses, Privileges and Elections, Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Rules, Civil Service and Retrenchment, and clerk to conference minority of the Senate, at two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars each; clerks to committees on Woman Suffrage, Mines and Mining, and Construction of the Nicaragua Canal, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Clerks to committees at \$1,800 a year.

Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper and assistants.

For twenty-five clerks to committees, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOORKEEPER: For Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, four thousand five hundred dollars; horse and wagon for his use, four hundred and twenty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; 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; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; forty-six messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; assistant messenger on the floor of the Senate, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; messenger to official reporters' room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; messenger in charge of storeroom, one thousand two hundred dollars; upholsterer and locksmith, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; three carpenters to assist him, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each; skilled laborer, one thousand dollars; two janitors, at nine hundred dollars each; laborer in charge of private passage, eight hundred and forty dollars; two female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring room, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two telephone operators, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; telephone page, six hundred dollars; press gallery page, six hundred dollars; three laborers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; twenty-five laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; sixteen pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day each during the session, eight thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

Messengers.

Laborers.

Pages.

Postmaster, etc.

POST-OFFICE: For Postmaster, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; seven mail carriers and one wagon master, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four riding pages, at nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents each; in all, seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Document room. Superintendent, etc.

DOCUMENT ROOM: For superintendent of the document room (Amzi Smith), three thousand dollars; first assistant in document room, one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; clerk to superintendent of document room, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; skilled laborer, one thousand dollars; in all, nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

FOLDING ROOM: For superintendent of folding room, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; assistant in folding room, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk in folding room, one thousand two hundred dollars; foreman in folding room, one thousand two hundred dollars; nine folders, at one thousand dollars each; thirteen folders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; and page, six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Folding room.
Superintendent, etc.

UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL: For chief engineer, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; four assistant engineers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; five conductors of elevators, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; machinist and assistant conductor of elevators, one thousand dollars; three firemen, at one thousand and ninety-five dollars each; six laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Chief engineer, etc.

For forty annual clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, sixty thousand dollars.

Clerks to Senators.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For stationery and newspapers for Senators and the President of the Senate, including five thousand dollars for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Contingent expenses.
Stationery and newspapers.

For postage stamps for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, one hundred dollars; for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, seventy-five dollars; in all, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Postage stamps.

For expenses of maintaining and equipping horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Horses and wagons.

For materials for folding, three thousand dollars.

Folding.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per thousand, four thousand dollars.

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising, for the heating apparatus, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fuel, oil, etc.

For purchase of furniture, six thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor, two thousand dollars.

For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, two thousand dollars.

For packing boxes, nine hundred and seventy dollars.

Packing boxes.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous items.

For miscellaneous items on account of the Maltby Building, sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Maltby Building.

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 twenty-five cents per printed page, twenty thousand dollars.

Investigations.

For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly installments.

Reporting debates.

For repairs of Maltby Building, one thousand dollars.

Maltby Building.

For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents for the Senate, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Storage warehouse.

CAPITOL POLICE.

Capitol police.

For captain, one thousand six hundred dollars; three lieutenants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; thirty privates, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; twenty-five privates, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each; and eight watchmen, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, sixty-nine thousand four 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.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, three 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.

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 Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pay of Members and Delegates.

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from Territories, one million eight hundred and three thousand dollars.

Mileage.

For mileage, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Compensation of officers, etc.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others in the service of the House of Representatives, namely:

Speaker's office.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER: For private secretary to the Speaker, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Speaker's table, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Speaker, one thousand six hundred dollars; messenger to the Speaker, one thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN: For Chaplain of the House, nine hundred dollars.

Clerk of the House, etc.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK: For Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, five thousand dollars; hire of horses and wagons and cartage for use of the Clerk's office, nine hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; chief clerk, journal clerk, and two reading clerks, at three thousand 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; file clerk, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and enrolling clerk, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; assistant disbursing clerk, assistant enrolling clerk, resolution and petition clerk, newspaper clerk, index clerk, assistant journal clerk, and librarian, at two thousand dollars each; distributing clerk, stationery clerk, and two assistant librarians, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; one bookkeeper, and seven clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; document clerk, and locksmith, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two messengers in the House library, at one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars each; telegraph operator, assistant file clerk, and stenographer to the Clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one page, one laborer in the bathroom, and six laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; assistant index clerk, during the session and three months after its close, three hundred and one days, at six dollars per day, one thousand eight hundred and six dollars; page in enrolling room, and messenger in chief clerk's office, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, eighty-six thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

Chief engineer, etc.

UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL: For chief engineer, one thousand seven hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four conductors of elevators, at one thousand one hundred dollars each, who shall be under the supervision and direction of the Architect of the Capitol; laborer, eight hundred and twenty dollars; five firemen, at nine hundred dollars each; electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; laborer, one thousand dollars; laborer to clean Statuary Hall and watch statuary therein, six hundred and sixty dollars; in all, sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Clerks and messengers to committees.

CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO COMMITTEES: For clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars;

janitor for room of Committee on Ways and Means, seven hundred and twenty dollars; clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, three thousand dollars; assistant clerk and stenographer, two thousand dollars; messenger, one thousand dollars; clerks to committees on Accounts, Agriculture, Banking and Currency, Claims, District of Columbia, Elections, Foreign Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post-Office and Post-Roads, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Lands, Rivers and Harbors, War Claims, and clerk to continue Digest of Claims under resolution of March seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, at two thousand dollars each; and for assistant clerk to the Committee on War Claims, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, fifty-three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For eighteen clerks to committees, at six dollars each per day during the session, twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: For Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, four thousand five hundred dollars; deputy to the Sergeant-at-Arms, two thousand dollars; cashier, three thousand dollars; paying teller, two thousand dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; page, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and laborer, six hundred and sixty dollars; in all, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER: For Doorkeeper, three thousand five hundred dollars; hire of horses, feed, repair of wagon and harness, six hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; assistant doorkeeper, superintendent of document room, assistant superintendent of document room, and Department messenger, at two thousand dollars each; one special employee (John T. Chancey), one thousand five hundred dollars; one special employee, one thousand five hundred dollars; document file clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant document file clerk, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars; clerk to Doorkeeper, and janitor, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine messengers, including the messengers to the reporters' gallery, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; nine messengers, at one thousand dollars each; six 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 cloakrooms, at six hundred dollars each; female attendant in ladies' retiring room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent of folding room, two thousand dollars; three clerks in folding room, one at one thousand eight hundred dollars, and two at one thousand two hundred dollars each; foreman, one thousand five hundred dollars; messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; folder in sealing room, one thousand two hundred dollars; page, five hundred dollars; laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; ten folders, at nine hundred dollars each; five folders, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; three folders during the session, at seventy dollars per month each, one thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-one cents; fifteen folders, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; night watchman, nine hundred dollars; 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, boys not under twelve years of age, during the session, including two riding pages, one telephone page, and one telegraph page, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each, seventeen thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents; two messengers during the session, at seventy dollars per month each, nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-four cents; ten laborers, during the session, at sixty dollars per month each, four thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty cents; six laborers, known as cloakroom men, at fifty dollars per month each; horse and buggy, for Department messenger, two hundred

Clerks to committees, session.

Sergeant-at-Arms, deputy, etc.

Doorkeeper, assistant, etc.

Superintendent of document room, etc.

Messengers, etc.

Superintendent of folding room, etc.

Pages.

Laborers.

Assistants, document room.

and fifty dollars; four assistants in document room, one at one thousand six hundred dollars, one at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two at one thousand dollars each; in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-five cents.

Joel Grayson.

For employment of Joel Grayson in document room, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Minority employees.

To continue employment of and to pay the following minority employees named in and authorized by the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives March twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, from March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to January fourth, nineteen hundred, inclusive, namely: One special employee, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; two special messengers, at one hundred dollars per month each, and one special chief page at seventy-five dollars per month; in all, four thousand dollars.

Assistant department messenger.

To continue employment and for compensation of the assistant department messenger authorized and named in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives December seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, from March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, inclusive, at one hundred and fifty dollars per month, two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Special messenger.

To continue the appointment of a special messenger named in and authorized by the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, from March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to January fourth, nineteen hundred, inclusive, at one hundred dollars per month; in all, one thousand dollars.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER: For Postmaster, two thousand five hundred dollars; 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, two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents; and one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents.

Horses and wagons.

For hire of horses and mail wagons for carrying the mails, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Reporting debates.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS: For five official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at five thousand dollars each; assistant official reporter, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Stenographers to committees.

STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES: For two stenographers to committees, at five thousand dollars each; assistant stenographer to committees, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

"During the session" to mean 209 days.

That wherever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the two hundred and nine days beginning the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and ending the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred, both days inclusive.

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates.

FOR CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES: To pay Members and Delegates the amount which they certify they have paid or agreed to pay for clerk hire necessarily employed by them in the discharge of their official and representative duties, as provided in the Joint Resolution approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, during the session of Congress, and when Congress is not in session, as provided in House Resolution passed May eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and Representatives and Delegates elect to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-one of the Revised

Vol. 27, p. 757.

Ante, p. 687.

Clerks for Members-elect.

R. S., sec. 31, p. 6.

Statutes of the United States, shall be entitled to payment under this appropriation.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES, NAMELY: For wrapping paper, paste-board, paste, twine, newspaper wrappers, and other necessary materials for folding, for the use of Members of the House, and for use in the Clerk's office and the House folding room (not including envelopes, writing paper, and other paper and materials to be printed and furnished by the Public Printer, upon requisitions from the Clerk of the House, under the provisions of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, for the public printing and binding), seven thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.
Folding materials.

Vol. 28, p. 624.

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, thirteen thousand dollars.

Fuel, oil, etc.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, nine thousand dollars.

Furniture.

For packing boxes, three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents.

Packing boxes.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, twenty thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous items.

For stationery for Members of the House of Representatives, including five thousand dollars for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, fifty thousand dollars.

Stationery.

For postage stamps for the Postmaster, one hundred dollars; for the Clerk, three hundred dollars; for the Sergeant-at-Arms, two hundred dollars; and for the Doorkeeper, twenty-five dollars; in all, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Postage stamps.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

Public printing.

For Public Printer, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; in all, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

Public Printer,
clerks, etc.

For contingent expenses, namely: For stationery, postage, advertising, traveling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Library of Congress.

For Librarian of Congress, five thousand dollars; chief assistant librarian, four thousand dollars; assistant librarian (superintendent of reading room), three thousand dollars; assistant, two thousand dollars; two assistants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; one assistant (in charge of Smithsonian deposit), one thousand five hundred dollars; three assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; six assistants, at nine hundred dollars each; ten attendants in collecting and distributing books, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two attendants in Representatives' reading room, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; attendant in Senators' reading room, nine hundred dollars; attendant in the Toner library, nine hundred dollars; attendant in the Washingtonian library, nine hundred dollars; two attendants in the cloakrooms, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; attendant in the stamping room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; attendant in the packing room, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; driver of mail and delivery wagon, six hundred dollars; four messenger boys, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; chief of catalogue department, three thousand dollars; two assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three assistants, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; four assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; six assistants, at nine hundred dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of art department, two thousand dollars; three assistants, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of hall of maps and charts, two thousand dollars; two assistants, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of peri-

Librarian, assistant,
ants, etc.

Attendants.

Capitol reference library.	<p>odical department, two thousand dollars; three attendants and collators, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; superintendent of manuscript department, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants, indexing, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; superintendent of music department, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant, one thousand dollars; two assistants, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; superintendent of Congressional Reference Library at Capitol, one thousand five hundred dollars; two attendants, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; superintendent of law library, two thousand dollars; two assistants, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, ninety-seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.</p>
Law library.	
Opening Library during evenings.	<p>For the purpose of opening the Library during evenings: Five assistants, at nine hundred dollars each, and fifteen assistants, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars.</p>
Copyright department. Register, clerks, etc.	<p>COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, three thousand dollars; three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.</p>
Purchase, etc., of books.	<p>INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, twenty-five thousand dollars;</p>
	<p>For purchase of law books for the Library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, two thousand five hundred dollars;</p>
	<p>For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, one thousand five hundred dollars;</p>
	<p>For expenses of exchanging public documents for the publications of foreign Governments, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;</p>
	<p>For purchase of files of periodicals, serials, and newspapers, two thousand five hundred dollars;</p>
	<p>In all, thirty-three thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.</p>
	<p>For binding and replacing law books damaged or destroyed in the recent explosion in the Capitol, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.</p>
Contingent expenses.	<p>For contingent expenses of the Library, including the copyright business, one thousand five hundred dollars.</p>
Custody of building and grounds. Superintendent, clerks, etc.	<p>CUSTODY, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: For superintendent of the Library building and grounds, five thousand dollars; for clerks, messengers, watchmen, engineers, firemen, electrician, elevator conductors, mechanics, laborers, charwomen, and others, heretofore authorized and paid from the general appropriation for the proper custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, namely: Chief clerk, two thousand dollars; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand dollars; messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; assistant messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; telephone operator, six hundred dollars; captain of watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; lieutenant of watch, one thousand dollars; eighteen watchmen; carpenter, nine hundred dollars; painter, nine hundred dollars; foreman of laborers, nine hundred dollars; nine laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; two attendants in ladies' room, at three hundred and twenty-four dollars each; two check boys, at three hundred and twenty-four dollars each; mistress of charwomen, four hundred and twenty dollars; charwoman, two hundred and sixteen dollars; twenty-eight charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; chief engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; four assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars</p>

each; electrician, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant electrician, one thousand dollars; two machinists, at nine hundred dollars each; plumber, nine hundred dollars; two elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; nine firemen; six skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, sixty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For furniture, including partitions and screens, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, etc.

Furniture.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic Garden.

For superintendent, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Superintendent, etc.

For assistants and laborers, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, twelve thousand and ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

For procuring manure, tools, fuel, purchasing trees and shrubs, and for labor and material in connection with repairs and improvements to Botanic Garden, under direction of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, five thousand dollars.

Repairs and improvements.

EXECUTIVE.

Executive.

For compensation of the President of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Compensation of the President.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

Vice-President.

For compensation to the following in the office of the President of the United States: Secretary, five thousand dollars; two assistant secretaries, at two thousand eight hundred dollars each; executive clerk, two thousand two hundred dollars; executive clerk and disbursing officer, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; steward, one thousand eight hundred dollars; usher to the President, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief doorkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; four doorkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two messengers, at nine hundred dollars each; watchman, nine hundred dollars; fireman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, forty-four thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Executive office. Secretary, assistants, etc.

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, twelve thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Commission.

For three Commissioners, at three thousand five hundred dollars each; chief examiner, three thousand dollars; secretary, two thousand dollars; eight clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; thirteen clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one; three clerks at one thousand dollars each; two clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two laborers; engineer, eight hundred and forty dollars; and two watchmen; in all, ninety-one thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Commissioners, examiner, etc.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the commission, and for expenses of examinations and investigations held elsewhere than at Washington, seven thousand dollars.

Expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary, four thousand five hundred dollars; Second and

Pay of Secretary, Assistants, clerks, etc.

Third Assistant Secretaries, at four thousand dollars each; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; seven chiefs of bureaus and one translator, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; private secretary to the Secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; ten clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; eight clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one, one of whom is to be a telegraph operator; five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; packer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and thirteen laborers; for temporary typewriters and stenographers to be selected by the Secretary, two thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty thousand and seventy dollars.

Stationery, etc. For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper, five thousand dollars.

Books, etc. For books and maps, and books for the library, two thousand dollars.

Lithographer, etc. For services of lithographer and necessary materials for the lithographic press, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses, to be used only for official purposes, and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, rent of stable, telegraphic and electric apparatus and repairs to the same, and for miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing; in all, three thousand dollars.

Editing, etc., laws. For expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Editing, etc., Statutes at Large. For editing and distributing the Statutes at Large of the Fifty-fifth Congress, one thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Secretary, Assistants, clerks, etc. **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:** For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars; three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, at four thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three private secretaries, one to each Assistant Secretary, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; Government actuary, under control of the Treasury, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; four messengers; three assistant messengers; one laborer; in all, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

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 three hundred dollars; 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; four clerks of class one (one as librarian); one clerk, one thousand dollars; one messenger; two assistant messengers; storekeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; two assistant engineers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; six elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three firemen; five firemen, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; coal passer, five hundred dollars; locksmith, one thousand two hundred dollars; captain of the watch, one thousand four hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at nine hundred dollars each; fifty-eight watchmen; six special watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; skilled laborer, male, 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;

Watchmen.

Laborers.

laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; ninety charwomen; foreman of cabinet shop, one thousand five hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; eleven cabinetmakers, at one thousand dollars each; cabinetmaker, seven hundred and twenty dollars; carpenter, one thousand dollars; carpenter's helper, six hundred and sixty dollars. For the Winder Building: Engineer, one thousand dollars; three firemen; 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; laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; and six charwomen. For the Cox Building, seventeen hundred and nine New York avenue: Three watchmen-firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and one laborer; in all, one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Cabinet shop.

Winder Building.

Cox Building.

Division of bookkeeping and warrants: For chief of division, three thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand four hundred dollars; estimate and digest clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two principal bookkeepers, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; ten bookkeepers, at two thousand dollars each; ten clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class one; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, sixty thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.

Bookkeeping and warrants division.

Division of customs: For chief of division, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; additional to one clerk of class four acting as drawback clerk, two hundred dollars; three clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and two assistant messengers; in all, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Customs division.

Division of appointments: 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; three clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; and one laborer; in all, thirty-six thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

Appointments 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; and one assistant messenger; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Public moneys division.

Division of loans and currency: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand one hundred dollars; five 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; three clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; thirteen clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; six expert counters, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two assistant messengers; six laborers; superintendent of paper room, one thousand two hundred dollars; paper cutter, at three dollars per day; paper counter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; twenty-four paper counters and laborers, at six hundred and twenty dollars each; and one laborer, five hundred and fifty dollars; and for two additional clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, and six additional paper counters and laborers, at six hundred and twenty dollars each, from April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, inclusive, rendered necessary because of increase of work incident to the war with Spain; in all, sixty-nine thousand and twenty-nine dollars.

Loans and currency division.

Division of Revenue-Cutter Service: For assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; four clerks of class

Revenue-Cutter division.

three; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; clerk, nine hundred dollars; and one laborer; in all, eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Miscellaneous division.

Miscellaneous division: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; clerk, one thousand dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Stationery division.

Division of stationery, printing, and blanks: For chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers; two assistant messengers; foreman of bindery, at five dollars per day; four binders, at four dollars per day each; and two sewers and folders, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each; in all, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Mail and files 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; additional to one clerk of class two, in charge of documents, two hundred dollars; two clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one mail messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars; two assistant messengers; and two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-six thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Special agents division.

Division of special agents: For assistant chief of division, two thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all, thirteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Disbursing clerks.

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; one clerk of class two; and one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Supervising Architect's office.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT: In the construction branch of the Treasury: For Supervising Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Draftsmen, etc

And the services of skilled draftsmen, 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 exclusively to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from and equitably charged against such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, shall not exceed two hundred and ten 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.

Proviso.
Limit, etc.

Comptroller's office.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY: For Comptroller of the Treasury, five thousand five hundred dollars; Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief law clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; four law clerks revising accounts and briefing opinions, one at two thousand one hundred dollars and three at two thousand dollars each; four expert accountants, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; typewriter and copyist, one thousand dollars; two messengers; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, fifty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For two expert accountants at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum each, from March first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Clerks and other employees provided for the offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the six Auditors of the Treasury for the several Executive Departments shall be exclusively engaged on the work of said offices from the passage of this Act and until the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Clerks, etc., restricted to work of office.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand dollars; four chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; seventeen clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; four laborers; and for three clerks of class one from April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, inclusive, rendered necessary by increased work incident to the war with Spain; in all, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Office of Auditor for Treasury Department.

For clerical force for the liquidation of manifests of vessels and cars arriving in the United States from foreign countries with merchandise intended for consumption, namely: For one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and three clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Clerks on manifests.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand dollars; six chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; sixteen clerks of class four; additional to one clerk as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; forty-two clerks of class three; sixty-four clerks of class two; fifty-four clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; skilled laborer, nine hundred dollars; three clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one messenger; three assistant messengers; and eight laborers; in all, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

Office of Auditor for War Department.

For the following additional force from April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, until March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, inclusive, rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain: Eight clerks of class four; seventeen clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; thirty clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and three laborers; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Temporary additional clerks, etc.

For the temporary employment of additional clerks and messengers, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required in the office of the Auditor for the War Department for the prompt and efficient examination and auditing of the accounts of revenue collected and disbursed by military authorities in the West India islands occupied by the United States forces, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be available from and after April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in January, nineteen hundred, report to Congress the number of persons employed and the amount paid to each under this appropriation.

Proviso.
—report.

For the purpose of restoring and repairing the worn-out and defaced rolls and vouchers in the Office of the Auditor for the War Department, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Restoring rolls, etc.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; one clerk of class four; ten clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one clerk, eight hundred dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, sixty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of Auditor for Navy Department.

For the following additional force from April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, until March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, inclusive,

rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain: Two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; six clerks at one thousand dollars each; and four clerks at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of Auditor for
Interior Department.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; eight clerks of class four; nineteen clerks of class three; thirty-five clerks of class two; twenty-two clerks of class one; eleven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; seven clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger; ten laborers; and one female laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, one hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

Office of Auditor for
State, etc., Depart-
ments.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; twelve clerks of class four; thirteen clerks of class three; eleven clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two copyists; one messenger, and three laborers; in all, ninety-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Office of Auditor for
Post-Office Depart-
ment.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT: For Auditor, four thousand dollars; Deputy Auditor, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; law clerk, two thousand dollars; seven chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; thirteen clerks of class four; additional to one clerk as disbursing clerk, two hundred dollars; sixty-one clerks of class three; seventy-six clerks of class two; ninety clerks of class one; seventy clerks, at one thousand dollars each; sixteen clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; skilled laborer, one thousand dollars; twenty money-order assorters, at nine hundred dollars each; twenty-six money-order assorters, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; twenty-three money-order assorters, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two messengers; twelve 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; in all, five hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Additional force on
money orders.

For additional force for bringing up work of assorting and checking money orders one year or more in arrears, and for increased business, namely: For five clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; twelve clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasurer's office.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER: For 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; vault clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant bookkeeper, two thousand one hundred dollars; two tellers, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; clerk for the Treasurer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-five clerks of class four; seventeen clerks of class three; fourteen clerks of class two: coin clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; twenty-three clerks of class one; eleven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; forty-nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; nineteen expert counters, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; nine clerks, at seven hundred dollars each; mail messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; six messengers; six assistant messengers; twenty-three laborers; seven charwomen; four pressmen, at one

thousand two hundred dollars each; eight separators, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; seven feeders, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; one compositor and pressman, at three dollars and twenty cents per day; in all, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents.

For the force employed in redeeming the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: For superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant teller, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one skilled laborer, one thousand dollars; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; and two charwomen; in all, seventy-one thousand and forty dollars. Redemption of currency.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY: For Register, four thousand dollars; Assistant Register, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; six clerks of class three; five clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; twenty-four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; and four laborers; in all, sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Register's office.

For the following additional force from April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, until March thirty-first, nineteen hundred, inclusive, rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain: Three clerks of class one; and three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; in all, six thousand six hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY: For Comptroller of the Currency, five thousand dollars; Deputy Comptroller, two thousand eight hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; eight clerks of class four; additional to bond clerk, two hundred dollars; eleven clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; nine clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; thirteen clerks at nine hundred dollars each; one messenger; two assistant messengers; engineer, one thousand dollars; one fireman; three laborers; and two night watchmen; in all, one hundred and four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars. Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

For expenses of special examinations of national banks and bank plates, of keeping macerator in Treasury building in repair, and for other incidental expenses attending the working of the macerator, three thousand dollars. Special examinations, etc.

For expenses of the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), namely: For superintendent, two thousand two hundred dollars; teller, bookkeeper, and assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; two clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; and one assistant messenger; in all, sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. National currency expenses.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE: For Commissioner of Internal Revenue, six thousand dollars; deputy commissioner, four thousand dollars; chemist, two thousand five hundred dollars; two heads of divisions, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; four heads of divisions, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; superintendent of stamp vault, two thousand dollars; 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 fifty-seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars. Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

For one stamp agent, one thousand six hundred dollars, and one Stamp agent.

counter, nine hundred dollars; in all, two thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers.

Light-House Board.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD: For chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; ten clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; two assistant messengers; laborer, six hundred dollars; assistant civil engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; draftsman, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, thirty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

Life-Saving Service.

OFFICE OF LIFE-SAVING SERVICE: For General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, four thousand dollars; assistant general superintendent, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk, two thousand dollars; topographer and hydrographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; civil engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; three 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; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: For Commissioner of Navigation, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; additional to one clerk designated as deputy commissioner, four hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING: For Director of Bureau, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant director, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; accountant, two thousand dollars; 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.

Bureau of Statistics.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS: For officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; statistical clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; three clerks of class three; stenographer and typewriter, one thousand five hundred dollars; five clerks of class two; eight clerks of class one; translator, one thousand two hundred dollars; six clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one laborer; and one female laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, forty-nine thousand and fifty dollars.

Experts, etc.

For payment of the services of experts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States, two thousand dollars.

Secret service division.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION: For one chief, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; and one attendant, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirteen thousand 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: For inspector of standards, three thousand dollars; adjuster, one thousand five hundred dollars; one verifier, one thousand five hundred dollars; mechanic, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant messenger; one adjuster's helper, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and one watchman; in all, nine thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For purchase of materials and apparatus, and incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

Expenses.

For expenses of the attendance of the American delegate at the meeting of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, as provided for in the convention signed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

American delegate to International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT: For Director, four thousand five hundred dollars; examiner, and computer, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assayer, two thousand two hundred dollars; adjuster of accounts, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class two; four clerks of class one; translator, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one copyist; one messenger; one assistant in laboratory, one thousand dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of Director of the Mint.

For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, fifty thousand dollars.

Freight.

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 necessities, one thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For examination of mints, expense in visiting 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, four hundred dollars.

For the collection of statistics relative to the annual production of the precious metals in the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Statistics.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE: For Supervising Surgeon-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk and translator, one thousand two hundred dollars; hospital steward (employed as chemist), one thousand two hundred dollars; six copyists; one messenger, six hundred dollars; three laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, twenty-eight thousand and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Marine-Hospital Service.

Marine-Hospital Service.

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE: For Supervising Inspector-General, three thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class one; one messenger; in all, ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars, the same to be paid from the permanent appropriations for the Steamboat-Inspection Service.

Steamboat-Inspection Service.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION: For Commissioner-General of Immigration, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; confidential clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; statistician and stenographer, with power to act as immigrant inspector, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one messenger; one supervising immigrant inspector, to be attached to this Bureau in Washington for special work outside, at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, to be immediately available; and one assistant messenger; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-four cents, which, together with other expenses of regulating immigration, shall be paid from the permanent appropriation for expenses regulating immigration.

Immigration Bureau.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ALL BUILDINGS UNDER CONTROL OF THE TREASURY IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, namely:

Contingent expenses.

For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Stationery.

Postage, etc.	For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, and for postage for the Treasury Department, one thousand dollars.
Newspapers, etc.	For purchasing material for binding important records, four hundred dollars.
Investigations.	For investigation of accounts and records, including the necessary traveling expenses, and for other traveling expenses, when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with special work, including the temporary employment of stenographers, typewriters, accountants, or other expert services outside the District of Columbia when not properly chargeable to any other appropriation under the control of the Treasury Department, five hundred dollars.
Freight, etc.	For freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service, three thousand five hundred dollars.
Rent.	For rent of buildings, six thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.
Horses and wagons.	For purchase of horses and wagons, for office and mail service, to be used only for official purposes, care and subsistence of horses, including shoeing, and of wagons, harness, and repairs of the same, three thousand dollars.
Ice.	For purchase of ice, including ice for the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.
File holders.	For purchase of file holders and file cases, two thousand dollars.
Fuel, etc.	For purchase of coal, wood, engine oils and grease, grates, grate baskets and fixtures, blowers, coal hods, coal shovels, pokers, and tongs, nine thousand five hundred dollars.
	For purchase of gas, electric current for lighting and power purposes, gas brackets, candles, candlesticks, droplights and tubing, gas burners, gas torches, globes, lanterns, and wicks, fourteen thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For washing and hemming towels, for the purchase of awnings and fixtures, window shades and fixtures, alcohol, benzine, turpentine, varnish, baskets, belting, bellows, bowls, brooms, buckets, brushes, canvas, crash, cloth, chammoisskins, cotton waste, door and window fasteners, dust-ers, flower garden, street, and engine hose, lace leather, lye, nails, oils, plants, picks, pitchers, powders, stencil plates, hand stamps and repairs of same, stamp ink, spittoons, soap, matches, match safes, sponges, tacks, traps, thermometers, tools, towels, towel racks, tumblers, wire, 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, payment of auctioneer fees, and purchase of other absolutely necessary articles, eight thousand dollars.
Numbering machines, etc.	For purchase of registering accountants, numbering machines, and other machines of a similar character, two thousand dollars.
Use of recording clocks forbidden.	No money appropriated by this Act shall be used for expense of repairing recording clocks used for recording time of clerks or other employees in any of the Executive Departments at Washington, nor shall there hereafter be used in any of the Executive Departments at Washington any such recording clocks.
Carpets.	For purchase of carpets, carpet border and lining, linoleum, mats, rugs, matting, and repairs, and for cleaning, cutting, making, laying, and relaying of the same, by contract, three thousand dollars.
Furniture.	For purchase of boxes, book rests, chairs, chair caning, chair covers, desks, bookcases, clocks, cloth for covering desks, cushions, leather for covering chairs and sofas, locks, lumber, screens, tables, typewriters, ventilators, wardrobe cabinets, washstands, water coolers and stands, seven thousand dollars.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collecting internal revenue.

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors and surveyors, and clerks, including transportation of public funds, and also including expenses of enforcing the Act of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, taxing oleomargarine, and the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, imposing upon the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported; also the Act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, imposing a tax on filled cheese, one million seven hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Collectors, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 209.

Vol. 24, p. 218.

Vol. 29, p. 253.

For the additional clerks and other employees in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and for salaries and expenses of increased force of deputy collectors, rendered necessary by the Act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, providing for war expenditures, and for other purposes, and for salaries and expenses of ten additional agents provided for in section three, and the twenty additional clerks and agents provided for in section forty-seven of said Act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ante, pp. 450, 469.

For salaries and expenses of agents, fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries and expenses of storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers, and miscellaneous expenses, one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

Agents, gaugers, etc.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Independent Treasury.

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; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; three vault watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Office of assistant treasurers. Baltimore.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT BOSTON: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; chief clerk and paying teller, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assistant paying teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; vault clerk and receiving teller, at two thousand dollars each; first bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; second bookkeeper, one thousand four hundred dollars; specie clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant specie clerk and money clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; redemption clerk and one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand one hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; clerk, eight hundred dollars; messenger and chief watchman, one thousand and sixty dollars; stenographer and typewriter, one thousand dollars; three watchmen and janitors, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

Boston.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CHICAGO: For assistant treasurer, five thousand dollars; cashier, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; vault clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assorting teller, and receiving teller, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; three coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; twelve clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; stenographer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; janitor, six hundred dollars; and three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, forty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Chicago.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CINCINNATI: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier, two thousand

Cincinnati.

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; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk and stenographer at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two night watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; messenger, six hundred dollars; watchman, one hundred and twenty dollars; in all, nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

New Orleans.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW ORLEANS: For assistant treasurer, four thousand dollars; chief clerk and cashier, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; receiving teller and paying teller, at two thousand dollars each; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; coin and redemption clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; porter, five hundred dollars; day watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; night watchman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

New York.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK: For assistant treasurer, eight thousand dollars; deputy assistant treasurer and cashier, four thousand two hundred dollars; assistant cashier and chief clerk, three thousand six hundred dollars; assistant cashier and vault clerk, three thousand two hundred dollars; two chiefs of division, at three thousand one hundred dollars each; chief paying teller, three thousand dollars; two chiefs of division, at two thousand seven hundred dollars each; chief of division, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief of division and chief bookkeeper, at two thousand four hundred dollars each; chief of division and assistant chief of division, at two thousand three hundred dollars each; two assistant chiefs of division, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; two assistant tellers, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers and one bookkeeper, at two thousand one hundred dollars each; six assistant tellers, one assistant chief of division, and three bookkeepers, at two thousand dollars each; ten assistant tellers and two bookkeepers, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two assistant tellers, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each; four assistant tellers, one bookkeeper, and two clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; six assistant tellers and two clerks, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; nine assistant tellers, one bookkeeper, and three clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; stenographer and typewriter, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant teller and two clerks, at one thousand three hundred dollars each; eight assistant tellers and three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; six assistant tellers, at one thousand dollars each; five assistant tellers and one clerk, at nine hundred dollars each; five assistant tellers, at eight hundred dollars each; two messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three messengers, at nine hundred dollars each; two messengers, at eight hundred dollars each; two hall men, at one thousand dollars each; two porters, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of building, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief detective, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant detective, one thousand two hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand and fifty dollars each; assistant engineer, eight hundred and twenty dollars; eight watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT PHILADELPHIA: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; cashier and chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller, two thousand two hundred dollars; bond and authorities clerk, and vault clerk, at one thousand nine hundred dollars each; assorting teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; coin teller, one thousand seven hundred dollars; redemption teller, and receiving teller, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; clerk, one

thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent messenger and chief watchman, one thousand one hundred dollars; five counters, at nine hundred dollars each; and seven watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, forty-four thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAINT LOUIS: For assistant treasurer, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk and teller, two thousand five hundred dollars; paying teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars; receiving teller, one thousand six hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant bookkeepers, coin teller, and assistant teller, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant coin teller, assistant bookkeeper, and messenger, at one thousand dollars each; two day watchmen and coin counters, and one night watchman, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and janitor, six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

St. Louis.

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; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant cashier, receiving teller, and assistant bookkeeper, at two thousand dollars each; coin teller and one clerk, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; 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.

San Francisco.

For salaries of special agents, and for actual expenses of examiners detailed 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, three thousand dollars.

Special Agents.

R. S., sec. 3649, p. 718.

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, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Paper for checks.

UNITED STATES MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mints and assay offices.

MINT AT CARSON, NEVADA: For superintendent, three thousand dollars; assayer, and melter and refiner, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, cashier, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and weigh clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; in all, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

Carson.

For wages of workmen, ten thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage of operative officers, and loss on sale of sweeps, five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

If in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury the mint at Carson, Nevada, be not operated as a coinage mint during the whole or any part of the fiscal year nineteen hundred, the foregoing appropriations for said mint shall only be available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, or such part of said year as the said mint is not operated for coinage purposes, for maintaining the same as an assay office, and as follows:

Availability of appropriation.

For assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; assistant assayer and one clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; for wages of workmen and watchmen, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses, three thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Assayers, etc.

MINT AT DENVER, COLORADO: For assayer in charge, three thousand dollars; melter, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief

Denver.

clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; two calculating clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand and fifty dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen, twenty-two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

Assay office continued until coinage mint established.

Vol. 28, p. 673.

Until the mint and assay office at Denver shall become a coinage mint in accordance with law, the present mint shall be continued as an assay office, and the business now transacted at said mint shall be continued therein, and the appropriations heretofore and herein made shall be applicable to such mint.

New Orleans.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: For superintendent, three thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, 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, at 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 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, thirty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including wastage of operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps, and for machinery and repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA: For superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and engraver, 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.

Wages.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, three hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including machinery and repairs, expenses annual assay commission, gold and silver wastage of and loss on sale of coiners' sweeps, and purchase (not exceeding five hundred dollars in value) of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint, sixty thousand dollars.

San Francisco.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: For superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer melter and refiner, and coiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk, and cashier, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, warrant clerk, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, assistant coiner, and register of deposits, at two thousand dollars each; cashier's clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assayer's computation clerk, assistant weigh clerk, and superintendent's calculating clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including new machinery, gold and silver wastage of and loss on sale of coiners' sweeps, forty thousand dollars.

Boise.

ASSAY OFFICE AT BOISE, IDAHO: For assayer, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Wages.

For wages of workmen, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses, three thousand dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: For assayer and melter, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant assayer, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Charlotte, N. C.

For wages of workmen, one thousand and eighty dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY OFFICE AT DEADWOOD: For assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Deadwood.

For wages of workmen, six thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, three thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA, MONTANA: For assayer in charge, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; melter, one thousand eight hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Helena.

For wages of workmen, fourteen thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK: For superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; assayer, and melter and refiner, at three thousand dollars each; chief clerk, assistant melter and refiner, and weigh clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; bookkeeper, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; warrant clerk, two thousand dollars; cashier, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; bar clerk, abstract clerk, and assayer's computing 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 and messengers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY OFFICE AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI: For assayer in charge, two thousand dollars; clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.

St. Louis.

For wages of workmen (including janitor), one thousand dollars.

Wages.

For incidental and contingent expenses, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Contingent expenses.

ASSAY OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: For assayer in charge, who shall also perform the duties of melter, two thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand two hundred dollars.

Seattle.

For wages of workmen, rent, and contingent expenses, eighteen thousand dollars.

Wages; contingent expenses.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For governor, three thousand dollars; judge, three thousand dollars; attorney, marshal, and clerk, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; ten commissioners, one of whom shall reside at Kadiak, and one of whom shall reside in Forty Mile mining district, in the District of Alaska, at one thousand dollars each; ten deputy marshals, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; in all, thirty-one thousand dollars.

Alaska.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the Territory, clerk hire, stationery, lights, and fuel, to be expended under the direction of the governor, two thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Arizona.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA: For governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and three 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, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Legislative expenses.

For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, messenger, postage, stationery, fuel, lights, printing, and incidental expenses for secretary's office, two thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO: For governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and four associate judges, at three thousand dollars each; secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, five hundred dollars.

Legislative expenses.

For legislative expenses, namely: For rent, light, fuel, telephone, ice, water, stationery, record files, record casings, printing, postage, clerks, messenger and porter, and incidentals in secretary's office, expense of removal and expenses incidental thereto, two thousand dollars.

Oklahoma.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA: For governor, two thousand six hundred dollars; chief justice and four associate judges, at three thousand dollars each, and secretary, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor for rents, private secretary, stenographer and typewriter, and typewriter supplies, janitor, messenger, fuel, lights, stationery and printing, postage, telegrams, furniture for office, express, and other incidentals, five hundred dollars.

Legislative expenses.

For legislative expenses, namely: For rent of office, furniture, fuel, lights, stationery, clerk hire, printing, postage, ice, record files, record casings, messenger, porter, and other incidental expenses of the secretary's office, two thousand dollars.

War Department.**WAR DEPARTMENT.****Pay of Secretary, Assistant, clerks, etc.**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For compensation of the Secretary of War, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; stenographer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; disbursing clerk, two thousand dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; appointment clerk, two thousand dollars; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; clerk to the Assistant Secretary, two thousand one hundred dollars; five clerks of class three; ten clerks of class two; eleven clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; carpenter, one thousand dollars; foreman of laborers, one thousand dollars; two carpenters, at nine hundred dollars each; four messengers; seven assistant messengers; eight laborers; hostler, six hundred dollars; two hostlers, and one watchman, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, one hundred thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Additional temporary force.

For the employment during the nine months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of such additional temporary force of clerks, messengers, laborers, and other assistants as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be proper and necessary to the prompt, efficient, and accurate dispatch of official business in the War Department and its bureaus, to be allotted by the Secretary of War to such bureaus and offices as the exigencies of the needs of the service may demand, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Persons in the classified service of the Government shall not be eligible to appointment under this appropriation, or to be transferred from any position in the

classified service to positions paid hereunder; and any appointments or employments heretofore so made and payable from appropriations of this character for additional employees rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain shall be vacated on or before July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE: For two chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; twenty-one clerks of class four; forty-three clerks of class three; ninety-three clerks of class two; one hundred and ninety-three clerks of class one; seventy-three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant engineer, nine hundred dollars; two firemen; skilled mechanic, one thousand dollars; five messengers; thirty-one assistant messengers; messenger boy, three hundred and sixty dollars; five watchmen; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and sixteen laborers; for continuing the work of preparation, publication, and distribution of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in accordance with the plan approved by the Secretary of War August third, eighteen hundred and eighty, said work to be conducted, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Chief of the Record and Pension Office and the employees under his charge: One chief of division, two thousand dollars; one agent, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; four clerks of class one; two copyists; four assistant messengers or watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one laborer, six hundred dollars; in all, six hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and ten dollars; and all employees provided for by this paragraph for the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall be exclusively engaged on the work of this office for the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Record and Pension Office.

Publication, etc., Rebellion Records.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; clerk to the Adjutant-General, one thousand eight hundred dollars; twelve clerks of class four; fourteen clerks of class three; thirteen clerks of class two; fifty-eight clerks of class one; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four messengers; eighteen assistant messengers; and three watchmen; in all, one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighty dollars.

Adjutant-General's Office.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL: For one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; one messenger; and one assistant messenger; in all, thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Inspector-General's Office.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one copyist; one messenger; and one assistant messenger; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

Judge-Advocate-General's Office.

SIGNAL OFFICE: For one clerk of class four; two clerks of class one; one messenger; one laborer; in all, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Signal Office.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class four; nine clerks of class three; twenty-three clerks of class two; thirty-nine clerks of class one; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six skilled typewriters, at one thousand dollars each; female messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; four messengers; nine assistant messengers; two laborers; civil engineer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant civil engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; experienced builder and mechanic, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Quartermaster-General's Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; four

Commissary-General's Office.

clerks of class two; fourteen clerks of class one; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two assistant messengers; two laborers; in all, forty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Surgeon-General's
Office.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; fourteen clerks of class four; eleven clerks of class three; twenty-six clerks of class two; twenty-nine clerks of class one; five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; anatomist, one thousand six hundred dollars; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant engineer, for night duty, nine hundred dollars; two firemen; skilled mechanic, one thousand dollars; twelve assistant messengers; three watchmen; superintendent of building (Army Medical Museum and Library), two hundred and fifty dollars; five laborers; chemist, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; principal assistant librarian, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars; pathologist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; microscopist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Paymaster-General's
Office.

OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; five clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; seven clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; one assistant messenger; four laborers; in all, thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Ordnance Office.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two messengers; one assistant messenger; one laborer; in all, forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Engineer Office.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class two; three clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger, and two laborers; in all, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Skilled draftsmen.

And the services of skilled draftsmen, 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 to be paid from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, shall not exceed seventy-two 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.

Proviso.
Limit of expenditure.

Postage stamps.

For postage stamps for the War Department and its bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matters addressed to Postal Union countries, five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the War Department and its bureaus and offices, including purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps; furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, fuel, gas, and heating apparatus for and repairs to the buildings (outside of the State, War, and Navy Department building) occupied by the Adjutant-General's Office, the Surgeon-General's Office, Record and Pension Office, Paymaster-General's and Ordnance offices, the Depot Quartermaster's Office, and the other offices of the War Department located in the Lemon Building; expenses of horses and wagons to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges, temporary labor not to exceed one thousand dollars, and other absolutely necessary expenses, thirty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That purchases of law books of reference and periodicals are authorized from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the War Department for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, made by the legislative Act, approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Proviso.
Purchase of law
books of reference etc.
Ante, p. 306.

For additional amount for the foregoing objects for the nine months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For stationery for the War Department and its bureaus and offices, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Stationery.

For additional amount for the foregoing object for the nine months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand dollars.

For rent of buildings for use of the War Department as follows: For medical dispensary, Surgeon-General's Office, one thousand dollars; for Paymaster-General's and Ordnance offices, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for depot quartermaster's office, one thousand five hundred dollars; for War Department (Lemon Building), six thousand dollars; for Record and Pension Office, three thousand two hundred dollars; in all, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Public buildings and grounds.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For one clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; one surveyor and draftsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; one messenger; landscape gardener, two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Clerk, messenger, etc.

For overseers, draftsmen, foremen, gardeners, mechanics, and laborers employed in the public grounds, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Overseers, etc.

For day watchmen as follows: One in Franklin Park; one in Lafayette Park; two in Smithsonian Grounds; one in Judiciary Park; one in Lincoln Park and adjacent reservations; one at Iowa Circle; one at Thomas Circle and neighboring reservations; one at Washington Circle and neighboring reservations; one at Dupont Circle and neighboring reservations; one at McPherson and Farragut parks; one at Stanton Park and neighboring reservations; two at Henry and Seaton parks and reservations east of Botanic Garden; one at Mount Vernon Park and adjacent reservations; one for the greenhouses and nursery; one at grounds south of Executive Mansion; one at Garfield Park; eighteen in all, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Watchmen.

For night watchmen as follows: Two in Smithsonian Grounds; one in Judiciary Park; one in Henry and Seaton parks and reservations east of Botanic Garden; and one in Garfield Park; five in all, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For watchman for the care of the monument and dock at Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of Washington, three hundred dollars.

Wakefield, Va.

For contingent and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

State, War and Navy Department building.

Office of the superintendent: For one clerk of class one; chief engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; eight assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars each; captain of the watch, one thousand two hundred dollars; two lieutenants of the watch, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; fifty-eight watchmen; carpenter, one thousand dollars; plumber, nine hundred dollars; machinist, and painter, at nine hundred dollars each; four skilled laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; twenty-eight firemen; ten conductors of elevators, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; seventeen laborers; and eighty charwomen; in all, one hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Clerk, engineers, etc.

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous items, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk to the Secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; disbursing clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; four clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; stenographer,

Pay of Secretary, Assistant, clerks, etc.

one thousand eight hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; five clerks of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; telegraph operator, one thousand dollars; carpenter, nine hundred dollars; two messengers; four assistant messengers; messenger boy, four hundred and twenty dollars; messenger boy, three hundred and sixty dollars; three laborers; in all, forty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Estimates to be submitted for additional clerks for permanent work.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to submit, in the annual estimates for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, estimates for all such additional clerks and other employees that he shall deem requisite for the regular and permanent work of the Navy Department, such estimates for clerks and other employees to include all persons carried upon the rolls of the Department and paid from appropriations for increase of the Navy or from other general appropriations and who may be engaged upon and required for the regular and permanent work of said Department.

Library.

LIBRARY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT: For one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one assistant messenger; one laborer; in all, three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Office of Naval Records of the Rebellion.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS OF THE REBELLION: For two clerks of class four; two clerks of class two; two clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; necessary traveling expenses for collection of records, two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

Continuing publication.

Vol. 28, p. 190.

For continuing the publication of an edition of eleven thousand copies of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, in accordance with the plan approved by the Secretary of the Navy under the Act of Congress approved July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for the purpose of making such maps and illustrations as relate to the work, nineteen thousand dollars.

Judge-Advocate-General's Office.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES NAVY: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one laborer; in all, twelve thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of Navigation.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; three clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; five clerks of class one; five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three copyists; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger; three laborers; in all, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Office Naval Intelligence.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE: For one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one translator, one thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; and one laborer; in all, nine thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Bureau of Equipment.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one copyist; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, eight thousand four hundred and eighty 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 draftsmen, engravers, assistants, nautical experts, computers, custodian of archives, copyists, copperplate printers, apprentices, and laborers in the Hydrographic Office, forty thousand dollars.

Materials, etc.

For purchase of copperplates, steel plates, chart paper, electrotyping copperplates; cleaning copperplates; tools, instruments, and materials for drawing, engraving, and printing; materials for and mounting charts; data for charts and sailing directions; reduction of charts by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer

of photolithographic and other charts to copper; care and repairs to printing presses, furniture, instruments, and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages; expert marine, meteorological, and other work in the preparation of the Pilot Chart and supplements, and the printing and mailing of the same; and purchase of, compiling, and arranging data for charts and sailing directions and other nautical publications; works and periodicals relating to hydrography, marine meteorology, navigation, and surveying, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For rent of building and rooms for printing presses, draftsmen, and engravers, storage of copperplates and materials used in the construction and printing of charts; repairs and heating of the same, and for gas, water, and telephone rates, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Rent.

Contingent expenses of branch offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Portland (Maine), Chicago, Cleveland, Port Townsend, Buffalo, Duluth, and Sault Sainte Marie, including furniture, fuel, lights, rent and care of offices, car fare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight and express charges, 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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For a monthly Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, showing graphically the matters of value and interest to the maritime community of the Pacific coast, and particularly the directions and forces of the winds to be expected during the month succeeding the date of issue; the set and strength of the currents; the feeding grounds of whales and seals; the regions of storm, fog, and ice; the positions of derelicts and floating obstructions to navigation; and the best routes to be followed by steam and by sail; including the expenses of communicating and circulating information; lithographing and engraving; the purchase of materials for and printing and mailing the Chart; the employment of three nautical experts at one thousand six hundred dollars each, and two tabulators and copyists at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, ten thousand dollars.

Monthly Pilot Chart,
Pacific Ocean.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE: For the following assistants, in preparing publication for the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, 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 copyist and typewriter, nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger; one laborer; and one messenger boy, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Nautical Almanac
Office.

For pay of computers on piecework in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars, seven thousand dollars.

Computers.

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 clerk of class one; instrument maker, one thousand five hundred dollars; electrician, one thousand five hundred dollars; photographer, one thousand two hundred dollars; five computers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant librarian, one thousand two hundred dollars; foreman and captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; carpenter and engineer, at one thousand dollars each; one skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; three firemen; six watchmen; elevator conductor, seven hundred and twenty dollars; and ten laborers; in all, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Naval Observatory.

For miscellaneous computations, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Computations.

For professional and scientific books, periodicals, engravings, photographs, and fixtures for the library, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Books.

For apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same, two thousand dollars.

Apparatus.

Contingent expenses.	For repairs to buildings, fixtures, and fences, furniture, gas, chemicals, and stationery, freight (including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange), foreign postage, and expressage, plants, fertilizers, and all contingent expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For fuel, oil, grease, tools, pipe, wire, and other materials needed for the maintenance and repair of boilers, engines, heating apparatus, electric lighting and power plant, and water-supply system; purchase and maintenance of teams; material for boxing nautical instruments for transportation; paints, telegraph and telephone service, and incidental labor, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Bureau of Steam Engineering.	BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one assistant messenger; two laborers; draftsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand dollars; one stenographer and typewriter, one thousand dollars; one stenographer and typewriter, nine hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand three hundred and forty dollars.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.	BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; draftsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; two clerks of class three; two clerks of class one; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twelve thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Ordnance.	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; draftsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant draftsman, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger, and one laborer; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; three clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; two stenographers, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; twelve clerks of class one; four clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one assistant messenger; and two laborers; in all, forty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one laborer; janitor, six hundred dollars, and one laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars (for Naval Dispensary); in all, eight thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For chief clerk, two thousand dollars; draftsman and clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.
Books, etc.	For professional books, law books, books of reference, and periodicals for Department library, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Contingent expenses	For stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, drawing materials, horses and wagons, to be used only for official purposes, freight, expressage, postage, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and offices, twelve thousand dollars.

Interior Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Pay of Secretary, Assistants, clerks, etc.	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: 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; nine members of a Board of Pension Appeals to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at two thousand dollars each; three additional members of said Board of Pension Appeals to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be selected from the force of
Board of Pension Appeals.—additional members.	

the Pension Office, at two thousand dollars each; special land inspector 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, two thousand five hundred dollars; clerk in charge of documents, two thousand dollars; custodian, who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, two thousand dollars; seven clerks, chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each, one of whom shall be disbursing clerk; four clerks at two thousand dollars each; private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; twelve clerks of class four; ten clerks of class three; thirteen clerks of class two; twenty-seven clerks of class one, two of whom shall be stenographers or typewriters; returns office clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land patents, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; eight copyists; telephone operator, six hundred dollars; three messengers; six assistant messengers; fourteen laborers; two skilled mechanics, one at nine hundred dollars and one at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two carpenters, at nine hundred dollars each; one laborer, six hundred dollars; one packer, six hundred and sixty dollars; conductor of elevator, seven hundred and twenty dollars; four charwomen; 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; engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand dollars; and seven firemen; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ laborers in the work of distributing the reports of the Eleventh Census, three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Land inspector.

Messengers.

Watchmen.

Distributing reports, Eleventh Census.

For a clerk of class four, to act as census clerk, and for rent, salaries, heat, and light incident to the proper care and preservation of the records of the Eleventh and previous censuses, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

—clerk, rent, etc.

For the following additional employees, for the proper protection, heating, care, and preservation of the General Post-Office building, to be occupied by the Department of the Interior, to be available when said building shall be turned over to the Interior Department, namely: One engineer, at the rate of one thousand four hundred dollars per annum; one assistant engineer, at the rate of one thousand dollars; four firemen, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three watchmen, acting as lieutenants, at the rate of eight hundred and forty dollars each; fourteen watchmen, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; fourteen laborers, at the rate of six hundred and sixty dollars each; ten laborers, at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

Additional employees, General Post-Office building.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL: For assistant attorney, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant attorney, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each; sixteen assistant attorneys, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class three, one of whom shall act as stenographer and one of whom shall be a stenographer and typewriter; one clerk of class one; and one clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, fifty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Assistant Attorney-General's office.

For per diem in lieu of subsistence of one special land inspector 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, two thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Per diem, etc., land inspector.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE: For the Commissioner of the General Land Office, five thousand dollars; Assistant Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the

General Land Office.

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 five hundred 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; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; two law examiners, at two thousand dollars each; ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at two thousand dollars each; thirty clerks of class four; fifty-six clerks of class three; fifty-nine clerks of class two; sixty-one clerks of class one; fifty-three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; fifty-eight copyists; two messengers; eight assistant messengers; twenty-one laborers; and one packer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one depositary acting for the Commissioner as receiver of public moneys and also as confidential secretary, two thousand dollars; in all, four hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

Per diem, etc., in-
vestigations.

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; also of clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices, 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, including necessary sleeping-car fare, and for employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary to the efficient conduct of examinations, and when authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, seven thousand dollars.

Law books.

For law books for the law library of the General Land Office, two hundred dollars.

Map

For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, and of the United States maps procured hereunder seven thousand two hundred copies shall be delivered to the Senate, and fourteen thousand four hundred copies shall be delivered to the House of Representatives, and the residue shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution.

Mine inspectors.

Vol. 26, p. 1104.

MINE INSPECTORS: For salaries of two mine inspectors, authorized by the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, at two thousand dollars per annum each, four thousand dollars.

For per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day each, while absent from their homes on duty, and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said inspectors, including necessary sleeping-car fares, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Indian Office.

INDIAN OFFICE: For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, four thousand dollars; Assistant Commissioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, three thousand dollars; financial clerk, two thousand dollars; chief of division, two thousand dollars; principal book-keeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class four; fourteen clerks of class three; draftsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand four hundred dollars; ten clerks of class two; twenty-five clerks of class one; fourteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; stenographer to superintendent of Indian schools, one thousand dollars; seventeen copyists; one messenger; two assistant messengers; one laborer; female messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; messenger boy, three hundred and sixty dollars; and two charwomen; in all, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

PENSION OFFICE: For 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; thirty-eight medical examiners, who shall be surgeons of education, skill, and experience in their profession, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; ten chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each; law clerk, two thousand dollars; fifty-eight principal examiners, at two thousand dollars each; twenty assistant chiefs of division, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three stenographers, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; seventy clerks of class four; eighty-five clerks of class three; three hundred and thirty clerks of class two; four hundred clerks of class one; two hundred and fifty clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one hundred and sixty copyists; superintendent of building, one thousand four hundred dollars; two engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; three firemen; thirty-three messengers; twelve assistant messengers; twenty messenger boys, at four hundred dollars each; thirty-five laborers; ten female laborers, at four hundred dollars each; fifteen charwomen; one painter, skilled in his trade, nine hundred dollars; one cabinetmaker, skilled in his trade, nine hundred dollars; captain of the watch, eight hundred and forty dollars; three sergeants of the watch, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty watchmen; in all, one million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

Pension Office.

For per diem, when absent from home and traveling on duty outside the District of Columbia, for special examiners, or other persons employed in the Bureau of Pensions, detailed for the purpose of making special investigations pertaining to said Bureau, in lieu of expenses for subsistence, not exceeding three dollars per day, including necessary sleeping-car fare and for actual and necessary expenses for transportation and assistance and any other necessary expenses, including telegrams, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two special examiners, or clerks detailed and acting as chief and assistant chief of the division of special examiners, may be allowed, from this appropriation, in addition to their salaries and in lieu of per diem and all expenses for subsistence, a sum sufficient to make their annual compensation two thousand dollars and one thousand eight hundred dollars, respectively, and whenever it may be necessary for either of them to travel on official business outside the District of Columbia by special direction of the Commissioner he shall receive the same allowance in lieu of subsistence and for transportation as is herein provided for special examiners and detailed clerks engaged in field service; and the Secretary of the Interior shall so apportion the sum herein appropriated as to prevent a deficiency therein.

Per diem, etc., investigations.

Proviso.

Chief and assistant special examiners.

For an additional force of one hundred and fifty special examiners for one year, at a salary of one thousand three hundred dollars each, one hundred and ninety-five 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 be found to be qualified.

Additional special examiners.

PATENT OFFICE: For the Commissioner of Patents, five thousand dollars; Assistant Commissioner, who shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of Commissioner as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; three examiners in chief, at three thousand dollars each; examiner of interferences, two thousand five hundred dollars; thirty-six principal examiners, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; thirty-eight first

Patent Office.

assistant examiners, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; forty-two second assistant examiners, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; fifty-one third assistant examiners, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; sixty-fourth assistant examiners, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; financial clerk, who shall give bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, two thousand dollars; 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; five clerks of class four, one of whom shall act as application clerk; machinist, one thousand six hundred dollars; six clerks of class three, one of whom shall be translator of languages; fourteen clerks of class two; fifty-five clerks of class one; skilled laborer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three skilled draftsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four draftsmen, at one thousand dollars each; twenty-five permanent clerks, at one thousand dollars each; messenger and property clerk, one thousand dollars; five model attendants, at one thousand dollars each; ten model attendants, at eight hundred dollars each; eighty-four copyists, five of whom may be copyists of drawings; fifty-one copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three messengers; twenty-six assistant messengers; fifty-one laborers, at six hundred dollars each; forty-five laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; twenty-nine messenger boys, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Books.

For purchase of professional and scientific books and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, two thousand dollars.

Official Gazette.

For producing the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual indexes therefor, exclusive of expired patents, one hundred thousand dollars.

Copies of drawings, etc.

For 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 of drawings and specifications; said work referred to in this and the preceding paragraph to be done as provided by the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents:" *Provided*, That

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the entire work may be done at the Government Printing Office if, in the judgment of the Joint Committee on Printing, or if there shall be no Joint Committee, in the judgment of the Committee on Printing of either House, it shall be deemed to be for the best interests of the Government, sixty-four thousand dollars.

**Proviso.
Work at Government Printing Office.**

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, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Investigating use of inventions.

For the share of the United States in the expense of conducting the International Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, seven hundred dollars.

International Bureau, Berne.

Bureau of Education.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION: For Commissioner of Education, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; statistician, one thousand eight hundred dollars; translator, one thousand six hundred dollars; collector and compiler of statistics, two thousand four hundred dollars; specialist in foreign educational systems, one thousand eight hundred dollars; specialist in education as a preventive of pauperism and crime, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks of class four; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; seven clerks of class one; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; seven copyists; two copyists, at eight hundred dollars each; copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; skilled laborer, eight hundred and forty dollars; one assistant messenger; two laborers; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; laborer, four hundred dollars; and one laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, fifty thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one clerk of class four, to obtain, receive, collate, and, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, to furnish the Secretary of the Interior with the information in relation to the operations and work of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts that will enable the Secretary to discharge the duties imposed on the Secretary of the Interior by the Act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Agricultural college statistics.

Vol. 26, p. 417.

Vol. 12, p. 503.

For books for library, current educational periodicals, other current publications, and completing valuable sets of periodicals, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Books, etc.

For collecting statistics for special reports and circulars of information, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Statistics.

For the purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, and for the collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, text-books and educational reference books, articles of school furniture, and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and for procuring anthropological instruments of precision, and for repairing the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Distribution, etc. documents.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS: For Commissioner, four thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; one clerk, one thousand dollars; and one assistant messenger; in all, eleven thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Commissioner of Railroads.

For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized railroad companies, and inspecting roads shops, machinery, and equipments thereof, five hundred dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL: For Architect, four thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; draftsman, one thousand eight hundred dollars; compensation to disbursing clerk, one thousand dollars; one assistant messenger; person in charge of the heating of the Supreme Court and central portion of the Capitol, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars; laborer in charge of water-closets in central portion of the Capitol, six hundred and sixty dollars; three laborers for cleaning Rotunda, corridors, and Dome, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; two laborers in charge of public closets of the House of Representatives and in the terrace, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Architect of the Capitol.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: For Director, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; chief disbursing clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; librarian, two thousand dollars; 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, one thousand dollars; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; four copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; watchman, eight hundred and forty dollars; four watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; janitor, six hundred dollars; four messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

Geological Survey.

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 of 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, seventy-eight thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Stationery.	For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission and the Geological Survey, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Books.	For professional and scientific books, law books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Rent.	For rent of buildings for the Department of the Interior, namely: For the Bureau of Education, four thousand dollars; Geological Survey, ten thousand dollars; additional rooms for the engraving and printing divisions of the Geological Survey, one thousand two hundred dollars; Indian Office, at the rate of five hundred dollars per month until said office shall be removed to the Post-Office Department building, not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars; storage of documents, two thousand dollars; Civil Service Commission, four thousand dollars; Patent Office model exhibit, thirteen thousand dollars; in all, thirty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.
Repairs, Post-Office building.	That the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to furnish the old Post-Office Department building when vacated by the Postmaster-General is made available also for repairs of said building that may be found essential to prepare it for occupancy by offices of the Interior Department, and said appropriation, together with the appropriation of five thousand dollars made by said Act for expense of removal of offices of the Interior Department to said building, is hereby made available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred.
Ante, p. 656.	
Postage stamps.	For postage stamps for the Department of the Interior and its bureaus, as required under the Postal Union, to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, three thousand dollars.

Surveyors - general,
etc.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

Alaska.	For surveyor-general of Alaska, two thousand dollars; clerk in his office, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, three thousand eight hundred dollars.
	For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, lights, binding of records, furniture, drafting instruments, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.
Arizona.	For surveyor-general of the Territory of Arizona, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars.
	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, light, stationery, printing, binding of records, drafting supplies, record cases, office furniture, new typewriter, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.
California.	For surveyor-general of California, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, twelve thousand dollars; in all, fourteen thousand dollars.
	For pay of messenger, stationery, binding, washing, telephone, repairing maps, repairs to locks, clocks, and typewriter, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Colorado.	For surveyor-general of the State of Colorado, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks of his office, ten thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.
	For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, binding and repairing records and furniture repairs, and other incidental expenses, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Florida.	For surveyor-general of Florida, one thousand eight hundred dollars; and for the clerks in his office, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, three thousand dollars.
	For stationery and instruments, binding records, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Idaho, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, eight thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

Idaho.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, binding, printing, fuel, light, typewriter, drafting instruments, new furniture, 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, seven thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Louisiana.

For messenger, stationery, binding records, and other incidental expenses, one thousand 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 stationery, printing, binding, typewriter, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Montana, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, eleven thousand dollars; in all, thirteen thousand dollars.

Montana.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, lights, post-office box, ice, washing, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred 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, pay of messenger, fuel, stationery, post-office box rent, drafting, supplies, repairs, and other incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, ten thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.

New Mexico.

For printing, stationery, drafting tools, plats, drawing papers, binding records, books and plats, telephone, registration of letters, towels, soap, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of North Dakota, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

North Dakota.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, printing, binding, lights, laundry, furniture and repairs, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Oregon, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Oregon.

For pay of messenger, stationery, furniture, record books, laundry, ice, binding field notes, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For surveyor-general of South Dakota, two thousand dollars; and for clerks in his office, five thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand dollars.

South Dakota.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, stationery, drafting instruments, pay of messenger, binding records, furniture, laundry, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Utah, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand dollars; in all, eight thousand dollars.

Utah.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, binding field notes and plats, furniture, typewriter, and other incidental expenses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For surveyor-general of Washington, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, eight thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

Washington.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, books, blanks, furniture, stationery, pay of messenger, binding records, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

For surveyor-general of Wyoming, two thousand dollars; and for the clerks in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

Proviso.
Messengers, etc.,
Florida, etc.

For rent of office for the surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, lights, ice, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriations for incidental expenses in the offices of surveyors-general of Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine shall be available for the payment of a messenger, janitor, or laborer in each one of these offices.

Post-Office Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Pay of Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

OFFICE POSTMASTER-GENERAL: For compensation of the Postmaster-General, eight thousand dollars; chief clerk, Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars; private secretary, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; appointment clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; four clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk, one thousand dollars; curator of museum, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one messenger; one assistant messenger; one telephone operator, six hundred and sixty dollars; page, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

Assistant Attorney-General's office.

Office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department: Assistant Attorney, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; two clerks of class one; assistant messenger; in all, ten thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

First Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.
Money-Order System.
Free delivery.

OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL: For First Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; Superintendent of the Money-Order System, three thousand dollars; chief clerk Money-Order System, two thousand dollars; superintendent of free delivery, three thousand dollars; three assistant superintendents of free delivery, at two thousand dollars each; Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four, who shall be chief clerk of the Dead-Letter Office; chief of the salary and allowance division, three thousand dollars; superintendent of post-office supplies, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four, chief of the correspondence division; ten clerks of class four; nineteen clerks of class three; twenty clerks of class two; forty-two clerks of class one; forty-five clerks, at one thousand dollars each; thirty-nine clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; eight assistant messengers; twenty-five laborers; two pages, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; and five female laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, two hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

Dead-Letter Office.

Per diem, etc., as assistant superintendents free delivery.

The assistant superintendents of free-delivery shall hereafter be allowed a per diem of four dollars in lieu of all expenses when traveling on business of the Department.

Temporary force.

For the employment during the nine months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of such additional temporary force of clerks and other employees as in the judgment of the Postmaster-General may be proper and necessary to the prompt, efficient, and accurate dispatch of the business in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General, clerks, etc.

OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL: 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 division, two thousand dollars; superintendent of foreign mails, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; eleven clerks of class four; thirty-six clerks of class three; nineteen clerks of class two; stenographer, one thousand

Foreign mails.

six hundred dollars; nineteen clerks of class one; fourteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each; six clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; messenger in charge of mails, nine hundred dollars; three assistant messengers; and two laborers; in all, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL: 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; 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; eighteen clerks of class three; twenty-two clerks of class two; twenty-six clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; four clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers; eight laborers; in all, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Third Assistant
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL: For Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, four thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; chief post-office inspector, three thousand dollars; chief clerk of mail depredations, two thousand dollars; chief of appointment division, two thousand dollars; chief of bond division, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; eighteen clerks of class three; twelve clerks of class two; twenty clerks of class one; stenographer, one thousand six hundred dollars; stenographer, one thousand two hundred dollars; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; page, three hundred and sixty dollars; three assistant messengers, and two laborers; in all, one hundred and six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Fourth Assistant
Postmaster-General.
clerks, etc.
Chief inspector.

OFFICE OF TOPOGRAPHER: For topographer, two thousand five hundred dollars; three skilled draftsmen, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; three skilled draftsmen, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; three skilled draftsmen, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three skilled draftsmen, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; examiner, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; map mounter, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant map mounter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant messenger, and four copyists of maps, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Topographer,
draftsmen, etc.

OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK: Disbursing clerk and superintendent of buildings, two thousand one hundred dollars; one clerk of class two; engineer, one thousand four hundred dollars; three assistant engineers, at one thousand dollars each; one fireman, who shall be a blacksmith, and one fireman, who shall be a steam fitter, at nine hundred dollars each; three elevator conductors, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one assistant messenger; six firemen; carpenter, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant carpenter, one thousand dollars; captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; thirty-one watchmen; twenty-four laborers; plumber, and awning maker, at nine hundred dollars each; and twenty-seven charwomen; in all, sixty-six thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Disbursing clerk, etc.

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, including the additional building occupied by the money-order division of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and the additional building used for storage of post-office supplies, namely:

Contingent expenses.

For stationery and blank books, including amount necessary for the purchase of free penalty envelopes, seven thousand dollars.

For fuel and repairs to heating apparatus, nine thousand dollars.

For gas and electric lights, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For plumbing and gas and electric-light fixtures, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For telegraphing, four thousand dollars.

For painting, one thousand dollars.

For carpets and matting, including one thousand dollars for the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, three thousand dollars.

For furniture, including one thousand dollars for the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase, exchange, and keeping of horses and repair of wagons and harness to be used only for official purposes, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For hardware, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, including one thousand five hundred dollars for the office of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, eleven thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding five hundred dollars may be expended for law books, books of reference, railway guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct the business of the Department.

Rent. For rent of a suitable building for the storage of post-office supplies, four thousand dollars.

For rent of buildings for a period not exceeding the three months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as follows:

For topographer's office, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; for a suitable building or buildings for the use of the Money-Order Office of the Post-Office Department, at the rate of eight thousand dollars per annum; for building for use of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, at the rate of eleven thousand dollars per annum; for a suitable building for storing records of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum; in all, five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, said rentals to be paid at the rates named only during such period of said three months as said buildings shall be respectively occupied for the purposes indicated.

Official Postal Guide. For the publication of copies of the Official Postal Guide, including not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies for the use of the Executive Departments, twenty thousand dollars.

Post-route maps. For miscellaneous expenses in the topographer's office in the preparation and publication of the post-route maps, twenty thousand dollars. And the Postmaster-General may authorize the sale of post-route maps to the public at cost of printing and ten per centum thereof added, the proceeds of such sales to be used as a further appropriation for the preparation and publication of post-route maps.

Postage stamps. 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 and fifty dollars.

Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Pay of Attorney-General, Assistants, Solicitor-General, etc.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: For compensation of the Attorney-General, eight thousand dollars; Solicitor-General, seven thousand dollars; four Assistant Attorneys-General, at five thousand dollars each; Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, four thousand dollars; Solicitor of Internal Revenue, four thousand five hundred dollars; Solicitor for the Department of State, four thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant attorneys, at three thousand dollars each; four assistant attorneys, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; assistant attorney, two thousand dollars; assistant attorney, in charge of dockets, two thousand five hundred dollars; law clerk and examiner of titles, two thousand seven hundred dollars; chief clerk and ex officio superintendent of the building, two thousand five hundred dollars; private secretary to the Attorney-General, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; stenographer to the Solicitor-General, one thousand six hundred dollars; three stenographic clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two law clerks, at two thousand dollars each; seven clerks of class four; chief of division of accounts, two thousand five hundred dollars; attorney in charge of pardons, two

Clerks.

thousand four hundred dollars; additional for disbursing clerk, five hundred dollars; seven clerks of class three; nine clerks of class two; fifteen clerks of class one; telegraph operator and stenographer, one thousand two hundred dollars; nine copyists; one messenger; eight assistant messengers; four laborers; three watchmen; engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; two conductors of the elevator, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; eight charwomen; superintendent of building, two hundred and fifty dollars; and three firemen; in all, one hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Department, namely:

Contingent expenses.

For furniture and repairs, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For books for law library of the Department, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of session laws and statutes of the States and Territories for library of Department, five hundred dollars.

For stationery, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing, fuel, lights, foreign postage, labor, repairs of building and care of grounds, and other necessities, directly ordered by the Attorney-General, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For official transportation, including purchase, keep, and shoeing of animals, and purchase and repairs of wagons and harness, one thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY: For Solicitor of the Treasury, four thousand five hundred dollars; assistant solicitor, three thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand dollars; four clerks of class four; four clerks of class three; three clerks of class two; one assistant messenger; and one laborer; in all, twenty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Solicitor of the Treasury.

For law books for office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three hundred dollars.

Law books.

For stationery for office of Solicitor of the Treasury, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Stationery.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Department of Labor.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Labor, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; disbursing clerk, two thousand dollars; four statistical experts, at two thousand dollars each; four clerks of class four; five clerks of class three; six clerks of class two; twelve clerks of class one; ten clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two copyists; one messenger; one assistant messenger; three watchmen; four laborers; three charwomen; six special agents, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; ten special agents, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; four special agents, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and two thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Commissioner, clerks, etc.

For per diem, in lieu of subsistence of special agents and employees while traveling on duty away from home and outside of the District of Columbia, at a rate 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, and for the purchase of reports and materials for the bulletin of the Department of Labor authorized by legislative act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Per diem, etc., special agents.

For stationery, one thousand dollars.

Vol. 28, p. 805.

Stationery.

For books, periodicals, and newspapers for the library, five hundred dollars.

Books.

For postage stamps to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Postage stamps.

For rent of rooms, including steam heat and elevator service, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Rent.

For contingent expenses, namely: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service,

Contingent expenses.

expressage, storage for documents not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars, repairs of cases and furniture, fuel and lights, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, and other absolutely necessary expenses, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Judicial.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.
Justices.

SUPREME COURT: For the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ten thousand five hundred dollars; and for eight associate justices, at ten thousand dollars each;

Marshal.

For marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, three thousand dollars;

Clerks to justices.

For stenographic clerk for the Chief Justice and for each associate justice of the Supreme Court, at not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars each; in all, one hundred and seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Circuit judges.

CIRCUIT COURTS: For twenty-two circuit judges, at six thousand dollars each, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars;

Circuit courts of ap-
peals, clerks.

For nine clerks of circuit courts of appeals, at three thousand dollars each, twenty-seven thousand dollars;

Crier etc., eighth
circuit.

For messenger to act as librarian and crier, circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, two thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars.

Court of Private
Land Claims.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS: For chief justice and four associate justices, at five thousand dollars each;

For clerk, two thousand dollars;

For stenographer, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For attorney, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For interpreter and translator, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For deputy clerks, as authorized by law, so much therefor as may be necessary.

Court continued to
June 30, 1900.
Vol. 28, p. 805.

That section nineteen of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as amended in legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. That the powers and functions of the court established by this Act shall cease and determine on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred, and all papers, files, and records in the possession of the said court belonging to any other public office of the United States shall be returned to such office, and all other papers, files, and records in the possession of or appertaining to said court shall be returned to and filed in the Department of the Interior."

Assistant attorneys,
etc.

To enable the Attorney-General to employ such assistant attorneys, agents, stenographers, and experts to aid the United States attorney for said court as may be necessary to dispose of the business of the Court of Private Land Claims on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, to be immediately available, twelve thousand dollars.

District judges.

DISTRICT COURTS: For salaries of the sixty-five district judges of the United States, at five thousand dollars each, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Indian Territory
courts.

UNITED STATES COURTS, INDIAN TERRITORY: For the salaries of the four judges of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, at five thousand dollars each, twenty thousand dollars.

Retired judges.
R. S., sec. 714, p. 135.

RETIRED JUDGES: 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, nineteen hundred, is hereby appropriated.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For the chief justice of court of appeals of the District of Columbia, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for two associate justices, at six thousand dollars each;

Court of appeals,
D. C.

For clerk, three thousand dollars;

For assistant or deputy clerk, two thousand dollars;

For reporter, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the reports issued by him shall not be sold for more than five dollars per volume;

Proviso.
Reports.

For messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For necessary expenditures in the conduct of the clerk's office, five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and of the five associate judges, at five thousand dollars each, thirty thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Supreme court, D. C.

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS: For salary of the clerk of the district court for the northern district of Illinois, as authorized by the Act of July thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, three thousand dollars.

Clerk, northern district of Illinois.

COMMISSIONER YELLOWSTONE PARK: For salary of commissioner in Yellowstone National Park, one thousand dollars. And the provisions of section twenty-one of an Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall not be construed as impairing the right of said commissioner to receive said salary as herein provided.

Commissioner, Yellowstone Park.
Vol. 29, p. 184.
Provision as to fees of commissioners not to impair salary.

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; assistant clerk, two thousand dollars; bailiff, one thousand five hundred dollars; five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; and one messenger; in all, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Court of Claims.

To defray the cost of the employment of auditors in the Court of Claims, to be disbursed under the direction of the Court, ten thousand dollars.

Auditors.

For stationery, books, fuel, light, and other miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For reporting the decisions of the court and superintending the printing of the thirty-fourth 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.

Reporting decisions.

R. S., sec. 1765, p. 314.

SEC. 2. That the pay of assistant messengers, firemen, watchmen, laborers, and charwomen provided for in this Act, unless otherwise specially stated, shall 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, and for charwomen, at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars per annum each.

Rates of pay assistant messengers, firemen, etc.

SEC. 3. That the term of temporary service of such additional clerks and other employees rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain who have been appointed in the various departments of the government under the provisions of "An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved July

Term of service temporary employees extended.
Ante, p. 696, etc.

—not subject to civil service examination.

Appropriations not available for incapacitated employees.

Proviso.
Thirty days' leave of absence to be exclusive of Sundays, etc.

Repeal.

seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be extended for the term of one year, without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, provided they are otherwise competent.

SEC. 4. That the appropriations herein made for the officers, clerks, and persons employed in the public service shall not be available for the compensation of any persons permanently incapacitated for performing such service. The establishment of a civil pension roll or an honorable service roll, or the exemption of any of the officers, clerks, and persons in the public service from the existing laws respecting employment in such service, is hereby prohibited: *Provided*, That the thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay in any one year to clerks and employees in the several Executive Departments authorized by existing law shall be exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are repealed.

Approved, February 24, 1899.

February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 189.—An Act For the relief of certain homestead settlers in Florida.

Florida.
Certain homestead settlers may perfect title, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any qualified homestead claimant who was in good faith actually occupying a homestead claim under the laws of the United States in the State of Florida in the month of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and who was by, through, or on account of a storm which passed through said State during said month driven from or compelled to leave and to remain away from such homestead, may within one year from the passage of this Act return to such homestead claim and proceed to perfect title thereto as though absence therefrom had not occurred.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 190.—An Act Authorizing the President to appoint additional cadets at large at the United States Naval Academy.

Naval Academy.
Appointment of additional cadets at large authorized.

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 and empowered to appoint during the present fiscal year five cadets at large at the United States Naval Academy, to be in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, said appointments to be subject to the conditions and requirements of existing laws and regulations.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 191.—An Act To permit volunteer regiments to retain their colors.

Army.
Retention of colors by volunteer regiments authorized.

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 to permit volunteer regiments, on being mustered out of the service of the United States, to retain all of their regimental colors. Said colors shall be turned over to the State authorities to which said regiments belong, and the regimental quartermaster in making his returns may, in lieu of said colors and in full release therefor, file with the proper official of the War Department a receipt from the quartermaster-general of said State that said colors have been delivered to said State authorities.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 192.—An Act Setting apart a certain tract of land in Oklahoma Territory to the Stella Friends Academy and Church Association.

February 25, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent to the Stella Friends Academy and Church Association, of Woods County, Territory of Oklahoma, to the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-four, in township twenty-seven north, of range eleven west, of the Indian meridian, containing ten acres, more or less, being a tract of land conveyed by Ernest Howard to said Stella Friends Academy and Church Association, by warranty deed dated January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *Provided,* That patent shall not be issued until the sum of fifteen dollars is paid to the receiver of public moneys of the United States land office at Alva, Oklahoma.

Stella Friends Academy and Church Association, Oklahoma.
Grant to, of certain lands.

Proviso.

Payment.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 193.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory."

February 25, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section nine of the Act entitled "An Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory," approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, extended for a further period of three years from and after the passage of this amendment.

Time extended to Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway for right of way through Indian Territory.
Vol. 27, p. 527

Approved, February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 194.—An Act For the widening of Nineteenth street northwest.

February 25, 1899.

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 widen Nineteenth street extended northwest, as now established, to a width of ninety feet from Florida avenue to Columbia road, and to connect Wyoming avenue with Columbia road.

District of Columbia.
Widening of Nineteenth street.

Said Commissioners shall, within thirty days from the date of the passage of this Act, institute by petition a proceeding in rem in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court of the United States for said District, for the condemnation of a strip of land forty feet wide lying on the west side of said Nineteenth street extended, to make said street ninety feet wide between Florida avenue and Columbia road, and for the condemnation of the remainder of lots one and two, and so much of lots three and fifteen as is required to properly connect and make a continuous line and roadway of Wyoming avenue across Columbia road; and said proceeding shall be prosecuted under and in accordance with the provisions of sections two hundred and fifty-seven to two hundred and sixty-seven, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia concerning the condemnation of lands in said District for the public highways.

Condemnation proceedings.

R. S. D. C., secs. 257-267, pp. 29, 30.

SEC. 2. That payment of the sum or sums of money adjudged to be due and payable for lands taken under its provisions shall be made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, upon the warrant of the said

Payment of judgments.

Commissioners, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia; and a sufficient sum to pay such judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District.

Assessments
against abutting prop-
erty.

SEC. 3. That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the widening of said street, one-half thereof shall be assessed by the jury in said proceedings against the pieces and parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of said Nineteenth street extended between Florida avenue and Columbia road, and also on all or any adjacent pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited by the widening of Nineteenth street as herein provided.

Considerations of
value.

SEC. 4. That the sums to be assessed against each lot and piece and parcel of ground shall be determined and designated by the jury, and in determining what amount shall be assessed against any particular piece or parcel of ground, the jury shall take into consideration the situation of said lots, and the benefits that they may severally receive from the widening of said street and highway. When the use of a part only of any piece or parcel of ground shall be condemned, the jury, in determining its value, shall not take into consideration any benefits that may accrue to the remainder thereof from the opening of said avenue, but such benefits shall be considered in determining what assessment shall be made on or against that part of such lot as is not taken, as is hereinbefore provided.

Assessments to be a
lien, etc.

SEC. 5. That when confirmed by the court, the assessments shall severally be a lien upon the land assessed, and shall be collected as special improvement taxes in the District of Columbia, and shall be payable in five equal installments with interest at the rate of four per centum per annum until paid.

Awards, when paid.

SEC. 6. That payment of the awards made in respect of the property condemned shall not be made until the assessments herein provided for shall have been made against the aforesaid property and duly confirmed.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 205.—An Act To authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause public lands to be surveyed in certain cases.

Survey of land
grants to railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any railroad company claiming a grant of land under any Act of Congress, desiring to secure the survey of any unsurveyed lands within the limits of its grant, shall file an application therefor in writing with the surveyor-general of the State in which the lands sought to be surveyed are situated, and deposit in a proper United States depository to the credit of the United States a sum sufficient to pay for such survey and for the examination thereof pursuant to law and the rules and regulations of the Department of the Interior under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it shall thereupon be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or the Director of the Geological Survey, as the case may be, to cause said lands to be surveyed.

Certificates of de-
posit.

For any deposits made by any railroad company hereunder, certificates shall be issued, which may be used by such railroad company, its successors or assigns, to the same extent as cash is now allowed in payment of entries of public lands under existing law and regulations for any public lands of the United States in the States where the surveys were made, or for any survey or office fees due the United States from such railroad company on account of surveys of lands within its grant. The Secretary of the Interior shall provide such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the foregoing provisions.

Regulations.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 206.—An Act To authorize the Saint Louis, Siloam and Southern Railroad Company, of Missouri and Arkansas, to construct a bridge across White River in the State of Arkansas.

February 27, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis, Siloam and Southern Railroad Company, of Missouri and Arkansas, a corporation created and existing by virtue of the law of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across White River in the State of Arkansas for the crossing of said river with its railroad line at such point as may be selected by the said railroad company and approved by the Secretary of War. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, and, at the option of said railroad company, 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 fixed by the said railroad company and approved by the Secretary of War.

St. Louis, Siloam, and Southern Railroad may bridge White River, Arkansas.

May be railroad, etc., bridge.

Toll.

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 shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as other post roads in the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal telegraph purposes.

To be lawful structure and post route.

Telegraph, etc., companies.

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, and 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 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.

Rights of railroads to use.

—disagreement with owner of bridge.

SEC. 4. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this Act shall be 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 designs and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving all details necessary to enable the Secretary of War to judge whether the location selected is a proper one; and until the said plans and location are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any changes be made in the plans of said bridge during the progress of construction, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and all changes in said bridge required by the Secretary of War at any time, or its entire removal, shall be at the expense of the corporation owning or operating said bridge.

Secretary of War to make regulations.

—to approve plans.

—changes.

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

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized is not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Commencement and completion.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 207.—An Act Withdrawing from entry and sale and granting unto the State of Wisconsin certain lands therein described.

February 27, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following lands situated in the county of Juneau, in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: The

Grant to State of Wisconsin of lands at Juneau.

southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township seventeen, north of range two east, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from entry and sale, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause a patent therefor to be issued unto the State of Wisconsin: *Provided, however,* That said State shall pay to the United States therefor, at the rate of one and twenty-five one-hundredths dollars per acre: *And provided, further,* That said State shall first procure from all claimants or persons who may have filed or made homestead entries or other claims on or to said premises, or any part thereof, proper relinquishments of all their claims thereto, and cause the same to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

Proviso.
Payment.

Relinquishment of
homestead entries.

February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 208.—An Act For the relief of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry.

Preamble.

Whereas during the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and the early part of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, under authority of Major-General Frederick Steele, dated October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in northwestern Arkansas, several hundred men were recruited in Arkansas for the United States Army, and organized the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Elisha Baxter, colonel commanding, and were put into active service in Arkansas with other United States soldiers there, and were furnished arms, ammunition, and uniforms by the United States Government, and participated in several battles, and lost a number of men in killed and wounded; and

Whereas said regiment was disbanded in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at Devall Bluff, Arkansas, without having been actually mustered into the service of the United States, and most of the members thereof then enlisted in other United States regiments, having then served as members of the said Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry for a period of from six to eight months; and

Whereas on account of never having been mustered into the Army of the United States the names of the members of said regiment do not appear on the rolls of the Army, and the members of said regiment have never received any pay for said services; and

Whereas Congress, by joint resolution approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, authorized the War Department to pay such claims as were satisfactorily proven, but, through the avarice of claims agents or others, rolls of the members of said regiment were made up largely in excess of the actual membership of said regiment, and this without the knowledge or fault of the actual members thereof, which led the War Department to refuse to make any payment thereon whatever; and

Whereas there remain about one hundred members of said regiment, now old and decrepit, and nearly all in destitute circumstances, to whom the pay so long due them from the Government would be a great relief in their declining years: 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 is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint and detail a competent and experienced officer of the United States Army as referee, who shall have authority to administer oaths, who shall give notice of the times and places of taking testimony in the State of Arkansas or elsewhere, if necessary, that claimants and their witnesses may appear before him, and shall carefully examine into the facts and take proof upon the claims for service of the members of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, and return the same, together with his report thereon, to the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War is hereby directed to pay such claims to the members of said regiment,

Fourth Arkansas
Mounted Infantry.
Investigation and pay-
ment of claim of, au-
thorized.

or to their heirs, as he shall be satisfied are due under the joint resolution of Congress approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy. Said officer shall receive compensation for actual expenses incurred under the provisions hereof.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 209.—An Act To construct a telephone from Table Bluff to Salmon Creek, in Humboldt County, California.

February 27, 1899.

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 to construct a telephone line from the United States light-house at Table Bluff, California, to connect with the general telephone system at Salmon Creek, in Humboldt County, California, at a cost not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

Table Bluff Light House, California. Construction of telephone to Salmon Creek, California, authorized.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 210.—An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

February 27, 1899.

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, nineteen hundred:

Military Academy appropriations.

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Permanent establishment.

For pay of seven professors, twenty-three thousand dollars;
For pay of one chaplain, two thousand dollars;
For pay of one associate professor of mathematics, two thousand dollars;

Pay of professors.

For pay of cadets, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars;
In all, for permanent establishment, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars;

Cadets.

For extra pay of officers of the Army on detached service at the Military Academy:

Extra to officers.

For pay of one Superintendent of the United States Military Academy (colonel), in addition to pay as captain, mounted, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

For one commandant of cadets (lieutenant-colonel), in addition to pay as captain, not mounted, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of one instructor of practical military engineering (major), in addition to pay as captain, mounted, five hundred dollars;

For pay of one instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery (major), in addition to pay as captain, mounted, five hundred dollars;

For pay of eight assistant professors (captains) in addition to pay as first lieutenants, not mounted, four thousand dollars;

For pay of five senior instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, ordnance and gunnery, and practical military engineering (captains), in addition to pay as first lieutenants, not mounted, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of four assistant instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics (captains), in addition to pay as second lieutenants, not mounted, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For pay of one adjutant in addition to pay as second lieutenant, not mounted, six hundred dollars;

For pay of one treasurer and quartermaster, and commissary of cadets, in addition to pay as captain, not mounted, seven hundred dollars;

For additional pay of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars;
 Longevity pay. For additional pay of professors and officers (and officers on increased rank) for length of service, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-nine cents;

In all, for extra pay of officers of Army on detached service at the Military Academy, twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-nine cents;

Pay of enlisted men. For pay of the Military Academy Band, field musicians, general army service, cavalry detachment, and enlisted men on detached service, and extra pay for enlisted men on special duty:

Band For pay of military band, six enlisted musicians, at thirty four dollars per month, two thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars;

Six enlisted musicians, at twenty dollars per month, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars;

Twelve enlisted musicians, at seventeen dollars per month, two thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars;

Additional pay for length of service, one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars;

Clothing on discharge, five hundred dollars;

Retained pay on discharge, two hundred and ten dollars;

Field musicians. For pay of field musicians, one sergeant, two hundred and sixteen dollars;

One corporal, one hundred and eighty dollars;

Thirteen privates, two thousand and twenty-eight dollars;

Additional pay for length of service, one hundred and forty-four dollars;

Clothing on discharge, six hundred dollars;

Retained pay on discharge, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars;

General army service. For pay of general army service: One first sergeant, three hundred dollars;

Six sergeants, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars;

Seven corporals, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars;

One hundred and eleven privates (infantry), seventeen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars;

Additional pay for length of service, seven thousand and nine dollars and forty cents;

Clothing on discharge, three thousand three hundred dollars;

Retained pay on discharge, one thousand and seventy-seven dollars;

Cavalry detachment. For pay of Cavalry Detachment: One first sergeant, three hundred dollars;

Five sergeants, one thousand and eighty dollars;

Four corporals, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

Two farriers, three hundred and sixty dollars;

One saddler, one hundred and eighty dollars;

One wagoner, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars;

Sixty-one privates (cavalry), nine thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars;

Additional pay for length of service, two thousand two hundred and two dollars;

Clothing on discharge, two thousand two hundred dollars;

Retained pay on discharge, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars;

Interest on retained pay due enlisted men, two hundred dollars;

Traveling allowances to enlisted men on discharge, six hundred dollars;

Extra pay, enlisted men. Miscellaneous: For extra pay of twenty-eight enlisted men of cavalry detachment employed on additional duty with the instruction battery of field artillery, United States Military Academy, at twenty dollars each, five hundred and sixty dollars;

For extra pay of one ordnance soldier as draftsman and lithographic printer, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one ordnance soldier as machinist, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one ordnance soldier as clerk, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of two enlisted men employed as clerks in the offices of the adjutant, United States Military Academy, and commandant of cadets, at fifty cents each per day, three hundred and thirty-nine dollars;

For extra pay of four enlisted men as printers, at headquarters United States Military Academy, at fifty cents each per day, six hundred and twenty-six dollars;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed as watchman, at thirty-five cents per day, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed as trumpeter at the cadet barracks, at thirty-five cents per day, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed in the philosophical department observatory as mechanic, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed in the philosophical department in care of apparatus, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed in the chemical department, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed in the department of drawing, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of two enlisted men (cavalrymen) when performing special skilled mechanical labor, at fifty cents each per day, three hundred and thirteen dollars;

For extra pay of one enlisted man employed as saddler, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man on duty in charge of engineer property and fatigue, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents;

For extra pay of one enlisted man as assistant and attendant at the library, at fifty cents per day, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents;

Provided, That the extra pay provided by the fifteen preceding paragraphs shall not be paid to any enlisted man who receives extra-duty pay under existing laws or Army regulations.

Provided.
No duplication.

In all, for pay Military Academy Band, field musicians, general army service, cavalry detachment, enlisted men on detached service and extra pay of enlisted men on special duty at the Military Academy, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety cents.

PAY OF CIVILIANS

For pay of the master of the sword, one thousand five hundred dollars; Pay of civilians,
clerks, etc.

For pay of one teacher of music, one thousand and eighty dollars;

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

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

For one clerk to the adjutant, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For one clerk to the quartermaster, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand five hundred dollars;
 For pay of one superintendent of gas works, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For 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 five hundred dollars;

For pay of assistant engineer of same, one thousand dollars;

For pay of eight firemen, four thousand eight hundred dollars;

For pay of one draftsman in department of civil and military engineering, one thousand dollars;

For pay of mechanic and attendant skilled in the technical preparations necessary to chemical and electrical lectures and to the instruction in mineralogy and geology, one thousand dollars;

For pay of mechanic assistant in department of natural and experimental philosophy, one thousand dollars;

For pay of custodian of new academy building, one thousand dollars;

For pay of one electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of one civilian plumber, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of assistant plumber, six hundred dollars;

For pay of one scavenger, at sixty dollars a month, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of chapel organist, two hundred dollars;

For pay of keeper of post cemetery, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For pay of engineer and janitor for Memorial Hall, nine hundred dollars;

For pay of printer at headquarters United States Military Academy, one thousand two hundred dollars;

In all, to civilians employed at Military Academy, thirty thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Current expenses.

CURRENT AND ORDINARY EXPENSES.

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

Superintendent. Contingencies for Superintendent of the Academy, one thousand dollars;

Repairs. Repairs and improvements, namely: 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, machinery, mantels, and other similar materials, renewing roofs, and for pay of overseer and master builder and citizen mechanics, and labor employed upon repairs and improvements that can not be done by enlisted men, twenty thousand dollars;

Fuel and lights. For fuel and apparatus, namely: Coal, wood, charcoal, stoves, grates, heaters, furnaces, ranges and fixtures, fire-bricks, clay, sand, and for repairs of steam heating apparatus, grates, stoves, heaters, ranges, and furnaces, mica, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For gas pipes, gas and electric fixtures, electric lamps and lighting supplies, lamp-posts, gasometers and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, one thousand five hundred dollars;

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

Postage and telegrams. For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars;

Stationery. For stationery, namely: Blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, rubbers, erasers, pencils, mucilage, wax, wafers, folders, fasteners, rules, files, ink, inkstands, typewriting supplies, penholders, tape, desk knives, blotting pads, and rubber bands, nine hundred dollars;

Transportation. For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and ferriages, one thousand dollars;

Printing: For printing and binding, type, materials for office, including repairs to motor and machinery, diplomas for graduates, annual registers, blanks, and monthly reports to parents of cadets, one thousand dollars;

Printing.

For department of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics: Tanbark or other proper cover for riding hall, to be purchased in open market upon written order of the Superintendent, five hundred dollars;

Department of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics.

For repairing camp stools and camp furniture, one hundred dollars;

For repairs and improvements of dressing rooms, walks, and dock at swimming places, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For furniture for offices, four hundred dollars;

For stationery, typewriting supplies and repairs, for use of instructor and assistant instructors of tactics, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For books and maps, binding books and mounting maps, one hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For silk and worsted sashes for cadet officers and acting officers, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For foils, masks, belts, fencing gloves, and fencing jackets, gaiters, and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For soap used in scrubbing cadet barracks, fifty dollars;

For door mats for cadet barracks, sinks, and guardhouse, fifty dollars;

For one typewriter, complete, and typewriter table, one hundred and ten dollars;

For furniture for Young Men's Christian Association room, four hundred and five dollars and twenty-eight cents;

Young Men's Christian Association room, furniture.

For department of civil and military engineering: Models, maps, purchase and repair of instruments, apparatus, drawing boards, desks, chairs, shelves, and cases for books and instruments, text-books, books of reference, and stationery for the use of instructors, and contingencies, one thousand dollars;

Department of civil and military engineering.

For department of natural and experimental philosophy: For additions to apparatus to illustrate the principles of mechanics, acoustics, optics, and astronomy, one thousand dollars;

Department of natural and experimental philosophy.

For books of reference, scientific periodicals, text-books, stationery, materials, and repairs, four hundred dollars;

For repairs to the observatory buildings, repairs to clocks, and fittings to new lecture room, four hundred and fifty dollars;

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For text-books, books of reference, binding, and stationery, one hundred and fifty dollars;

Department of mathematics.

For tables of logarithms, fifty dollars;

For rules and triangles, twenty-five dollars;

For purchase of geometrical drawings and models, one hundred dollars;

For contingencies, fifty dollars;

For department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology: Chemicals, chemical apparatus, glass and porcelain ware, paper, wire, sheet metal, ores, photographic apparatus and materials, nine hundred dollars;

Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

For rough specimens, fossils, and for apparatus and materials to be used in the practical determinations of mineralogical and geological specimens, pencils and paper for the practical instructions in the same branches, and for gradual increase and improvement of the cabinet, five hundred dollars;

For new cases for mineralogical and geological cabinets, three hundred dollars;

For repairs and additions to electric, magnetic, pneumatic, thermic, and optical apparatus, five hundred dollars;

For purchase of modern electric machinery and appliances not in the Academy, six hundred 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;

Department of drawing.

For department of drawing: For drawing material for use of instructors, tacks, sponges, brushes, glue, alcohol, tumblers, saucers, towels, soap, ink, stationery, and contingent expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs to models, desks, stretchers, racks, stands, and materials, one hundred dollars;

Photographic material for enlarging room and general photographic work, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For slides and apparatus for lectures, fifty dollars;

For books and periodicals on art, architecture, and technology, one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

Twenty new drawing boards, at two dollars and fifty cents each, and ten new drawing boards, extra size, at three dollars each, eighty dollars;

One large atlas of the world, fifty dollars;

Frames for retained drawings of cadets, to be hung in gallery of the Academy, twenty-five dollars;

Typewriter, one hundred dollars;

For binding books and periodicals and loose sheets, thirty dollars;

Ten cavalry reconnaissance sketching boards, at three dollars each, thirty dollars;

Department of modern languages.

For department of modern languages: For stationery, text-books, and books of reference for use of instructors, for repairs of books and apparatus and for office furniture, and for printing examination papers, and for contingencies, three hundred and fifty dollars;

Department of law and history.

For department of law and history: For stationery, text-books, and books of reference for the use of instructors, maps, map fixtures, furniture, and for repairs to the same, four hundred dollars;

For purchase of two sets of Larned's History, for use of cadets in section rooms, fifty dollars;

Four bookcases for use in section rooms, to be immediately available, sixty-six dollars and fifty cents;

Rebinding law reports and periodicals, to be immediately available, sixty-one dollars and eighty cents;

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: For instruments for use in instructing cadets in making reconnoissances; photographic apparatus and material for field photography; drawing instruments and material for platting reconnoissances; surveying instruments; instruments and material for signaling and field telegraphy; transportation of field parties; tools and material for the preservation, augmentation, and repair of wooden pontoon, and one canvas pontoon-bridge train; sapping and mining tools and material; rope; cordage; material 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, 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 ordnance and gunnery.

For department of ordnance and gunnery: For purchase and repair of instruments, models, and apparatus, and purchase of necessary materials; for the purchase of samples of arms and accouterments other than those supplied to the military service; for books of reference, text-books, stationery, and lithographic printing materials, and for contingencies, four hundred and fifty dollars;

For purchase of ammunition for rapid-fire guns now on hand, three hundred dollars;

For manufacture or purchase of models of breech mechanisms of cannon, rapid-fire guns, small arms, and the various machines and tools used in their manufacture, for cadet instruction, one thousand dollars;

In all, for current and ordinary expenses, sixty-seven thousand five hundred and three dollars and fifty-eight cents.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For stationery for office of the treasurer, United States Military Academy, namely: Blank books, paper, envelopes, pens, mucilage, typewriting supplies and repairs, and other items of stationery, fifty dollars;

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.

For gas coal, oil, candles, lanterns, matches, chimneys, and wicking for lighting the Academy building, chapel, library, cadet barracks, mess hall, shops, hospital, offices, stables and riding hall, sidewalks, camp, and wharves, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For water pipe, plumbing, and repairs, three thousand dollars;

For cleaning public buildings (not quarters), one thousand dollars;

For brooms, brushes, pails, tubs, soap, and cloths, two hundred dollars;

For chalk, crayons, sponges, slate, rubbers, rulers, pointers, card, and toilet paper, etc., for recitation rooms, three hundred dollars;

Increase and expense of library, namely:

Library.

For periodicals, stationery, binding books, and scientific, historical, biographical, and general literature, to be purchased in open market on the written order of the Superintendent, two thousand dollars;

For repairing books, and for furniture, and contingencies, two hundred dollars;

For binding pamphlets and periodicals, two hundred dollars;

For carpets and furniture for cadet hospital, and for repairs of damaged articles, one hundred dollars;

For contingent funds, 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;

Contingent, academic board.

Provided, That all technical and scientific supplies for the departments of instruction of the Military Academy shall be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best.

Proviso.

Technical supplies.

For renewing furniture in section rooms, and repairing the same, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of five desks for use in office of the adjutant, United States Military Academy, to be immediately available, two hundred dollars;

For purchase of instruments for band, to be purchased in open market by order of the Superintendent, three hundred and fifty dollars;

For purchase of reeds, pads, strings, and other materials necessary for string instruments, one hundred and fifty dollars;

Musical supplies.

For repairs to instruments, music stands, and other equipments, to be purchased in open market on the order of the Superintendent, two hundred dollars;

For purchase of music for band, to be purchased in open market on the order of the Superintendent, three hundred dollars;

For repair of cooking utensils and the replacement of worn out cooking utensils in the cadet subsistence department, to be expended without advertising, two hundred dollars;

Subsistence department.

For repair of chairs, tables, and other furniture in cadet subsistence department, to be expended without advertising, seventy-five dollars;

Tearing out the old, worn out and obsolete style "cold storage" in the cadet mess building and putting in new and modern style cold-storage rooms, plant, and ice-making apparatus, for the perfect preservation of meats, milk, fruits, and so forth, to be immediately available, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs, new machines, and fixtures for gymnasium, two hundred dollars;

Gymnasium.

Taking out old drying room in cadet laundry, putting in new metal drying room with outer casing of heavy galvanized corrugated iron, inner frame of heavy galvanized channel, angle, and tee iron, securely bolted and fastened, inside packing to be of asbestos, with all the latest improvements in racks, panels, and so forth, complete in all respects, to be immediately available, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

Laundry.

For one tumbler for mangle, connected and in working order, to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, one hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For two twenty-eight inch solid curb extractors, delivered, connected and in working order, to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, three hundred and forty dollars;

For one thirty-five inch body iron, delivered, connected and in working order, to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, one hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For one collar and cuff dampener, delivered, connected and in working order, to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, one hundred and twenty dollars;

For changing engine to a position at right angles to its present one, building new foundation for same, resetting engine, changing line and countershaft, making all connections and putting all in perfect running order, to be immediately available and to be expended without advertising, two hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, for miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Buildings and grounds.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Repairing roads, etc. Repairing roads and paths, including roads and bridges on reservation, one thousand dollars;
Continuing construction of breast-high wall in dangerous places, five hundred dollars.

Waterworks. Waterworks: 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 sheds for tools and storage of fuel for keeper of Round Pond, and for tool house at filter; for gauges at Round Pond and Delafield Pond, and for stairs for access to same, and all other necessary work of maintenance and repairs, eight hundred dollars;

Cemetery. Broken stone and gravel for roads, one thousand five hundred dollars;
Maintaining and improving the grounds of the post cemetery, one thousand dollars;

Repairs. Painting, calcimining, whitewashing, and repairing interior walls of cadet mess building, kitchen, dish pantry, bakery, dormitories, and storerooms, and for incidental repairs about the same, to be expended without advertising, two hundred dollars;

General repairs to cadet laundry building, painting interior, and for emergency incidental expenses about the building, to be expended without advertising, four hundred dollars;

Painting, and for general incidental repairs and improvements to the cadet quartermaster's department building, including storerooms, office, tailor shops, shoe-repairing shops, to be expended as required without advertising, three hundred dollars;

—cadet barracks. Repairs to cadet barracks: For repairing and renewing plastering; painting and calcimining six divisions; touching up paint and calcimining in five divisions; repairs to woodwork and reflooring; repairing and renewing gutters and down spouts, two thousand three hundred dollars;

Repairing and varnishing woodwork and calcimining ceilings in cadet sink and bath house, three hundred dollars;

—cadet hospital. For repairs to cadet hospital: Construction of a brick addition for water closets and urinals for the three wards of the hospital, two thousand two hundred dollars;

New gas fixtures and plumbing bath rooms, and shower baths for new addition as described above, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

Repainting walls and woodwork of halls, wards, offices, lavatories, and so forth, three hundred dollars;

Paraffin and turpentine for waxing and polishing floors, fifty dollars;

Floor wax, etc.

Materials for rebrezing radiators and piping, thirty dollars;

Purchase of flowers, trees, and shrubs for cadets' hospital grounds, fifty dollars;

Fitting up an operating room in cadet hospital, two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars;

For materials and labor for repairs, alterations, and additions needed at the soldiers' hospital: Draining urinal floor slabs, twenty-five dollars;

Soldiers' hospital.

Completing rubblestone wall and grading, four hundred dollars;

Picket or twisted-wire fence on west side of soldiers' hospital grounds, one hundred and fifty-five dollars;

Iron gates to entrance grounds of soldiers' hospital, one hundred and sixty dollars;

Stone gutters for roadway in front of soldiers' hospital, sixty dollars;

Sink in laboratory of soldiers' hospital with water supply and waste piping, one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

Brushes, paints, glass, putty, wax, and turpentine for general repairs and waxing floors, seventy-five dollars;

Purchase of trees and shrubbery for soldiers' hospital grounds, fifty dollars;

Repairs to ordnance laboratory and other buildings pertaining to the department of ordnance and gunnery, painting buildings, and materials for roads and walks, and for repairs to machinery and tools, one hundred and fifty dollars;

Repairs of ordnance buildings.

Continuing the construction and repair of the roads between the old south guardhouse and the southern boundary line of reservation, and for continuing the laying of a stone walk along same, one thousand dollars;

Roads, etc.

Cases, materials, fittings, fixtures, and other appliances and repairs for ordnance museum in new academy building, three hundred dollars;

Museum.

Two additional bathtubs and fixtures in cavalry barracks, one hundred and fifty dollars;

Repairs, cavalry barracks.

Repairs and improvements to cavalry barracks, namely:

For reflooring throughout, for repainting woodwork and bronzing radiators, for slate or tile floor for lavatory, and for new metallic skylights, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

Lumber for general repairs of cavalry stables, one hundred and fifty dollars;

Cavalry stables.

Whitewashing and painting interior of riding hall (walls and ceiling), three hundred dollars;

Riding hall.

Clock for riding hall, thirty-five dollars;

Repairing roof of riding hall, forty-five dollars;

New tin roof for pantry of cadet mess building, seventy-one dollars;

Cadet mess building.

Calcimining the following rooms of the drawing department: The west academy, east academy, model room, and lecture room, nine hundred and thirty dollars;

Repairs, drawing department, etc.

One set of officers' quarters, eight thousand dollars;

Extension of main building of cavalry stable to the north a distance of thirty feet, including a cellar under extension, six thousand and ninety dollars;

One set of hospital stewards' quarters for hospital steward on duty at cadet hospital, three thousand and fifty dollars;

Additions to officers' quarters numbered eleven, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-seven, and forty-one, eight thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

Complete renovation of the library building: For removing towers of the old observatory portion, and the walls, floors, and interior of the portion recently occupied by the department of philosophy, and making the whole fireproof; for putting up new cases and shelves, and adjusting the interior to comply with the requisites of a modern library; for making such modifications and alterations in the walls, windows, doors,

—library building.

passageways, and roof as may be necessary to make the present building suitable for the purposes of a library; for removing and returning the books, maps, pictures, and the like, now in the library, seventy thousand dollars;

Engineer and cavalry barracks, etc.

Renewing the brick paving of the basement and areas of the engineer barracks, three hundred and fifty dollars;

Constructing a drain four feet wide, one hundred and thirty-five feet long, and averaging twelve inches in depth, at the cavalry barrack, and for concreting area of same, in all about five thousand four hundred square feet, one thousand dollars;

New kitchen for quarters numbered thirty-nine, one thousand dollars;

New kitchen for quarters numbered thirteen, one thousand dollars;

Addition to quarters numbered twenty-seven, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents;

Tunnel.

Tunnel in rear of target for heavy ordnance, twenty feet in diameter by twenty feet deep, two hundred and thirty-three cubic yards rock excavation, at six dollars, one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars;

Filter beds.

Completing the construction of a set of filter beds and connecting the same with the new reservoir, including all necessary appurtenances, to be immediately available, eight thousand dollars;

Water-supply system.

Completing necessary improvements to the water supply system, to be immediately available, as follows: Enlarging Cro' Nest intake, one thousand dollars; rebuilding and enlarging the Cascade intake, two thousand dollars; laying eight-inch pipe from Cro' Nest intake to the new reservoir (six thousand feet pipe laid), five thousand dollars; raising the jetties forming channel for the springs led directly into the new reservoir, and concreting sides and bottom, one thousand dollars; for repairing Round Pond intake (damaged by ice), cleaning out Delafield reservoir, and for care of system, one thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars;

House for keeper new reservoir, etc.

Building a house for the keeper of the new reservoir and filter house, including a storeroom for tools and materials, one thousand dollars;

Furnishing, etc., Memorial Hall.

Lighting and furnishing the Memorial Hall, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Total buildings and grounds, one hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 211.—An Act To authorize the Grand Rapids Water Power and Boom Company, of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, to construct a dam and bridge across the Mississippi River.

Grand Rapids Water Power and Boom Co. may bridge etc., Mississippi River at Grand Rapids, Minn.
Dam, etc., for water-power purposes.

Proviso.
Government control, etc.

Construction, etc.

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 granted to the Grand Rapids Water Power and Boom Company, of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to construct across the Mississippi River, at a point within the limits of the village of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, to be approved by the Secretary of War, a dam, canal, and works necessarily incident thereto, for water-power purposes, and a wagon and foot bridge if desired in connection therewith for the purpose of travel. Said dam shall be so constructed that there can at any time be constructed in connection therewith a suitable lock for navigation purposes: *Provided,* That the Government of the United States may at any time take possession of said dam without compensation and control the same for purposes of navigation, but shall not do so to the destruction of the water power created by said dam to any greater extent than may be necessary to provide proper facilities for navigation: *Provided also,* That said dam shall be so constructed that it will not at any time raise the water surface, at a point three hundred feet above said dam, to an elevation higher than

the floor of the sluices of the reservoir dam built by the Government at Pokegama Falls on the Mississippi River, in section thirteen, township fifty-five, range twenty-six west of the fourth principal meridian, Minnesota: *Provided further*, That said dam shall be so constructed as to provide for the free passage of saw logs without tolls or charges; and the said company shall construct and maintain, at its own expense, suitable fishways, to be approved by the United States Fish Commissioner; and the said company, its successors and assigns, shall make such change and modification in said dam, canal, and works incident thereto, and said bridge, as the Secretary of War may from time to time deem necessary in the interests of navigation, at its own cost and expense: *Provided further*, That in case any litigation arises from the obstruction of the channel by said dam, canal, and works incident thereto, or such bridge, the case may be tried in the proper court of the United States in the district in which said works are situated.

Passage of saw logs

Fishways.

Changes.

Litigation.

Amendment.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 2. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be null and void unless said dam herein authorized be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

CHAP. 212.—An Act Granting the right and authority to the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company to build bridges over certain rivers in the State of Alabama.

February 27, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company, a railroad corporation organized under the laws of the States of Florida and Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate one bridge across each of the following-named rivers, all in the State of Alabama: The Alabama River, at a point in Monroe and Clarke counties, or in Wilcox County, Alabama; the Warrior River, at a point in Hale and Greene counties, Alabama, or at a point in Marengo and Greene counties, Alabama; the Tennessee River, at a point in the counties of Colbert and Lauderdale, Alabama; the Sipsey River, at a point in Pickens or Tuscaloosa County, Alabama; and to lay railroad tracks on the said bridges to run trains on same.

Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad may bridge Alabama, etc., rivers, Alabama.

Railroad tracks.

SEC. 2. That any bridges built under this Act and subject to its limitations shall be lawful structures, and shall be recognized and known as post routes; and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as other post-roads in the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridges shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridges and their approaches for postal telegraph purposes.

To be lawful structures and post routes.

Telegraph, etc., companies.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridges 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 bridges 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 the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridges, 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.

Right of railroads to use.

—disagreement with owner of bridge.

SEC. 4. That all bridges authorized to be constructed under this Act shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said rivers 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, maps of

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

location and designs and drawings of each of the bridges; and until the said plans and locations are approved by the Secretary of War the bridges shall not be commenced or built; and should any changes be made in the plans of said bridges, or any one of them, during the progress of construction or after completion, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and all changes in said bridges, or any one of them, required by the Secretary of War, at any time, or their entire removal, shall be made promptly by the corporations or persons owning or operating said bridges, at their own expense.

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

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridges herein authorized is not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date thereof.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 218.—An Act Relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings.

District of Columbia.
Bonds of contractors
to secure material,
men, and employees.

—copy of bond to be
furnished, etc.

—suit on.

Proviso.
—no expense to the
District, etc.
—security against ad-
verse judgment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the District of Columbia for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and completion of any public work, or for repairs upon any public building or public work, shall be required, before commencing such work, to execute the usual penal bond, with good and sufficient sureties, with the additional obligations that such contractor or contractors shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract; and any person or persons making application therefor and furnishing affidavit to the department under the direction of which said work is being or has been prosecuted that labor or materials for the prosecution of such work has been supplied by him or them, and payment for which has not been made, shall be furnished with a certified copy of said contract and bond, upon which said person or persons supplying such labor and materials shall have a right of action, and shall be authorized to bring suit in the name of the District of Columbia or the United States for his or their use and benefit against said contractor and sureties and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution: *Provided,* That such action and its prosecution shall not involve the District of Columbia or the United States in any expense: *Provided,* That in such case the court in which such action is brought is authorized to require proper security for costs in case judgment is for the defendant.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 219.—An Act Granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho.

Clearwater Valley
Railroad granted right
of way through Nez
Perces lands, Idaho.

Location.

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 Clearwater Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, and its successors and assigns, for the construction and operation of its railroad and telegraph line through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through lands formerly embraced within said reservation which have been allotted to the individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the said Nez Perces Indian Reservation in section twenty-five, township thirty-six north, range five west

of the Boise meridian, on the north bank of the Clearwater River; thence along the north bank of the said Clearwater River in an easterly direction to a point in township thirty-six north, range four west of the Boise meridian, nearly opposite the mouth of Lapwai Creek; thence crossing to the south bank of the said Clearwater River to a point within the said Indian agency grounds in said section twenty-two, township thirty-six north, range four west of the Boise meridian; thence along said south bank of the Clearwater River to the mouth of Big Canyon, in section three, township thirty-six north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence up the Big Canyon in a southeasterly direction to the junction of Big Canyon and Little Canyon, in township thirty-six north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence up the valley of the Little Canyon in a general easterly direction to the Boise meridian in township thirty-six north; thence along the valley of the Little Canyon in a general southerly and southwesterly direction through townships thirty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-four north, range one east of the Boise meridian; thence along the valley of said Little Canyon through township thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to a divide in said township between the watersheds of Little Canyon and Lawyers Canyon; thence in a southwesterly direction through said township thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the township line between townships thirty-three and thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence in a general southwesterly direction through township thirty-three north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the township line between townships thirty-two and thirty-three north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence in a southerly and easterly direction through township thirty-two north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the said Boise meridian; thence in a general southerly and easterly direction through township thirty-two north, range one east of the Boise meridian, to the south boundary line of said Nez Percés Indian Reservation.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted shall be fifty 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 and machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, 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 road.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the district court of the State of Idaho for the county within which such land may be situated shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes, and such compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of the State of Idaho; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe of Indians pertaining to such reservation in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, and the time and manner of making payment therefor, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its line through said reservation and allotted lands, including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Width, etc.

Ground for stations.

Damages.

Appeal.

Tribal lands.

Maps.

Completion.

SEC. 5. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation and allotted lands within three years after the passage of this Act.

Railroad rights on public lands.

SEC. 6. That nothing herein contained shall restrict or impair the rights which said company may now have or hereafter acquire to the benefits and provisions of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

Vol. 18, p. 482.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 220.—An Act To provide for an appropriate National celebration of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Celebration of establishment of seat of Government in.
Committees to prepare plans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The President is authorized to appoint a committee from the country at large, of such number as he shall think proper, to act with any committees that may be appointed by the two Houses of Congress, or either of them, and with any committee that may be appointed from the citizens of the District of Columbia, who may prepare plans for an appropriate National celebration, in the year nineteen hundred, of the first session of Congress in the District and the establishment of the seat of Government therein. Said committee shall report their proceedings to the President, to be by him communicated to Congress.

Expenses.

SEC. 2. The actual expenses of the members of said committee so appointed by the President shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the second section of this Act.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 221.—An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to rent or lease certain portions of forest reserve.

Forest reserves.
Authority conferred to lease grounds in, for hotels, etc.

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 hereby is, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he from time to time may make, to rent or lease to responsible persons or corporations applying therefor suitable spaces and portions of ground near, or adjacent to, mineral, medicinal, or other springs, within any forest reserves established within the United States, or hereafter to be established, and where the public is accustomed or desires to frequent, for health or pleasure, for the purpose of erecting upon such leased ground sanitariums or hotels, to be opened for the reception of the public. And he is further authorized to make such regulations, for the convenience of people visiting such springs, with reference to spaces and locations, for the erection of tents or temporary dwelling houses to be erected or constructed for the use of those visiting such springs for health or pleasure. And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe the terms and duration and the compensation to be paid for the privileges granted under the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

Funds to be used for care of forest reserves.

SEC. 2. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, to be expended in the care of public forest reservations.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 222.—An Act Providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas, and for other purposes.

February 28, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen and male adults of the Prairie band of Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the State of Kansas, expressed in open council by each tribe, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be sold in trust for said Indians the surplus or unallotted lands of the reservations of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians in Jackson County, Kansas, and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in Brown County, Kansas. The said lands shall be appraised in tracts of one-half quarter section each by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the two Indian tribes, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That either tribe may consent to the sale of its own lands and select a commissioner without the consent of the other, and when one tribe does consent to the sale of its surplus lands the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to sell the same.

Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations, Kans.
Sale authorized of surplus lands in.

Appraisalment.

Provido.
Consent of tribes.

Lands offered for public sale.

Provisos.
—minimum price, etc.

—purchases by Indians.

Payment, etc.

Purchase money to be paid Indians.

—minors.

Patents.
Forfeiture for non-payment.

Schools excepted.

Appropriation, reimbursable.

Allotments to absentees, etc., to precede sale.

SEC. 2. That after the appraisalment of said lands as herein provided the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to offer and sell the same through the United States public land office at Topeka, Kansas, at public sale, to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no portion of such lands shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than five dollars per acre, and to none except to heads of families or persons over twenty-one years of age. Each purchaser of said lands at such sale shall be entitled to purchase two half quarter sections and no more: *Provided*, That any member of either of said tribes of the age of twenty-one years may purchase not exceeding one quarter section of such lands at the appraised value. All purchasers shall pay one-third of the purchase price at the time said land is bid off, and if not paid immediately the bid shall be rejected and the land reoffered, and one-third in two years from the date of such sale, and one-third in four years from the date of sale, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per centum per annum; and all sums, when paid to the receiver of the public land office at Topeka, Kansas, shall, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such Indians upon the recognized rolls upon which moneys are paid them by the United States in other cases the said purchase money of such lands: *Provided*, That in the case of minors the money shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States and held for such minors, respectively, until they have attained the age of twenty-one years. No patents shall issue until all payments shall have been made; and on failure of any purchaser to make payment as required by this Act he shall forfeit the land purchased, and the same shall be subject to entry and sale at the appraised value thereof, or shall be again offered at public sale, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

SEC. 3. That there shall be excepted from the provisions of this Act the lands for two boarding or industrial schools located on these reservations, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres for each school, the amount and location to be determined and designated, after the assent of the tribe or tribes, by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sales of the lands made under the provisions hereof, each tribe to be charged only with the expenses attending the sale of its own lands.

SEC. 5. That before any of the surplus lands belonging to either of said tribes of Indians shall be sold under the provisions of this Act there shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior eighty acres to

each absentee of either of said tribes, and also to each of the children of the members of the respective tribes born since the allotments heretofore made were closed and to whom allotments have never been made, but all allotments shall be made and accepted subject to existing leases: *Provided*, That in making these allotments the said Pottawatomie children and absentees shall be restricted to the Pottawatomie lands and the Kickapoo children and absentees to the Kickapoo lands: *Provided further*, That this paragraph relating to allotments may be adopted or rejected by either tribe separate and apart from and without affecting the other provisions of this Act.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

Allotments subject to existing leases.
Provisos.
Absentees, etc., restricted to lands of their tribe.

Segregation of paragraph.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 223.—An Act To grant to the Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company right of way and certain lands for railroad purposes through the San Gabriel Forest Reserve.

Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway granted right of way through San Gabriel Forest Reserve.

Vol. 27, p. 1049.

Location.

Vol. 18, p. 482.

Provisos.
Timber cutting restricted.
Bond.

Sale to company of additional land for hotels, etc.

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 Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and to its successors and assigns, authority to construct, maintain, and operate a railway for a distance of nine miles, more or less, over and through the San Gabriel Forest Reserve (heretofore reserved from entry and settlement and set apart as a public reservation by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by proclamation of date the twentieth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-two), from the place in said forest reserve known as Rubio to the summit of the mountain known as Mount Lowe, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, the course of said railway to be the same as that of the railroad now operated by said railway company from Rubio aforesaid to Alpine Tavern, the present terminus of said railroad, and from thence to the summit of said Mount Lowe, by the most practicable route; said right of way being hereby granted to said Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, but subject to the rights, privileges, rules, and restrictions of an Act entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-five, said Act being hereby made applicable to the right of way hereby granted: *Provided*, That no timber shall be cut by said railway company for any purpose outside of the right of way herein granted: *And provided further*, That said company shall give bond as provided by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior prescribed under the law relating to forest reserves.

SEC. 2. That in addition to such of the public round as said railway company will be entitled to take, under and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to the said Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, its successors and assigns, for stations, hotels, astronomical observatories, seminaries of learning, and such other buildings and purposes as may be required in connection with said railway line, the following-described parcels of land along said right of way, to wit: The unsurveyed land described as the west half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, when regularly protracted, in township one north, range twelve west, San Bernardino meridian, containing twenty acres, more or less.

Also the tract or parcel of land described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the two-hundred-foot right of way

of the Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, which point is north twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes west nine hundred feet from the point where said right-of-way line crosses the north line of section three, township one north, range twelve west; running thence north sixty-two degrees forty minutes east five hundred feet; thence north twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes west one thousand eight hundred and fifty feet; thence west three hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the easterly line of the right of way aforesaid; thence southeasterly along said right of way to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres, more or less.

Also the unsurveyed lands described as the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township two north, range twelve west, San Bernardino meridian, when regularly protracted, containing eighty acres, more or less.

Also a tract of land consisting of forty acres at the terminus of said right of way at Mount Lowe: *Provided*, That all minerals, including coal, in all of said right of way and lands hereby granted are reserved to the United States.

Minerals, etc., ex-
cepted.

SEC. 3. That the said right of way and lands for stations, hotels, astronomical observatories, seminaries of learning, and other purposes granted hereby are intended for the use of said Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, its successors and assigns, and in case of the sale of said Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway and its appurtenances by act of the corporation or under decree of court, all of the rights and benefits hereby granted shall vest in the owner or owners for the time being of said railway line and appurtenances.

Right of way, etc., to
vest in successor, etc.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 224.—An Act Granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company over and through the United States naval and military reservations near Pensacola, in the State of Florida.

February 28, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company, a company organized under the laws of the States of Florida and Alabama, is hereby granted the right of way one hundred feet in width through the reservations lying near Pensacola, in the State of Florida, known as the naval and military reservations.

Pensacola and
Northwestern Rail-
road granted right of
way through naval,
etc., reservations,
Pensacola, Fla.

SEC. 2. That the line and location of the right of way to the said the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Florida, shall be subject to the approval and under the control of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the said railroad company, on notification by the Secretaries of the Navy and War, shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, construct, maintain, and operate, at its own expense, a spur track or tracks to enter into and be located at such place or places within the present limits of the navy-yard inclosure on said reservation, and also on the military reservation, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War, respectively: *And provided further*, That the Secretaries of the Navy and War be, and are hereby, authorized to allow the use by the said company, in the accommodation of its general traffic and the maintenance of a coaling station, of so much of the land and water front of the said reservation lying west of and outside of the present navy-yard inclosure as in their judgment will not be required for naval or army purposes, and as will not be a hinderance to the public defense nor prejudicial to the health of those residing on the Government reservation, and not to exceed in any one case three hundred feet of water front, which width may extend back along the line of said road not more than one thousand feet, the value of the use of land to be appraised by a board of naval officers to

Secretary of Navy,
etc., to approve loca-
tion, etc.

Provides.
Construction of spur
tracks.

Use of land on wa-
ter front outside inclo-
sure.

Reimbursement of residents of reservation for damages.

Completion of construction.

Authority to remove structures, etc.

Amendment.

be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: *And provided further,* That said company shall reimburse the residents of said reservation for any damages to their property or tenements caused by the construction, excavation, or operation of said road, such damage in all cases to be fixed by the said board: *And provided further,* That the right of way and other privileges granted in this section shall be subject to the regulation and control of the said Secretaries, and shall be inoperative, null, and void unless the said railroad company shall complete the construction of and have in use its tracks within five years from the date of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretaries of the Navy and War, at any time they shall deem it necessary for the public good, may cause to be removed or destroyed all or any of the tracks, embankments or other structures hereby permitted on the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Florida, without liability for damages; and the said company shall not erect or allow the use of any residences on said reservation, nor shall it erect any structures of any kind thereon except such as the Secretaries of the Navy and War shall approve; and all approvals in this Act required shall be in writing.

SEC. 4. That Congress expressly reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, in whole or in part, without any liability on the part of the United States for any damages or losses sustained by said company.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

Sioux City and Omaha Railway granted right of way through Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.

Width.

Additional land for stations, etc.

Provisos.

-limit.

Restricted use.

Reversion.

CHAP. 225.—An Act Authorizing the Sioux City and Omaha Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in Thurston County, Nebraska, 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 Sioux City and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping and operating, using and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near the town of Decatur, Burt County, Nebraska, and running thence in a northerly and westerly direction, over the most practicable and feasible route, through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, to a point on the north line of the Omaha and Winnebago Reserve, in Thurston County, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway, for its main line and branch line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to the 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 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 railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall

cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians from whom the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of said Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians through which it may be constructed, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, 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 Indian agent of the Government stationed at the agency of the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, one by the chief of the tribe to which said occupant belongs, or, in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said railway 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 any United States court in the State of Nebraska, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the tribe to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for each day he is 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 State of Nebraska. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to any district court in the State of Nebraska, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If, upon hearing of the 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 railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the cost 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 cost 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 railway.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular tribes or individuals 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 damage done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, said payments to be made in installments of one hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section five of this Act, dissent from

Damages.

Appraisal.

Hearings.

Costs.

Appeal.

—costs on.

Construction to begin on payment of double award.

Additional compensation.

Provision.
Appeal.

the allowance 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 tribes 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 the 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 the said railway company for dissenting tribes shall be in lieu of the compensation that said tribes would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Ante, p. 913.

Payment for dissenting tribes, etc.

Surveys, etc.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.
Grading to begin on filing maps.

Construction.

—forfeiture of rights.

Crossings.

Amendment.

SEC. 5. That said company shall cause maps showing the entire route of its located lines through the said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, which maps shall be approved by said Secretary before any rights shall vest in said company under this Act. After the filing of said maps and approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior 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 said railway company's located line is filed and approved, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall build at least ten miles of its railway in said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation within two years after the passage of this Act, and complete the remainder thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, 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. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter this Act.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 226.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to vest in The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company all the rights, privileges, and franchises therein granted to said first-named company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the rights of way, privileges, and franchises granted, or which were sought to be granted, to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, fully vested in and granted to The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company, and said Act is hereby so amended as to insert in lieu of the name of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company that of the said The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company wherever it occurs in the title or body of said Act, and the same shall hereafter read and be construed in all respects as if the name of the said The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company had been inserted in the original Act in lieu of that of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

Right of way of Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway granted to Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway.

Ante, p. 341.

CHAP. 227.—An Act To amend section forty-eight hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes.

February 28, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-eight hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the words "in his lifetime" the following words: "and when any person having made any new invention or discovery for which a patent might have been granted becomes insane before a patent is granted, the right of applying for and obtaining the patent shall devolve upon his legally appointed guardian, conservator, or representative in trust for his estate, in as full manner and on the same terms and conditions as the same might have been claimed or enjoyed by him while sane;" and by inserting at the end of said section the following words: "The foregoing section, as to insane persons, is to cover all applications now on file in the Patent Office or which may be hereafter made," so that the said section as amended will read as follows:

Patents.

Insanity of inventor before issue of patent. R. S., sec. 4896, p. 947 amended. —guardian, etc., may apply for.

Existing applications included.

"SEC. 4896. When any person, having made any new invention or discovery for which a patent might have been granted, dies before a patent is granted, the right of applying for and obtaining the patent shall devolve on his executor or administrator, in trust for the heirs at law of the deceased, in case he shall have died intestate; or if he shall have left a will, disposing of the same, then in trust for his devisees in as full manner and on the same terms and conditions as the same might have been claimed or enjoyed by him in his lifetime; and when any person having made any new invention or discovery for which a patent might have been granted becomes insane before a patent is granted, the right of applying for and obtaining the patent shall devolve on his legally appointed guardian, conservator, or representative in trust for his estate, in as full manner and on the same terms and conditions as the same might have been claimed or enjoyed by him while sane; and when the application is made by such legal representatives, the oath or affirmation required to be made shall be so varied in form that it can be made by them.

"The foregoing section, as to insane persons, is to cover all applications now on file in the Patent Office or which may be hereafter made."

Approved, February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 228.—An Act Granting to the city of Boulder, in the State of Colorado, certain lands for park purposes and for the preservation of the native trees on said lands, and for other purposes.

February 28, 1899.

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 city of Boulder, a municipal corporation, in the county of Boulder, in the State of Colorado, for park purposes and for the use and benefit of said city, subject to all valid entries made prior to the passage hereof, the following-described lands, to wit:

Boulder, Colo. Granted certain lands for park purposes.

The southwest quarter of section twenty-six and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; also the west half of section thirty-five and the north half of the northeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one north, range seventy-one west of the sixth principal meridian; also the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, and the south half of the north half of section two, and the south half of section two; also the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section one; also the north half of the north half of section eleven; also the west half of the northwest quarter of section twelve; also the southwest quarter of section twelve, in township one south, of range seventy-one west of the sixth principal merid-

Lands described.

ian, containing one thousand eight hundred acres, more or less; subject, however, to any lawful rights or claims to any part or parts of said lands which may have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

No alienation.
Boundaries to be
marked.
Protection of trees.

SEC. 2. That said city shall never alienate any part of said lands, and shall, within twelve months after the passage of this Act, distinctly mark the boundaries of said lands, and shall, as far as practicable, protect and preserve all the native trees now growing on said lands, and protect other trees thereon.

Patent on compli-
ance with above con-
ditions.

SEC. 3. That upon proper proofs in the United States land office at Denver, Colorado, that said boundaries have been distinctly marked by said city, as hereinbefore stated, and that said city by its corporate authorities accepts the aforementioned grant on the conditions afore-stated, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to issue to said city of Boulder a patent of said lands, in which patent shall be recited the above-stated purposes, conditions, and limitations.

Forfeiture for non-
use.

SEC. 4. That said lands shall be forfeited to the United States if within three years from the passage hereof the said city has not begun to use them for the purposes granted, or if at any time the city shall for a period of three years cease to use the same for such purposes.

Grant for cemeteries.

SEC. 5. That the following described tract of land, situate in the county of Rolette, State of North Dakota, namely, the south half of northwest quarter of section thirty, township one hundred and sixty-two north, range seventy-two west, be, and the same is hereby, granted and conveyed to the Lake Schutte Cemetery Corporation, of Dunseith, North Dakota, to have and to hold said lands to its use and behoof forever for cemetery purposes.

Proviso.
No claimant.

SEC. 6. That the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty, township seventeen north, range three east, Black Hills meridian, is hereby granted to the Nashville Presbyterian Church, of Nashville, South Dakota, for cemetery purposes; and the trustees of said church and their successors in office are hereby authorized and empowered to sell or convey lots to any person at such price as they shall fix for the same for burial purposes: *Provided*, That there was no prior legal claimant upon said land at the time it was first used for cemetery purposes.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 313.—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.
Public building au-
thorized.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, court-house, custom-house, internal-revenue office, pension office, and other Government offices in the city of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site,
etc.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department,

who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

No money appropriated for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be available, except for the purposes of paying for the preliminary expenses of acquiring title to a site and preparing plans and specifications for a building, until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Indiana 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.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

SEC. 2. That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be deemed in the best interest and economy of the public service, he is hereby authorized and directed, in lieu of the provisions of section one of this Act, to purchase, at a cost not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, fifteen thousand two hundred square feet of ground adjoining the present site, and to cause the present United States court-house and post-office and other buildings to be torn down and removed, and to cause to be erected on the site of said buildings, with the additional ground purchased, a new public building for the use and accommodation of the Government offices, upon sketch plans, drawings, and detailed estimates to be prepared and approved as specified in said section one of this Act, at a cost not exceeding said sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That in the event a site shall be purchased as provided for by section one of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to sell, for the highest and best bid obtainable after advertising said sale for at least twenty days immediately preceding in at least two daily papers published in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and upon such terms of payment as said Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, the real estate now known as the Indianapolis, Indiana, post-office site, comprising the real estate, with all buildings thereon situated, now owned and occupied by the United States Government, and located on Pennsylvania and Market streets, in the city of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to apply the proceeds derived from said sale toward the payment for the purchase of the site provided for in section one of this Act; and the sum of one

Commission to investigate sites.

Report.

Determination.

Compensation.

Proviso.
—of treasury member.

Title, etc.

Fire space.

Purchase of ground adjoining present site authorized, etc.

Sale of present site.

Disposition of proceeds.

million five hundred thousand dollars in this Act authorized, together with the unexpended balance, if any, of the proceeds derived from the sale of the present site, may be expended in the construction of the building as provided for in section one of this Act.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 314.—An Act To provide compensation for a bridge and for buildings and other improvements constructed by certain persons upon public lands afterwards set apart and reserved as the Yellowstone National Park.

Compensation to C. J. Baronett for improvements on lands afterwards reserved as Yellowstone Park.

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 pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this Act named the several sums mentioned herein, to be received and accepted in each case as full and final compensation for a certain bridge, buildings, and other improvements constructed and made by said persons upon public lands afterwards reserved and set apart as the Yellowstone National Park by the Act of March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, namely:

To C. J. Baronett, of Gardiner, Montana, for the bridge known as "Baronett's Bridge," over the Yellowstone River, and the approaches thereto, five thousand dollars.

—to James C. McCartney.

To James C. McCartney, of Gardiner, Montana, for certain buildings at or near Mammoth Hot Springs taken and used by the United States, three thousand dollars.

—to Matthew McGuirk.

To Matthew McGuirk, of Los Angeles, California, for certain buildings at or near Mammoth Hot Springs taken and used by the United States, one thousand dollars.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 315.—An Act Authorizing the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico to create an additional indebtedness for the completion and furnishing of the Territorial capitol.

New Mexico. May incur additional indebtedness for furnishing capitol at Santa Fe.

Proviso. Bonds, interest on.

—restrictions.

United States not liable.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico is hereby authorized to cause to be issued bonds of the Territory for the sum of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of raising the necessary additional funds for the completion and furnishing of the Territorial capitol now in course of erection at Santa Fe: *Provided*, That the interest on such bonds shall be made payable in lawful money of the United States, the rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum: *Provided further*, That such bonds shall not be sold for less than par nor shall any part or portion of the proceeds thereof be used for any other purpose than that herein specified: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to make the Government of the United States liable or responsible for the payment of any of said debt by this Act authorized to be contracted.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 316.—An Act Granting to the Clearwater Short Line Railway Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho.

Clearwater Short Line Railway granted right of way through Nez Perces Indian lands, Idaho.

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 to the Clearwater Short Line Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, and its

successors and assigns, for the construction and operation of its railroad and telegraph lines through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through lands formerly embraced within said reservation which have been allotted to the individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the said Nez Perces Indian Reservation, to the east boundary line of said Nez Perces Indian Reservation, together with a branch therefrom beginning at or near Spalding town site, in section twenty-two of township thirty-six north of range four west, Boise meridian, and extending to the south line of said Indian reservation.

Location.

Branch line.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted shall be fifty 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, and machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, 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 road.

Width.

Additional ground for stations, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants or owners according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or owner or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the district court of the State of Idaho for the county within which such land may be situated shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes, and such compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of the State of Idaho; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe of Indians pertaining to such reservation in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, and the time and manner of making payment therefor, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval.

Damages.

Tribal lands.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its line through said reservation and allotted lands, including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 5. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation and allotted lands within three years after the passage of this Act.

Completion of construction.

SEC. 6. That nothing herein contained shall restrict or impair the rights which said company may now have or hereafter acquire to the benefits and provisions of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

Railroad rights on public lands.

Vol. 18, p. 482.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 317.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

March 1, 1899.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building with fireproof

Fitchburg, Mass.
Public building
authorized.

Limit of cost. vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and for other Government uses at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 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 one hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodation 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; 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.

Site.

Fire space.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 318.—An Act To accept a site as a donation and erect thereon a custom-house and post-office building in the city of Bristol, State of Tennessee.

Bristol, Tenn.
Public building authorized.

Donation of site.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

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 accept as a donation suitable grounds in the city of Bristol, State of Tennessee, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable public building for the custom-house, post-office, and United States commissioner's office. The cost of the site and building thereon, when completed, shall not be more than fifty thousand dollars, the plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; nor shall any site be accepted until estimates of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the purposes aforesaid, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site has been accepted and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no plan for said building shall be approved by said Secretary involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of fifty thousand dollars for the site and building. The site so accepted shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by a space at least forty feet, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 319.—An Act For enlarging the public building at Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka, Kans.
Enlargement of public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

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 cause the public building at Topeka, Kansas, now occupied as a post-office and other Government offices, to be enlarged, so as to make a suitable building, with fireproof vaults and elevator therein, for the further accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, the plans and specifications to be drawn with respect to the present building, so as to furnish to the post-office more room and better accommodation of the Government offices. The plans, specifications, and full estimation of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not cost to exceed the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said building, so enlarged, shall be unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 320.—An Act To provide for the disposition of assessment certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1899.

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, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, shall deliver to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia all assessment certificates remaining in his custody issued against private property in the District of Columbia for unpaid assessments for special improvements under the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and deposited with the commissioners of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia under the provisions of section two of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

District of Columbia. Treasurer U. S. to deliver to Commissioners certain certificates for unpaid assessments for special improvements, etc.

SEC. 2. That all moneys derived from the collection of special-improvement taxes, now in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, or that may hereafter be collected on account of the assessment certificates mentioned in section one of this Act, in excess of the amount required to pay eight per centum certificates of indebtedness and coupons therefrom, called for payment prior to the Act of Congress approved August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the eight per centum green-back certificates of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as general revenues of the District of Columbia; and all future collections on account of the aforesaid assessment certificates shall be made by the collector of taxes of said District, who shall deposit said collections as prescribed in this section; and the Commissioners of said District shall redeem, out of the general revenues of said District, any of the outstanding drawback certificates issued under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the revision and correction of assessments for special improvements in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as they may be presented to them for redemption, as prescribed by said Act.

—special-improvement tax funds, etc., in custody of, etc., to be deposited in Treasury as general revenues of the District. Vol. 28, p. 277.

Collections on account of assessment certificates to be made by the collector of taxes; deposit. Commissioners to redeem outstanding drawback certificates, etc. Vol. 20, p. 166.

SEC. 3. That the Treasurer of the United States is hereby relieved from all duty and responsibility in connection with the collection or application of the proceeds of said assessments, except as to the payment of the outstanding eight per centum certificates and coupons referred to in section two, and the deposit, as prescribed in said section, of the balance of the amount already in his custody not needed for such payment.

Treasurer relieved from collection, etc., of said assessments; except.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Effect: repeal.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 321.—An Act To authorize a resurvey of certain lands in Cheyenne County, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1899.

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 cause to be made a survey of the following lands in Cheyenne County, in the State of Nebraska: Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three north, range forty-seven west, principal meridian, and so much of the lands adjacent thereto as may be necessary to correct the errors existing in the original survey of said lands. And all rules and regulations of the Interior Department requiring petitions from all settlers on said lands asking for a resurvey and an agreement to abide by the result of the survey, so far as these lands are concerned, are hereby abrogated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair

Cheyenne County, Nebr. Resurvey of lands authorized.

—certain Interior Department rules abrogated.

Proviso. Rights of bona fide occupants unimpaired.

the present bona fide claim of any actual occupant of any of said lands so occupied to the amount of land to which, under the law, he is entitled: *And provided further*, That said resurvey shall in no manner affect the rights of bona fide occupants of any of said lands to the land so occupied to the amount which said occupants are entitled to receive from the Government.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899. **CHAP. 322.**—An Act To regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Height of buildings limited.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of the approval of this Act no combustible or nonfireproof building intended to be used or occupied as a residence or as an apartment house or hotel in the District of Columbia shall be erected to a height of more than five stories or raised to a height exceeding sixty feet above the sidewalk, the measurement to be made as hereinafter prescribed.

—of business houses.
SEC. 2. That buildings intended for business purposes solely may be erected to a height of seventy-five feet without being of fireproof construction.

Buildings hereafter erected to be fireproof
—churches.
SEC. 3. That all buildings, except churches, hereafter erected or altered to exceed seventy-five feet in height shall be fireproof or non-combustible and of such materials throughout as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Churches must be of fireproof construction up to and including the main or auditorium floor.

Maximum height.
SEC. 4. That no building shall be erected or altered on any street in the District of Columbia to exceed in height above the sidewalk the width of the street in its front, and in no case shall a building exceed ninety feet in height on a residence street nor one hundred and ten feet on a business street, as designated by schedule approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, except on business streets and business avenues one hundred and sixty feet wide, where a height not exceeding one hundred and thirty feet may be allowed. The height of buildings on corner lots shall in all cases be regulated by the limitations governing on the broader street: *Provided*, That spires, towers, and domes may be erected to a greater height than the limit herein prescribed, when approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That on streets less than ninety feet wide, where building lines have been established so as to be a matter of public record and so as to prevent the lawful erection of any building in advance of said lines, the width of the street, in so far as it controls the height of buildings under this law, may be held to be the distance between said building lines.

Provisos.
—spires, etc., excepted.
—streets less than 90 feet wide.

Maximum height frame buildings.
SEC. 5. That no wooden or frame building hereafter erected or altered and intended to be used for human habitations shall exceed in height three stories, or forty feet to the roof.

Measurement of height.
SEC. 6. That the height of all buildings shall be measured from the level of the sidewalk opposite the middle of the front of the building to the highest point of the roof; if the building has more than one front the measurement shall be made upon the front facing the street of steepest grade. No parapet wall shall extend above the limit of height.

Public buildings excepted.
SEC. 7. That the limitations of height herein prescribed shall not apply to Federal or municipal buildings.

Amendment.
SEC. 8. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 323.—An Act To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove dangerous or unsafe buildings and parts thereof, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if in the District of Columbia any building or part of a building, staging, or other structure, or anything attached to or connected with any building or other structure, shall, from any cause, be reported unsafe, the inspector of buildings shall examine such structure, and if, in his opinion, the same be unsafe, he shall immediately notify the owner, agent, or other person having an interest in said structure to cause the same to be made safe and secure, or that the same be removed, as may be necessary. The person or persons so notified shall be allowed until twelve o'clock noon of the day following the service of such notice in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor to remove or secure the said building as expeditiously as can be done: *Provided, however,* That in a case where the public safety requires immediate action the inspector of buildings may enter upon the premises, with such workmen and assistants as may be necessary, and cause the said unsafe structure to be shored up, taken down, or otherwise secured without delay, and a proper fence or boarding to be put up for the protection of passers-by.

District of Columbia.
Removal or repair of
unsafe buildings.

Proviso.
—urgency.

SEC. 2. That when the public safety does not, in the judgment of the inspector of buildings, demand immediate action, if the owner, agent, or other party interested in said unsafe structure, having been notified, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of said notice within the time specified, then a careful survey of the premises shall be made by three disinterested persons, one to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one by the owner or other person interested, and the third to be chosen by these two, and the report of said survey shall be reduced to writing, and a copy served upon the owner or other interested party; and if said owner or other interested party refuse or neglect to appoint a member of said board of survey within the time specified in said notice, then the survey shall be made by the inspector of buildings and the person chosen by the Commissioners, and in case of disagreement they shall choose a third person, and the determination of a majority of the three so chosen shall be final.

Neglect to comply
with notice to repair.

—board to survey, etc.

SEC. 3. That whenever the report of any such survey shall declare the structure to be unsafe, and the owner or other interested person shall for three days neglect or refuse to cause such structure to be taken down or otherwise to be made safe, the inspector of buildings shall proceed to make such structure safe or remove the same, and the said inspector shall report the cost and expense of said work to the Commissioners of said District, who shall assess the amount thereof upon the lot of ground whereon such structure stands or stood, and unless the said assessment is paid within ninety days from the service of notice thereof on the agent or owner of such property, the same shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of such assessment until paid, and shall be collected as general taxes are collected in said District; but said assessment shall be without prejudice to the right which the owner may have to recover from any lessee or other person liable for repairs.

—report; refusal to
comply with.

—inspector of build-
ings to perform work.

—assessment of cost.

SEC. 4. That the existence on any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington, or its more densely populated suburbs, of any uncovered well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation is hereby declared a nuisance dangerous to life and limb, and any person owning a lot or parcel of land in said city or said suburbs on which such a nuisance exists who shall neglect or refuse to abate the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after five days' notice from them to do so, shall, on conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each and every day he or she fails to comply with such notice. And in case the owner of any uninclosed lot or parcel of land in the city of Washington or its more densely

Uncovered wells,
etc., on uninclosed lots
declared nuisances.

—penalty for failure
to abate.

—owner non resident,
notice to; assessment.

populated suburbs on which there exists an open well, cistern, dangerous hole, or excavation be a nonresident of the District of Columbia, then after public notice by said Commissioners, given at least twice a week for one week in one newspaper published in the city of Washington, by advertisement, describing the property, specifying the nuisance to be abated, then if such nuisance shall not be abated within one week after the expiration of such notice, said Commissioners may cause the lot or parcel of land on which the nuisance exists to be secured by fences or otherwise inclosed, and the cost and expense thereof shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which such nuisance exists, and the tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 324.—An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, 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 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 and in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

CURRENT AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Pay of agents at agencies.

For pay of fifty-six agents of Indian affairs at the following-named agencies, at the rates respectively indicated, namely:

At the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Cherokee School, North Carolina: Additional compensation to superintendent of said school for performing the duties heretofore required of the agent at the Cherokee Agency, two hundred dollars;

At the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma Territory, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota, one thousand seven hundred dollars;

At the Colorado River Agency, Arizona, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Colville Agency, Washington, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Crow Agency, Montana, one thousand eight hundred dollars;
At the Devils Lake Agency, North Dakota, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Flathead Agency, Montana, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Apache Agency, Arizona, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Pay of agents at
agencies—Continued.

At the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma Territory, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Klamath Agency, Oregon, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Lemhi Agency, Idaho, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota, one thousand four hundred dollars;

At the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Mission Tule River Agency, California, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Navajo Agency, New Mexico, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Neah Bay Agency, Washington, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Nevada Agency, Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the New York Agency, New York, one thousand dollars;

At the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Osage Agency, Oklahoma Territory, one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Pima Agency, Arizona, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Oklahoma Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, one thousand four hundred dollars;

At the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, one thousand dollars;

At the Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma Territory, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Santee Agency, Nebraska, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Siletz Agency, Oregon, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Southern Ute Agency, at Navajo Springs, Colorado, one thousand four hundred dollars;

At the Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Tongue River Agency, Montana, one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Tulalip Agency, Washington, one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah (consolidated), one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, one thousand two hundred dollars;

	At the Union Agency, Indian Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars;
	At the Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, one thousand two hundred dollars;
	At the Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars;
	At the White Earth Agency, Minnesota, one thousand eight hundred dollars;
	At the Yakima Agency, Washington, one thousand five hundred dollars;
	At the Yankton Agency, South Dakota, one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, eighty-five thousand six hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the foregoing appropriations shall not take effect nor become available in any case for or during the time in which any officer of the Army of the United States shall be engaged in the performance of the duties of Indian agent at any of the agencies above named: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian agency upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, whenever in his judgment such superintendent can properly perform the duties of such agency. And the superintendent upon whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.
<i>Provisos.</i> Appropriations not available for army officers acting as agents.	
Superintendent of training school may act as agents.	
Interpreters.	For payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, ten 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 eight Indian inspectors, one of whom shall be an engineer competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works, and one of whom may be located by the Secretary of the Interior in the Indian Territory, and under his direction and authority may perform any duties required by law of said Secretary in said Territory, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum each, twenty thousand dollars.
—traveling expenses.	For traveling expenses of eight Indian inspectors, 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, and for incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, including telegraphing and expenses of going to and going from the seat of Government, and while remaining there under orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for a period not to exceed twenty days, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.
Superintendent of schools.	For pay of one superintendent of Indian schools, three thousand dollars.
—traveling expenses.	For necessary traveling expenses of one superintendent of Indian schools, including telegraphing and incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, one thousand five hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That he shall be allowed three dollars per day for traveling expenses when actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses now allowed by law: <i>And provided further</i> , That he shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
<i>Provisos.</i> —per diem allowance in field.	
—other duties.	
Clerk to superintendent.	For pay of one clerk to superintendent of Indian schools, one thousand dollars.
Agency buildings.	For buildings and repairs of buildings at agencies, thirty-five thousand dollars.
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; 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; and expenses of going to and going from the seat of Government, and while remaining there under orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for a
Special agents.	

period not to exceed twenty days, and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow per diem pay to such special agents while remaining at the seat of Government under orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior for a period not exceeding twenty days at any one time during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of the five special agents, at two thousand dollars per annum each, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter each special agent, supervisor of schools, or other official charged with the investigation of Indian agencies and schools, in the pursuit of his official duties shall have power to administer oaths and to examine on oath all officers and persons employed in the Indian service, and all such other persons as may be deemed necessary and proper.

—per diem allowance,
Washington.

Proviso.
—power to administer
oaths.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding sixty-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, sixty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed as such farmer or stockman who has not been at least two years immediately previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming within the State or Territory, or adjoining State or Territory, where such agency is located, and where practicable competent Indians shall be given the preference.

Practical farmers.

Proviso.
To have been actu-
ally engaged in farm-
ing for two years pre-
vious.

For services of officers, at fifteen dollars per month each, and privates, 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, for the purchase of equipments, and for the purchase of rations for policemen at nonration agencies, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Indian police.

For compensation of judges of Indian courts, twelve thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Judges of Indian
courts.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian girls in housekeeping and other household duties, at a rate not to exceed sixty dollars per month, and for furnishing necessary equipments, fifteen thousand dollars.

Matrons to teach
housekeeping.

For pure vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, one thousand dollars.

Vaccination.

To pay the expense of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian Service, and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, forty-five thousand dollars.

Supplies, telegraph-
ing, etc.

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 and rent of warehouses, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the Act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, four thousand dollars

Citizen commission.
Vol. 16, p. 40.

FULFILLING TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH, AND SUPPORT OF, INDIAN TRIBES.

Fulfilling treaties.

CHICKASAWS.

Chickasaws.

For permanent annuity, in goods, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chippewas of the
Mississippi.

For seventh of ten installments of annuity, last series, 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

Vol. 9, p. 904.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars;

For 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.

Choctaws.

CHOCTAWS.

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. 213.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars;

Vol. 7, pp. 212, 236.

Vol. 7, p. 36.

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.

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, thirty thousand and thirty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Vol. 7, p. 236.
Vol. 11, p. 614.

Chippewas of Minnesota, reimbursable.

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA, REIMBURSABLE.

Advance interest.
Vol. 25, p. 645.

Advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the manner required by said Act (reimbursable), ninety thousand dollars.

Expenses of civilization.
Vol. 25, p. 642.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to carry out an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, namely, the purchase of material and employment of labor for the erection of houses for Indians; for the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; for subsistence and for pay of employees; for pay of commissioners and their expenses; and for removal of Indians and for their allotments, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sale of their lands, one hundred thousand dollars.

Industrial schools.

Surveys.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the Act approved January four-

teenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, forty-five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars of which shall be immediately available.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause an investigation by an Indian inspector and a special Indian agent of the alleged cutting of green timber under contracts for cutting "dead and down," on the Chippewa ceded and diminished reservations in the State of Minnesota, and also whether the present plan of estimating and examining timber on said lands and sale thereof is the best that can be devised for protection of the interests of said Indians; and also in his discretion to suspend the further estimating, appraising, examining, and cutting of timber, and the sale of the same, and also suspend the sale of the lands in said reservation.

Investigation of alleged cutting of green timber, etc.

For additional amount for buildings for additional schools at points on the Chippewa Reservations in Minnesota, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, twenty thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to be reimbursable.

School buildings.

CŒUR D'ALENES.

Cœur d'Alenes.

For eighth of fifteen installments of eight thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the sixth article of agreement of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, eight thousand dollars;

Vol. 26, p. 1028.

For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines, as per the eleventh article of said agreement, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

Columbias and Colvilles.

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 Moses.

Vol. 23, p. 79.

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 dollars.

CREEKS.

Creeks.

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;

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 36.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

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 shops 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;

Vol. 7, p. 287.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

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;

Interest.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

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;

For interest on two 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, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents; in all, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Vol. 14, p. 787.

Crows.

CROWS.

Vol. 22, p. 43.

For the eighteenth 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 a manner as the President may direct, thirty thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 652.

For pay of physician, per tenth article of same treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of same treaty, three thousand three hundred dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars;

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, thirty thousand dollars; in all, sixty-six thousand dollars.

Fort Hall Indians.

FORT HALL INDIANS.

Vol. 25, p. 688.

For eleventh of twenty installments, as provided in agreement with said Indians, approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the President may direct, six thousand dollars.

Indians at Blackfeet Agency.

INDIANS AT BLACKFEET AGENCY.

Vol. 29, p. 354.

For second of nine installments, to be disposed of as provided in article two of the agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, ratified by Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.

INDIANS AT FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Vol. 26, p. 1033.

For ninth of ten installments of eighty thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as per second article of agreement ratified by Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, eighty thousand 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 ninety-eight, 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.

Iowas in Oklahoma.

IOWAS IN OKLAHOMA.

Vol. 26, p. 753.

For fourth of five installments, second series, to be paid per capita under the seventh article of agreement ratified by Act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, three thousand dollars.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

For interest in lieu of investment on one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, being the amount due the Kansas tribe of Indians, per second article of treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Interest.

Vol. 9, p. 842.

KICKAPOOS IN KANSAS.

Kickapoos in Kansas.

For interest on sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-one cents;

Interest.

Vol. 10, p. 1079.

This amount to enable the President of the United States to pay the legal representative of one deceased Kickapoo Indian, the settlement of whose estate is desired, under the provisions of section two of the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, such sum as may be the proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents; in all, three thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-four cents.

Payment to representatives of deceased Kickapoos.

Vol. 24, p. 219.

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, 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 ARAPAHOOES.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoos.

For subsistence and civilization, as per agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, including subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, ninety thousand dollars;

Subsistence, etc.
Vol. 19, p. 256.

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, ninety-nine thousand dollars.

Vol. 15, p. 658.

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.

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;

Annuity.

Vol. 11, p. 729.

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article of same treaty, ten thousand dollars;

For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter, five thousand four hundred dollars;

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For purchase of iron and steel and other necessities 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.

Vol. 11, p. 730.

Pottawatomies.

Annuities.
Vol. 7, p. 51.

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. 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. 314.

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.

Vol. 7, p. 317.

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. 318.

Vol. 9, p. 855.

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 article of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents;

Vol. 7, pp. 236, 318,
321.

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. 320.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, fifty dollars;

Interest.

Vol. 9, p. 854.

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 seventh 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 five hundred and forty-one dollars and eleven cents.

Quapaws.

Vol. 7, p. 425.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars; 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.

Recording chattel mortgages.

That all chattel mortgages executed in the Quapaw Agency in the northern district of the Indian Territory shall be recorded in the town of Miami by the clerk of the said northern district of the Indian Territory, or his duly appointed deputy, in a book or books kept for the purpose.

POTTAWATOMIES.

QUAPAWS.

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; 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; 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.

Annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 83.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 541.

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. 541.

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.

Seminole.

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 same treaty, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

Senecas.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

Annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 161.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 179.

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 treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 515.

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.

For blacksmith and assistants, 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. 515.

Senecas of New York.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

Annuity.
Vol. 4, p. 442.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per Act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 9, p. 35.

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;

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.

Eastern Shawnees.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

Annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 179.
Vol. 15, p. 515.

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. 352.
Vol. 15, p. 515.

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.

*

Shoshones and Arapahoes.

SHOSHONES AND ARAPAHOES.

Act, p. 94.

For second of five installments, to be expended as provided in article three of the agreement with the Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming, ratified by Act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Shoshones and Bannocks.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones.
Supplies.

Shoshones: For last 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;

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

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, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand dollars;

Bannocks.
Supplies.

Bannocks: For last 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 treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 676.

Physician.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

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.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 46.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November eleventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIoux OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIoux OF
NEBRASKA.

Sioux of different
tribes.

For last of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age; for flannel, hose, 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 under the ages named, per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars;

Clothing.

Vol. 15, p. 638.

For last 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, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary, in his discretion, is authorized to pay said amount per head in money;

Agricultural arti-
cles.

Proviso.
Money payments.

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;

Teachers.

Vol. 15, p. 640.

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and in North Dakota and South Dakota, eighty-five thousand dollars;

Employees.

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, nine hundred thousand 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 when practicable: *And provided further*, That the number of rations issued shall not exceed the number of Indians on each reservation, and any excess in the number of rations issued shall be disallowed in the settlement of the agent's account;

Subsistence.
Vol. 19, p. 254.

*Proviso.**
Transportation.
Indian employment.
Limit of rations.

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand six hundred dollars;

Blacksmith, etc.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including purchase, erection, and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article seven of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

Schools.

Vol. 15, p. 637.

Vol. 25, p. 894.

SIoux, YANKTON TRIBE.

Sioux, Yankton
tribe.

For eleventh of twenty installments (last series), to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars;

Vol. 11, p. 744.

For subsistence and civilization of two thousand Yankton Sioux, heretofore provided for in appropriations under "Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes," and so forth, thirty-five thousand dollars; in all, fifty thousand dollars.

Vol. 19, p. 287.

SISETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS.

Sisseton and Wah-
peton Indians.

For twelfth of thirteen installments of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars each, to be paid per capita, as per third article of agreement with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians dated September twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, ratified by Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Vol. 26, p. 1037.

SPOKANES.

Spokanes.

For eighth of ten installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the removal of the Spokane Indians to

Removal to Cœur
d'Alene Reservation.

the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in erecting suitable houses, in assisting them in breaking lands, in furnishing them with cattle, seeds, agricultural implements, saw and grist mills, threshing machines, mowers, clothing, and provisions; in taking care of the old, sick, and infirm; in affording educational facilities; and in any other manner tending to their civilization and self-support, as per article five of agreement with said Indians dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by Act of Congress approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, five thousand dollars;

For pay of a blacksmith and carpenter to do necessary work and to instruct the said Indians in those trades, one thousand dollars each, per sixth article of said agreement, two thousand dollars;

For seventh of ten installments of one hundred dollars each to Chiefs Louis and Enoch, as per article nine of said agreement, two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Chief Louis and Enoch.

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;

Vol. 15, p. 621.

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Food.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

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 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, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Winnebagoes.

WINNEBAGOES.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 545.

Vol. 12, p. 628.

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, forty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to expend said interest for the support, education, and civilization of said Indians;

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.

Miscellaneous supports.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, etc.

Proviso.
Amount available for Kiowas and Comanches.

—Apaches.
Vol. 15, pp. 584, 590.

For subsistence and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated bands who have been collected in the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That ten thousand dollars of this amount may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended as required by article nine of the treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, for the benefit of said Indians, and also of the Apache Indians, as per treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That ten thousand dollars of this amount may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended as required by article nine of the treaty of October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

Proviso.
Expenditure.

Vol. 15, p. 595.

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, to be expended for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of employees, including pay of physician, at one thousand two hundred dollars, purchase of goods and provisions, and for such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interests of said Indians, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin.

For support and civilization of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, Minnesota, and for pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina Tribe, Minnesota.

For 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.

Otter-Tail, Pillager, Pembina and Mississippi Chippewas.

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including seeds, thirteen thousand dollars.

Turtle Mountain Chippewas.

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, and for pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

Confederated bands, middle Oregon.

For support and civilization of Digger Indians of California, and for locating them on lands purchased for them, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Digger Indians, California.

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, seven thousand dollars.

D'Wamish, etc., Washington.

For support and civilization of Carlos's Band of Flatheads, Montana, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Carlos's Band of Flatheads.

For support and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, Montana, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Flatheads, etc., Montana.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase subsistence and other necessities for the support of the Hualpais in Arizona, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Hualpais, Arizona.

For support and civilization of the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, who have been or may be collected on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the temporary support and civilization of the Kaibab tribe of Indians in Utah in the purchase of animals, implements, seeds, clothing, and other necessary articles, to enable them to become self-supporting.

Apaches, etc., Arizona and New Mexico.

Kaibab Indians, Utah.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones and Ban-nocks, and other Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, including pay of employees, thirty thousand dollars.

Shoshones and Ban-nocks, Fort Hall Reservation.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones, Ban-nocks, Sheep-eaters, and other Indians of the Lemhi Agency, Idaho, including pay of employees, thirteen thousand dollars.

Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Klamaths, Modocs, and other Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.

Klamath Agency, Oregon.

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma Territory, including agricultural assistance and pay of employees, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Kansas Indians, Oklahoma

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, five thousand dollars.

Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

For the purchase of teams, farming implements, seeds, and other necessary articles, for the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, known as the "Kicking Kickapoos," in Oklahoma Territory, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Kicking Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

Makahs, Washington.	For support and civilization of the Makahs, Washington, including pay of employees, three thousand dollars.
Mission Agency, California.	For support and civilization of Indians at the Mission Agency, California, including pay of employees, three thousand dollars.
Modoc Indians, Indian Territory.	For support and civilization of the Modoc Indians now residing within the Indian Territory, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians.	For purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Nez Perce Indians, Idaho.	For support and civilization of Nez Perce Indians in Idaho, including pay of physician, five thousand dollars.
Ponca Indians.	For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars : <i>Provided</i> , That this amount, after paying employees authorized by law, shall be expended per capita among all the members of said tribe in Oklahoma Territory, South Dakota, and Nebraska.
Proviso. Division.	
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, Washington, including pay of employees, one thousand dollars.
Shebit Indians, Utah.	For support and civilization of the Shebit Indians in Utah, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Shoshones, Wyoming.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Arapahoes, Wyoming.	For support and civilization of the Arapahoes in Wyoming, five thousand dollars.
Telephone from sub-agency, etc.	For construction of telephone line to connect Arapaho Sub-Agency with Shoshone and Arapaho main agency in Wyoming, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Shoshones, Nevada.	For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.
Seminoles, Florida.	For support, civilization, and instruction of the Seminole Indians in Florida, six thousand dollars, one-half of which sum may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in procuring permanent homes for said Indians.
Big Jim Band, Absentee Shawnees, Oklahoma.	For purchase of teams, farming implements, seeds, and other necessary articles for the Big Jim's Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians in Oklahoma Territory, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.
Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.	For support and civilization of Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota, including pay of employees, and for the purchase of seeds, ten thousand dollars.
Sioux, Medawakanton Band.	For support and civilization of Sioux, Medawakanton Band, in Minnesota, five thousand dollars.
Tonkawa Indians, Oklahoma.	For support and civilization of Tonkawa Indians, Oklahoma Territory, and for seeds and agricultural implements, two thousand dollars.
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, Oregon.	For support and civilization of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.
Yakima Agency, Yakima.	For support and civilization of the Yakimas and other Indians at said agency, including pay of employees, eight thousand dollars.
Food for Indians in emergencies.	To supply food and other necessities of life in cases of distress among Indians arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise provided for, to be used in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars, to be available until expended.

Incidentalexpenses. **GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.**

Arizona. ARIZONA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Arizona, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.

California. CALIFORNIA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in California, including traveling expenses of agents, and support and civilization of Indians at the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, and Tule

River agencies, thirteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand dollars.

COLORADO: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Colorado, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Colorado.

NORTH DAKOTA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in North Dakota, including traveling expenses of agents at three agencies, one thousand five hundred dollars.

North Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in South Dakota, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, three thousand five hundred dollars.

South Dakota.

IDAHO: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Idaho, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Idaho.

MONTANA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Montana, including traveling expenses of agents, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Montana.

NEVADA: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Nevada, including traveling expenses of agents, and support and civilization of Indians located on the Piute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake reservations, and Piutes on the Western Shoshone Reservation, twelve thousand dollars; and pay of employees, including physician for the Walker River Reservation, at nine hundred dollars per annum, same agency, four thousand nine hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Nevada.

NEW MEXICO: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in New Mexico, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.

New Mexico.

OREGON: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Oregon, including traveling expenses of agents, and support and civilization of Indians of Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, eight thousand dollars; and pay of employees at the same agencies, four thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand dollars.

Oregon.

UTAH: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Utah, including traveling expenses of agents; support and civilization of Indians at Uintah Valley and Ouray agencies, three thousand dollars.

Utah.

WASHINGTON: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Washington, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, and support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Puyallup agencies, and for pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

Washington.

WYOMING: For general incidental expenses of the Indian Service in Wyoming, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

For salaries of four commissioners, appointed under Acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses of employees, sixty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom; for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars; for contingent expenses of the commission, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.
Vol. 27, p. 645.
Vol. 28, p. 939.

Provisos.
Number of commissioners fixed.
Special disbursing agent, clerks, etc.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law.

Continuance of authority.

For operating and repairing the flour mill at Pima Agency, Arizona, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Mill, Pima Agency, Ariz.

Nez Percé Reserva-
tion, Idaho.

For operating two portable steam sawmills on the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, Idaho, and for necessary repairs to the same, three thousand dollars.

Repairs to Govern-
ment bridge, Niobrara
River, Nebraska.

For the purpose of making necessary repairs on the Government bridge across the Niobrara River, near Niobrara, Nebraska, also one span of sixty feet over the back channel of the Niobrara River, and three spans of sixty feet each over the Bazile Creek, the sum of three thousand dollars, said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

New York Agency.

For pay of physician, New York Agency, six hundred dollars.

Surveying and al-
lotting lands in sev-
eralty.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed or resurveyed, for the purposes of said Act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the Office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said Act, thirty thousand dollars.

Works of irrigation.

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, forty thousand dollars.

Surveys and allot-
ments.

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, twenty thousand dollars.

Puyallup Reserva-
tion, Wash.

For compensation of the commissioner authorized by the Indian appropriation Act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to superintend the sale of land, and so forth, of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, who shall continue the work as therein provided, two thousand dollars.

Compensation of
commissioner to sell
lands.

Ante, p. 87.

Indian depredation
claims.

Transfer to Court of
Claims.

Vol. 26, p. 851.

For continuing the work of transferring the Indian depredation claims from the Office of Indian Affairs to the Court of Claims and making a record of the same, and for the proper care and custody of the papers and records relating thereto, under the provisions of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-one), four thousand six hundred dollars.

Pueblo Indians,
New Mexico.

Special attorney for.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ a special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Allotments reserva-
tion of Sioux Nation,
Dakota.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," to be allotted the land in said separate reservations as provided in said Act, including the necessary resurveys, ten thousand dollars.

Surveys, Cheyenne
River, etc., reserva-
tions, South Dakota.

For the survey of lands in the Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock Indian reservations, in South Dakota, and for examination in the field of the surveys, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

— clerical work, etc.

For clerical work and stationery in the office of surveyor-general, required on surveys within the Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and Standing Rock Indian reservations, in South Dakota, three thousand two hundred dollars.

Approval of allot-
ments to Uncompah-
gre Ute Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to approve eighty-three allotments made by the Uncompahgre commission to Uncompahgre Ute Indians, within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah, after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to issue patents therefore in manner and

form as provided by existing law: *Provided*, That no allotment which conflicts with any entry or location under the Act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, declaring the unallotted lands of said reservation, except those containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances, open for entry and location on said date, shall be approved.

Proviso.
— limitation.
Ante, p. 87.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant rights of way for the construction and maintenance of dams, ditches, and canals, on or through the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, for the purpose of diverting and appropriating the waters of the streams in said reservation for useful purposes: *Provided*, That all such grants shall be subject at all times to the paramount rights of the Indians on said reservation to so much of said waters as may have been appropriated, or may hereafter be appropriated or needed by them for agricultural and domestic purposes; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure to the Indians the quantity of water needed for their present and prospective wants, and to otherwise protect the rights and interests of the Indians and the Indian service.

Uintah Reservation,
Utah.
Grant of water
rights in.

Proviso.
Rights of Indians
paramount.

Regulations.

For the purchase of not to exceed one hundred acres of land, at a price not to exceed thirty dollars per acre, in the vicinity of Canton, in the State of South Dakota, and for the erection thereon of an asylum for insane Indians, said building to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-five thousand dollars.

Canton, S. Dak.
Erection of Indian
insane asylum author-
ized at.

For the erection of suitable buildings, and for fencing, water supply, means of locomotion, and other things necessary to properly establish and conduct an agency at Leech Lake, Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Leech Lake, Minn.
Agency established
at.

That the Indians of the Yakima Indian Reservation, to whom lands have been allotted under the laws of the United States, may lease their lands so allotted for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding five years, under such rules and regulations as are or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, anything in the law now limiting the term to a shorter term notwithstanding.

Yakima Reserva-
tion.
Leases of agricul-
tural lands by Indians
authorized.

That the provision in the Indian appropriation Act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, relating to a water supply for irrigation purposes to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes in Colorado, is hereby continued in force for and during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Southern Ute Res-
ervation, Colo.

"That the Secretary of the Interior shall make investigation as to the practicability of providing a water supply for irrigation purposes, to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes in Colorado, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to contract for, and to expend from the funds of said Southern Utes in the purchase of, perpetual water rights sufficient to irrigate not exceeding ten thousand acres on the western part of the Southern Ute Reservation, and for annual charges for maintenance of such water thereon, such amount and upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just and reasonable, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of such perpetual water rights, and not exceeding a maximum of fifty cents per acre per annum for the maintenance of water upon the land to be irrigated: *Provided*, That after such an investigation he shall find all the essential conditions relative to the water supply and to the perpetuity of its availability for use upon said lands, such as in his judgment will justify a contract for its perpetual use: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon making all such contracts, shall require from the person or persons entering into such contract a bond of indemnity, to be approved by him, for the faithful and continuous execution of such contract as provided therein."

Authority to pur-
chase water rights for
irrigation continued.
Ante, p. 593.

Provisos.
Availability of sup-
ply, etc.

Indemnity bond,
contracts.

Support of schools.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Day and industrial.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of an architect, a draftsman, and a laborer, to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one million one hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use five thousand dollars for the education of Indians in Alaska, and of which amount the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be used for the erection of a girls' dormitory, kitchen, dining room, and hospital, and for necessary repairs and improvements, for the Fort Lewis Indian School, Colorado, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, but shall only make such contracts at places where nonsectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding fifteen per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the same to be divided proportionately among the said several contract schools, this being the final appropriation for sectarian schools: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any State, Territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for.

Alaska Indians.

Previous.
Contracts.Public schools not
included.

Buildings and sites.

For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites, three hundred thousand dollars.

Farm animals.

For purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and so forth, for schools, ten thousand dollars.

Support of pupils.
Albuquerque,
N. Mex.

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars; in all, fifty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Chamberlain, S. Dak.

For the support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at Chamberlain, South Dakota, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars; pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand two hundred dollars; equipments and improvements, one thousand dollars; in all, eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

Cherokee, N. C.

For support of one hundred and fifty pupils at the training school at Cherokee, North Carolina, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand three hundred dollars; and for general repairs and minor improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Carlisle, Pa.

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil; and for transportation of pupils to and from said school, and for general repairs and improvements, one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars; for additional to the salary of any military officer of Carlisle Indian School while acting as superintendent of said school, one thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Carson City, Nev.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; for erection of boys' dormitory, ten thousand dollars; in all, forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Chillico, Okla.

For support of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, at the Indian school at Chillico, Oklahoma Territory, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty

dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for steam heating system for school and hospital, two thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, four thousand dollars; in all, sixty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at Flandreau, South Dakota, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand six hundred dollars; water rent, one thousand dollars; and for electric-light plant, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Flandreau, S. Dak.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Fort Mojave, Arizona, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars; for sewerage system and waterworks, eight thousand dollars; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Fort Mojave, Ariz.

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, at Indian school, Fort Totten, North Dakota, forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand six hundred dollars; for steam heating system, five thousand dollars; for electric-light plant and complete system, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, fifty-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fort Totten, N. Dak.

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Genoa, Nebraska, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for erection of warehouse, three thousand five hundred dollars; for extension of sewerage system, one thousand dollars; in all, fifty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Genoa, Nebr.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colorado, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars; for sewerage system, five thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available; for construction of ice plant, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available; in all, thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That in making the repairs and improvements herein provided for at said school, the superintendent shall make such repairs and improvements, as far as practicable, by the labor of the Indian pupils, and the superintendent may, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, buy the material for such repairs and improvements in the open market.

Grand Junction
Colo.

For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Virginia, twenty thousand and forty dollars.

Hampton, Va.

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

Lincoln Institution,
Philadelphia, Pa.

For support and education of fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas, at not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; for pay of superintendent, eight hundred and forty dollars; general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; in all, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

Kickapoo Reserva-
tion, Kans.

For support and education of five hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence Kansas, at not exceeding

Haskell Institute
Lawrence, Kans.

one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; for transportation of pupils to and from said school, and for general repairs and improvements, eighty-eight thousand dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, two thousand dollars; for new school building, fifteen thousand dollars; for erection and equipment of laundry, five thousand dollars; for erection of additional shop room, two thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant,
Mich.

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; in all, fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Perris, Cal.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Perris, California, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Phoenix, Ariz.

For support and education of six hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, and for general repairs and improvements, one hundred thousand two hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, two thousand dollars; for erection of manual training school, ten thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

Hackberry, Ariz.

For the erection of the necessary buildings and the equipment thereof for an Indian school at or near Hackberry, Arizona, sixty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Pierre, S. Dak.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at Indian industrial school at Pierre, South Dakota, at not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each pupil, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent of said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Pipestone, Minn.

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for erection of additional buildings, and for general repairs and improvements, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of twenty-five

Provided.

Ante, p. 589.

thousand dollars appropriated for a new stone building by the Indian appropriation Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine may be used for the erection of one or more buildings, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and so much of said sum as is not expended during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine is hereby appropriated for that purpose; in all, thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Clontarf, Minn.
Sale of lands author-
ized.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the lands and properties known as the Indian school, at Clontarf, Minnesota, purchased by the Government from Archbishop Ireland, the proceeds of such sale to be used for the improvement of Indian schools at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Morris, Minn.

For the support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Morris, Minnesota, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand dollars; for the erection of a dormitory and school building, twenty-one thousand dollars; in all, forty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Rapid City, S. Dak.

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils, Rapid City, South Dakota, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each,

sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent, one thousand two hundred dollars; for the erection of an ice house and for general repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars; for equipment and minor improvements, three thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars.

For support and education of four hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, sixty-six thousand eight hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for steam heating and electric lighting plants, nineteen thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, ninety-two thousand six hundred dollars.

Salem, Oreg.

For the support and education of seventy-five Indian pupils, Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for pay of superintendent, one thousand dollars; in all, thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa.

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, fifty thousand one hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand seven hundred dollars; for water supply and sewerage, three thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; in all, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

For support and education of one hundred and seventy-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand four hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, four thousand dollars; for erection and equipment of laundry, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

For the erection of the necessary buildings and the equipment of the same, providing a water, sewerage, lighting, and heating plant, for a boarding school at or near Hayward, Wisconsin, sixty thousand dollars.

Hayward, Wis.

For the support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wisconsin, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; for hospital building, three thousand dollars; for girls' dormitory, fourteen thousand dollars; in all, forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for new school building by the Indian appropriation bill approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, known as Public, Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, may be expended, applied, and used for the erection, construction, and completion of a new dining hall and kitchen in lieu of a new school building.

Tomah, Wis.

Proviso.
Diversion of appropriation for new dining hall.
Ante, p. 590.

For the education and support of the children of the Shebit, Cedar City, Muddy, Panaca, and other Indians in the southern part of the State of Utah, and for the purchase of the necessary land and building sites, the erection of all necessary buildings, and the equipment and furnishing of the same, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction and discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Shebit, etc., Indians, Utah.

For collection 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, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Transporting pupils.

Expenditures under direction of Commissioner, etc.

That all expenditure of money appropriated for school purposes in this Act shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may be from time to time prescribed by him, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sisseton and Wabpeton Bands, Dakota, or Sioux Indians, etc.
Restrictions on attorneys' contracts for services.

Vol. 26, pp. 1038, 1039.

— not applicable to contracts allowed within time stated in contract, etc.

Legal effect of contract to date from approval, etc.

R. S., sec. 2103, p. 367.

Adjustment and allowance of.

Appropriation for payment.

Proviso.
— limit.

Supplies, purchase after advertisement.

— exception, exigency.

Provisos.
Works of irrigation.

Purchases from Indians.

Manufactures by Indians.

Diversion of surplus for subsistence.

Provisos.
— report.

Purchase of stock cattle.

SEC. 2. And nothing in section twenty-seven of chapter five hundred and forty-three, volume twenty-six, of the United States Statutes at Large, pages one thousand and thirty-eight and one thousand and thirty-nine, shall be construed to apply to any contract for services for the prosecution of any claim against the United States, or the Indians named in said section, and which had been prosecuted to its final allowance by the Department before which it was prosecuted within the period stated in said contracts; and said contracts shall not be deemed or taken to have been in full force and legal effect until the date of their official approval by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the date of the approval thereof officially indorsed thereon by said Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as required by the provisions of the fourth paragraph of section twenty-one hundred and three of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and in cases mentioned in said section twenty-seven the Secretary of the Interior shall cause all claims for service under agreements mentioned in said section twenty-seven to be adjusted, audited, allowed, and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury belonging to the bands or tribes to which such Indians belong; and so much money as is necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of their funds in the Treasury, and the amount so paid shall be charged against any fund to the credit of said Indians, tribes, bands, or individuals in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the amount so audited, allowed, and paid shall not exceed the sum of forty-five thousand 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 case 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 made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars at any one purchase: *Provided*, That funds herein and heretofore appropriated for construction of artesian wells, ditches, and other works for irrigating may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be expended in open market: *Provided further*, That purchase in open market shall, as far as practicable, be made from Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, when practicable, arrange for the manufacture, by Indians upon the reservation, of shoes, clothing, leather, harness, and wagons, and such other articles as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable.

SEC. 4. That 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*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reason therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under 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, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an

account of his action under this provision: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be used.

Treaty funds.

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 the duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein or heretofore 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 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: *Provided*, That with the consent of the Crow Indians in Montana, to be obtained in the usual way, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may use the annuity money due or to become due said Indians to complete the irrigation system heretofore commenced on said Crow Indian Reservation.

Transfer of funds for employees.

Diversions.

Proviso.
Crow Reservation,
Mont.

Use of annuity money of Indians for irrigation.

Rejection of bids.

SEC. 6. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies, in accordance with sections three and four 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.

—purchases in open market.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report annually to Congress, specifically showing the number of employees at each agency, industrial, and boarding school, which are supported in whole or in part out of the appropriations in this Act, giving name, when employed, in what capacity employed, male or female, whether white or Indian, amount of compensation paid, and out of what item or fund of the appropriation paid, and whether, in the opinion of such Commissioner, any of such employees are unnecessary.

Report on employees to be made annually.

SEC. 8. That hereafter all Indians, when they shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, shall have the right to receive and receipt for all annuity money that may be due or become due to them, if not otherwise incapacitated under the regulations of the Indian Office.

Indians may receipt for annuity money at 18 years of age.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 325.—An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

March 1, 1899.

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, nineteen hundred, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Agricultural Department appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For compensation of Secretary of Agriculture, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk, who shall be superintendent of the Department buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; stenographer to the Secretary of Agriculture, one thousand four hundred dollars; private secretary to

Pay of Secretary, Assistant, clerks, etc.

the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, one thousand six hundred dollars; one appointment clerk, two thousand dollars; one chief of supply division, two thousand dollars; one telegraph and telephone operator, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks class two, two thousand eight hundred dollars; twelve clerks class one, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars; nine clerks, at one thousand dollars each, nine thousand dollars; five clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, four thousand two hundred dollars; one engineer, who shall be captain of the watch, one thousand six hundred dollars; one fireman, who shall be steam fitter, nine hundred dollars; one assistant fireman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant fireman, six hundred dollars; four night watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; messengers, laborers, mechanics, four day watchmen, and charwomen, nineteen thousand dollars; in all, eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

Salaries.
Division of Accounts
and Disbursements.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS: Chief of division and disbursing clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chief of division, two thousand dollars; one cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks class three, three thousand two hundred dollars; four clerks class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk class one, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars.

Division of Publications.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS: One editor, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one editorial clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; two editorial clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each (one of whom shall be a stenographer), two thousand dollars.

Document section.

Document section: One assistant in charge, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one foreman, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one chief folder, one thousand dollars; one folder, eight hundred and forty dollars; four folders, at six hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; three copyists, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Division of Statistics.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS: One Statistician, who shall be chief of division, three thousand dollars; one assistant statistician, who shall be assistant chief of division, two thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three clerks class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks class two, seven thousand dollars; five clerks class one, six thousand dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each, seven thousand dollars; four clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Division of Botany.

DIVISION OF BOTANY: One Botanist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant botanist, who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant botanist, one thousand four hundred dollars; assistant botanist, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

Division of Entomology.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY: One Entomologist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant entomologist, who shall be assistant chief of division, 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; two assistant entomologists or clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY: One Biologist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant biologist, who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant biologist, one thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant biologist, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk class one, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; one clerk, six hundred and sixty dollars; in all, ten thousand and sixty dollars.

Division of Biological Survey.

DIVISION OF POMOLOGY: One Pomologist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant pomologist, who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk class one, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Division of Pomology.

DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY: One Pathologist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant pathologist, who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; assistant pathologist, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY: One Chemist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk class one, one thousand two hundred dollars; employment of additional assistants in division of chemistry, when necessary, ten thousand dollars; in all, seventeen thousand one hundred dollars.

Division of Chemistry.

DIVISION OF SOILS: One chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chief, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand dollars; one clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, six thousand three hundred dollars.

Division of Soils.

DIVISION OF AGROSTOLOGY: One Agrostologist, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chief, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant, one thousand four hundred dollars; one histologist, nine hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

Division of Agrostology.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY: One Forester, who shall be chief of division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one superintendent of working plans who shall be assistant chief of division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk class two, one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk class one, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Division of Forestry.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS: One superintendent, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Experimental Gardens and grounds.

MUSEUM: One caretaker, one thousand dollars.

Museum.

LIBRARY: One librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; one cataloguer, one thousand two hundred dollars; one cataloguer, one thousand dollars; one clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; one messenger, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Library.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: One chief of Bureau, four thousand dollars; one assistant chief, two thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk of Bureau, two thousand dollars; one chief of inspection division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chief of inspection division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one chief of dairy division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chief of dairy division, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one chief of pathological division, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in pathological division, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant in pathological division, eight hundred and forty dollars; one chief of biochemic

Bureau of Animal Industry.

division, two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant in biochemic division, one thousand four hundred dollars; two assistants in biochemic division, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars; one assistant in biochemic laboratory, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one chief of miscellaneous division, two thousand dollars; one zoologist, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; one veterinary inspector, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one veterinary inspector, one thousand six hundred dollars; two veterinary inspectors, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two thousand eight hundred dollars; one superintendent of experiment station, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant superintendent, one thousand dollars; one clerk class four, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one editorial clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one clerk class three, one thousand six hundred dollars; three clerks class two, four thousand two hundred dollars; five clerks class one, six thousand dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand dollars each, seven thousand dollars; seven clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars; two skilled laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars; for employment of artists, laborers, and charwomen, five thousand dollars; in all, eighty-two thousand and thirty dollars.

Total amount for salaries, three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Investigations and expenses.
Division of Statistics.

Provisos.
Monthly crop reports.

Extending demands of foreign markets.

COLLECTING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, DIVISION OF STATISTICS: Collecting domestic and foreign agricultural statistics, compiling, writing, and illustrating statistical matter for monthly, annual, and special reports; special investigations and compilations; subscriptions to and purchase of statistical publications containing data for permanent comparative records, maps, and charts, stationery supplies, blanks, blank books, circulars, paper, envelopes, postal cards, postage stamps, freight and express charges, and necessary traveling expenses: *Provided*, That the monthly crop report issued on the tenth day of each month shall embrace a statement of the condition of the crops, by States, in the United States, with such explanations, comparisons, and information as may be useful for illustrating the above matter, and that it shall be submitted to and officially approved by the Secretary of Agriculture before being issued or published: *Provided also*, That fifteen thousand dollars of the amount hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, may be expended in continuing the investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for the agricultural products of the United States and to secure as far as may be a change in the methods of supplying farm products to foreign countries, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, of which sum not more than sixty thousand dollars shall be expended for salaries in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Division of Botany.

Purchase of sample seeds.

BOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS, DIVISION OF BOTANY: Investigations relating to medicinal and other economic plants and seeds, the collection of plants, traveling expenses, and express charges; the purchase of paper and all other necessary supplies, materials, and apparatus, and necessary labor; subscriptions to and purchase of botanical publications for use in the division and the preparation, illustration, and publication of reports; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase samples of seeds in open market, test same, and when found not up to standard he may, at his discretion, publish the results of these tests, together with the names of the seedsmen by whom the seeds were sold; twenty thousand dollars, of which amount a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars may be used for the erection of a plant house for conducting botanical experiments, and not exceeding one thousand five hun-

dred dollars may be used for the rent and alteration of a building for office and laboratory purposes.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY: Promotion of economic entomology; investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture; ascertaining the best means of destroying those found to be injurious; chemicals, insecticide apparatus, and other materials, supplies, and instruments required in conducting such experiments and investigations; freight and express charges and necessary traveling expenses; compensation of additional temporary assistants, investigators, and agents, and preparing, illustrating, and publishing the results of the work of the division, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two thousand dollars of this sum may be expended for the purpose of experimental investigations in apiculture.

Division of Entomology.

Proviso.
Apiculture investigation.

VEGETABLE PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY: Investigating the nature of diseases injurious to fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, vegetables, and other useful plants; experiments in the treatment of the same; chemicals, gas, and apparatus required in the field and laboratory; necessary traveling expenses; the preparation of reports and illustrations; the rent of a building, not to exceed six hundred and sixty dollars per annum; and for other expenses connected with the practical work of the investigation, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY: For biological investigations, including the geographic distribution and migrations of animals, birds, and plants, and for the promotion of economic ornithology and mammalogy; an investigation of the food habits of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; for preparation and publication of reports thereon, and for illustrations, field work, and traveling and other expenses in the practical work of the division, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Division of Biological Survey.

POMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF POMOLOGY: Investigating, collecting, and disseminating information relating to the fruit industry; the collection and distribution of seeds, shrubs, trees, and specimens; and for collecting, classifying, and naming cereals, collecting and modeling fruits, vegetables, and other plants, and for labor and material for preparing same for museum; traveling and other necessary expenses, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Division of Pomology.

LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY: Chemical apparatus, chemicals, laboratory, fixtures, and supplies, repairs to engine and apparatus; gas and electric current, purchase of samples and necessary expenses in conducting special investigations, including necessary traveling and other expenses, labor, and expert work in such investigations, four thousand dollars; for the equipment of the new laboratory, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available; for rent of laboratory building, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

Division of Chemistry.

To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs, and liquors, when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable; and the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving notice to the owner or consignee of such articles who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health; employing such assistants, clerks, and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary

Foods, drugs, and liquors, adulterations.

—opening packages of suspected imports.

Notice to owner.

—delivery refused of deleterious goods, etc.

Soil characteristics.

for the purpose named; preparing, illustrating, and publishing reports and exhibiting the results of such investigations, and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue an investigation relative to the various typical soils of the United States to determine their chemical characteristics, and especially the nature of the nitrifying organisms contained therein; the preparation of reports thereon; apparatus and materials required in conducting such investigations; employment of the necessary investigators; freight and express charges and necessary traveling expenses, ten thousand dollars; in all, for Division of Chemistry, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars.

Division of Forestry.

FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF FORESTRY: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on the subject of forestry, forest fires, and lumbering; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to collect and distribute valuable economic forest-tree seeds and plants; and for traveling and other necessary expenses, forty thousand dollars.

Experimental gardens and grounds.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF GARDENS AND GROUNDS: Cultivation and care of experimental gardens and grounds, including the keep of the lawns, trees, roadways, and walks; management and maintenance of the conservatories, greenhouses, and plant and fruit propagating houses; employment of foremen, gardeners, laborers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, and other mechanics; machinery, tools, wagons, carts, horses, harness, plows, lawn mowers, sprinklers, hose, watering cans, tubs, pots, and other implements required in cultivation; lumber, hardware, glass, paints, tin, stone, gravel, and other material required for repairs; fertilizers, insecticide apparatus, and chemicals; blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, and repairs to implements and machinery; seeds, plants, and bulbs for propagating purposes; labels, potting, and packing materials, feed for horses, freight and express charges, and for repairing roadways and walks, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Division of Soils.

SOIL INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF SOILS: Investigation of the relation of soils to climate and organic life; for the investigation of the texture and composition of soils in the field and laboratory; for the investigation of the cause and prevention of the rise of alkali in the soils of the irrigated districts; the investigation of the relation of soils to drainage and seepage waters, and of methods for the prevention of the accumulation of and injury from seepage waters in irrigated districts; the location of the stations, and the rent of a building, not to exceed six hundred and sixty dollars per annum, for office and laboratory purposes; the employment of local and special agents and other labor required in conducting experiments; the preparation of drawings and illustrations; for materials, tools, instruments, apparatus, gas, and supplies, and for traveling expenses, freight and express charges, ten thousand dollars.

Map of tobacco soils. Investigations in Cuba, etc.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to map the tobacco soils of the United States; to investigate the soils and conditions of growth in Cuba, Sumatra, and other competing countries; to investigate the methods of curing, with particular reference to fermentation; to originate, through selection and breeding, improved varieties for the principal tobacco districts of the United States; and to secure, as far as may be, a change in the methods of supplying tobacco to foreign countries, ten thousand dollars; in all, for the Division of Soils, twenty thousand dollars.

Division of Agrostology.

GRASS AND FORAGE-PLANT INVESTIGATIONS, DIVISION OF AGROSTOLOGY: For employment of local and special agents and assistants; collection of seeds, roots, and specimens for experimental cultivation and distribution; materials, tools, apparatus, supplies, and labor required in conducting experiments; freight and express charges and traveling expenses; the preparation of drawings and illustrations for special reports, and the preparation of illustrated circulars of informa-

tion, bulletins, and monographic works on the forage plants and grasses of North America, and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in establishing and maintaining experimental grass stations, not necessarily on the grounds of the home station, and in making field and laboratory investigations relating to the natural history, geographical distribution, and uses of the various grasses and forage plants and their adaptability to the special soils and climates wherever, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, such experimental work is necessary or advisable, twelve thousand dollars.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "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," and to enforce the execution thereof, seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, thirty-three thousand dollars of which sum shall be payable upon the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable him to carry out the provisions of section three of said Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and twelve thousand dollars of which sum may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report to Congress upon the agricultural resources and capabilities of Alaska; and to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in said Territory, including the erection of buildings and all other expenses essential to the maintenance of such stations, of which sum seven thousand dollars shall be immediately available; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required by section three of said Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and shall make report thereon to Congress; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such assistants, clerks, and other persons as he may deem necessary, and to incur such other expenses for office fixtures and supplies, stationery, traveling, freight, and express charges, illustration of the Experiment Station Record, bulletins and reports, as he may find essential in carrying out the objects of the above Acts, and the sums apportioned to the several States shall be paid quarterly in advance. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to furnish to such institutions or individuals as may care to buy them copies of the card index of agricultural literature prepared by the Office of Experiment Stations, and charge for the same a price covering the additional expense involved in the preparation of these copies, and he is hereby authorized to apply the moneys received toward the expense of the preparation of the index.

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the laws and institutions relating to irrigation and upon the use of irrigation waters, with special suggestions of better methods for the utilization of irrigation waters in agriculture than those in common use, and for the preparation, printing, and illustration of reports and bulletins on irrigation; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories and as may be mutually agreed upon; and ten thousand dollars of the amount hereby appropriated shall be immediately available, thirty-five thousand dollars.

NUTRITION INVESTIGATIONS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestions

Agricultural experiment stations.
Vol. 24, p. 440.

Vol. 12, p. 503.

Forms, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 441.

Alaska.

Annual statements.

Experiment Station Record, etc.

Index of agricultural literature.

Irrigation investigations.

Food nutrition investigations.

of full, wholesome, and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use, fifteen thousand dollars; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories, and as may be mutually agreed upon; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to require said stations to report to him the results of any such investigations which they may carry out, whether in cooperation with said Secretary of Agriculture or otherwise.

PUBLIC-ROAD INQUIRIES: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make inquiries in regard to the system of road management throughout the United States; to make investigations in regard to the best methods of road making, and the best kind of road-making materials in the several States; for labor, traveling, and other necessary expenses, and for preparing and publishing bulletins and reports on this subject for distribution, and to enable him to assist the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in disseminating information on this subject, eight thousand dollars, of which sum one thousand dollars shall be immediately available.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Purchase of technical books of reference, technical periodicals and papers necessary for the use of the Department; and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, and for library fixtures, shelving, library cards, and other material, five thousand dollars.

PUBLICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS: For the preparation, printing, illustration, publication, indexing, and distribution of documents, bulletins, and reports, eighty thousand dollars; of which sum thirty-five thousand dollars shall be available for the preparation and printing of farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interest of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of two-thirds of which shall be delivered to, or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as each Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall direct: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify Senators and Representatives of the title and character of each such bulletin, and also of any other publication of the Department of Agriculture not sent to the folding rooms of the Senate and House, with the total number to which each Senator, Representative, and Delegate may be entitled for distribution; and on the face of the envelope inclosing said bulletins shall be printed the title of each bulletin contained therein: *Provided further*, That all such bulletins included in the quotas of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates not called for on or before the thirtieth day of June in each fiscal year shall revert to the Secretary of Agriculture, and be available to him, either for miscellaneous distribution or in making up Congressional quotas for the next fiscal year; for the pay of artists, draftsmen, and engravers, and of proof readers and indexers when necessary; for the purchase of tools, instruments, and artists' material; for printing proofs, charts, and maps; for drawings, engravings, photographs, paintings, lithographs, other illustrations, and electrotypes, and for traveling expenses when necessary; and for labor, paper, envelopes, gum, twine, and other necessary materials, forty-five thousand dollars; in all, eighty thousand dollars.

ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATIONS: To establish and maintain quarantine stations, and to provide proper shelter for the care of neat cattle and domestic animals imported, at such ports as may be deemed necessary, twelve thousand dollars.

MUSEUM, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: For labor in cleaning and caring for building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

POSTAGE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Postage on return letters, circulars, and miscellaneous articles for correspondents, and foreign mail, two thousand dollars.

Road-making inquires.

Library.

Division of Publications.

Farmers' bulletins.

Provisos.
Notice to Senators,
etc., of Department
publications, etc.

Publications un-
called for.
—disposition.

Animal quarantine
stations.

Museum.

Postage.

FURNITURE, CASES, AND REPAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Repairing and improving 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, ten thousand dollars.

Furniture, cases, and repairs.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Stationery, purchase of blank books, twine, paper, gum, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, fuel and lights, freight, express charges, advertising, telegraphing, purchasing supplies, and washing towels; the purchase, subsistence, and care of horses, for official purposes only; the purchase and repair of harness; the purchase and repair of vehicles, for official purposes only; expenses of sales of old material; payment of duties on imported articles, and the Department of Agriculture's proportionate share of the dispatch agent in New York, not to exceed four hundred dollars; actual traveling expenses while on 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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Dispatch agent.

DIVISION OF SEEDS, PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUABLE SEEDS: For the purchase, propagation, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, and expense 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 and thirty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to expend the said sum (as nearly as practicable) in the purchase and distribution of such valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, the best he can obtain at public or private sale, and such as shall be suitable for the respective localities to which the same are to be apportioned, and in which same are to be distributed as hereinafter stated; and such seeds so purchased shall include a variety of vegetable and flower seeds suitable for planting and culture in the various sections of the United States.

Division of seeds. Purchase, distribution, etc.

An equal proportion of two-thirds of all seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, after due notification by the Secretary of Agriculture that the allotment to their respective districts is ready for distribution, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents or be directed and mailed by the Department upon their request; and the person receiving such seeds shall be requested to inform the Department of results of the experiments therewith: *Provided*, That all seeds, bulbs, plants, and cuttings herein allotted to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution remaining uncalled for on the first of May shall be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture, giving preference to those persons whose names and addresses have been furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress, and who have not before during the same season been supplied by the Department: *And provided also*, That the Secretary 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 Secretary of Agriculture from sending 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 valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants: *Provided, however*, That upon each envelope or wrapper containing packages of seeds the contents thereof shall be plainly indicated, and the Secretary 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 near as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents: *Provided also*, That the seeds allotted to the Senators and Representatives for distribution in the districts embraced within the twenty-fifth and thirty-second par-

Allotment.

Provisos. Uncalled for seeds, etc.

Report of purchases.

Indication of contents of wrappers, etc.

Seeds adapted to locality.

Early delivery to southern section.

Purchase of foreign seeds, etc., for experimental tests.	allels of latitude shall be ready for delivery on the tenth day of January or at the earliest practicable time thereafter: <i>Provided further</i> , That twenty thousand dollars of the sum thus appropriated, or so much thereof as the Secretary of Agriculture shall direct, may be used to collect, purchase, test, propagate, and distribute rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries for experiments with reference to their introduction into this country; and the seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants thus collected, purchased, tested, and propagated, shall not be included in general distribution, but shall be used for experimental tests, to be carried on with the cooperation of the agricultural experiment stations.
Beet, etc., sugar production.	DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCTION: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue inquiry and ascertain the progress made in the production of domestic sugar from beets and sorghum, including the area of available lands adapted thereto by irrigation or otherwise, and to investigate all other matters concerning the same, for cost of labor, traveling, and other expenses, seven thousand dollars.
Tea culture.	TEA CULTURE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best methods of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, one thousand dollars.
Bureau of Animal Industry. Vol. 23, p. 31. Vol. 26, p. 414. Vol. 26, p. 1089.	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, and of the Act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing for an inspection of meats and animals, and also the provisions of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, providing for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes: <i>Provided</i> , That live horses and the carcasses and products thereof be entitled to the same inspection as other animals, carcasses, and products thereof herein named: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, waive the requirement of a certificate with beef or other products which are exported to countries that do not require such inspection, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use any part of this sum he may deem necessary or expedient, in such manner as he may think best, in the collection of information concerning live stock, dairy and other animal products, and to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, sheep scab, glanders or farcy, hog cholera, and other diseases of animals, 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, tuberculosis, or other diseases of animals from one State into another, and for printing and publishing such reports relating to animal industry as he may direct; and the Secretary of Agriculture may use so much of this sum as he deems necessary for promoting the extension and development of foreign markets for dairy and other farm products of the United States, and for suitable transportation for the same; and such products may be bought in open market and disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is authorized to apply the moneys received from the sales of such products toward the continuation and repetition of such experimental exports; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to rent a suitable building in the District of Columbia, at an annual rental of not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, to be used as a laboratory for said Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Secretary is further authorized to expend not to exceed twenty thousand dollars for the purchase and equipment of land in the vicinity of Washington for an experiment station for the study of the diseases affecting the
Inspection of cattle.	
Provisos. Live horses.	
Waiver of certificate with beef, etc.	
Preventing diseases among animals.	
Purchase, etc., of diseased animals.	
Foreign markets for farm products, etc.	
Laboratory.	
Experiment station for studying diseases of animals authorized.	

domesticated animals: *Provided further*, That twenty-five thousand dollars of the sum provided by this paragraph shall be immediately available for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Amount for salaries, etc., immediately available.

That hereafter section thirty-seven hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered in the Department of Agriculture when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

Advertisements for bids, when dispensed with.
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Bureau.

SALARIES OF THE WEATHER BUREAU: Office of Chief of Weather Bureau: One Chief of Bureau, four thousand five hundred dollars; two professors of meteorology, at three thousand dollars each, for service in the city of Washington, or elsewhere, as the exigencies of the Bureau may demand, six thousand dollars; three professors of meteorology, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, for service in the city of Washington, or elsewhere, as the exigencies of the Bureau may demand, seven thousand five hundred dollars; three forecast officials, at two thousand dollars each, for service in the city of Washington, or elsewhere, as the exigencies of the Bureau may demand, six thousand dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three chiefs of division, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars; three clerks of class four, five thousand four hundred dollars; one chief of Division of Supplies, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five clerks of class three, eight thousand dollars; seventeen clerks of class two, twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars; twenty-five clerks of class one, thirty thousand dollars; fourteen clerks, at one thousand dollars each, fourteen thousand dollars; one telegraph operator, in the city of Washington, or elsewhere, as the exigencies of the Bureau may demand, one thousand dollars; five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each, four thousand five hundred dollars; four copyists or typewriters, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; two copyists or typewriters, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; one chief mechanic, one thousand two hundred dollars; one captain of the watch, one thousand dollars; one engineer, nine hundred dollars; one battery man, eight hundred and forty dollars; four skilled artisans, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars; two skilled mechanics, at one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars; three messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one carpenter, eight hundred and forty dollars; five laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each, three thousand three hundred dollars; eight messengers or laborers, at six hundred dollars each, four thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers or laborers, at four hundred and fifty dollars each, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; three charwomen, at two hundred and forty dollars each, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for temporary employment of messengers and laborers as may be necessary in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, eight hundred dollars; in all, one hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Pay of chief, professors, clerks, etc.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND REPAIRS, WEATHER BUREAU: Fuel, lights, repairs, labor, and other expenses for the care and preservation of the public buildings and grounds of the Weather Bureau, eight thousand dollars.

Fuel, lights, etc.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, WEATHER BUREAU: For stationery, blank books, necessary scientific and other publications; furniture, and repairs to same; freight, express charges; subsistence, care, and purchase of horses, for official purposes only; repairs of harness; advertising,

Contingent expenses

dry goods, twine, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, washing towels, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Weather Bureau, eight thousand dollars.

General expenses.

GENERAL EXPENSES, WEATHER BUREAU: General expenses of the Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, navigation, and other interests, as provided by law, namely:

Inspector, forecast officials, etc.

Salaries of one inspector, at a salary of not to exceed two thousand dollars; thirty local forecast officials, section directors, observers, operators, repair men, messengers, laborers, and other necessary employees, outside of the city of Washington, who, without additional expense to the Government, may hereafter, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be granted such leaves of absence as are now authorized to employees in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, not to exceed thirty days in any one year, three hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Maps, bulletins, etc.

All other expenses, itemized as follows: Maps, bulletins, stationery, and scientific and other publications for stations; and the maintenance of a printing office in the District of Columbia for printing the necessary circulars, weather maps, bulletins, and monthly weather reviews (including the hire of printers, lithographers, and other necessary working force); for traveling expenses; for freight and express charges; for instruments and shelters therefor; for telegraphing or telephoning reports and messages, the rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture by agreement with the companies performing the services; for rents and other incidental expenses of offices maintained as stations of observation; for maintenance and repair of seacoast telegraph lines; for river observations and reports; for storm and other signals; for cotton-region observations and reports; for corn and wheat observations and reports; for aerial observations and reports; for special observations and pay of observers of West Indian, Mexican, and Central American stations during the hurricane season; for supplies for climate and crop services, and for investigations on climatology, including assistance and all necessary expenses, three hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Transportation, etc. Instruments. Telegraphing.

Rents, etc.

Coast telegraphs, storm signals, etc. Cotton, corn, and wheat reports. Hurricane reports.

Supplies.

West Indies stations.

For maintaining the Weather Bureau stations already established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the direction of the President, or to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the West Indies or on adjacent coast; for taking daily observations of meteorological phenomena; for collecting reports thereof by cable and otherwise; for disseminating information based thereon of the approach of tropical hurricanes and other storms, and for collecting and publishing such climatological data as may be of public benefit, including salaries of one professor of meteorology, at not exceeding three thousand dollars; one forecast official, at not exceeding two thousand dollars; section directors, observers, and other necessary employees (all for duty at the places named in this Act or at such points in the United States as the exigencies of the weather service may require); rents of offices; stationery, furniture, and instrumental supplies; traveling expenses; freight and express charges; cablegrams and telegrams, and all other necessary expenses, sixty thousand dollars.

Expenses, etc.

Addition to annex building.

BRICK ADDITIONS TO ANNEX BUILDING, WEATHER BUREAU: For all labor, materials, and expenses necessary in building brick additions to the present annex building of the Weather Bureau, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and M streets northwest, in the city of Washington, one and two stories high, with plain trimmings, of the same style of architecture as the present building, including repairs and improvements to old buildings, all plans and specifications to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the work to be done under the supervision of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 326.—An Act To cause the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1899.

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, occupant, or agent, in charge of any land in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated suburbs of said city to remove from such land any weeds thereon of four or more inches in height within seven days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) after notice from the health officer of said District so to do, and upon failure to comply with such notice he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each day said notice is not complied with.

District of Columbia.
Removal of weeds
from land required.

Penalty for failure.

SEC. 2. That whenever there are upon any unoccupied land aforesaid weeds of four or more inches in height, and no person can be found in said District who either is or claims to be the owner thereof, or who either represents or claims to represent such owner as aforesaid, the Commissioners of said District shall give notice, by publication twice a week in one daily newspaper published in the city of Washington aforesaid, requiring their removal. Said notice shall specify the land from which such weeds are to be removed, the character of the work to be done, and the time allowed for doing the same; and if such weeds be not removed within the time so specified it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause their removal; and the cost of such removal, including the cost of advertising, shall be a lien upon and shall be assessed by said Commissioners as a tax against the property on which said weeds were located, and the said tax so assessed shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum till paid, and shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of said District and be collected in the manner provided for the collection of general taxes.

Publication of notice
to unknown owner of
land.

Removal by Com-
missioners.

—costs.

SEC. 3. That prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, upon information filed by the attorney for said District or one of his assistants.

Procedure.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 327.—An Act Making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

March 1, 1899.

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 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 ap-
propriations.
Vol. 5, p. 80.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General.

For advertising, seven thousand dollars.

Advertising.
Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items in the office of the Postmaster-General, one thousand dollars.

For postal service in the territory held by military occupation, and for additional transportation to and from said territory, also including postal service for all military camps or stations, to be used in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, three hundred thousand dollars.

For service in terri-
tory held by military
occupation, etc.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

First Assistant
Postmaster-General.

For compensation to postmasters, seventeen million dollars.

For compensation to clerks in post-offices:

Four hundred clerks in charge of substations, at one hundred dollars each, forty thousand dollars;

Postmasters.
Clerks, etc.
—at \$100 each.

One hundred and fifty clerks in charge of substations, at two hundred dollars each, thirty thousand dollars;

—at \$200.

—at \$300.

One hundred and fifty clerks in charge of substations, and stampers, messengers, watchmen, janitors, and porters, at three hundred dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars;

—at \$400.

Six hundred and thirty-seven stampers, mail messengers, pressmen, messengers, watchmen, laborers, janitors, porters, firemen, carpenters, waste-paper examiners, general-utility clerks, and clerks in charge of stations, at four hundred dollars each, two hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred dollars;

—at \$500.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-three stampers, mail messengers, pressmen, messengers, watchmen, laborers, janitors, porters, firemen, carpenters, waste-paper examiners, general-utility clerks, and clerks in charge of stations, at five hundred dollars each, five hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars;

—at \$600.

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, directory clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth-class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, stampers, mail messengers, pressmen, messengers, watchmen, laborers, janitors, porters, firemen, carpenters, waste-paper examiners, general-utility clerks, and clerks in charge of stations, at six hundred dollars each, one million five hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars;

—at \$700.

Two thousand one hundred and two chief clerks, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, directory clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, stampers, mail messengers, pressmen, messengers, watchmen, laborers, janitors, porters, firemen, carpenters, waste-paper examiners, general-utility clerks, and clerks in charge of stations, at seven hundred dollars each, one million four hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred dollars;

—at \$800.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-five chief clerks, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, directory clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, mail messengers, and clerks in charge of stations, at eight hundred dollars each, one million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars;

—at \$900.

One thousand seven hundred chief clerks, stamp clerks, assistant superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, directory clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, weighers of second-class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, printers, and clerks in charge of stations, at nine hundred dollars each, one million five hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

—at \$1,000.

One thousand four hundred and ten chief clerks, stamp clerks, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, weighers of second-class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, printers, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand dollars each, one million four hundred and ten thousand dollars;

—at \$1,100.

Five hundred and ninety-six chief clerks, stamp clerks, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks,

money-order clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, weighers of second-class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, printers, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand one hundred dollars each, six hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred dollars;

Five hundred and ninety chief clerks, secretaries and stenographers, assistant cashiers, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, assistant superintendents of mails, assistant superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, mailing clerks, letter distributors, dispatchers, registry clerks, money-order clerks, nixie clerks, separators, assorters, paper distributors, record clerks, general-delivery clerks, inquiry clerks, special-delivery clerks, raters of third and fourth class matter, weighers of second-class matter, supply clerks, timekeepers, printers, draftsmen, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, seven hundred and eight thousand dollars; —at \$1,200.

Two hundred and five chief clerks, secretaries and stenographers, assistant cashiers, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, assistant superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, registry clerks, money-order clerks, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand three hundred dollars each, two hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars; —at \$1,300.

One hundred and fifty-eight chief clerks, secretaries and stenographers, assistant cashiers, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, superintendents of mails, assistant superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, assistant superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, foremen of crews, mailing clerks, registry clerks, money order clerks, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred dollars; —at \$1,400.

One hundred and forty-six chief clerks, assistant postmasters, secretaries and stenographers, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars; —at \$1,500.

One hundred and twelve assistant postmasters, secretaries and stenographers, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand six hundred dollars each, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars; —at \$1,600.

Eighty-five assistant postmasters, finance clerks, bookkeepers, stamp clerks, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, one hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred dollars; —at \$1,700.

Fifty-nine assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendent of registry, superintendents of money order, assistant superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, one hundred and six thousand two hundred dollars; Assistant postmasters, cashiers, etc. —at \$1,800.

Eight assistant postmasters, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, —at \$1,900.

	order, and superintendents of stations, at one thousand nine hundred dollars each, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars;
—at \$2,000.	Forty-eight assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at two thousand dollars each, ninety-six thousand dollars;
—at \$2,100.	Six assistant postmasters, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at two thousand one hundred dollars each, twelve thousand six hundred dollars;
—at \$2,200.	Twenty-five assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of money order, and superintendents of stations, at two thousand two hundred dollars each, fifty-five thousand dollars;
—at \$2,400.	Eighteen assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, superintendents of registry, assistant superintendent of registry, and superintendents of money order, assistant superintendent of money orders, at two thousand four hundred dollars each, forty-three thousand two hundred dollars;
—at \$2,500.	Ten assistant postmasters, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, and superintendents of stations, at two thousand five hundred dollars each, twenty-five thousand dollars;
—at \$2,600.	Eleven assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, at two thousand six hundred dollars each, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars;
—at \$2,700.	Ten assistant postmasters, superintendents of mails, superintendents of delivery, at two thousand seven hundred dollars each, twenty-seven thousand dollars;
One assistant postmaster at \$2,900.	One assistant postmaster, at two thousand nine hundred dollars;
Assistant postmasters, etc., New York.	Thirteen assistant postmasters, and auditor, New York, at three thousand dollars each, thirty-nine thousand dollars;
	Three superintendents of mails, superintendent of registry, superintendents of money order, New York, at three thousand two hundred dollars each, nine thousand six hundred dollars;
	One assistant postmaster, New York, at three thousand five hundred dollars;
Substitutes for clerks on vacation.	For substitutes for clerks on vacation, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Separating mails.	For separating mails at third and fourth class post-offices, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;
Summer resorts, etc.	For temporary clerk hire at summer and winter resort offices, and for holiday and election service, seventy-five thousand dollars;
	In all, for clerk hire in post-offices, twelve million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred dollars.
Rent, fuel, etc.	For rent, light, and fuel for first, second, and third class post-offices, one million eight hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That there shall not be allowed for the use of any third-class post-office for rent a sum in excess of four hundred dollars, nor more than sixty dollars for fuel and lights, in any one year: <i>And provided further</i> , That the Postmaster-General may, in the disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the purpose of leasing premises for the use of post-offices of the first, second, and third classes at a reasonable annual rental, to be paid quarterly for a term not exceeding ten years.
Proviso.	For necessary miscellaneous and incidental items directly connected with first and second class post-offices, including furniture, two hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may authorize any of the postmasters of said offices to expend the fund he may allow them for such purposes without the written consent of the Postmaster-General.
—limit. third-class post-office.	
—lease of premises for first, etc., class post-offices.	
Miscellaneous.	
Proviso.	
Expenditures without consent of Postmaster-General.	
Advertising.	For advertising at first and second class post-offices, twenty thousand dollars.
Free delivery. Letter carriers.	FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE: For pay of letter carriers in offices already established, and for substitute letter carriers and for temporary carriers

at summer resorts, holiday and election service, thirteen million six hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of letter carriers in new offices entitled to free-delivery service under existing law, sixty thousand dollars. —new offices.

For horse-hire allowance, four hundred and ten thousand dollars. Horse hire.

For car fare and bicycle allowance, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. Car fare, etc.

For incidental expenses, including twelve mechanics in the six largest cities, exclusively employed in repairing boxes and locks, and erecting boxes, planting posts and pedestals, at nine hundred dollars per annum; letter boxes, package boxes, posts, satchels, repairs, marine free-delivery service at Detroit, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in all, fourteen million five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for free-delivery service may be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named, but no one item of appropriation shall thereby be increased more than ten per centum. Incidentals.

For experimental rural free delivery, including pay of carriers, horse-hire allowance, supplies, and mechanical appliances, three hundred thousand dollars. Rural free delivery.

For stationery for postal service, fifty-five thousand dollars. Stationery.

For wrapping twine, ninety thousand dollars. Twine.

For wrapping paper, thirty thousand dollars. Paper.

For letter balances, scales, and test weights, and repairs to same, ten thousand dollars. Scales.

For postmarking and rating stamps, and repairs to same, and ink and pads for stamping and canceling purposes, forty thousand dollars. Canceling, etc., stamps.

For packing boxes, sawdust, paste, and hardware, one thousand dollars. Packing boxes, etc.

For printing facing slips and cutting same, card slide labels, blanks, and books of an urgent nature for the postal service, twenty thousand dollars. Printing.

For rental or purchase of canceling machines and motors and power therefor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Canceling machines.

Blanks, blank books, and printed matter for the money-order service, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Books, etc.

Rubber and metal stamps and articles pertaining thereto; and for carbon paper and articles pertaining to its use in the issue and payment of money orders, three thousand dollars. Money orders, stamps, etc.

Stationery, exchange on drafts, copying presses, and necessary miscellaneous and incidental expenses for the money-order service, seven thousand five hundred dollars. —stationery.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

For inland mail transportation, namely: Inland transportation by star routes, including temporary service to newly established offices, five million and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Inland mail transportation. Star routes.

For inland transportation by steamboat routes, five hundred thousand dollars. Steamboat routes.

For mail-messenger service, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Messenger service.

For transportation of mail by pneumatic tube, or other similar devices, by purchase or otherwise, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Pneumatic tubes, etc.

For regulation, screen, or other wagon service, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Wagon, etc., service.

For mail bags, cord fasteners, label cases, and for labor and material necessary for repairing equipment, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Bags, catchers, etc.

For mail locks and keys, chains, tools, and machinery, and for labor and material necessary for repairing same, forty-three thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding two thousand dollars may be used to provide badges for railway post-office clerks. Locks, keys, etc.

Repair shop.	For rent of building for a mail-bag repair shop and lock-repair shop, and for fuel, gas, watchmen and char woman, oil, and repair of machinery for said shops, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Railroad routes.	For inland transportation by railroad routes, of which a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars may be employed to pay freight on postal cards, stamped envelopes, and stamped paper, and other supplies from the manufactories to the post-offices and depots of distribution, thirty-three million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.
Post-office cars.	For railway post-office car service, four million two hundred and four thousand five hundred dollars.
Railway mail clerks.	For railway post-office clerks, eight million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, of which sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars may be used to pay necessary traveling expenses of chief clerks and railway postal clerks traveling on duty under order of the Postmaster-General: <i>Provided</i> , That the Postmaster General may allow railway postal clerks whose duties require them to work six days or more per week, fifty-two weeks per year, an annual vacation of fifteen days with pay, and the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this purpose.
<i>Proviso.</i> —vacation.	
Electric and cable car service.	For inland transportation of mail by electric and cable cars on routes not exceeding twenty miles in length, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the rate of compensation to be paid per mile shall not exceed the amount now received by companies performing said service.
<i>Proviso.</i> Continuance of present rates.	
Special facilities.	For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.
<i>Proviso.</i>	
Consent of Postmaster-General.	For continuing necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Kansas City, Missouri, to Newton, Kansas, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be expended unless the Postmaster-General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous items, including railway guides, city directories, and other books and periodicals necessary in connection with mail transportation, one thousand dollars.
Foreign mails. Oceanic Steamship Company.	For transportation of foreign mails, two million one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, including additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for transporting the mails by its steamers sailing from San Francisco to New Zealand and New South Wales by way of Honolulu, all mails made up in the United States destined for the Hawaiian Islands, the Australian colonies, New Caledonia, and the islands in the Pacific Ocean, eighty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum paid the said Oceanic Steamship Company shall not exceed two dollars per mile, as authorized by Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce:" <i>And provided further</i> , That hereafter the Postmaster-General shall be authorized to expend such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding fifty-five thousand dollars, to cover one-half of the cost of transportation, compensation, and expense of clerks to be employed in assorting and pouching mails in transit on steamships between the United States and other postal administrations in the International Postal Union; and not exceeding forty thousand dollars for transferring the foreign mail from incoming steamships in New York Bay to the several steamship and railway piers, and between the steamship piers in New York City and Jersey City and the post-office and railroad stations, and for transferring the foreign mail from incoming steamships in San Francisco Bay to the piers.
<i>Provisos.</i> Limit.	
Vol. 26, p. 832.	
Clerks on steamers.	
Transfers at New York.	
San Francisco.	

For balances due foreign countries, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Balances due foreign countries.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

For manufacture of adhesive postage and special delivery stamps, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of the revenue arising from special-delivery business the Postmaster-General may allow expenditures by postmasters at first-class post-offices, under regulations to be established by him, for car fare for special-delivery messengers in emergent cases where immediate delivery in the usual way is impracticable, not to exceed in the aggregate, for all offices, ten thousand dollars a year: *And provided further*, That at first and second class post-offices the Postmaster-General may establish rules under which special delivery may be effected by any salaried clerk or employee thereof, and the lawful special delivery fees allowed therefor, the same as is now done at third-class offices, in cases where such delivery can not be made by regular messengers.

For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamps, and expenses of agency, twelve thousand dollars.

For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, six hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars.

For pay of agent and assistants to distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and expenses of agency, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For manufacture of postal cards, one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars.

For pay of agent and assistants to distribute postal cards, and expenses of agency, seven thousand dollars.

For registered package, tag, official, and dead letter envelopes, ninety-seven thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, one thousand dollars.

For payment of limited indemnity for the loss of pieces of first-class registered matter, as provided for in the Act of Congress approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to amend the postal laws providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter," six thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Stamps.

Proviso.

Special delivery revenues available for expenditures at first-class post offices.

—fees from available for any employee at first and second class offices; rules.

Distribution of stamps.

Stamped envelopes.

—distribution.

Postal cards.

—distribution.

Ship, etc., letters.

Indemnity for loss of registered matter. Vol. 29, p. 599.

Miscellaneous.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mail depredations.

Proviso.

Per diem to inspectors.

Rewards.

Appropriations unavailable for incapacitated employees.

Civil pension roll, etc., forbidden.

Appropriation for railroad routes available for mail transfer Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

For mail-depredations and post-office inspectors, including salaries of post-office inspectors and clerks, and fifteen inspectors at two thousand dollars per annum, without per diem, and for per diem allowance of inspectors in the field while actually traveling on business of the Department, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, allow post-office inspectors per diem while temporarily located at any place on duty away from home or their designated domicile for a period not exceeding twenty consecutive days at any one place, and may make rules and regulations governing the foregoing provisions relating to per diem.

For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, and highway mail robbers, twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the appropriations herein made for the officers, clerks, and persons employed in the postal service shall not be available for the compensation of any persons permanently incapacitated for performing such service. The establishment of a civil pension roll or an honorable service roll, or the exemption of any of the officers, clerks, and persons in the postal service from the existing laws respecting employment in such service, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to pay from appropriations for transportation by railroad routes for the special transfer and terminal service between the Union Station at East Saint Louis, Illinois, and the Union Station at Saint

Louis, Missouri; including the use, lighting, and heating of mail building and the transfer service at Saint Louis, at the rate of not exceeding fifty thousand dollars per annum, beginning on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety nine.

Congressional committee to investigate, etc., continued.

Ante, p. 445.

Vacancies, how filled.

Report.

Reappropriation of unexpended balance.

Franking privilege extended to Hawaiian Islands.

Money orders.—identification of payee, etc., not to be waived, etc.

—may be drawn without exacting additional fee for correcting errors of postmasters.—forms.

Appropriation for deficiencies in revenues.

SEC. 4. That the commission to investigate the question whether or not excessive prices are paid to the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails and as compensation for postal-car service, and all sources of revenue and all expenditures of the postal service, and rates of postage upon all postal matter, authorized by section five of the "Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine," is hereby continued during the Fifty-sixth Congress, with all the powers and duties imposed upon it by said section five of said Act.

Any vacancy occurring in the membership of said commission, by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the presiding officer of the Senate or House, respectively, according as the vacancy occurs in the Senate or House representation on said committee.

And said commission shall make report as soon as practicable after the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by said section five of said Act is hereby reappropriated and made available during the Fifty-sixth Congress for the expenses of said commission, payable, on the draft of the chairman of said commission, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars at any one time, and an additional sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

The franking privilege, as the same is regulated by law, shall extend to the Hawaiian Islands.

SEC. 5. On and after April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, postmasters shall not issue any money order conditioned that identification of payee, endorsee, or attorney may be waived, nor shall any postmaster pay any money order issued on or subsequent to said date without requiring identification of the payee, endorsee, or attorney. Money orders may be drawn by the Superintendent of the Money-Order System without the exaction of an additional fee for the purpose of correcting errors made by issuing or paying postmasters; and the Postmaster-General shall prescribe the forms for the issue of money orders.

SEC. 6. 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 said deficiencies in the revenues for the Post-Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 328.—An Act To amend section one of an Act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma Territory, to give preference right to settlers, and for other purposes.

Greer County, Okla. Settlers who purchased prior to annexation may perfect title.
Vol. 29, p. 490.

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 give preference right to settlers in Greer County, Oklahoma Territory, is hereby so amended as to allow parties who have had the benefit of the homestead laws of the United States, and who had purchased lands in Greer County from the State of Texas prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to perfect titles to said lands according to the provisions of section one hereinbefore mentioned, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, and according to the legal subdivisions of the

public surveys, if no adverse rights have attached: *Provided*, That no settler shall be permitted to acquire to exceed three hundred and twenty acres under this provision.

Proviso.
—limited to 320 acres.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 329.—An Act To authorize the Georgia Pine Railway, of Georgia, to construct a bridge across the Flint River, a navigable stream in Decatur County, Georgia.

March 1, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Georgia Pine Railway Company, of Georgia, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain and operate a bridge across the Flint River, a navigable stream, in the county of Decatur, State of Georgia; said bridge to be located at or near the town of Bainbridge.

Georgia Pine Railway may bridge Flint River, Georgia.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and to secure that object the said Georgia Pine Railway Company, of Georgia, shall submit for his examination designs and drawings of the bridge, and maps of the location, and until the said plans and location are approved by him the bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in said bridge, before or after completion, such changes shall be likewise subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

—changes.

SEC. 3. That said bridge shall be kept and managed so as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels and craft through or under the same; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge at night, from sunset to sunrise, at the expense of the owners thereof, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe. And any changes in said bridge which the Secretary of War may at any time deem necessary, and order in the interests of navigation, shall be made by the owners thereof at their own expense.

Aids to navigation.

Lights.

Expense of changes.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the bridge authorized by this Act 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 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 proof of the parties; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies.

Rights of railroads to use.

—disagreement with owner of bridge.

Telegraph, etc., companies.

SEC. 5. That the bridge constructed, maintained, and operated 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 transportation over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for transportation of said mails, troops, and munitions over the railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal, telegraph, and telephone purposes over said bridge.

To be lawful structure and post route.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the said bridge be not commenced in one year and completed in three years from the date hereof.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 330.—An Act For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

New Brunswick,
N. J.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Plans, etc.

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 acquire by condemnation or otherwise, a suitable lot of land in the city of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, and cause to be erected on the land so purchased or acquired a building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices and purposes in that city, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. That said building, when completed, shall be protected by an open space of not less than forty feet on every side thereof, including streets and alleys. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, after the site for the said building shall have been purchased, to cause a plan and specifications of said building to be prepared, which plan and specifications shall not require or involve an expenditure in the erection and completion of said building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, exceeding the sum that shall remain after the site of said building shall have been paid for. That no plans or specifications for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury which shall require or involve an expenditure exceeding the amount herein limited, nor shall the erection of said building be commenced until after such plans and specifications and full estimate therefor shall have been previously made and approved according to law.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 335.—An Act For a public building at the city of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

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 by private sale or secure by condemnation a site for, and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices at the city of Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania. The plans, specifications, and full estimate 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 twenty-five thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will have 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 or condemned and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *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.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 336.—An Act For the erection of a public building in the city of Elgin, Illinois.

Elgin, Ill.
Public building
authorized.

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 suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building for the use and accommodation of the post-office and other offices of the Government at Elgin, Illinois.

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 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 place 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. And the site purchased shall leave the building independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

Limit of cost

Fire space.

CHAP. 337.—An Act To supplement and amend an Act entitled “An Act for the erection of a new custom-house in the city of New York, and for other purposes,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, for customs purposes, the premises heretofore selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Act of September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as a site for a custom-house building, and known as the Bowling Green site, in the city of New York and State of New York, and the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the balance in the Treasury remaining unexpended under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled “An Act for the erection of an appraiser’s warehouse in the city of New York, and for other purposes,” is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and made immediately available for such purpose.

New York.
Purchase of site and
erection of custom-
house authorized.

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Cost of site.

SEC. 2. That upon the acquisition of said site the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be erected thereon a substantial, commodious, and fireproof building for the purposes of a custom-house, at a cost not to exceed three million dollars, exclusive of the cost of the site, and for the preparation of the plans and the commencement of the work the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and made immediately available for this purpose; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract for the completion of said building, including heating and ventilating apparatus, fireproof vaults, elevators, and approaches complete, within the limit of cost prescribed by law, subject to the appropriations which may hereafter be made by Congress.

Limit of cost for
building.

Contracts author-
ized.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, invite not less than five architects to compete for the preparation and furnishing of plans, drawings, and specifications, and the local supervision of the construction of said new custom-house building, under the direction and general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Plans, etc.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public or private sale, to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, but for not less than three million dollars, the present custom-house property in the city of New York, bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover streets, and Exchange place, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of the usual incidental expenses, in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts derived from

Sale of present cus-
tom-house property.

—lease of, pending completion of building authorized.

Proviso.
Final surrender.

Appropriation reimbursable.

Repeal.

the sale of Government property; and in case of such sale the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchasers thereof, at a rental which shall not exceed four per centum per annum on the purchase price, for use as a custom-house until the new custom-house shall be ready for occupancy, upon such terms as he may deem advantageous, and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept the said purchase price in several payments, from time to time, as he may deem most advantageous: *Provided, however,* That the use, occupation, and possession of said property shall not be surrendered until the new custom-house is ready for occupation and final payment is fully made.

SEC. 5. That the appropriation of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, made in section one of this Act, in addition to the balance in the Treasury remaining unexpended under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved September fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the acquisition of the Bowling Green site, and the further sum of one million dollars for the preparation of plans and the commencement of the work of construction, appropriated in section two of this Act, shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sale of the present custom-house property, provided for in section four of this Act, when such proceeds have been covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 338.—An Act For the erection of a public building in the city of Blair, Nebraska.

Blair, Nebr.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Free space.

Proviso.
Title, etc.

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 suitable site and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a substantial and commodious building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and other offices of the Government at Blair, Nebraska. 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 forty-three 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 place for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of forty-three thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased shall leave the building independent and unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than 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 Nebraska shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall remain the owner thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 339.—An Act To provide for the purchase of sites for public buildings in the cities of Hastings and Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Hastings and Norfolk, Nebr.
Public buildings authorized.

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 title,

by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to sites in the cities of Hastings and Norfolk, respectively, in the State of Nebraska, on which to erect suitable buildings, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in said respective cities, the cost of said sites, respectively, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Proposals for the sale of lands suitable for said sites shall be invited by the Secretary of the Treasury, by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said respective cities of largest circulation, for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals for site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and he shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the Treasury of the result of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals, and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to said proposed sites.

Examination of site.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; the said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the said respective sites.

Commission to investigate sites.

—determination.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed five dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Compensation.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 340.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

March 2, 1899.

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 acquire by condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Aberdeen, South Dakota. 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 eighty-seven 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.

Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 341.—An Act To provide for the construction of a public building at Butte City, Montana.

Butte City, Mont.
Public building au-
thorized.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable, commodious, and substantial building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, internal revenue, and other Government offices in the city of Butte and State of Montana; the cost of the site and the building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Commission.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city for at least fourteen days prior to the date specified in the advertisement for opening the proposals. The proposals made in response to said public advertisement, at the time named in the advertisement or within ten days subsequent thereto, shall be received, opened, and considered by a commission of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, within forty days from the date named in the advertisement for opening the proposals, a written report, with the original proposals, maps, and so forth, and the oaths prescribed by Act of Congress approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and to definitely state in said report the site selected by them, and their selection of the site shall be final; and each commissioner shall be allowed a compensation for his services of an amount within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, said compensation not to exceed two hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses to each commissioner.

Fire space.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 342.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Joplin, in the State of Missouri.

Joplin, Mo.
Public building au-
thorized.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Joplin and State of Missouri, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in the said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Investigation of
site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps,

plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 343.—An Act Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington.

March 2, 1899.

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 acquire by condemnation proceedings, a site for a building to be erected thereon, and to cause to be erected at the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, land office, post-office, and other Government offices in said city, with fireproof vaults extending to each story; 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, not to exceed the cost of three hundred thousand dollars.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary

—commission.

—determination.

Compensation of commission.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Fire space.

Seattle, Wash.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Investigation of site.

—commission.

of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—determination.

Compensation.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Fire space.

The building to be erected shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 344.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a public building at Oakland, in the State of California.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, in the city of Oakland and State of California, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Oakland, Cal.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Investigation of site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

—commission.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary, and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—final determination.

Compensation.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 345.—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Beaumont, Texas.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, court-house, and other Government offices in the city of Beaumont and State of Texas, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. The said building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Beaumont, Tex.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 346.—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Abilene, Texas.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, court-house, and other Government offices in the city of Abilene and State of Texas, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. The said building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Abilene, Texas.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 347.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site, and for the erection of a public building thereon, at Salt Lake City, the capital of the State of Utah.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States court, post office, and other offices in the city of Salt Lake, the capital of the State of Utah. That the cost of such site and building, including the vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. That proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in two or more of the newspapers of largest circulation in said city for the period of at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals. That thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause examination to be made of the said bids and the said proposed sites, and shall cause statements, maps, and plats thereof to be taken and submitted to him; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall finally determine the location of said building and the amount to be paid for the site thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause appropriate sketches, plans, drawings, and specifications and detailed estimates for the building to be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and

Salt Lake City,
Utah.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Examination of site.

Plans, etc.

Sale of "Industrial Christian Home" authorized.

directed to sell at public or private sale, after due advertisement, the building and land known as the Industrial Christian Home, in the city of Salt Lake, State of Utah, and to deposit the proceeds of the sale after the payment of the usual incidental expenses in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of Government property.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 348.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Fergus Falls, Minn. Public building authorized.

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 gift, purchase, or condemnation or otherwise a site for, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, and other Government offices at the city of Fergus Falls, in the State of Minnesota. The site and building thereon, with its appurtenances, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 349.—An Act For the investigation of leprosy.

Leprosy. Commission to investigate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a commission of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to investigate the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, and to report upon what legislation is necessary for the prevention of the spread of this disease; the expenses of this investigation, not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid from the fund for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 350.—An Act To change and fix the time of holding the terms of the district and circuit courts at Batesville, Arkansas.

Arkansas judicial district. Terms of court at Batesville.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States circuit and district courts shall hereafter be held at Batesville, Arkansas, on the fourth Monday in May and the second Monday in December of each year instead of the times now fixed by law.

Pending cases.

SEC. 2. That all causes, process, bonds, recognizances, and other things pending in, returnable, or having relation to the terms of said courts now provided by law shall be proceeded with in the terms provided by this Act with the same force and effect that would have been lawful had the times of holding said court not been changed.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 351.—An Act Authorizing the terms of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi to be held hereafter at Biloxi.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, now required by law to be held at Mississippi City, shall hereafter be held at Biloxi.

Mississippi south-
ern judicial district.
Terms of court at
Biloxi.

SEC. 2. That all processes heretofore or hereafter issued returnable at Mississippi City shall be returnable and proceeded with at Biloxi; and all bonds taken for appearances at Mississippi City are hereby made returnable and require the appearance of parties at Biloxi; and all causes, civil or criminal, heretofore triable at Mississippi City shall be triable and finally determinable at Biloxi.

Pending cases.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Effect.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 352.—An Act For increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1899.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of approval of this Act the Army of the United States shall consist of three major generals, six brigadier-generals, ten regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, twenty-five regiments of infantry, an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge-Advocate-General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, thirty chaplains, to be assigned to regiments or posts in the discretion of the Secretary of War, the officers of the Record and Pension Office, the officers and enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, an army-service detachment and band at the United States Military Academy, and such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for: *Provided*, That when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service, in the office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department and Ordnance Department, respectively, now provided for by law, said offices shall cease to exist.*

Army.
Composition of.

Proviso.
Offices of store-
keeper in Quartermas-
ter's and Ordnance
Departments to cease
with present incum-
bent.

SEC. 2. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel; one lieutenant-colonel; three majors; fourteen captains, two of whom shall be available for detail as adjutant and quartermaster; sixteen first lieutenants, of whom one shall be available for detail as commissary, and three for detail as squadron adjutants; twelve second lieutenants, two veterinarians, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a regimental quartermaster-sergeant of cavalry; three squadron sergeant-majors, who shall be senior to and have the pay and allowances of first sergeants of cavalry; one band; and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment of colored cavalry. Each cavalry band shall consist of one chief musician; one chief trumpeter; one principal musician; one drum major, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a first sergeant; four sergeants; eight corporals; one cook, and eleven privates. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of one captain; one first lieutenant; one second lieutenant; one first sergeant; one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of a sergeant; six sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, two trumpeters, and forty-three privates. Of the veterinarians provided for in this Act, one shall have the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of cavalry and one shall have the pay of seventy-five dollars per month and the allowances

Cavalry.
Composition of regi-
ments.

Proviso.
Chaplain.

Band.

Troop, composition
of.

Veterinarians.
Pay, etc., of.

Proviso.
Examination for
first grade.

—second class.

Artillery.
Composition of regi-
ments.
Ante, p. 261, amended.

Band.

Batteries of heavy
artillery.

—field artillery.

Electrician ser-
geant, coast artillery

Infantry.
Composition of regi-
ments.

Proviso.
Chaplain.

Band.

Composition of com-
panies.

Proviso.
Age limit, original
enlistment.
Promotion to fill va-
cancies.

Proviso.
Absorption of addi-
tional second lieuten-
ants in artillery, etc.

of a sergeant-major: *Provided*, That the veterinarian appointed to the first grade shall not be so appointed until he shall have passed an examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, as to his physical, moral, and professional qualifications: *Provided further*, That the veterinarians now in the service who do not pass such competitive examination shall be eligible to the positions of the second class under such rules as are now prescribed by the regulations. The regimental sergeant-major and the regimental quartermaster-sergeant provided for in this section shall have the pay and allowances of ordnance sergeants.

SEC. 3. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, sixteen captains, two of whom shall be available for detail as adjutant and quartermaster; sixteen first lieutenants, fourteen second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one band, and fourteen batteries, of which two may be organized as field artillery.

Each artillery band shall consist of one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, one principal musician, one drum major, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a first sergeant; four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook, and eleven privates.

Each battery of heavy artillery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of a sergeant; eight sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, two mechanics, who shall have the pay and allowances of sergeants of artillery; two cooks, and fifty-two privates.

Each battery of field artillery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one stable sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, four artificers, two musicians, two cooks, and fifty-one privates.

In addition to the enlisted men specified there shall be one electrician sergeant to each post garrisoned by coast artillery having electrical appliances, who shall have the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant.

SEC. 4. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel; one lieutenant-colonel; three majors; fourteen captains, two of whom shall be available for detail as adjutant and quartermaster; sixteen first lieutenants, of whom one shall be available for detail as commissary and three for detail as battalion adjutants; twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant-major; one quartermaster-sergeant; one commissary-sergeant, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a regimental quartermaster-sergeant of infantry; three battalion sergeant-majors, who shall be senior to and have the pay and allowances of a first sergeant; one band, and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment of colored infantry.

Each infantry band shall consist of one chief musician, one principal musician, one drum major, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook, and twelve privates.

Each infantry company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall have the pay and allowances of a sergeant; four sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two musicians, one artificer, and forty-eight privates: *Provided*, That the limits of age for original enlistments in the Army shall be eighteen and thirty-five years.

SEC. 5. That all vacancies created or caused by the provisions of this Act above the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the Army shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the several arms, subject to the examinations now prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the additional second lieutenants now attached to each regiment of artillery shall be absorbed in the artillery or transferred to other arms

where vacancies exist without loss of relative rank, leaving but one second lieutenant in each battery.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled as now provided by law, except that no person shall be appointed from civil life before he shall have reached the age of twenty-one years nor after he shall have reached the age of twenty-seven years, nor until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his moral, physical, and educational qualifications.

Vacancies, second lieutenant, how filled. Age limit, appointments from civil life; examination.

SEC. 6. That the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments shall consist of the number of officers now in those departments, respectively: *Provided*, That vacancies in the grade of major occurring in either department shall hereafter be filled from captains in the line of the Army: *And provided further*, That all such captains who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department and shall be entitled to compete for any such vacancy under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe.

Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments.

Proviso. Vacancies in grade of major, how filled. —what captains may compete.

SEC. 7. That the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Medical Department, Pay Department, Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps shall consist of the officers and enlisted men now provided by law: *Provided*, That the battalion of engineers, and the officers serving therewith, shall constitute a part of the line of the Army: *Provided further*, That in time of war retired officers of the Army may, in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty, other than in the command of troops, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grades: *And provided also*, That no person in civil life shall hereafter be appointed a judge-advocate, paymaster, or chaplain until he shall have passed satisfactorily such examination as to his moral, mental, and physical qualifications as may be prescribed by the President; and no such person shall be appointed who is more than forty-four years of age: *Provided further*, That in case of the appointment of an officer who has served in a similar capacity during the war with Spain and has demonstrated his moral, mental, and physical qualifications for the position, then such examination shall not be required.

Composition of staff departments unchanged.

Proviso. Battalion of engineers to be part of line. Retired officers; service in time of war.

Examination certain staff appointments from civil life.

—age. —exception.

SEC. 8. That the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department shall hereafter have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general, and there shall be an assistant chief of said office, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a major and who may be appointed from civil life: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief of the Record and Pension Office subsequent to the passage of this Act said grade shall cease and determine, and thereafter the chief of said office shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel.

Record and Pension Office, War Department. Rank of present chief; assistant.

Termination of increased grade.

SEC. 9. That the cooks authorized by this Act shall have the pay and allowances of sergeants of infantry.

Cooks.

SEC. 10. That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and twenty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the twenty cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

Cadets, Military Academy.

Number and appointment of.

SEC. 11. That so much of the Acts approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as authorizes the assignment of certain officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments with increased rank, and the continuance in service of certain volunteer officers of those departments for a period of one year after the close of the present war is repealed.

Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.

Assignment of officers for one year after close of war; repeal. *Ante*, pp. 714, 715.

SEC. 12. That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the President is hereby authorized to maintain the Regular Army at a strength of not exceeding sixty-five thousand enlisted men, to be dis-

Regular Army, strength of.

tributed amongst the several branches of the service, including the Signal Corps, according to the needs of each, and raise a force of not more than thirty-five thousand volunteers to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large, or from the localities where their services are needed, without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications, and to organize the same into not more than twenty-seven regiments organized as are infantry regiments of war strength in the Regular Army, and three regiments to be composed of men of special qualifications in horsemanship and marksmanship, to be organized as cavalry for service mounted or dismounted: *Provided*, That each regiment shall have one surgeon, with the rank of major; two assistant surgeons, one of whom shall have the rank of captain and one that of first lieutenant, and three hospital stewards: *Provided further*, That such increased regular and volunteer force shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July first, nineteen hundred and one.

Volunteers.
—recruitment, etc.

—organization.

Provisos.
Surgeons.

Limit of time for increased force.

Term of enlistment.

Total number of brigadier-generals.

—major-generals.

Provisos.
Regular Army commissions not vacated.

Limit of service, officers.

Appointment to engineer corps of officers who have graduated at head of class, Military Academy.

—no back pay.

Appointment of volunteer staff.

SEC. 13. That the President shall have power to continue in service or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including the brigadier-generals of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every four thousand enlisted men actually in service, and major-generals of volunteers, who, including the major-generals of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every twelve thousand enlisted men: *Provided*, That Regular Army officers continued or appointed as general officers or as field or staff officers of volunteers, under the provisions of this Act shall not vacate their Regular Army commissions: *And provided further*, That no general officers appointed under the provisions of this section shall be continued in service as such beyond July first, nineteen hundred and one: *And provided also*, That any officer now in the Army, who was graduated at the head of his class at the United States Military Academy and who is not now in the Corps of Engineers, may be appointed to the Corps of Engineers with the same grade and date of commission that he would have if he had been appointed to the Corps of Engineers on graduation; but said commission shall not entitle an officer to any back pay or allowance.

SEC. 14. That the President is hereby authorized to continue in service, or to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the volunteer staff as follows:

Three assistant adjutant-generals with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and six assistant adjutant-generals with the rank of major.

Three inspectors-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and six inspectors-general with the rank of major.

Five judge-advocates with the rank of major.

Thirty quartermasters with the rank of major, and forty assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain.

Six commissaries of subsistence with the rank of major, and twelve assistant commissaries of subsistence with the rank of captain.

Thirty-four surgeons with the rank of major.

Thirty additional paymasters with the rank of major.

Four signal officers with the rank of major, nine signal officers with the rank of captain, nine signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant, and nine signal officers with the rank of second lieutenant.

Provided, That for each Regular Army officer of a staff corps or department who may be retained in or appointed to a higher volunteer rank in said staff corps or department than that actually held by him in the regular establishment, there may be appointed one officer of volunteers of the lowest grade mentioned in this section for such staff corps or department, but no appointment shall be made which will increase the total number of officers, regular and volunteer, serving in any grade, above the number authorized by this Act: *And provided, also*, That all the volunteer staff officers herein authorized to be

Provisos.
Additional appointments where Regular Army officer occupies higher volunteer staff rank.

Limit of service, volunteer staff.

appointed or retained in the service shall be honorably discharged on July first, nineteen hundred and one, or sooner if their services are no longer required: *And provided further*, That the officers herein authorized shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Officers, how appointed.

SEC. 15. That the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army shall be mustered out of the military service of the United States and discharged as provided in the Act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That enlisted men of volunteers who desire to remain in the military service, either in the Regular Army or the temporary force authorized by this Act, may, if found qualified therefor, be transferred to and enlisted in such batteries, troops, or companies as may be below the maximum authorized strength, and when so transferred and enlisted shall be credited on their new enlistment with the periods of service rendered by them, respectively, as volunteers: *And provided further*, That the President is authorized to enlist temporarily in service for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippine Islands volunteers, officers and men, individually or by organization, now in those islands and about to be discharged, provided their retention shall not extend beyond the time necessary to replace them by troops authorized to be maintained under the provisions of this Act and not beyond a period of six months: *Provided, also*, That each and every provision of this Act shall continue in force until July first, nineteen hundred and one; and on and after that date all the general, staff, and line officers appointed to the Army under this Act shall be discharged and the numbers restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this Act, and the enlisted force of the line of the Army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by a law prior to April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, exclusive of such additions as have been, or may be, made under this Act to the artillery, and except the cadets provided for by this Act, who may be appointed prior to July first, nineteen hundred and one: *And provided further*, That no officer who has been, or may be, promoted under existing law, or under the rules of seniority, shall be disturbed in his rank.

Muster out of Volunteer Army. *Ante*, p. 361.

Provisos. Transfer of enlisted men desiring to remain.

Temporary enlistment of organizations etc., now in Philippine Islands.

Restoration of Army to former basis on July 1, 1901.

Ante, p. 261.

Promotions under existing law, etc., unchanged.

SEC. 16. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit enlisted men of the United States Army to make allotments of their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the support of their families or relatives, for their own savings, or for other purposes, during such time as they may be absent on distant duty, or under other circumstances warranting such action.

Allotments of pay by enlisted men.

SEC. 17. That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Sale of intoxicating drinks prohibited.

SEC. 18. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, March 2, 1899

CHAP. 353.—An Act To increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and the erection of a public building at Omaha, Nebraska.

March 2, 1899.

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 a limit of cost for the purchase of site and erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, internal revenue, and other Government offices at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, increased to one

Omaha, Nebr. Limit of cost for public building increased. *Ante*, p. 12.

million eight hundred thousand dollars, which sum is hereby fixed as the limit of cost for the erection of said building, including the cost of a site therefor.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 354.—An Act Providing for the erection of an addition to the United States public building at Canton, Ohio.

Canton, Ohio.
Addition to public
building authorized.

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 cause to be erected, at a cost not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, on land now owned by the Government, an addition to the United States public building at Canton, Ohio; such addition to be so constructed and arranged as to provide additional accommodations for the post-office in said city.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 355.—An Act For the erection of a custom-house and post-office building at Brunswick, Georgia.

Brunswick, Ga.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Title, etc.

Fireproof vaults.

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 building to be used as a custom-house and post-office, at the city of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, which said site and building shall not exceed in cost the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be made and approved according to law before any work on said building shall be commenced; and a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, and a cession of exclusive jurisdiction over the same to the United States, during their ownership thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws and the service of the civil processes of said State, shall be made before any money appropriated for said purpose shall be used, except such part as may be required to pay for said site and the ordinary preliminary expenses for examination, investigation, and report. The building shall contain such fireproof vaults as may be necessary to protect from destruction by fire the custom-house and post-office records.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 356.—An Act Providing for the erection of an addition to the United States custom-house and post-office building in the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

Dubuque, Iowa.
Addition to public
building authorized.

Limit of cost.

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 cause the public building at Dubuque, Iowa, to be improved and enlarged so as to provide the necessary increase of floor space and accommodations for the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, and also so as to provide the necessary accommodations for the Railway Mail Service, Weather Bureau, and inspector of boilers and hulls, and other Government officials, at a cost not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 357.—An Act To erect a public building at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Lawrence, Mass.
Public building au-
thorized.

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,

acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fireproof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and for other Government uses at Lawrence, Massachusetts. 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 one hundred thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodation 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; 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.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 358.—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

March 2, 1899.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase, or otherwise provide, a suitable site, and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fireproof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office, and other offices of the Government at Elizabeth City, 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 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. 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 except the ordinary preliminary expenses shall be expended until a valid title to the said site 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 owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Elizabeth City, N. C.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Provided.
Title, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 359.—An Act To provide for a building for the use of the post-office, and other civil offices in the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

March 2, 1899.

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 cause to be constructed on the permanent reservation owned by the United States at Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, and at such spot thereon as may be selected and set apart by the Secretary of the Interior and

Hot Springs, Ark.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost. accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, a suitable building, with fireproof vaults, to be used for post-office and other Government offices, not to exceed in cost the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause proper plans and estimates to be made, so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount herein specified.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899. **CHAP. 360.**—An Act For the erection of a public building at Menominee, Michigan.

Menominee, Mich. Public building authorized. *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 acquire by condemnation a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at Menominee, State of Michigan. 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 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.

Limit of price.

Proviso. Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899. **CHAP. 361.**—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas City, Kans. Public building authorized. *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 fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Kansas City, State of Kansas. 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. And 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 approaches thereto exceeding the portion of said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars remaining after the site for said building shall have been paid for; and no plan for 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: *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.

Limit of price.

Proviso. Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899. **CHAP. 362.**—An Act Regulating the postage on letters written by the blind.

Postal service. Postage on letters written by the blind. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all letters written in point print or raised characters used by the blind when unsealed shall be transmitted through the mails as third-class matter. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 363.—An Act For the erection of a public building at the city of Jamestown, New York.

March 2, 1899.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable, commodious, and substantial building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, and other Government offices, in the city of Jamestown and State of New York, the cost of the site and the building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Jamestown, N. Y.
Public building authorized.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city for at least fourteen days prior to the date specified in the advertisement for opening the proposals.

Proposals for site.

The proposals made in response to said public advertisement, at the time named in the advertisement or within ten days subsequent thereto, shall be received, opened, and considered by a commission of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, within forty days from the date named in the advertisement for opening the proposals, a written report, with the original proposals, maps, and so forth, and the oaths prescribed by Act of Congress approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and to definitely state in said report the site selected by them, and their selection of the site shall be final; and each commissioner shall be allowed a compensation for his services of an amount within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, said compensation not to exceed two hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses to each commissioner.

Commission to select site.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 364.—An Act Providing for an annex to the Federal building at Jackson, Mississippi.

March 2, 1899.

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, authorized and directed to cause to be erected an addition to the Government building at Jackson, Mississippi, occupied as a post-office and other Government offices, for the better accommodation of the Federal court, land, and other Government offices, and to supply said building with the necessary fireproof vaults, elevator, and other fixtures and appliances for the more convenient, safe, and ready dispatch of public business, at a cost not to exceed thirty-one thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the plans, specifications, and estimation of addition of said building and improvements or fixtures shall be made and approved according to law: *And provided further,* That said building so enlarged shall be unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet on all sides, including streets and alleys.

Jackson, Miss.
Annex public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Provision.
Plans, etc.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 365.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Monmouth, Illinois.

March 2, 1899.

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

Monmouth, Ill.
Public building authorized.

Limit of price.

Fire space.

gift, purchase, or otherwise, a site for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices at the city of Monmouth, in the State of Illinois. The site and building thereon, with its appurtenances, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of forty-seven thousand dollars. The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 366.—An Act Authorizing the construction of three bridges across the Conecuh River, a navigable stream, in Escambia County, Alabama.

Escambia County
may bridge the Cone-
cuh River, Alabama.

Location.

Secretary of War to
approve plans, etc.

Aids to navigation.

Lights.

Expense of changes.

Commencement and
completion.

Amendment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the court of county commissioners of Escambia County, in the State of Alabama, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate three bridges across the Conecuh River, a navigable stream, in Escambia County, Alabama; said bridges to be located, one at Jurnegans Ferry, near Pollard, Alabama; one in the neighborhood of Hendleys Ferry, near Brewton, Alabama, and one near where Parkers Ferry now crosses said Conecuh River.

SEC. 2. That said bridges shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and to secure that object the said court of county commissioners shall submit for his examination designs and drawings of the bridges and maps of the locations, and until the said plans and locations are approved by him the bridges shall not be commenced or built; and should any changes be made in either of said bridges, before or after completion, such changes shall be likewise subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the said bridges shall be so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels and other craft through or under the same; and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridges, from sunset to sunrise, at the expense of the owners thereof, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe. And any changes in either of said bridges which the Secretary of War may at any time deem necessary, and order in the interests of navigation, shall be made by the owners thereof at their own expense.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the said bridges be not commenced in one year and completed in three years from the date hereof.

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

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 367.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Joliet, in the State of Illinois.

Joliet, Ill.
Public building au-
thorized.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other

Government offices, in the city of Joliet and State of Illinois, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals for site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

Investigation of site.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission, of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—commission.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

—compensation of.

Proviso.

—of Treasury member.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 368.—An Act Authorizing and directing the construction of an addition to the United States post-office in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

March 2, 1899.

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 cause to be constructed a building for the accommodation of the United States post-office, including all necessary changes and alterations in the present building, a basement and one-story addition to the United States post-office building, in the city of Minneapolis and State of Minnesota, at a cost not exceeding fifty-five thousand dollars, and the provisions of Act of Congress approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An Act appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building for a post-office and other Government offices in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota," are so far modified as to permit the erection of said addition within sixteen feet of any adjacent building.

Minneapolis, Minn.
Addition to post-office building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Proximity to adjacent buildings.

Vol. 22, p. 43.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 369.—An Act To amend section three of an Act entitled "An Act to change the time and places for the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Texas," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Texas judicial district.
Transfer of pending cases, northern and western districts.
Vol. 29, p. 456.

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 change the time and places for the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Texas" be so amended as to read as follows: "That all actions or proceedings now pending in the courts of the northern or western district of Texas against parties residing in either of the counties from which process is made returnable to the courts to be held at Fort Worth, San Angelo, and Abilene, respectively, may, on the application of either party to such actions or proceedings, be transferred to the court at which said proceedings would be returnable as provided in this Act; and in case of such transfer all papers and files therein, with copies of all journal entries, shall be transferred to the office of the deputy clerk of the said court, and the same shall proceed in all respects as if originally commenced in said court."

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 370.—An Act Authorizing the extension of the post-office building at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Springfield, Mass.
Extension of post-office building authorized.
Limit of cost.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the post-office building at Springfield, Massachusetts, to be extended and enlarged so as to provide necessary accommodations for the post-office, at a cost not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, including all necessary changes in and repairs to the present structure.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 371.—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia.

Monongalia County may bridge Monongahela River, at Morgantown, W. Va.

Aids to navigation.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States of America is hereby given to the county court of Monongalia County, West Virginia, a corporation under the laws of said State, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Monongahela River at Morgantown, in said State.

SEC. 2. That the bridge shall be so constructed that a free and unobstructed passage may be secured to all vessels and other water craft navigating said river; and any bridge constructed under this Act shall be located and built under and subject to such regulations for the securing of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said county court shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, the designs and drawings of the bridge, piers, and approaches, 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 current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, and the location of other bridge or bridges, wharfs, landings, or ferries, and shall furnish such other information as shall 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 commenced or built; and after such approval by the Secretary of War the approved plans and designs for the bridge shall not be deviated from or added to, either

Changes.

during the construction or after the completion of the bridge, until the proposed change shall have been submitted to the Secretary of War and received his approval; and the said bridge shall be at all times so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels under said bridge; and if at any time the navigation of 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 said company to alter and change said bridge at its own expense in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment.

SEC. 3. 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 mail, the troops and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the public highways leading to said bridge, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads of the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for said postal-telegraph purposes.

Lawful structure and post route.

Telegraph, etc., companies.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Commencement and completion.

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

Amendment.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 372.—An Act Providing for the purchase of additional property for the use of the post-office and other Government offices in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, the property known as lot thirty-six, block twenty, Ward Four, lying on the east side of Washington street, one hundred and seventy-five feet north of Johnson street and one hundred and twenty-two feet ten inches south of Tillary street, in the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in said city of Brooklyn: *Provided,* That the purchase price shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Purchase of additional property for public building at, authorized.

SEC. 2. That no money shall be used for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the site for the said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of New York 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.

Proviso.
Limit of cost.

Title, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 373.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Elmira, New York.

March 2, 1899.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable, commodious, and substantial building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, internal-

Elmira, N. Y.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

revenue offices, and United States courts, and for other Government uses, in the city of Elmira and State of New York, the cost of the site and the building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

Proposals for site.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city for at least fourteen days prior to the date specified in the advertisement for opening the proposals.

Commission to decide on site.

The proposals made in response to said public advertisement, at the time named in the advertisement, or within ten days subsequent thereto, shall be received, opened, and considered by a commission of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury, within forty days of the date named in the advertisement for opening the proposals, a written report, with the original proposals, maps, and so forth, and the oaths prescribed by Act of Congress approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and to definitely state in said report the site selected by them, and their selection of the site shall be final; and each commissioner shall be allowed a compensation for his services of an amount within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, said compensation not to exceed two hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses to each member.

—compensation.

Fire space.

Proviso.
Title, etc.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That no part of said sum, except ordinary preliminary expenses, 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 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 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 374.—An Act To provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes.

General right of way to railroads through Indian lands granted.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way for a railway, telegraph and telephone line through any Indian reservation in any State or Territory, or through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in Indian Territory, or through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or for other purposes in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, is hereby granted to any railroad company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, which shall comply with the provisions of this Act and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder: *Provided*, That no right of way shall be granted under this Act until the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the company applying has made said application in good faith and with intent and ability to construct said road, and in case objection to the granting of such right of way shall be made, said Secretary shall afford the parties so objecting a full opportunity to be heard: *Provided further*, That where a railroad has heretofore been constructed, or is in actual course of construction, no parallel right of way within ten miles on either side shall be granted by the Secretary of the Interior unless, in his opinion, public interest will be promoted thereby.

Proviso.

Approval of Secretary of the Interior, etc.

Parallel rights of way.

Width.

SEC. 2. That such right of way shall not exceed fifty feet in width

on each side of the center line of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when it shall not exceed one hundred feet in width on each side of the road, and may include ground adjacent thereto for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed one hundred feet in width by a length of two thousand feet, and not more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of ten miles of road: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to all rights of way heretofore granted to railroads in the Indian Territory where no provisions defining the width of the rights of way are set out in the Act granting the same.

Additional ground
for stations, etc.

Proviso.
Applicable to grants
Indian Territory, etc.

SEC. 3. That the line of route of said road may be surveyed and located through and across any of said lands at any time, upon permission therefor being obtained from the Secretary of the Interior; but before the grant of such right of way shall become effective a map of the survey of the line or route of said road must be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the company must make payment to the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribe or nation, of full compensation for such right of way, including all damage to improvements and adjacent lands, which compensation shall be determined and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may prescribe. Before any such railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement, held by individual occupants or allottees in pursuance of any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or allottee for all property to be taken, or damage done, by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such occupant or allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority 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 the Secretary of the Interior. If the referees can not 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 sixty days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal, in case the land in question is in the Indian Territory, by original petition to the United States court in the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be condemned; and if said land is situated in any State or Territory other than the Indian Territory, then to the United States district court for such State or Territory, where the case shall be tried de novo and the judgment for damages rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive. When proceedings are commenced in court as aforesaid, the railroad company shall deposit the amount of the award made by the referees with the 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 railway. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in the hearing of any case submitted to them under this Act. Witnesses shall receive the fees usually allowed by courts within the district where such land is located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the award or judgment, and be paid by such railroad company.

Maps to be filed.

Damages.

Appraisal.

Appeal.

Construction to
commence on deposit
of the award.

Fees, costs, etc.

Construction.
—forfeiture.

Proviso.
—extension of time
for completion.

SEC. 4. That if any such company shall fail to construct and put in operation one-tenth of its entire line in one year, or to complete its road within three years after the approval of its map of location by the Secretary of the Interior, the right of way hereby granted shall be deemed forfeited and abandoned ipso facto as to that portion of the road not then constructed and in operation: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, when he deems proper, extend, for a period not exceeding two years, the time for the completion of any road for which right of way has been granted and a part of which shall have been built.

Annual rental.

SEC. 5. That where a railroad is constructed under the provisions of this Act through the Indian Territory there shall be paid by the railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands the road may be located, such an annual charge as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not less than fifteen dollars for each mile of road, the same to be paid so long as said land shall be owned and occupied by such nation or tribe, which payment shall be in addition to the compensation otherwise required herein. And within the Indian Territory upon any railroad constructed under the provisions of this Act the rates and charges for passenger and freight service, if not otherwise prescribed by law, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, and the grants herein are made upon condition that the companies shall transport mails whenever required to do so by the Post-Office Department.

Passenger and freight rates, Indian Territory.

Railroad rights on public lands.
Vol. 18, p. 482.

Regulations.

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of section two of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An Act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," are hereby extended and made applicable to rights of way granted under this Act and to railroad companies obtaining such rights of way.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the proper execution and carrying into effect of all the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any portion thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 375.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building hereon at Clinton, in the State of Iowa.

Clinton, Iowa.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for site.

Investigation of site.

—commission.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, in the city of Clinton and State of Iowa, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission, of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises,

accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

—compensation of.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 376.—An Act Making an appropriation to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to become immediately available upon the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty million dollars.

Spain.
Payment to, of treaty of Paris obligation.
Post, p. 1756.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 377.—An Act To set aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as the Pacific Forest Reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Mount Ranier National Park.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the State of Washington, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, of range six east of the Willamette meridian; thence south through the central parts of townships numbered seventeen, sixteen, and fifteen north, of range seven east of the Willamette meridian, eighteen miles more or less, subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, to a point three miles east of the northeast corner of township numbered fourteen north, of range six east of the Willamette meridian; thence east on the township line between townships numbered fourteen and fifteen north, eighteen miles more or less to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township fourteen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian; thence northerly subject to the proper easterly or westerly offsets, eighteen miles more or less, to a point three miles west of the northeast corner of township numbered seventeen north, of range ten east of the Willamette meridian (but in locating said easterly boundary, wherever the summit of the Cascade Mountains is sharply and well defined, the said line shall follow the said summit, where the said summit line bears west of the easterly line as here'n determined); thence westerly along the township line between said townships numbered seventeen and eighteen to the place of beginning, the same being a portion of the lands which were reserved from entry or settlement and set aside as a public reservation by proclamation of the President on the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the

Mount Ranier National Park, Washington, established.

Location.

Vol. 27, p. 1063.

one hundred and seventeenth, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park, to be known and designated as the Mount Ranier National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and be removed therefrom.

Secretary of the Interior to make regulations, etc.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish, as soon as practicable, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant parcels of ground at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle paths therein. And through the lands of the Pacific Forest Reserve adjoining said park rights of way are hereby granted, under such restrictions and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may establish, to any railway or tramway company or companies, through the lands of said Pacific Forest Reserve, and also into said park hereby created, for the purpose of building, constructing, and operating a railway, constructing and operating a railway or tramway line or lines, through said lands, also into said park. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this Act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this Act.

Leases; disposition of funds.

Rights of way to park granted through Pacific Forest Reserve.

Protection of fish and game.

Trespassers.

Grant of land to Northern Pacific Railroad in exchange for land relinquished.

SEC. 3. That upon execution and filing with the Secretary of the Interior, by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, of proper deed releasing and conveying to the United States the lands in the reservation hereby created, also the lands in the Pacific Forest Reserve which have been heretofore granted by the United States to said company, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and which lie opposite said company's constructed road, said company is hereby authorized to select an equal quantity of nonmineral public lands, so classified as nonmineral at the time of actual Government survey, which has been or shall be made, of the United States not reserved and to which no adverse right or claim shall have attached or have been initiated at the time of the making of such selection, lying within any State into or through which the railroad of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company runs, to the extent of the lands so relinquished and released to the United States: *Provided*, That any settlers on lands in said national park may relinquish their rights thereto and take other public lands in lieu thereof, to the same extent and under the same limitations and conditions as are provided by law for forest reserves and national parks.

Proviso. Lieu lands to settlers.

Patent.

SEC. 4. That upon the filing by the said railroad company at the local land office of the land district in which any tract of land selected and the payment of the fees prescribed by law in analogous cases, and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause to be executed, in due form of law, and deliver to said company, a patent of the United States conveying to it the lands so selected. In case the tract so selected shall at the time of selection be unsurveyed, the list filed by the company at the local land office shall describe such tract in such manner as to designate the same with a reasonable degree of certainty; and within the period of three months after the lands including such tract shall have been surveyed and the plats thereof filed by said local land office, a new selection list shall be filed by said company,

Description in selection list of unsurveyed land, etc.

describing such tract according to such survey; and in case such tract, as originally selected and described in the list filed in the local land office, shall not precisely conform with the lines of the official survey, the said company shall be permitted to describe such tract anew, so as to secure such conformity.

SEC. 5. That the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the lands lying within the said reserve and said park. Mineral land laws extended to park.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 378.—An Act Creating the office of Admiral of the Navy.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

Navy.
Grade of Admiral
revived.

Post, p. 1045.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 379.—An Act To attach Claiborne County, Mississippi, to the western division of the southern judicial district of Mississippi.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Claiborne County, Mississippi, be, and it is hereby, embraced in the western division of the southern district of Mississippi, as fixed by the Act of Congress describing the western division of the southern district of Mississippi, the court thereof being held at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mississippi judicial
district.
Claiborne County
attached to the west-
ern division of the
southern district.

SEC. 2 That all process issued to and served upon parties in said county returnable to the United States court at Jackson, Mississippi, is hereby returnable to the next succeeding term of said court at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and all causes pending in the Jackson, Mississippi, court against citizens in said Claiborne County may, upon the order of the judge thereof, be transferred, upon motion, to said Vicksburg court.

Process returnable
to Vicksburg.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 380.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," and extending the time for constructing and operating the said railway for two years from the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

March 2, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," enacted March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and in force April fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Time extended to
Arkansas Northwest-
ern Railway for com-
pletion of right of
way through Indian
Territory.
Vol. 29, p. 89.

"SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway within five years after the passage of this Act or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads or 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."

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 381.—An Act To provide for the erection of a public building at Freeport, Illinois.Freeport, Ill.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fireproof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and other government uses at Freeport, Illinois. 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 seventy-five 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 or plan for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of seventy-five 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.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 382.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Streator, in the State of Illinois.Streator, Ill.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposal for site.

Investigation of
sites.

—commission.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, in the city of Streator and State of Illinois, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals, and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or

submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 383.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Eau Claire, in the State of Wisconsin.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States courts, post-office, land office, and other Government offices in the city of Eau Claire and State of Wisconsin; the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. No site shall 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 of said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the 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.

Eau Claire, Wis.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 384.—An Act To enlarge and improve the United States public building at Columbus, Georgia.

March 2, 1899.

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 so cause the post-office and court-house building at Columbus, Georgia, to be extended and enlarged so as to provide necessary accommodation for the post-office, courts, and other branches of the Government service, and to purchase additional ground, in his discretion, at a cost not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, including all necessary repairs to the present structure and cost of additional ground.

Columbus, Ga.
Enlargement of public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 385.—An Act To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rome, in the State of New York.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected

Rome, N. Y.
Public building authorized.

thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Rome and State of New York, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proposal for site.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Investigation of sites.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

—commission.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall within thirty days after such examination make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusions in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—compensation of.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Title, etc.

No money shall be used for the purpose mentioned, except ordinary preliminary expenses, until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of New York 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.

Fire space.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 386.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Carrollton, Kentucky.

Carrollton, Ky.
Public building authorized.

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 for, and cause to be erected thereon, a suitable building, with a fireproof vault therein, for the accommodation of the postoffice at the city of Carrollton, Kentucky. 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 build-

Limit o. cost.

ing complete the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the site 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.

Proviso.
Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 387.—An Act To provide for a public building at Winston, North Carolina.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Winston and State of North Carolina. The cost of said site and building shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Winston, N. C.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 388.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Newport, Vermont.

March 2, 1899.

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 fireproof vaults therein, for the United States courts, post-office, custom-house, and other Government offices, at Newport, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont. 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 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.

Newport, Vt.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 389.—An Act Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Leadville, Colorado.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Leadville and State of Colorado, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Leadville, Colo.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals for site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all

Investigation of
sites.

maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed site.

—commission.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall within thirty days after such examination make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken or submitted to them in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—compensation.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Fire space.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 390.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Saint Cloud, Minnesota.

St. Cloud, Minn.
Public building authorized.

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 gift, purchase, or condemnation or otherwise, a site for, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States land office, post-office, and other Government offices at the city of Saint Cloud, in the State of Minnesota. The cost of the site and building thereon, with its appurtenances, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

Limit of cost.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 391.—An Act To provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Oregon.

Salem, Oreg.
Public building authorized.

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 for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Salem, in the State of Oregon; and 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 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, except for the ordinary preliminary expenses, shall be available until a valid title to the site of said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Oregon shall have ceded to the United States exclusive

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

Title, etc.

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; 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.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 392.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Norwich, Connecticut.

March 2, 1899.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, in the city of Norwich and State of Connecticut, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Norwich, Conn.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in the advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposal for site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to said proposed sites.

Investigation of
sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

—commission.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

Compensation.

Proviso.
—of Treasury mem-
ber.

No money appropriated by this Act shall be available, except as hereinbefore provided, until a valid title to the site for said building

Title, etc.

shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of Connecticut 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.

After the said site shall have been paid for, and the sketch plans and detailed estimates for the building shall have been prepared by the Supervising Architect and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, the balance of said appropriation shall be available for the erection and completion of the building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

Balance available, etc.

Fire space.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 393.—An Act To provide for terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of the State of Texas to be held at the city of Laredo, and for other purposes.

Texas western judicial district.
Terms of court at Laredo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts of the western district of Texas, held on the third Monday in March and the first Monday in December in each year, at the city of Laredo.

Process, etc.

SEC. 2. That all process issued after this Act shall take effect against defendants residing in the counties of Webb, Zapata, Duval, Encinal, Lasalle, and McMullen shall be returned to the city of Laredo. That all actions or proceedings now pending in the courts at Brownsville and San Antonio against parties residing in the counties of Webb, Zapata, Duval, Encinal, Lasalle, and McMullen may, on the application of either party to such actions or proceedings, be transferred to the court at the city of Laredo; and in case of such transfer all papers and files therein, with copies of all journal entries, shall be transferred to the office of the deputy clerk of the court at the city of Laredo, and the same shall proceed in all respects as if originally commenced in said court.

Deputy clerk, Laredo.

SEC. 3. That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law, a deputy clerk, who shall keep his office at the city of Laredo.

Repeal.

SEC. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 394.—An Act To provide for enlarging and improving the United States Government building at Macon, Georgia, and to appropriate fifty-eight thousand dollars therefor.

Macon, Ga.
Improvement of public building authorized.

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 cause the post-office and court-house building at Macon, Georgia, to be extended and enlarged so as to provide necessary accommodations for the post-office, courts, and other branches of the Government service, and to purchase additional ground on Third street, in his discretion, for this purpose, and that the total cost of all said improvements, changes, and repairs, including the purchase price of an additional site, shall not exceed the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 395.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Anniston, Alabama.

March 2, 1899.

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 fireproof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, and for other Government uses, at Anniston, Alabama. 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 fifty thousand dollars, including cost of site; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodations for the transaction of public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the sum of fifty thousand dollars, including cost of site, 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.

Anniston, Ala.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 396.—An Act To provide for a public building at New Iberia, Louisiana.

March 2, 1899.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, with fireproof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of New Iberia, Louisiana. 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 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.

New Iberia, La.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Fire space.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 397.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Annapolis, Maryland.

March 2, 1899.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Annapolis, Maryland, and cause such building to be erected thereon. 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.

Annapolis, Md.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 398.—An Act To provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Janesville, Wisconsin.Janesville, Wis.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site for a suitable building for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, and cause such building to be erected thereon. 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, the sum of fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire in neighboring buildings by an open space of not less than thirty feet, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 399.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Creston, Iowa.Creston, Iowa.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

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 is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase a site for a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Creston, Iowa, and cause such building to be erected thereon. 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 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.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 400.—An Act To construct a public building at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and for other purposes.Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Public building au-
thorized.

Limit of cost.

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 acquire, by purchase or otherwise, a site and to cause to be erected thereon a substantial and suitable building, for use of the post-office and other Government purposes, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The site and building, when complete, shall not cost to exceed fifty thousand dollars. The site shall not be purchased until estimates for the erection of the building, suitable and sufficient for the public purpose, costing not to exceed the residue of the sum herein limited after the purchase and payment for the site, shall have first been approved by said Secretary; and the cost of building and site is limited to said sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 413.—An Act To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.Navy.
Engineer Corps
transferred to line.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers constituting the Engineer Corps of the Navy be, and are hereby, transferred to the line of the Navy, and shall be commissioned accordingly.

SEC. 2. That engineer officers holding the relative rank of captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander shall take rank in the line of the Navy according to the dates at which they attained such relative rank. Engineer officers graduated from the Naval Academy from eighteen hundred and sixty-eight to eighteen hundred and seventy-six, both years inclusive, shall take rank in the line next after officers in the line who graduated from the Naval Academy in the same year with them: *Provided*, That when the date of a line officer's commission as captain, commander, or lieutenant-commander and the date when the engineer officer attained the same relative rank of captain, commander, or lieutenant-commander are the same, the engineer officer shall take rank after such line officer.

Engineers to rank in line according to dates of attaining relative rank.

Engineer graduates from Naval Academy from 1868 to 1876.

Proviso.

Precedence to line officer where commission of same date as engineer.

SEC. 3. That engineer officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years from eighteen hundred and seventy-eight to eighteen hundred and eighty, both inclusive, shall take rank in the line as determined by the Academic Board under the Department's instructions of December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and engineer officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years in eighteen hundred and eighty-one and eighteen hundred and eighty-two shall take rank in the line as determined by the merit roll of graduating classes at the conclusion of the six years' course, June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three and eighteen hundred and eighty-four: *Provided*, That those engineer officers who were appointed from civil life, and whose status is not fixed by section two of this Act, shall take rank with other line officers according to the dates of their first commissions, respectively: *And provided further*, That the engineer officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years in eighteen hundred and eighty-one and eighteen hundred and eighty-two shall retain among themselves the same relative standing as shown on the Navy Register at the date of the passage of this Act.

Rank in line of engineer completing academic course from 1878 to 1880.

—1881 to 1882.

Provisos.

—appointments from civil life.

—officers completing course in 1881, 1882.

SEC. 4. That engineer officers transferred to the line who are below the rank of commander, and extending down to, but not including, the first engineer who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman, shall perform sea or shore duty, and such duty shall be such as is performed by engineers in the Navy: *Provided*, That any officer described in this section may, upon his own application, made within six months after the passage of this Act, be assigned to the general duties of the line, if he pass the examination now provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds, failure to pass not to displace such officer from the list of officers for sea or shore duty such as is performed by engineers in the Navy.

Duties of engineer officers below rank of commander.

Proviso.

—examination for line duties.

SEC. 5. That engineer officers transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only who rank as, or above, commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, shall perform shore duty only.

Officers transferred for engineer duty, above commander, to have shore duty only.

SEC. 6. That all engineer officers not provided for in sections four and five transferred to the line shall perform the duties now performed by line officers of the same grade: *Provided*, That after a period of two years subsequent to the passage of this Act they shall be required to pass the examinations now provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade they then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinations for promotion.

Other engineer officers to perform line duties.

Proviso.

—examination.

SEC. 7. That the active list of the line of the Navy, as constituted by section one of this Act, shall be composed of eighteen rear-admirals, seventy captains, one hundred and twelve commanders, one hundred and seventy lieutenant-commanders, three hundred lieutenants, and not more than a total of three hundred and fifty lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns: *Provided*, That each rear-admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier-general in the Army. Officers, after performing three years' service in the grade of ensign, shall, after passing the examinations now required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade): *Provided*, That when the office of chief of bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of

Composition of active list, line. R. S., sec. 1362, 1363, p. 245, amended.

Provisos.

Pay rear-admiral, nine lower numbers. Ensign.

Chief of bureau to rank as rear-admiral.

Retirement of commodores.

"With relative rank," amended.

Titles in staff corps not changed.

Appointments of civil engineers limited.

R. S., sec. 1413, p. 250.

Voluntary retirement.

Involuntary retirement.

—board to determine.

Provisos.
Limit number of involuntary retirements.
—promotions to fill vacancies, date.

Pay of officer retired.

Naval constructors.
—rank.
—assistants.

rear admiral, said officer shall, while holding said office, have the rank of rear-admiral and receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier-general in the Army: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the retirement of officers who now have the rank or relative rank of commodore with the rank and pay of that grade: *And provided further*, That all sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "the relative rank of" are hereby amended so as to read "the rank of," but officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled, in virtue of their rank to command in the line or in other staff corps. Neither shall this Act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the Navy. No appointments shall be made of civil engineers in the Navy on the active list under section fourteen hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes in excess of the present number, twenty-one.

SEC. 8. That officers of the line in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander may, by official application to the Secretary of the Navy, have their names placed on a list which shall be known as the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this Act above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant-commander less than twenty, above the grade of lieutenant less than twenty-nine, and above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, as now existing, including the grade of commodore, to cause the aforesaid vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

SEC. 9. That should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the retirements pursuant to the provisions of law now in force, the voluntary retirements provided for in this Act, and casualties are not sufficient to cause the average vacancies enumerated in section eight of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall, on or about the first day of June, convene a board of five rear-admirals, and shall place at its disposal the service and medical records on file in the Navy Department of all the officers in the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant-commander, and lieutenant. The board shall then select, as soon as practicable after the first day of July, a sufficient number of officers from the before-mentioned grades, as constituted on the thirtieth day of June of that year, to cause the average vacancies enumerated in section eight of this Act. Each member of said board shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act. Its finding, which shall be in writing, signed by all the members, not less than four governing, shall be transmitted to the President, who shall thereupon, by order, make the transfers of such officers to the retired list as are selected by the board: *Provided*, That not more than five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant-commanders, and two lieutenants are so retired in any one year. The promotions to fill the vacancies thus created shall date from the thirtieth day of June of the current year: *And provided further*, That any officer retired under the provisions of this section shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodore, which is retained on the retired list for this purpose.

SEC. 10. That of the naval constructors five shall have the rank of captain, five of commander, and all others that of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant. Assistant naval constructors shall have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant (junior grade). Assistant naval constructors shall be promoted to the grade of naval constructor after not less than eight or more than fourteen years' service as assistant naval

constructor: *Provided*, That the whole number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors on the active list shall not exceed forty in all.

Proviso.
—number limited.

SEC. 11. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the civil war, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Retirement rank, of-
ficers of civil war.

SEC. 12. That boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensign: *Provided*, That the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: *Provided*, That the pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall be the same as that now allowed by law: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this Act shall give additional rights to quarters on board ship or to command, and that immediately after the passage of this Act boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers, who have served in the Navy as such for fifteen years, shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this section, and thereafter no warrant officer shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Warrant officers,
rank.

Provisos.

—pay chief boatswain,
etc.

—boatswains, etc.
No additional rights
to quarters, etc.

Examination.

SEC. 13. That, after June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army: *Provided*, That such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but fifteen per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under section twelve of this Act: *Provided further*, That when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places: *Provided further*, That naval chaplains, who do not possess relative rank, shall have the rank of lieutenant in the Navy; and that all officers, including warrant officers, who have been or may be appointed to the Navy from civil life shall, on the date of appointment, be credited, for computing their pay, with five years' service. And all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of vessels, or any property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy hereafter occurring in time of war, are hereby repealed: *And provided further*, That no provision of this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer now in the Navy; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy.

Pay line officers Navy
to correspond with
Army, etc.

Provisos.
Diminished pay on
shore.

Detail for shore duty
beyond seas.

Rank of chaplains.
Longevity credit on
appointment of officers
from civil life.

Prizes and bounty
for destroying ene-
mies' vessels abol-
ished.

R. S., secs. 4630, 4631,
4632, 4633, 4634, 4635,
4643, pp. 901, 902, and
903, repealed.

Existing pay not re-
duced.
Retired list unaf-
fected.

Warrant machin-
ists.
—board to examine,
etc.

SEC. 14. That upon the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a board for the examination of men for the position of warrant machinists, one hundred of whom are hereby authorized. The said examination shall be open, first, to all machinists by trade, of good record in the naval service, and if a sufficient number of machinists from the Navy are not found duly qualified, then any machinist of good character, not above thirty years of age, in civil life shall be eligible for such examination and appointment to fill the remaining vacancies. All subsequent vacancies in the list of warrant machinists shall be filled by competitive examination before a board ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and open to all machinists by trade who are in the Navy, and machinists of good character, not above thirty years of age, in civil life

authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to appear before said board, and, where candidates from civil life and from the naval service possess equal qualifications, the preference shall be given to those from the naval service.

Pay, etc., warrant
machinists.

SEC. 15. That the pay of warrant machinists shall be the same as that of warrant officers, and they shall be retired under the provisions of existing law for warrant officers. Warrant machinists shall receive at first an acting appointment, which may be made permanent under regulations established by the Navy Department for other warrant officers. They shall take rank with other warrant officers according to date of appointment and shall wear such uniform as may be prescribed by the Navy Department.

Term of enlistment.
R. S., 1418, p. 250,
amended.
Proviso.
Reenlistment.
R. S., sec. 1573, p.
269, amended.
—bounty pay for.

SEC. 16. That hereafter the term of enlistment of all enlisted men of the Navy shall be four years: *Provided*, That section fifteen hundred and seventy-three, Revised Statutes, be amended to read: "If any enlisted man or apprentice, being honorably discharged, shall reenlist for four years within four months thereafter, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to pay during the said four months equal to that to which he would have been entitled if he had been employed in actual service; and that any man who has received an honorable discharge from his last term of enlistment, or who has received a recommendation for reenlistment upon the expiration of his last term of service of not less than three years, who reenlists for a term of four years within four months from the date of his discharge, shall receive an increase of one dollar and thirty-six cents per month to the pay prescribed for the rating in which he serves for each consecutive reenlistment."

—increase of pay for.

Retirement of en-
listed men.

SEC. 17. That when an enlisted man or appointed petty officer has served as such thirty years in the United States Navy, either as an enlisted man or petty officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank or rating upon which he was retired: *Provided*, That if said enlisted man or appointed petty officer had active service in the Navy or in the Army or Marine Corps, either as volunteer or regular, during the civil or Spanish-American war, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired: *And provided further*, That applicants for retirement under this section shall, unless physically disqualified for service, be at least fifty years of age.

Provisos.
Credit for service in
civil, etc., wars.

Retirement age.

Marine Corps.
Composition of line.
R. S., sec. 1596, p. 272,
amended.

Provisos.
Vacancies, how
filled.
Existing commis-
sions unaffected.

Vacancies in grade
of brigadier-general.

Original vacancies,
how filled.

Proviso.
No appointments
from civil life after
existing vacancies
filled.

SEC. 18. That from and after the date of the approval of this Act the active list of the line officers of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one brigadier-general commandant, five colonels, five lieutenant colonels, ten majors, sixty captains, sixty first lieutenants and sixty second lieutenants: *Provided*, That vacancies in all grades in the line created by this section shall be filled as far as possible by promotion by seniority from the line officers on the active list of said Corps: *And provided further*, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act: *And provided further*, That vacancies in the grade of brigadier-general shall be filled by selection from officers on the active list of the Marine Corps not below the grade of field officer.

SEC. 19. That the vacancies existing in said Corps after the promotions and appointments herein provided for shall be filled by the President from time to time, whenever the actual needs of the naval service require it, first, from the graduates of the Naval Academy in the manner now provided by law; or second, from those who are serving or who have served as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the war with Spain; or, third, from meritorious noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps; or, fourth, from civil life: *Provided*, That after said vacancies are once filled there shall be no further appointments from civil life.

SEC. 20. That no person except such officers or former graduates of the Naval Academy as have served in the war with Spain, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be appointed a commissioned officer in the Marine Corps who is under twenty or over thirty years of age; and that no person shall be appointed a commissioned officer in said corps until he shall have passed such examination as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, except graduates of the Naval Academy, as above provided. That the officers of the Marine Corps above the grade of captain, except brigadier-general, shall, before being promoted, be subject to such physical, mental and moral examination as is now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for other officers of the Marine Corps.

Age limit, appointments; examination.

SEC. 21. That upon the passage of this Act not more than forty-five of the captains, forty-five first lieutenants and forty-five second lieutenants herein provided for shall be appointed; fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants to be appointed subsequently to January first, nineteen hundred.

Immediate appointments.

SEC. 22. That the staff of the Marine Corps shall consist of one adjutant and inspector, one quartermaster and one paymaster, each with the rank of colonel; one assistant adjutant and inspector, two assistant quartermasters and one assistant paymaster, each with the rank of major; and three assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain. That the vacancies created by this Act in the departments of the adjutant and inspector and paymaster shall be filled first by promotion according to seniority of the officers in each of these departments respectively, and then by selection from the line officers on the active list of the Marine Corps not below the grade of captain, and who shall have seen not less than ten years' service in the Marine Corps. That the vacancies created by this Act in the quartermaster's department of said corps shall be filled, first by promotion according to seniority of the officers in this department, and then by selection from the line officers on the active list of said corps not below the grade of first lieutenant: *Provided*, That all vacancies hereafter occurring in the staff of the Marine Corps shall be filled first by promotion according to seniority of the officers in their respective departments, and then by selection from officers of the line on the active list, as hereinbefore provided for.

Staff, composition.

Vacancies, how filled.
R. S. sec. 1602, p. 273, amended.

Proviso.
—subsequent vacancies.

SEC. 23. That the enlisted force of the Marine Corps shall consist of five sergeant majors, one drum major, twenty quartermaster sergeants, seventy-two gunnery sergeants with the rank and allowance of the first sergeant, and whose pay shall be thirty-five dollars per month; sixty first sergeants; two hundred and forty sergeants; four hundred and eighty corporals; eighty drummers; eighty trumpeters; and four thousand nine hundred and sixty-two privates.

Enlisted force.

SEC. 24. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant; one second leader, whose pay shall be seventy-five dollars per month, and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; thirty first class musicians, whose pay shall be sixty dollars per month; and thirty second class musicians whose pay shall be fifty dollars per month and the allowances of a sergeant; such musicians of the band to have no increased pay for length of service.

Band.

SEC. 25. That the oath of allegiance now provided for the officers and men of the Army and Marine Corps shall be administered hereafter to the officers and men of the Navy.

Oath of allegiance.

SEC. 26. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life from Shipwreck.
Donation to, of life-saving apparatus.

CHAP. 414.—An Act Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to donate one set of life-saving beach apparatus to the Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life from Shipwreck.

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 donate to the Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life from Shipwreck, organized in eighteen hundred and ninety, of which Count Kozo Yoshii is president, one Lyle gun and a complete set of beach apparatus used in connection with it by the United States Life-Saving Service in rescuing persons from shipwrecks.
Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

District of Columbia.
Penalty for seduction.

CHAP. 415.—An Act For the punishment of seduction 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 if any person shall seduce and carnally know any female of previous chaste character between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, out of wedlock, in the District of Columbia, such seduction and carnal knowledge shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the offender, being convicted thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.
SEC. 2. That this Act shall not be construed as repealing or modifying any statute relating to rape.
Approved, March 3, 1899.

Not to affect statute in regard to rape.

March 3, 1899.

Payment of certain claims allowed by accounting officers.

CHAP. 416.—An Act For the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department.

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 pay, upon the requisition of the Secretary of War, without further audit, allowance, or restatement of the claims by the accounting officers, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this Act named, or to their legal representatives in case of their death since the allowance of their claims by the accounting officers, the several sums mentioned herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of, the several claims examined and allowed by the proper accounting officers, under the provisions of the Act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, since May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, namely:

INDIANA.

To Warren Tebbs, administrator of George P. Bernd, deceased, late of Dearborn County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

KANSAS.

To Madeline Guittard, widow of George Guittard, deceased, of Marshall County, five dollars and twenty cents.

KENTUCKY.

To Lucinda Baker, administratrix of George W. Baker, deceased, of Madison County, five hundred and fifty-three dollars and twelve cents.

To John M. Hart, of Bourbon County, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 To W. M. Miller, administrator of James M. Miller, late of Bourbon County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To William R. Peal, of McCracken County, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Marion Stephens, of Metcalfe County, ninety-five dollars.

To R. B. Brown, administrator of Bennett Stewart, deceased, of Gallatin County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Harbert B. Wallace, of Graves County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Elizabeth G. Weathers, executrix of Vincent Weathers, deceased, late of Todd County, three hundred dollars.

MARYLAND.

To George A. Rowzee, administrator of John Rowzee, deceased, late of Montgomery County, ninety-three dollars and eighty cents.

MISSOURI.

To J. A. Houston, administrator of Thomas Alexander, deceased, late of Johnson County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William E. Bain and Mary E. Bain, children and sole heirs of John Bain, deceased, late of Lawrence County, one hundred dollars.

To the heirs of John Willard, deceased, late of Wayne County, sixty-one dollars and sixty cents.

NEBRASKA.

To Benjamin Mohler, of Otoe County, one hundred dollars.

OHIO.

To Valentine Eiselstein, administrator of Leonard Eiselstein, late of Meigs County, sixty-nine dollars.

TENNESSEE.

To R. M. Brown, administrator of Christina Brown, deceased, late of Hamilton County, one hundred and five dollars.

To T. H. Nixon, administrator of James M. Grimes, deceased, late of Maury County, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To A. J. House, administrator of G. W. House, deceased, late of Smith County, fifty dollars.

To S. N. McMurray, administrator of Benjamin Jenkins, deceased, of Blount County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Jeremiah C. Johnson, of Knox County, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John Loague, administrator of Joseph T. Mason, deceased, late of Shelby County, one hundred and ten dollars.

To George W. Lewis, administrator of J. C. Owensby, deceased, late of Marion County, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

To John Phillips, administrator of Thomas Phillips, deceased, late of Wilson County, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Doctor G. B. Rawlings and Rosa E. Clark, nee Rawlings, children of Caroline R. Rawlings, deceased, of Fayette County, forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents.

To M. E. Whitaker, administrator of John Wood, deceased, late of Lincoln County, one hundred and forty dollars.

WEST VIRGINIA.

To John A. Thomason, of Jefferson County, six dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 417.—An Act For the protection of birds, preservation of game, and for the prevention of its sale during certain closed seasons in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.
Protection of birds
and preservation of
game.
Closed seasons.
Birds.

Rabbits or squirrels.

Snipe or plover.

Deer meat or veni-
son.
—exposure, for sale,
etc., prohibited.

Carniverous and in-
sectivorous birds.

Shooting wild ducks
and birds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, otherwise quail, between the first day of February and the first day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock, between the fifteenth day of January and the fifteenth day of July; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the first day of February and the first day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasant, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November, except the English ring neck pheasant, or other pheasants of foreign origin, hatched and raised in farm poultry inclosures; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild turkey, between the twenty-sixth day of December and the first day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, nor have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any rabbit, except the species known as the English rabbit or squirrel, between the first day of February and the first day of November; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any snipe or plover, between the first day of May and the first day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild duck, wild goose or brant, between the first day of May and the first day of September; nor kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any water rail or ortolan, reed bird or rice bird or marsh blackbird, between the first day of February and the twentieth day of August; nor shoot at nor kill the same except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the twenty-first day of August and the first day of February, under a penalty of five dollars for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 2. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession any deer meat or venison, between the first day of January and the first day of September, under a penalty of ten dollars for such exposure for sale or having in possession, and the forfeiture of all such deer meat or venison to the officer making the arrest, who shall destroy the same; and, in default of fine, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 3. That no person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession dead, at any time, any turkey buzzard, wren, bluebird, humming bird, blue jay, robin or migratory thrush, wood or song robin, martin, mocking bird, swallow, oriole, red or cardinal bird, catbird, pewit, whip-poor-will, goldfinch, sapsucker, hanging bird, woodpecker, crow blackbird, or other insectivorous bird, save for scientific purposes upon permit from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia, in accordance with such restrictions as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, and excepting the English sparrow; nor rob the nest of any wild bird of eggs or young or destroy such nest, except in the clearing of lands of trees or brush; nor trap, net, or ensnare any wild bird or water fowl mentioned in this chapter, or have in his possession any trap, snare, net, or illuminating device for the purpose of killing or capturing any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant or bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or bird killed or captured, or bird's nest and eggs destroyed, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 4. That no person shall kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, brant, or wild bird in the nighttime; nor kill or shoot at any wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird with any other firearm,

gun, or device than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, under a penalty of five dollars for each wild duck, wild goose, wild brant, or wild bird killed, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the further penalty of twenty dollars for having any firearm, gun, or device other than the gun habitually used at arm's length, in possession, for the purpose of violating the provisions of this chapter, and, in default, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this chapter any police officer, game warden having police authority, or health officer, in the District of Columbia, with sworn information presented to such officer or warden, is authorized and empowered to thoroughly inspect any house, boat, market box, stall, cold storage, or other place of whatever character or kind, where he may believe game, meats, or birds, as heretofore mentioned in this chapter, may be stored or kept; and any proprietor, agent, employee, or other person refusing to permit such inspection shall be deemed guilty of interference with the police, and, upon conviction therefor, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, and, in default of such payment, to be imprisoned in the United States jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly trespass on the lands of another for the purpose of shooting or hunting thereon, after due notice by the owner or occupant of lands, shall be liable to such owner or occupant in exemplary damages to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. That notice shall be given by erecting and maintaining signboards, at least eight by twelve inches in dimensions, on the borders of the premises, and at least two such signs for every fifty acres; and any person who shall maliciously tear down or in any manner deface or injure any of such signboards shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars for each and every signboard so torn down, defaced, or injured; and, in default, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days in the workhouse.

SEC. 7. That there shall be no shooting, or having in possession in the open air the implements for shooting, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, except to transport said implements within or without the District of Columbia; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 8. That wherever in this Act possession of any birds, fowls, or meats is prohibited, the fact that the said birds, fowls, or meat were killed or captured outside the District of Columbia shall constitute no defense for such possession.

SEC. 9. That any officer or other person securing the conviction of any violator of any of the provisions of this Act, in the police court or other court of the District of Columbia, shall receive one-half of any fine which may be imposed and paid for such violation, and prosecution shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 10. That all acts now in force in the District of Columbia inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 418.—An Act To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday 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 it shall be unlawful for any maker, brewer, or distiller of beer or other intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, or other person or corporation or the agent or servant of such maker, brewer, or distiller, or the agent or servant

of any maker, brewer, or distiller of beer or other intoxicating liquors outside of said district, or other person or corporation to sell or deliver any beer or other intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Penalty. SEC. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall on conviction thereof in the police court on a prosecution in the name of the District of Columbia be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 419.—An Act To provide for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Twelfth Census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a census of the population, of deaths, and of the manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultural products of the United States shall be taken in the year nineteen hundred, and once every ten years thereafter.

Census Office.
Director.

SEC. 2. That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior a Census Office, the chief officer of which shall be denominated the Director of the Census. It shall be his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the Twelfth Census of the United States, in accordance with the laws relating thereto, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by law. The Director of the Census shall be appointed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars; and there shall also be an Assistant Director of the Census, to be appointed in like manner, who shall be an experienced practical statistician, and shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau permanent beyond the Twelfth Census.

Assistant Director.

Proviso.
Permanent bureau
not established.

Assistant to act in
absence of Director.

Statisticians, clerks,
etc.

SEC. 3. That during the absence of the Director of the Census, or when the office of Director shall become vacant, the Assistant Director shall perform the duties of the Director.

SEC. 4. That there shall also be in the Census Office, to be appointed by the Director thereof in the manner hereinafter specified, five chief statisticians, who shall be persons of known and tried experience in statistical work, at an annual salary of three thousand dollars each; a chief clerk, one disbursing clerk, and one geographer, at an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars each; five expert chiefs of division and two stenographers, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars each; ten clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, twenty clerks of class two, and such number of clerks of class one, and of clerks, copyists, computers, and skilled laborers, with salaries at the rate of not less than six hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars per annum, to be appointed from time to time, as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt performance of the duties herein required to be undertaken. The disbursing clerk herein provided for shall, before entering upon his duties, give bond to the Secretary of the Treasury in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which bond shall be conditioned that the said officer shall render a true and faithful account to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, quarter-yearly, of all moneys and properties which shall be received by him by virtue of his office, with sureties to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Bond of disbursing
clerk.

Captain of the
watch, messenger, etc.

The Director of the Census may also appoint one captain of the watch, at a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; two messengers, and such number of watchmen, assistant messengers, and laborers, at salaries of six hundred dollars each per annum; messenger boys, at salaries of four hundred dollars each per annum; and char-

women, at salaries of two hundred and forty dollars each per annum, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. That the chief clerk and the chief statisticians provided for in section four of this Act, and all other employees authorized by this Act below the Assistant Director of the Census, shall be appointed by the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as said Director may prescribe: *Provided*, That no examination shall be required in the case of enumerators or special agents, nor of employees below the grade of skilled laborers at six hundred dollars per annum. *And provided further*, That employees in existing branches of the departmental service, whose services may be specially desired by the Director of the Census, not exceeding six in all, may be transferred without examination, and at the end of such service the employees so transferred shall be eligible to appointment in any department without additional examination, when vacancies exist.

Examinations.

Provisos.
—not applicable to enumerators, etc.

Employees transferred from civil service.

SEC. 6. That the collection of the information required by this Act shall be made, under the direction of the Director of the Census, by supervisors, enumerators, and special agents, as hereinafter provided.

By whom information collected.

Scope of census. Schedules.
—of population.

SEC. 7. That the Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. The schedules relating to the population shall comprehend for each inhabitant the name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, and place of birth of parents, whether alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months unemployed, literacy, school attendance, and ownership of farms and homes; and the Director of the Census may use his discretion as to the construction and form and number of inquiries necessary to secure information under the topics aforesaid. The mortality schedules shall comprehend for each decedent the name, sex, color, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, and birthplace of parents, occupation, cause and date of death, and, if born within the census year, the date of birth. The form and arrangement of the schedule and the specific questions necessary to secure the information required shall be in the discretion of the Director. The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration. The specific form and division of inquiries necessary to secure information under the foregoing topics shall be in the discretion of the Director of the Census. The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees, and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to secure the information under the foregoing topics relating to manufacturing and mechanical industries shall be in the discretion of the Director of the Census. The information collected shall be of and for the fiscal year of such corporations or establishments having its termination nearest to and preceding the first of June, nineteen hundred. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Director of the Census may withhold the schedules for said manufacturing and mechanical statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions in any or all cases, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents, to be employed without

—of mortality.

—of agriculture.

—products of manufacturing, etc., establishments.

Date of information collected.

Obtaining information by special agents.

—from official records. respect to locality. In cities or States where an official registration of deaths is maintained the Director of the Census may, in his discretion, withhold the mortality schedule from the several enumerators within such cities or States, and may obtain the information required by this Act through official records, paying therefor such sum of money as may be found necessary, not exceeding two cents for each death thus returned. The Director of the Census is also authorized and directed to make suitable provisions for the enumeration of the population and products of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, for which purpose he may employ supervisors and enumerators or special agents as he may deem necessary. The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the Twelfth Census, except the Special Reports hereinafter provided for, shall relate to population, mortality and vital statistics, the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, as above mentioned, and shall be designated as and constitute the Census Reports, which said reports shall be published not later than the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two. The report upon population shall include a series of separate tables for each State, giving by counties the number of male persons below and above the age of twenty-one years, their color, whether native or foreign born, whether naturalized or not, and their literacy or illiteracy. All terms expressing weight, measure, distance, or value shall be expressed in the terms of the English language as spoken in this country.

Alaska and Hawaiian Islands.

Volumes to be published.

Collection of special statistics.

Provisos.
Publication of reports on mines, etc.
Schedules of interrogatories.

Special agents.

Statistics of deaths and births obtained from State records.

—of crime, etc., from institutions.
—collection of by enumerator.

Census reports not to be delayed.

SEC. 8. That after the completion and return of the enumeration and of the work upon the schedules relating to the products of agriculture and to manufacturing and mechanical establishments provided for in section seven of this Act, the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; to crime, pauperism, and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents, and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to deaths and births in registration areas; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business, and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, average working time and aggregate earnings in the various branches and aforesaid divisions of the mining industry: *Provided*, That the reports herein authorized relating to mines, mining, and minerals shall be published on or before July first, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three. And the Director of the Census shall prepare schedules containing such interrogatories as shall in his judgment be best adapted to elicit the information required under these subjects, with such specifications, divisions, and particulars under each head as he shall deem necessary to that end. For the purpose of securing the statistics required by this section, the Director of the Census may appoint special agents when necessary, and such special agents shall receive compensation as hereinafter provided. The statistics of deaths and births provided for in this section shall be obtained from, and restricted to, the registration records of such States and municipalities as possess records affording satisfactory data in necessary detail, in the discretion of the Director, the compensation for the transcription of which shall not exceed two cents for each birth or death reported. The statistics of special classes, and of crime, pauperism, and benevolence specified in this section shall be restricted to institutions containing such classes: *Provided*, That at the time of the census enumeration the data relating to these classes may, in the discretion of the Director of the Census, be collected by the enumerators of such institutions, who shall receive compensation therefor at rates not exceeding, in per capita districts, five cents for each name enumerated and returned. The collection of statistics authorized by this section shall be made at such time or times and in such manner as will

not interfere with nor delay the rapid completion of the census reports provided for in section seven of this Act, and all reports prepared under the provisions of this section shall be designated as "Special Reports of the Census Office."

SEC. 9. That the Director of the Census shall, at least six months prior to the date fixed for commencing the enumeration at the Twelfth and each succeeding decennial census, designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census to be appointed within each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That the whole number of such supervisors shall not exceed three hundred: *And provided further*, That wherever practicable and desirable the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall conform to the boundaries of Congressional districts.

Supervisors.

Providos.
—limit of number.Boundaries of dis-
tricts.

SEC. 10. That each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own district, of the following duties: To consult with the Director of the Census in regard to the division of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which subdivisions shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the Director of the Census; to designate to the Director suitable persons, and, with the consent of said Director, to employ such persons as enumerators within his district, one or more for each subdivision and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that subdivision the supervisor may employ any fit person to be the enumerator of that subdivision; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his district, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the Director of the Census the completed returns for his district in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said Director, and to make up and forward to the Director the accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due to each enumerator in his district, which accounts shall be duly sworn to by the enumerator, and the same shall be certified as true and correct, if so found, by the supervisor, and said accounts so sworn to and certified shall be accepted by the said Director, and payment shall be made thereon by draft in favor of each enumerator. The duties imposed upon the supervisor by this Act shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That if the supervisor of any district has not been appointed and qualified on the ninetieth day preceding the date fixed for the commencement of the enumeration, the Director of the Census may appoint a special agent, who shall be a resident of the same district, to perform the work of subdivision into enumeration districts: *And provided*, That any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this Act may be removed by the Director of the Census, and any vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring during the progress of the enumeration may be filled by the Director of the Census.

Duties of supervis-
ors.

—accounts.

Supervising to be
under Director, etc.*Providos.*
Where special agent
to act.Removal of super-
visor, etc.Supervisors' com-
pensation, etc.

SEC. 11. That each supervisor of census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the Director of the Census, receive the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto, in thickly settled districts, one dollar for each thousand or majority fraction of a thousand of the population enumerated in such district, and in sparsely settled districts one dollar and forty cents for each thousand or majority fraction of a thousand of the population enumerated in such district; such sums to be in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him, except that in serious emergencies arising during the progress of the enumeration in his district, or in connection with the reenumeration of any subdivision, he

may, in the discretion of the Director of the Census, be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars per day during his necessary absence from his usual place of residence, and that an appropriate allowance for clerk hire may be made when deemed necessary by the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That in the aggregate no supervisor shall be paid less than the sum of one thousand dollars. The designation of the compensation per thousand, as provided in this section, shall be made by the Director of the Census at least one month in advance of the date fixed for the commencement of the enumeration.

Proviso.
—minimum payment.

Duties of enumerators.

SEC. 12. That each enumerator shall be charged with the collection, in his subdivision, of facts and statistics required by the population schedule, and such other schedules as the Director of the Census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census, as provided in section seven of this Act. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required by this Act as of date June first of the year in which the enumeration shall be made. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this Act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his district as his returns under the provisions of this Act; and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the subdivision assigned to any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated borough, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated borough, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such subdivision to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of all or any part of such borough, village, town, or city, as may be embraced in the subdivision assigned to such enumerator, from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the district to which he belongs a commission, under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties of an enumerator, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed by him.

Commission of enumerator.

Subdivision; limit, etc.

SEC. 13. That the subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

Proviso.
Institutions.

Removal of enumerator.

Amendment of unsatisfactory enumeration.

SEC. 14. That any supervisor of census may, with the approval of the Director of the Census, remove any enumerator in his district and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this Act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the Director of the Census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.

SEC. 15. That the Director of the Census may authorize and direct supervisors of census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the English language. The compensation of such interpreters shall be fixed by the Director of the Census in advance, and shall not exceed four dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

Interpreters.

SEC. 16. That the compensation of the enumerators shall be ascertained and fixed by the Director of the Census as follows: In subdivisions where he shall deem such allowance sufficient, an allowance of not less than two nor more than three cents for each living inhabitant and for each death reported; not less than fifteen nor more than twenty cents for each farm; and not less than twenty nor more than thirty cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned may be given in full compensation for all services. For all other subdivisions per diem rates shall be fixed by the Director of the Census according to the difficulty of enumeration, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any such district shall not be less than three dollars nor more than six dollars per day of ten hours' actual field work each. The subdivisions to which the several rates of compensation shall apply shall be designated by the Director of the Census at least two weeks in advance of the enumeration. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions, except in extreme cases, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the Director of the Census, and the decision of the Director as to the amount due any enumerator shall be final.

Compensation of enumerators.

Subdivisions.

SEC. 17. That the special agents appointed under the provisions of this Act shall have equal authority with the enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this Act, and shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That the same shall in no case exceed six dollars per day and actual necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars per day during their necessary absence from their usual place of residence: *And provided further*, That no pay or allowance in lieu of subsistence shall be allowed special agents when employed in the Census Office on other than the special work committed to them, and no appointments of special agents shall be made for clerical work.

Special agents; authority of.—compensation.

Provisos.—maximum.

—no pay in lieu of subsistence, Washington, etc.

SEC. 18. That no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, or special agent shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to an oath or affirmation, to be prescribed by the Director of the Census; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied by or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Census Office, and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this Act shall be appointed or employed, and if examined, so examined, as the case may be, solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties herein provided to be by such employee or appointee performed, and without reference to their political party affiliations.

Oath.

Employees appointed solely because of fitness.

SEC. 19. That the enumeration of the population required by this Act shall commence on the first day of June, nineteen hundred, and on the first day of June of the year in which each succeeding enumeration shall be made, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of census of his district, on or before the first day of July in such year: *Provided*, That in any city having eight thousand inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be taken and completed within two weeks from the first day of June as aforesaid.

Date of enumeration.

Completion.

Proviso.—of cities over 8,000 inhabitants, etc.

Accepting fee for securing appointment.

SEC. 20. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this Act for the services of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

—penalty.

Employees' neglect, etc.

SEC. 21. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this Act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this Act, or shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years and be fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

—penalty.

Perjury.

—penalty.

False certificates.

—penalty.

Penalty for refusing to give information.

SEC. 22. That each and every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this Act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this Act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Enforcement of fines, etc.

SEC. 23. That all fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Incidental expenses, rent, etc.

SEC. 24. That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the Census Office and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this Act, as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of sufficient quarters in the District of Columbia and the furnishing thereof and the maintenance of the printing outfit in the Census Office.

Printing of blanks, bulletins, etc.

SEC. 25. That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to print and bind in the Census Office such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary; and to print, publish, and distribute from time to time bulletins and reports of the preliminary and other results of the various investigations required by this Act.

SEC. 26. That in case the Director of the Census deems it expedient he may contract for the use of electrical or mechanical devices for tabulating purposes: *Provided*, That in such case due notice shall be given to the public, and no system of tabulation shall be adopted until after a practical test of its merits in competition with other systems which may be offered.

Use of mechanical
etc., devices.

Proviso.
—notice.

SEC. 27. That all mail matter, of whatever class, relative to the census and addressed to the Census Office, the Director of the Census, Assistant Director, chief clerk, supervisors, enumerators, or special agents, and indorsed "Official business, Department of the Interior, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: *Provided*, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mail matter trans-
mitted free.

Proviso.
—wrongful use of
penalty stamp.

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of the Interior, on request of the Director of the Census, is hereby authorized to call upon any other department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the work herein provided for.

Information to be
furnished by depart-
ments.

SEC. 29. That such records, books, and files as relate to preceding censuses, and the printing-office outfit used in the Eleventh Census, and such furniture and property of whatever nature used at the Eleventh Census as may be necessary in conducting the work of the Census Office and can be spared from present uses, shall be transferred to the custody and control of the Census Office created by this Act. The said furniture and property shall be inventoried by the proper officers of the Department of the Interior when such transfer is made, and a copy of the inventory filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Director of the Census.

Use of property of
preceding censuses.

SEC. 30. That upon the request of the governor of any State or Territory, or the chief officer of any municipal government, the Director of the Census shall furnish such governor or municipal officer with a copy of so much of the population returns as will show the names, with the age, sex, color, or race, and birthplace only of all persons enumerated within the territory in the jurisdiction of such government, upon payment of the actual cost of making such copies; and the amounts so received shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of, and in addition to, the appropriations made for taking the census.

States and munic-
ipalities may be fur-
nished with names,
etc., of inhabitants.

SEC. 31. That the Director of the Census shall provide the Census Office with a seal containing such device as he may select, and he shall file a description of such seal with an impression thereof in the office of the Secretary of State. Such seal shall remain in the custody of the Director of the Census, and shall be affixed to all certificates and attestations that may be required from the Census Office.

Seal.

SEC. 32. That for the organization and equipment of the Census Office to perform the preparatory work necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, the sum of one million dollars, to be available on the passage of this Act, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to continue available until exhausted. Of said appropriation such amount as may be considered by the Director of the Census to be necessary for immediate preliminary printing may be expended under the direction of the Public Printer. And the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, further estimates for the work herein provided for.

Appropriation for
preparatory work.

Preliminary print-
ing.

Further estimates
to be submitted.

SEC. 33. That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of the Eleventh and subsequent censuses," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal.
Vol. 25, p. 760.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 420.—An Act To encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year nineteen hundred and one.

Pan-American Ex-
position, New York.
Ante, p. 753.
Preamble.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year nineteen hundred and one, to fittingly illustrate the marvelous development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mines, and sea; and

Whereas the proposed Pan-American Exposition, being confined to the Western Hemisphere, and being held in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, within a day's journey of which reside forty million people, would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests, not only of this country, but of the entire hemisphere, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, and most of the States of the United States that these countries and States will make unique, interesting, and instructive exhibits peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century about to close; and

Whereas no exposition of a similar character as that proposed has ever been held in the great State of New York; and

Whereas the Pan-American Exposition Company has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and one, and closing on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and one: Therefore,

Exhibits imported
for, admitted free.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for or actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings, or on the grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Pan-American Exposition Company, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Provisos.
—subsequent sale of,
duty.

Salaries and ex-
penses.

Exhibits from Exec-
utive Departments.

—board to arrange
transport, etc.

SEC. 2. That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States, from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics, such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and its relations to other American Republics, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaption to the wants of the people. And to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit, a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution,

the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, one by the head of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of said board of management, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive this allowance in lieu of the transportation and mileage now allowed by law. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with the Pan-American Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine. The disbursing officer shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to said officer, from time to time, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money from the appropriation for the Government exhibit, not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay the expenses of said exhibit as authorized by the board of management herein created.

—composition of.

—compensation.

Detail of Government officials.

Disbursing officer, bond of.

—advances to, for expenses Government exhibit.

Government buildings.

—cost limited.

—final disposition of.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Pan-American Exposition for the Government exhibits from plans to be approved by the board, and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, said sum being hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to dispose of such building or buildings, or the material composing the same, at the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Buffalo or to the said Pan-American Exposition Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That the United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to or growing out of same, except for the construction of the building or buildings hereinbefore provided for, and for the purpose of paying the expense of selection, preparation, purchase, installation, transportation, care, custody, and safe return of exhibits by the Government, for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this Act and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of the said building or buildings and other contingent expenses, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by such other officer as the board may designate and the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers; and the total cost of said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of

Liability of United States limited.

Appropriation for expenses limited.

two hundred thousand dollars; nor shall the expenses of said Government exhibit for each and every purpose connected therewith, including transportation, exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, amounting in all to not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be expended for clerical service: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred, and no expenditure of money under this Act shall be made, until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purposes of said exposition a sum aggregating not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Proviso.
Appropriation conditioned on subscriptions of equal amount.

Commemorative medals

SEC. 5. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Pan-American Exposition, and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, shall be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this Act.

Vol. 17, p. 432.

Liability of United States for acts, etc., of officers.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said Pan-American Exposition Association, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such corporation, or accruing by reason of the same.

—debts.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said commission in excess of appropriations made by Congress therefor.

Appropriation immediately available.

SEC. 8. That the appropriation herein made of five hundred thousand dollars in all shall take effect and become available immediately upon the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 421.—An Act Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

Naval service 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, 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, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes:

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Pay of the Navy.

For the pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on sea duty; officers on shore and other duty; officers on waiting orders; officers on the retired list, including the admiral of the Navy, whose pay and

allowances shall be the same as those received by the last General of the United States Army; clerks to commandants of yards and stations; clerks to paymasters at yards and stations; general storekeepers, receiving ships and other vessels; extra pay to men reenlisting under honorable discharge; interest on deposits by men; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and apprentice boys, including men in the engineers' force and for the Coast Survey Service and Fish Commission, seventeen thousand five hundred men and two thousand five hundred apprentices under training at training stations and on board training ships, and for men detailed for duty with naval militia at the pay prescribed by law, and for men to be enlisted to fill vacancies, this last item to be immediately available, thirteen million five hundred thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay to such officers as were appointed for temporary service in the Navy during the late war with Spain, and who entered upon the performance of duty prior to the date on which they accepted their commissions and executed oaths of office, the pay of their grades for the interval during which they were so employed, such payments to be made from the appropriation "Pay of the Navy."

Payment to temporary officers for service performed before date of commission.

PAY, 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, prisoners and prisons, and courts of inquiry, boards of inspection, 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 the purchase of books, photographs, prints, manuscripts, and periodicals; ferriage, tolls, 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; in maintenance of students and attaches and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof, and other necessary and incidental expenses, five hundred thousand dollars.

Pay, miscellaneous.

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, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

TRANSPORTATION, RECRUITING, AND CONTINGENT: 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 the recruiting for the naval service, and for the transportation of enlisted men and boys at home and abroad; for heating apparatus for receiving and training ships, and extra expenses thereof; for freight, telegraphing on public business, postage on letters sent abroad, ferriage, ice, apprehension of deserters and stragglers, continuous-service certificates, discharges, good-conduct badges, and

Bureau of Navigation.

Transportation, recruiting and contingent.

medals for boys, schoolbooks for training ships, packing boxes and materials, and other contingent expenses and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation, unforeseen, and impossible to classify, sixty thousand dollars.

Gunnery exercises.

GUNNERY EXERCISES: For prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice; diagrams and reports of target practice; for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for transporting to and from ranges, twelve thousand dollars.

Apprentices' bounties.

OUTFITS FOR NAVAL APPRENTICES: For bounties for outfits of two thousand five hundred naval apprentices, at forty-five dollars each, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

**Naval training stations.
Yerba Buena Island,
Cal.**

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, YERBA BUENA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA (BUILDINGS): Toward the erection of buildings for the naval training station and for the construction of a wharf and bulkhead for approach to the same on Yerba Buena Island (Goat Island), California, fifty thousand dollars, said improvements to cost complete not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

NAVAL APPRENTICE TRAINING STATION, YERBA BUENA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA—Maintenance: Maintenance of naval apprentice training station, Yerba Buena Island, California, namely: Labor and material; buildings and wharves; general care, repairs, and improvements of grounds, buildings, and wharves; wharfage, ferriage, and street-car fare; purchase and maintenance of live stock, and attendance on same; wagons, carts, implements, and tools, and repairs to same; fire engines and extinguishers; boats and gymnastic implements; models and other articles needed in instruction of apprentices; printing outfit and materials, and maintenance of same; heating, lighting, and furniture; stationery, books, and periodicals; fresh water, ice, and washing; freight and expressage; packing boxes and materials; postage and telegraphing; telephones, and all other contingent expenses, thirty thousand dollars.

Coasters Harbor Island, R. I.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, COASTERS HARBOR ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND (FOR APPRENTICES): For dredging channels, repairs to main causeway, roads, and grounds, extending sea wall, and the employment of such labor as may be necessary for the proper care and preservation of the same; for repairs to wharf and sea wall; for repairs and improvements to buildings, heating, lighting, and furniture for same; books and stationery, freight, and other contingent expenses; purchase of food and maintenance of live stock, and mail wagon, and attendance on same; and purchase of fresh water, thirty thousand dollars.

Barracks, mess hall, wash room, and so forth, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Naval War College.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, COASTERS HARBOR ISLAND, RHODE ISLAND: For maintenance of the Naval War College on Coasters Harbor Island, and care of grounds for same, including one draftsman, at one thousand two hundred dollars per year, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For one superintendent of grounds, at six hundred dollars; one steward, at four hundred and eighty dollars; one matron, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one chief cook, at three hundred and sixty dollars; one assistant cook, at two hundred and forty dollars; one assistant cook, at one hundred and eighty dollars; one chief laundress, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars; five laundresses, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; four scrubbers, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; one head waitress, at one hundred and ninety-two dollars; eight waitresses, at one hundred and sixty-eight dollars each; one kitchen servant, at two hundred dollars; eight 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; one painter, at six hundred dollars; one engineer to run elevator, six hundred dollars; water rent and lighting, two thousand one hundred dollars; cemetery, burial expenses, and headstones, three hundred and fifty dollars; improvement of grounds, seven hundred dollars; repairs to buildings, boilers, furnaces, furniture, and repairs to the same, eight thousand dollars; music in chapel, six hundred dollars; transportation of indigent and destitute beneficiaries to the Naval Home, three hundred dollars; for support of beneficiaries, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all, for Naval Home, seventy-six thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund. And whenever any officer, seaman, or marine entitled to a pension is admitted to the Naval Home at Philadelphia, or to a naval hospital, his pension, while he remains there, shall be deducted from his accounts and paid to the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the fund from which such home or hospital, respectively, is maintained; and section forty-eight hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended accordingly.

Allowance from pensions for benefit of naval hospitals.

R. S., sec. 4813, p. 934.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES: For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material; for the armament of ships; for fuel, material, and labor to be used in the general work of the Ordnance Department; for watchmen at magazines; for furniture in ordnance buildings at navy-yards and stations; for the maintenance of the proving ground, and for target practice, three hundred thousand dollars.

Ordnance and ordnance stores.

Reserve supply of ammunition, five hundred thousand dollars.

Reserve supply of ammunition.
Washington Navy-Yard.

Purchase and erection of new and improved machinery for the shops of the gun plant at the Washington Navy-Yard, fifty thousand dollars.

Conversion of ordinary six-inch guns to rapid fire, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, one million dollars.

Smokeless powder.
Reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers.
Vol. 26, p. 831.
Vol. 27, p. 27.

RESERVE GUNS FOR AUXILIARY CRUISERS: Toward the armament of modern guns for auxiliary cruisers mentioned in the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and in section four of the Act approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, purchase by contract all or any part of such guns.

Proviso.
Contracts.

SMOKELESS-POWDER FACTORY: Necessary expenses incident to the work of continuing the development of the smokeless powder factory, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Factory.

TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: For labor, material, freight, and express charges; general care of and repairs to grounds, buildings, and wharves; boats, instruction, instruments, tools, furniture, experiments, and general torpedo outfits, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Torpedo station,
Newport, R. I.

FITTING FORT LAFAYETTE AS MAGAZINE: Additional work necessary in fitting Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, in suitable condition for magazine purposes, five thousand dollars.

New York Harbor.
Fort Lafayette
magazine.

NAVAL MAGAZINE, NEW YORK HARBOR: For the purchase of land for a site for a naval magazine, near New York City, and for the erection thereon of the necessary buildings; for inclosing said grounds; for grading and filling in; for building roads and walks; for the improvement of the water front; for the necessary wharves and cranes; for railroad tracks and water service; and for the equipment of the establishment, six hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary; and the Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay out of the appropriation hereby authorized such additional expert aids, architects, superintendent of construction, or draftsmen, as may be necessary for the preparation of the plans and specifications and prosecution of the work authorized, to an amount not to exceed seven thousand dollars.

Naval magazine.

Fort Mifflin, Pa.	NAVAL MAGAZINE, FORT MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA: For extending two shell houses at the naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania; construction of necessary roadbeds, extension and repair of piers, improvement and repair of dike walls, and expenses incident thereto, sixty-eight thousand dollars.
Repairs.	REPAIRS, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: For necessary repairs to ordnance buildings, magazines, gun parks, boats, lighters, wharves, machinery, and other items of the like character, thirty thousand dollars.
Arming, etc., Naval Militia.	ARMING AND EQUIPPING NAVAL MILITIA: For arms, accouterments, signal outfits, boats and their equipments, and the printing of the necessary books of instruction for the Naval Militia of the various States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, sixty thousand dollars.
Contingent.	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, tolls, ferriage, foreign postage, and telegrams to and from the Bureau, technical books, and incidental expenses attending inspections of ordnance material, fifteen thousand dollars. Machinery for ordnance building, navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: Boilers, machinery, tools, and appliances for the new ordnance building at the navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, sixty thousand dollars.
	Naval magazine, near Norfolk, Virginia: New watchmen's quarters and storehouse at magazine grounds, Saint Juliens Creek, near Norfolk, Virginia, and for the purchase of additional land needed to extend the borders of same, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.
	Steam lighter for navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: Purchase of a steam lighter for ordnance purposes at the navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, thirty thousand dollars.
Civil establishment. Portsmouth, N. H.	CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one writer, one thousand dollars;
Boston, Mass.	Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one writer, one thousand dollars;
New York.	Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars;
League Island, Pa.	Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: One clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars;
Washington, D. C.	Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; two writers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; one draftsman, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; three draftsmen, at one thousand and eighty-one dollars each; one assistant draftsman, at seven hundred and seventy-two dollars; two copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one telegraph operator and copyist, at nine hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents;
Smokeless-powder factory.	Smokeless-powder factory: For one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one assistant chemist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.
Norfolk, Va.	Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
Mare Island, Cal.	Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents;
Naval ordnance proving ground.	Naval ordnance proving ground: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents;
Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.	Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island: For one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one draftsman, at one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, five thousand two hundred dollars;
	In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Ordnance, thirty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer to the officers of Yale University the custody of the two Maxim rapid-fire guns, with their mounts and the stand of colors, presented by its students and graduates to the United States at the opening of the war with Spain for use upon the auxiliary cruiser Yale, to be retained until said guns may be required for use by the Government.

Transfer to Yale University of Maxim guns presented by students.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Bureau of Equipment.

EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS: For purchase of coal for steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling the same; hemp, wire, iron, and other materials for the manufacture of cordage, anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, hammocks, and other work; water for all purposes on board naval vessels, including the expenses of transportation and storage of the same; stationery for commanding and navigating officers of ships, equipment officers on shore and afloat, and for the use of courts-martial on board ship, 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; foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war; services and materials in repairing, correcting, adjusting, and testing compasses on shore and on board ship; nautical and astronomical instruments, and repairs to same; libraries for ships of war; professional books and papers, and drawings and engravings for signal books; naval signals and apparatus, namely, signals, lights, lanterns, rockets, running lights, compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, and leads and other appliances for sounding; lanterns and lamps, and their appendages, for general use on board ship for illuminating purposes, and oil and candles used in connection therewith; bunting and other materials for making and repairing flags of all kinds; photographic instruments and materials; musical instruments and music; and installing and maintaining electric lights and interior signal communications on board vessels of war, two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents.

Equipment of vessels.

OCEAN AND LAKE SURVEYS: Ocean and lake surveys; the publication and care of the results thereof; the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, and freight and express charges on the same; preparing and engraving on copperplates the surveys of the Mexican coasts, and the publication of a series of charts of the coasts of Central and South America, and for surveys of the imperfectly known parts of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine Archipelago, and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their bordering keys and waters and the minor outlying islands; to be made immediately available, one hundred thousand dollars.

Ocean and lake surveys.

DEPOTS FOR COAL: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute the provisions of section fifteen hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots of coal, and other fuel, for the supply of steamships of war, four hundred thousand dollars.

Depots for coal.
R. S., sec. 1552, p. 264.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand dollars;

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth, N. H.

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; in all, five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars;

Boston, Mass.

Navy-yard, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one writer, at nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

New York, N. Y.

League Island, Pa.	Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;
Norfolk, Va.	Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each, two thousand four hundred dollars;
Mare Island, Cal.	Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; in all, two thousand two hundred dollars;
Washington, D. C.	Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars, who shall also perform the clerical duties for the board of labor employment at said navy-yard;
	In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Equipment, seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.
Contingent.	CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT: For freight and transportation of equipment stores, packing boxes and materials, printing, advertising, telegraphing, books, and models; stationery for the Bureau; furniture for equipment offices in navy-yards; postage on letters sent abroad; ferriage, ice, lighterage of ashes, and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment unforeseen and impossible to classify, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Bureau of Yards
and Docks.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance.

MAINTENANCE OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For general maintenance of yards and docks, namely: For freight, transportation of materials and stores; books, maps, models, and drawing; purchase and repair of fire engines; machinery; repairs on steam fire engines and attendance on the same; purchase and maintenance of oxen, horses, and driving teams; carts, timber-wheels, and all vehicles for use in the navy-yards; 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 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; incidental labor at navy-yards; water tax, tolls, and ferriage; rent of four officers' quarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; pay of watchmen in navy-yards; awnings and packing boxes, and advertising for yards and docks and other purposes; and for rent of wharf and storehouse at Erie, Pennsylvania, for use and accommodation of United States steamer Michigan, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Contingent.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: For contingent expenses that may arise at navy-yards and stations, twenty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth, N. H.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; one foreman laborer and head teamster, at four dollars per diem, including Sundays; one janitor, at six hundred dollars; one pilot, at three dollars per diem, including Sundays; in all, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Boston, Mass.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars per diem; one messenger, at two dollars per diem; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one draftsman, at five dollars per day; one master of tugs, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one yard pilot, two thousand dollars; two masters of tugs, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; two writers, at nine

hundred dollars each; one foreman laborer, at four dollars and fifty cents per diem; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; two messengers, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem each; one draftsman, at five dollars per diem; one quartermaster, at three dollars per diem; one superintendent of teams or quartermaster, at four dollars per diem; one messenger to commandant, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem, including Sundays; one messenger, yards and docks, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem; one stenographer and typewriter, at three dollars and twenty-six cents per diem; one electrician, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, twenty thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirteen cents.

Naval station, Sacketts Harbor, New York: For one ship keeper, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum. Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer and telegraph operator, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, at two dollars per diem; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one master of tugs, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars. League Island, Pa.

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger at two dollars per diem; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, five thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents. Washington, D. C.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one writer, at one thousand dollars; one foreman laborer, at four dollars per diem; one electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; two messengers, at two dollars per diem each; one pilot, at two dollars and twenty-six cents per diem; one master of tugs, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents. Norfolk, Va.

Naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina: One clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one rodman and inspector, at three dollars per diem; one messenger and janitor, at one dollar and fifty cents per diem, including Sundays; one master of tugs, one thousand two hundred dollars; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem; one telegraph operator, at two dollars per diem; one electrician, at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty cents. Port Royal, S. C.

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; in all, one thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars. Pensacola, Fla.

Naval station, Key West, Florida: For one mail messenger, at six hundred dollars. Key West, Fla.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and 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 draftsman, at five dollars per diem; one mail messenger, at two dollars per diem, including Sundays; one messenger, at two dollars per diem; one electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; one quartermaster joiner, at four dollars and fifty-six cents per diem; one telegraph operator, at three dollars and twenty-eight cents per diem; in all, fourteen thousand and ninety-four dollars and seven cents. Mare Island, Cal.

Naval station, Puget Sound, Washington: One clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one draftsman, at five dollars per diem; one messenger and janitor, at one dollar and seventy-six cents per diem; one master of tugs, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and seven dollars and forty cents. Puget Sound, Wash.

In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Yards and Docks, eighty-three thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.

Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS, NAVAL ACADEMY, AND NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Portsmouth, N. H.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Building to replace hospital numbered twenty-eight, six thousand dollars; sawmill for construction and repair, thirty thousand dollars; foundry for construction and repair, forty thousand dollars; plate-angle, smith, and beam shed for construction and repair, thirty-five thousand dollars; electric-light plant, fifty thousand dollars; electric-light building, thirty thousand dollars; two officers' quarters, fifteen thousand dollars; coal-storage and coal-handling machinery, one hundred thousand dollars; in all, navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, three hundred and six thousand dollars.

Boston, Mass.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: New gate and entrance house to yard, twenty-five thousand dollars; new railroad system, forty thousand dollars; locomotive and cars, ten thousand dollars; constructing new piers and extending old ones, and dredging, one hundred thousand dollars; coal-storage and coal-handling plant, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; repairing drainage system and connecting with metropolitan sewer, twelve thousand dollars; electric-light building with coal-storage and coal-handling appliances for same, fifty thousand dollars; electric elevators in four storehouses, twelve thousand dollars; in all, navy-yard, Boston, three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars.

Enlargement of dock at southern boundary by Fitchburg Railroad Company.

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide for the enlargement of the slip or dock at the southern boundary of the United States navy-yard at Boston, Massachusetts, partly upon the land of the navy-yard and partly upon lands belonging to the Fitchburg Railroad Company, said slip to be enlarged beyond its present width eighty feet upon the lands of the United States and twenty feet upon the lands of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, so that the same shall be one hundred and sixty feet in width, measured northerly from the land parallel to and twenty feet southerly from the boundary between the lands of the United States and lands of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and to be increased in length to a total of five hundred and seventy feet, measured from the harbor commissioner's line as now established upon the front of the said railroad company's property; the said slip to be used by both the Fitchburg Railroad and the United States for the berthing of vessels at their respective wharves; and the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to make a contract with the said Fitchburg Railroad Company pursuant to the provisions of this Act. That in consideration of the privileges granted by this Act to the Fitchburg Railroad Company for the use of a portion of this slip extending northerly of the boundary line of the United States navy-yard, said railroad company shall build suitable retaining walls upon the east side and at the head of the slip upon the Government lands, or if the United States shall so elect in lieu thereof shall pay to the United States such sums of money as may be determined by arbitration, and shall dredge the entire slip or basin to a depth of thirty feet at mean low water and maintain such depth as long as it enjoys the privileges above stated. It is further provided that the said railroad company shall use and occupy only sixty feet of the width of the said basin within the limits of the navy-yard property, and is to erect no construction of any kind within the limits of the said basin, either upon the lands of the Government or upon that portion of the said railroad company's lands included in the basin. That the right to use said dock or any part thereof by said railroad company may be temporarily suspended by the Secretary of the Navy whenever in case of war or other emergency it

Contract.

Retaining wall east side, etc.

Dredging basin.

—use of.

Suspension of railroad's right to use.

shall be necessary, in his judgment, for the United States Government to have the exclusive use of the same, and for any such suspension said company shall not be entitled to any compensation. The Secretary of the Navy shall notify the railroad company to that effect, and thereupon and during the continuance of such emergency the Government shall have the sole use of said dock. That the entire expense of the construction of the said slip or basin and all future repair thereof shall be borne by the said railroad company, including the excavation and removal of any wharves, piers, buildings, earth, or constructions of any kind that may be upon the said site, and said materials and constructions shall be disposed of in such a manner or deposited in such places as shall be designated, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and the construction and improvement herein provided for shall be without any expense whatever to the United States. That the privileges hereby granted to the Fitchburg Railroad Company shall become null and void unless the improvements hereby authorized are begun within six calendar months from the date of the approval of this Act, and completed in every respect in accordance with the terms hereof, and to the acceptance of the Secretary of the Navy, within eighteen calendar months from the same date.

Railroad to bear the expense, etc.

Commencement and completion.

NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK: Removing crib work, and so forth, Whitney Basin, one hundred thousand dollars; extending quay wall, Cob Dock, eighty-two thousand seven hundred dollars; extending building numbered thirty-three, forty-eight thousand dollars; erecting shop, wing of building numbered twenty-eight, for steam engineering, forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; coppersmith shop for steam engineering, fifteen thousand one hundred and twelve dollars; administration building for steam engineering, thirty-seven thousand dollars; paving streets, fifty thousand dollars; extending yard sewers, eighteen thousand dollars; extending railroad system, thirty thousand dollars; extending electric plant, twenty thousand dollars; new roof for building numbered twelve, eight thousand dollars; new floor for building numbered fourteen, twelve thousand dollars; two officers' quarters, fourteen thousand dollars; reconstructing and enlarging building numbered twenty-two, seventy thousand dollars; coal-storage and coal-handling plant, sixty thousand dollars; in all, navy-yard, New York, six hundred and twelve thousand and sixty-two dollars.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, PENNSYLVANIA: Dredging and filling in Delaware water front, fifty thousand dollars; extension of reserve basin, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; new roads and walks about yard, fifteen thousand dollars; extension of drainage system, seven thousand dollars; commandant's office, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars; water-closets, four thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars; east wall of causeway, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; railroad tracks about yard, twenty thousand dollars; artesian well, five thousand four hundred dollars; four officers' quarters, twenty-five thousand dollars; locomotive crane about dry dock, sixty-five thousand dollars; retaining wall about reserve basin, one hundred thousand dollars; storehouses for ships' equipment along reserve basin, thirty-six thousand dollars; continuation of sea wall west of new dry dock, fifty thousand dollars; plate-bending shop, construction and repair, seventy-five thousand dollars; coal-storage and coal-handling plant, fifty thousand dollars; fireproof storehouse, forty-five thousand dollars; in all, navy-yard, League Island, eight hundred thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

League Island, Pa.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: New steel roof and repairs to pattern-shop building numbered thirty, twenty-one thousand dollars; new steel roof and repairs to copper rolling mill, seventeen thousand dollars; extension of north gun shop, fifteen thousand dollars; new steel roof and extension of store numbered twelve, ten thousand dollars; extension of storehouse for guns, thirty five thousand dollars; shop and office building for construction and repair, one hundred thousand dollars; one officer's quarters, seven thousand

Washington, D. C.

dollars; in all, navy-yard, Washington, two hundred and five thousand dollars.

Norfolk, Va.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Quay wall for fitting out basin, one hundred thousand dollars; ship fitters' shop for construction and repair, one hundred thousand dollars; building for electric plant, plumbers' shop, and machine shop (yards and docks), seventy-five thousand dollars; blacksmith shop and plumbers' shop, fifty thousand dollars; one hundred and twenty ton floating derrick, seventy thousand dollars; two officers' quarters, ten thousand dollars; grading and paving streets and for sewers, twenty thousand dollars; storehouse for torpedoes, and so forth, seventy-five thousand dollars; in all, navy-yard, Norfolk, five hundred thousand dollars.

Payment of land
condemned.

And the sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay and satisfy the amount awarded to the property owners as found by the final judgment to be rendered in the matter of the condemnation proceedings begun under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the condemnation of the tract of land mentioned therein for the use of the United States at Norfolk, Virginia; and such further sum is appropriated as may be necessary to pay the costs of said proceedings: *Provided*, That said sum, the purchase money, shall be paid into court to be distributed among those entitled thereto, or their attorneys of record, under said judgment and decree in full satisfaction of the payment for the lands mentioned and described therein.

Proviso.
—to be paid into court.

New London, Conn.

NAVAL STATION, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT: Dredging, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Port Royal, S. C.

NAVAL STATION, PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA: Building for workshops (yards and docks), fifty-four thousand dollars; paint shop and storage for combustibles, thirteen thousand dollars; extension of storehouse, thirty thousand dollars; dredging plant, six thousand dollars; grading and drainage, six thousand dollars; sawmill and boat shop (construction and repair), thirty thousand dollars; shipwright's shed (construction and repair), six thousand dollars; the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure, by purchase, in his discretion, at such price as he may deem fair and reasonable, not to exceed the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, the following-described property adjoining and contiguous to the United States Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina, being lots in township numbered two, south of Beaufort base line, range numbered one, west of Saint Helena meridian, in section numbered five, according to the survey thereof made by the United States direct tax commissioners for South Carolina, and recorded in their office, namely: Twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-four; also section numbered eight, lots one, two, three, four, five, six, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, and thirty-eight; in all, naval station, Port Royal, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

Purchase of adjoining
property.

Key West, Fla.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Sea wall, three thousand dollars; sidewalks, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; two officers' quarters, eight thousand dollars; purchase of additional land, one hundred thousand dollars; in all, naval station, Key West, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Mare Island, Cal.

NAVY-YARD, MARE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA: Quay wall, seventy-two thousand dollars; crematory, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

additional tools for machine shop (yards and docks), four thousand dollars; extension and renewal of railroad and its equipments, twenty thousand dollars; fire-engine house, seven thousand dollars; additional storehouse for supplies and accounts, forty thousand dollars; block-makers', coopers', and varnishers' shop (construction and repair), sixteen thousand dollars; dredging channel and anchorage ground, one hundred thousand dollars; timber shed (supplies and accounts), twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; apartment house for junior and other officers, fifteen thousand dollars; sidewalks and roads, five thousand dollars; boat shops (construction and repair), seventy-two thousand dollars; machine shop (construction and repair), thirty-four thousand dollars; grading and paving streets, six thousand dollars; building for storing and handling guns, twenty-two thousand dollars; moving back ferry slip, eighty thousand dollars; shipwrights' shop (construction and repair), seventy-five thousand dollars; steam engineering, machine shop, and foundry, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; grading yard, one hundred thousand dollars; storehouse for equipment materials, forty-five thousand dollars; workshop and boiler house for Bureau of Equipment, thirty-five thousand dollars; chain shed for Bureau of Equipment, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, navy-yard, Mare Island, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION, WASHINGTON: Pump and boiler house for new water station, three thousand dollars; yard water-closets, one thousand dollars; purchase of additional land near springs, one thousand dollars; continuing clearing, grading, and stumping station, twelve thousand dollars; concrete floor for construction and repair shop, eight thousand dollars; yard railway, three thousand five hundred dollars; extension of boiler room and steam plant for yards and docks, twenty thousand dollars; in all, Puget Sound Naval Station, forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Puget Sound, Wash.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION AT NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS: For repairs and preservation at navy-yards and stations, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Repairs and preservation.

That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to use the balance remaining unexpended of the appropriations made by the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety three, "Dry dock, Algiers, Louisiana," and by the Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, "Dry dock at Algiers, Louisiana," for the payment of the interest and costs adjudged by the decrees of the court in the proceedings for the condemnation of the lands acquired, as authorized by said Acts.

Dry dock, Algiers, La.
Payment of interest and costs under decree in condemnation proceedings.
Vol. 27, p. 722.
Vol. 28, p. 130.

The provisions of "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, relating to the construction of dry docks, are hereby modified so that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, contract for the construction of one of the four dry docks named in said provision in addition to that at Boston, to be built of granite, or of concrete faced with granite, and in such case the limit of the cost of each of said dry docks is fixed at one million one hundred thousand dollars. Toward the construction of said dry docks there is hereby appropriated the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars in addition to the appropriations contained in said provisions of the Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, which may be used in carrying out the terms of this provision.

Construction of granite dry dock authorized.

Ante, p. 379.

The Secretary of the Navy may employ and pay, out of the appropriation for public works herein authorized under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, such additional expert aids, draftsmen, writers, and copyists as may be necessary for the preparation of plans and specifications, and for such services an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars is made immediately available.

Experts, etc.

Naval Academy. **BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.**

Completion of build-
ings.
Ante, p. 385.

For completion of buildings and other works authorized under the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, under such plans as may be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy, not to exceed in cost one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Naval Observatory. **NAVAL OBSERVATORY:** For grounds and roads: For continuing grading, extending roads and paths, clearing and improving grounds, ten thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Surgeons, necessa-
ries.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For surgeons' necessities 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 and department of instruction, museum of hygiene, and Naval Academy, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Hospital fund.

NAVAL HOSPITAL FUND: For maintenance of the naval hospitals at the various navy-yards and stations, and for care and maintenance of patients in other hospitals at home and abroad, twenty thousand dollars.

Contingent.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For freight, expressage on medical stores, tolls, ferriages, transportation of sick to hospital, transportation of insane patients; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; advertising; telegraphing; rent of telephones; purchase of books and stationery; binding of medical records, unbound books, and pamphlets; postage and purchase of stamps for foreign service; expenses attending the medical board of examiners; rent of rooms for naval dispensary; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase of and 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 marine barracks, surgeons' offices and dispensaries at navy-yards and naval stations; washing for medical department at museum of hygiene, naval dispensary, Washington; naval laboratory and department of instruction, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks, dispensaries at navy-yards and naval stations and ships and rendezvous, and for minor repairs on buildings and grounds of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene, and all other necessary contingent expenses, thirty thousand dollars.

Repairs.

REPAIRS, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY: For necessary repairs of naval laboratory and department of instruction, naval hospitals and appendages, including roads, wharves, outhouses, sidewalks, fences, gardens, farms, and cemeteries, twenty thousand dollars.

Chelsea, Mass., ceme-
tery.

NAVAL CEMETERY, NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS: Building fence to inclose cemetery, laying out approaches and paths, caring for graves, resetting headstones, and general renovation, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Hospital.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS: Building annex for kitchen, bathroom, closets, and lavatories, furniture and fittings, and general renovation of hospital and appendages, forty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Bureau of supplies
Accounts.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Provisions.

PROVISIONS, NAVY: For provisions and commuted rations for the seamen and marines, which commuted rations may be paid to caterers of messes, in cases of death or desertion, upon orders of the commanding officer, commuted rations for officers on sea duty and naval cadets,

and commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited to the naval hospital fund, subsistence of officers and men unavoidably detained or absent from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsistence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commutation therefor to be given); fresh water for drinking and cooking purposes; labor in general storehouses and paymasters' offices in navy-yards, including expenses in handling stores purchased under the naval supply fund; one chemist, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and two chemists, at two thousand dollars each per annum, three million dollars.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: In general storehouses: Two bookkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one bill clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant clerk, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one shipping and receiving clerk, at one thousand dollars; in all, five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth, N. H.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: In general storehouses: One bookkeeper, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one shipping clerk, at one thousand dollars; one receiving clerk, at one thousand dollars. In yard pay office: One writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, four thousand and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Boston, Mass.

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: One writer to boards of inspection, nine hundred dollars. In general storehouses: Three bookkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one assistant bookkeeper, at one thousand dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; three receiving clerks, at four dollars per diem each; one assistant receiving clerk, at one thousand and ninety-nine dollars; three shipping clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one bill clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant bill clerk, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; two leading men, at two dollars and fifty cents per diem each; five pressmen, at two dollars and seventy-six cents per diem each; one superintendent of coffee mills, at three dollars per diem; one box maker, at three dollars per diem; one engine tender, at three dollars and twenty-six cents per diem; one coffee roaster, at two dollars and fifty cents per diem; one fireman, at two dollars per diem; one messenger, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem; one writer, one thousand dollars; one store man, nine hundred dollars. In yard pay office: One writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one messenger, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per diem; in all, thirty thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and three cents.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: In general storehouse: One bookkeeper, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant bookkeeper, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

League Island, Pa.

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: In general storehouse: One bookkeeper, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one receiving clerk, at one thousand dollars; one bill clerk, at one thousand dollars; one shipping clerk, at one thousand dollars. In yard pay office: One writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, six thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Washington, D. C.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: In general storehouse: One bookkeeper, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; one receiving and shipping clerk, at one thousand dollars; in all, two thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Annapolis, Md.

Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: In general storehouse: One clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars.

Newport, R. I.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: In general storehouses: Two bookkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two assistant

Mare Island, Cal.

bookkeepers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; one receiving clerk, at one thousand dollars; one shipping clerk, at one thousand dollars; one bill clerk, at one thousand dollars; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant clerk, at one thousand dollars. In yard pay office: One writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

Norfolk, Va.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: In general storehouses: Two bookkeepers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two assistant bookkeepers, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents each; one bill clerk, at one thousand dollars; one assistant bill clerk, at seven hundred and twenty dollars; one receiving clerk, at nine hundred and forty-two dollars; one assistant receiving clerk, at seven hundred and twenty dollars. In yard pay office: One writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.

In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, seventy thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.

Contingent

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS: For freight and express charges, candles, fuel, books and blanks, stationery, advertising, furniture for general storehouses and pay offices in navy-yards, expenses of naval clothing factory and machinery for same, postage, telegrams, telephones, tolls, ferriages, yeoman's stores, iron safes, newspapers, ice, transportation of stores purchased under the naval supply fund, and other incidental expenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Passed assistant and assistant paymasters. Number increased. *Proviso.*—age limit.

The active list of passed assistant and assistant paymasters of the Pay Corps shall hereafter consist of thirty and forty, respectively: *Provided*, That when such appointments of assistant paymasters are made from among those who served honorably as such in the late war with Spain the age limit may be increased to forty-five years.

Pay of officer of Pay Corps, detailed as assistant to chief of Bureau. Vol. 28, p. 132.

The officer of the Pay Corps of the Navy detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts pursuant to the Act of Congress approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, shall hereafter receive the highest pay of his grade.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Preservation, repair, etc., of vessels.

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; steam steerers, pneumatic steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank; designing naval vessels; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care, increase, and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses, such as advertising, freight, foreign postage, telegrams, telephone service, photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room, three million dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be applied to the repair of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs, to be appraised by a competent board of naval officers, shall exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of a new ship of the same size and like material.

Proviso. Limit, wooden ships.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Repairs to and improvement of plant at navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Boston, Mass.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Repair to and improvement of plant at navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: Repairs to and

improvement of plant at navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Construction plant, navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: Repairs to and improvement of plant at navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, twenty-five thousand dollars.

League Island, Pa.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Repairs to and improvement of plant at navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Norfolk, Va.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: Repairs to and improvement of construction plant at navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Pensacola, Fla.

Construction plant, navy-yard, Mare Island, California: Repairs to and improvement of plant at navy-yard, Mare Island, California, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mare Island, Cal.

Construction plant, naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina: Repairs to and improvement of construction plant at naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Port Royal, S. C.

Construction plant, naval station, Key West, Florida: Repairs to and improvement of construction plant at naval station, Key West, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Key West, Fla.

Construction plant, naval station, Puget Sound, Washington: Repairs to and improvement of plant at Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Puget Sound, Wash.

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; in all, three thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth, N. H.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Boston, Mass.

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; in all, four thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents; in all, two thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

League Island, Pa

Navy-yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars.

Washington, D. C.

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; in all, three thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Norfolk, Va.

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one writer, at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Pensacola, Fla.

Naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina: For one clerk to naval constructor, at one thousand four hundred dollars.

Port Royal, S. C.

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, three thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Mare Island, Cal.

In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Construction and Repair, twenty-three thousand four hundred and seven dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.

The Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, authorizing the construction, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, of two submarine boats, is hereby amended so as to permit the Secretary to contract for two submarine boats of the Holland type, similar to the submarine boat Holland.

Holland submarine
boats, purchase of two
authorized.
Vol. 29, p. 379.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Completion of machinery, etc.

STEAM MACHINERY: For completion, repairing, and preservation of machinery and boilers of naval vessels, including cost of new boilers; distilling, refrigerating, and auxiliary machinery; 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, six hundred and eighty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be applied to the engines, boilers, and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of such repair shall exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power, nor shall new boilers be constructed for wooden ships.

Proviso.
Limit, woodenships.

Materials.

For purchase, handling, and preservation of all material and stores, purchase, fitting, repair, and preservation of machinery and tools in navy-yards and stations, and running yard engines, four hundred thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses.

For incidental expenses for navy vessels, yards, and the Bureau, such as foreign postage, telegrams, advertising, freight, photographing, books, stationery, and instruments, ten thousand dollars.

Contingent.

In all, steam machinery, one million and ninety thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING: For contingencies, drawing materials, and instruments for the drafting room, one thousand dollars.

Machinery plants, navy-yards.
Norfolk, Va.

MACHINERY PLANT, NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Additional tools required to put the yard in condition for building and repairing modern marine machinery with economy and dispatch, fifteen thousand dollars.

Puget Sound, Wash.

MACHINERY PLANT, NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON: Additional tools required to fit out plant for repairs of engines, boilers, and so forth, of United States naval vessels, twenty-five thousand dollars.

League Island, Pa.

MACHINERY PLANT, NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, PENNSYLVANIA: Boiler-making plant, fifteen thousand dollars.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINERY PLANT, NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK: Additional tools required to put the yard in condition for building and repairing modern marine machinery with economy and dispatch, fifty thousand dollars.

Civil establishment.
Portsmouth, N. H.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING: Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: For one clerk to department, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; in all, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Boston, Mass.

Navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts: For one clerk to department, one thousand three hundred dollars;

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For one clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand dollars; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; in all, three thousand dollars;

League Island, Pa.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania: For one clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

Norfolk, Va.

Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For one clerk, at one thousand three hundred dollars; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; in all, one thousand nine hundred dollars;

Pensacola, Fla.

Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida: For one writer, at one thousand dollars;

Mare Island, Cal.

Navy-yard, Mare Island, California: For one clerk to department, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, at six hundred dollars; one writer, at one thousand dollars; in all, three thousand dollars;

In all, civil establishment, Bureau of Steam Engineering, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars; and no other fund appropriated by this Act shall be used in payment for such service.

Naval Academy.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Pay of professors and others.

PAY OF PROFESSORS AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For one professor of mathematics, one of chemistry, one of physics, and one of

English, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; six professors, namely, one of English, one of French and Spanish, three of French, and one of drawing, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; one sword master, at one thousand five hundred dollars, and two assistants at one thousand dollars each; one instructor in gymnastics, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant librarian, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one secretary to the Naval Academy, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks to the Superintendent, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one clerk to the commandant of cadets, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk to the paymaster, at one thousand two hundred dollars; one dentist, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one baker, at six hundred dollars; one mechanic in department of physics, at seven hundred and thirty dollars; one cook, at three hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents; one messenger to the Superintendent, at six hundred dollars; one armorer, at six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one chief gunner's mate, at five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one quarter gunner, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one coxswain, at four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; one seaman in the department of seamanship, at three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents; one attendant in the department of navigation and one in the department of physics, at three hundred dollars each; six attendants at recitation rooms, library, store, chapel, and offices, at three hundred dollars each; one bandmaster, at one thousand and eighty dollars; twenty-one first-class musicians, at three hundred and forty-eight dollars each; seven second-class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; services of organist at chapel, three hundred dollars; in all, fifty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

PAY OF WATCHMEN, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS, NAVAL ACADEMY: For the captain of the watch and weigher, at two dollars and fifty cents per diem; four watchmen, at two dollars per diem each; foreman of gas and steam heating works of the Academy, at five dollars per diem; for labor at gas works and steam buildings, for masons, carpenters, and other mechanics and laborers, and for care of buildings, grounds, wharves, and boats, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-five cents; one attendant in purifying house of the gas house, at one dollar and fifty cents per diem; in all, forty-four thousand and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents.

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.

For special course of study and training of naval cadets, as authorized by Act of Congress approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, three thousand dollars.

REPAIRS, NAVAL ACADEMY: Necessary repairs of public buildings, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, improvements, repairs, furniture and fixtures, twenty-one thousand dollars.

HEATING AND LIGHTING, NAVAL ACADEMY: Fuel, and for heating and lighting the Academy and school-ships, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT, NAVAL ACADEMY: Purchase of books for the library (to be purchased in open market on the written order of the Superintendent), two thousand dollars; stationery, blank books, models, maps, and text-books for use of instructors, two thousand dollars; expenses of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy, being mileage and five dollars per diem for each member for expenses during actual attendance at the Academy and for supplying necessary outfit for the board house, three thousand dollars; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and instruments in the department of physics, and for repairs of the same, two thousand dollars; purchase of gas and steam machinery, steam pipes and fittings, rent of buildings for the use of the Academy, freight, cartage, water, music, musical and astronomical instruments, uniforms for the bandmen, telegraphing, feed and maintenance of teams, current expenses, and repairs of all kinds, and for incidental labor and expenses

Watchmen, mechanics, etc.

Employees, steam engineering.

Additional training.
Vol. 22, p. 285.

Repairs, etc.

Fuel and lights.

Contingent.

not applicable to any other appropriation, thirty-two thousand dollars; stores in the departments of steam engineering, eight hundred dollars; materials for repairs in steam machinery, one thousand dollars; for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy, to be expended in his discretion, one thousand dollars; in all, forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS.

Pay of officers, active list.

PAY, MARINE CORPS: For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on the active list, three hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

Retired officers.

Pay of officers on the retired list: For one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one adjutant and inspector, two quartermasters, one major, nine captains, three first lieutenants, and three second lieutenants, forty-five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Enlisted men.

Pay of noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates, as prescribed by law, and the number of enlisted men authorized for the Marine Corps shall be exclusive of those undergoing imprisonment with sentence of dishonorable discharge from the service at expiration of such confinement, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, one million one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

—retired.

Pay and allowance for retired enlisted men: For one sergeant-major, two drum-majors, five first-class musicians, sixteen first sergeants, twenty-three sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, two fifers, and forty-eight privates, and for those who may be retired during the year, thirty-four thousand dollars.

Undrawn clothing.

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged soldiers for clothing undrawn, twenty-three thousand dollars.

Mileage.

Mileage: For mileage of officers traveling under orders without troops, twelve thousand dollars.

Commutation of quarters.

For commutation of quarters to officers on duty without troops where there are no public quarters, eight thousand dollars.

Civil force.
—office colonel commandant.

PAY OF CIVIL FORCE: In the office of the colonel commandant: For one chief clerk, at one thousand five hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents; one messenger, at nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-eight cents;

—paymaster's office.

In the office of the paymaster: One chief clerk, at one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-two cents; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twelve cents;

—quartermaster.

In the office of the quartermaster: One chief clerk, at one thousand five hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-two cents; one clerk, at one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twelve cents;

—adjutant and inspector.

In the office of the adjutant and inspector: One chief clerk, at one thousand five hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents; one clerk, at one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-two cents;

—assistant quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Washington, District of Columbia, or San Francisco, California: One clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars;

—Philadelphia.

In the office of the assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: One clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars; one messenger, at one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem;

In all, for pay of civil force, seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

Provisions.

PROVISIONS, MARINE CORPS: For one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for commutation of rations to sixteen enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers; also for payment of board and lodging of recruiting parties, said payment for board not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, three hundred and sixty-six thousand and seventy-one dollars

—limit.

and fifty cents; and no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations or commutation therefor other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army.

Marines on shore duty.

CLOTHING, MARINE CORPS: For three thousand and seventy-four noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, two hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-four cents.

Clothing.

FUEL, MARINE CORPS: For heating barracks and quarters, for ranges and stoves for cooking, fuel for enlisted men, for sales to officers, maintaining electric lights, and for hot-air closets, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fuel.

MILITARY STORES, MARINE CORPS: For pay of chief armorer, at three dollars per day; three mechanics, at two dollars and fifty cents each per day; for purchase of military equipments, such as rifles, revolvers, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, haversacks, blanket bags, knapsacks, canteens, musket slings, swords, drums, trumpets, flags, waist belts, waist plates, cartridge belts, sashes for officer of the day, spare parts for repairing muskets, purchase of ammunition, and purchase and repair of tents and field ovens, purchase and repair of instruments for band, purchase of music and musical accessories, medals for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, incidental expenses in connection with the school of application, signal equipment and stores, binocular glasses, for the establishment and maintenance of targets and ranges, for hiring established ranges, and for procuring, preserving, and handling ammunition, forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Military stores.

TRANSPORTATION AND RECRUITING, MARINE CORPS: For transportation of troops, including ferrriage, and the expense of recruiting service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Transportation and recruiting.

FOR REPAIRS OF BARRACKS, MARINE CORPS: At Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; Brooklyn, New York; League Island, Pennsylvania; Annapolis, Maryland; headquarters and navy-yard, District of Columbia; Norfolk, Virginia; Port Royal, South Carolina; Pensacola, Florida; Mare Island, California; Bremerton, Washington; and Sitka, Alaska; and at such other place or places as the exigency of the service requires the renting, leasing, or erection of barracks; and per diem for enlisted men employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department on the repair of barracks and other public buildings, thirteen thousand dollars.

Repair of barracks.

For rent of building used for manufacture of clothing, storing supplies, and office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Rent of building, Philadelphia.

Erection and completion of a building for marine barracks, Annapolis, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

Barracks, Annapolis.

Erection and completion of commanding officer's quarters, Annapolis, Maryland, nine thousand dollars.

Erection and completion of two sets of officers' quarters, Annapolis, Maryland, fourteen thousand dollars.

Clearing and grading, laying sewers, water pipes, and pavements, erecting fences and flagstaff, and otherwise improving site for marine barracks and officers' quarters, and building a bridge to connect same with Naval Academy inclosure, Annapolis, Maryland, eight thousand dollars.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS: For forage in kind for five horses of the quartermaster's department, and the authorized number of officers' horses, six thousand dollars.

Forage.

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, nine thousand dollars; for hire of quarters for eleven enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in commandant's, adjutant and inspector's, paymaster's, and

Hire of quarters.

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

Contingent

Contingent

Contingent

Contingent

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

For men enlisted before June 30, 1899.

Contracts.

quartermaster's offices, and the offices of the assistant quartermasters, Washington, District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for the leader of the Marine Band, twenty-one dollars each per month, three thousand and twenty-four dollars; for hire of quarters for five enlisted men employed as above, at ten dollars each per month, six hundred dollars; in all, twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For provisions, clothing, fuel, military stores, transportation and recruiting, forage, and hire of quarters for officers and men to be commissioned and enlisted previous to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty thousand four hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

CONTINGENT, MARINE CORPS: For freight, tolls, cartage, advertising, washing of bed sacks, mattress covers, pillowcases, towels, and sheets, funeral expenses of marines, stationery and other paper, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase and repair of typewriters, apprehension of stragglers and deserters, per diem of enlisted men employed on constant labor for a period not less than ten days, repair of gas and water fixtures, office and barracks furniture, camp and garrison equipage and implements, mess utensils for enlisted men, such as bowls, plates, spoons, knives and forks, tin cups, pans, pots, and so forth; packing boxes, wrapping paper, oilcloth, crash, rope, twine, camphor and carbolized paper, carpenters' tools, tools for police purposes, iron safes, purchase and repair of public wagons, purchase and repair of public harness, purchase of public horses, services of veterinary surgeons and medicines for public horses, purchase and repair of hose, repair of fire extinguishers, purchase of fire hand grenades, purchase and repair of carts, wheelbarrows, and lawn mowers; purchase and repair of cooking stoves, ranges, stoves, and furnaces where there are no grates; purchase of ice, towels, soap, combs, and brushes for offices; postage stamps for foreign postage; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; improving parade grounds, repair of pumps and wharves, laying drain, water, and gas pipes, water, introducing gas, and for gas, gas oil, and introduction and maintenance of electric lights; straw for bedding, mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, sheets; wire bunk bottoms for enlisted men at various posts; furniture for Government quarters and repair of same, and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home and abroad, but impossible to anticipate or classify, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three seagoing coast line battle ships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of about thirteen thousand five hundred tons, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding three million six hundred thousand dollars each; three armored cruisers of about twelve thousand tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding four million dollars each; and six protected cruisers of about two thousand five hundred tons trial displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding one million one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred dollars each; and the contracts for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery;

and not more than two of the seagoing battleships and not more than two of the armored cruisers herein provided for and not more than two of the protected cruisers herein provided for shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party; and in the construction of all said vessels all of the provisions of the Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," shall be observed and followed; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, one and not more than one of the aforesaid seagoing battle ships, and one and not more than one of the aforesaid armored cruisers shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connecting therewith: *Provided*, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for such contracts when the same are opened and examined by him, said vessels, or either of them, can not be constructed on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean at a cost not exceeding four per centum above the lowest accepted bid for the other battle ships or cruisers provided for in this Act, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided.

CONSTRUCTION AND MACHINERY: On account of the hulls and outfit of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, five million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and two dollars.

ARMOR AND ARMAMENT: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the Act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, of the vessels authorized under the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, of those authorized by the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, of those authorized by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, of those authorized by the Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of those authorized by this Act, four million dollars: *Provided*, That in procuring armor for the seagoing coast-line battle ships and the harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, authorized by the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes, approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the Secretary of the Navy may contract for suitable armor for said vessels under the limitations as to price for the same as fixed by this Act: *And provided further*, That no contracts for the armor for any vessels authorized by this Act shall be made at an average rate exceeding three hundred dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, including royalties, and in no case shall a contract be made for the construction of the hull of any vessel authorized by this Act until a contract has been made for the armor of such vessel.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

EQUIPMENT: Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels heretofore and herein authorized, four hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 422.—An Act Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, 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 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

Construction in one yard limited.

Ante, p. 389.

Construction on Pacific coast.

Construction on Pacific coast.

Proviso.—condition, cost.

Construction and machinery.

Armor and armament.

Vol. 28, p. 140.

Vol. 28, p. 841.

Vol. 29, p. 379.

Vol. 29, p. 664.

Ante, p. 389.

Provisos.—Limit of price contracts for armor.

Contract for armor to precede contract for hull.

Admiral of the Navy. Grade revived.

Ante, p. 995.

Equipment.

March 3, 1899.

District of Columbia. Appropriations. Half from District revenues.

the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the purposes following, being for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, namely:

General expenses.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

**Executive office.
Commissioners, secretary, etc.**

FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE: For two Commissioners, at five thousand dollars each; Engineer Commissioner, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars (to make salary five thousand dollars); secretary, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; two assistant secretaries to Commissioners, at one thousand dollars each; clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, one of whom shall be a stenographer and typewriter, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger clerk, six hundred dollars; messenger, six hundred dollars; stenographer and typewriter, seven hundred and twenty dollars; driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; laborer, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; veterinary surgeon for all horses in the departments of the District government, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of buildings, two thousand four hundred dollars; principal assistant inspector of buildings, one thousand six hundred dollars; and the principal assistant inspector of buildings may hereafter perform and discharge any of the duties of the inspector of buildings when so directed by the Commissioners; assistant inspector of buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars; four assistant inspectors of buildings, at one thousand dollars each; clerk, nine hundred dollars; messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; janitor, seven hundred dollars; steam engineer, nine hundred dollars; fireman, four hundred and eighty dollars; two elevator operators at three hundred and sixty dollars each; messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; three watchmen, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; two laborers, at three hundred and sixty dollars each; property clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; deputy property clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; messenger, six hundred dollars; inspector of plumbing, two thousand dollars; five assistant inspectors of plumbing, at one thousand dollars each; five members of the plumbing board, at three hundred dollars each; harbor master, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, fifty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Assessor's office.

FOR ASSESSOR'S OFFICE: For assessor, three thousand five hundred dollars; three assistant assessors, at three thousand dollars each; two assistant assessors, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; four clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand dollars each; assistant or clerk, nine hundred dollars; clerk in charge of records, one thousand dollars; clerk to board of assistant assessors, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; license clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of licenses, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger and driver, for board of assistant assessors, six hundred dollars; in all, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

Collector's office.

FOR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE: For collector, four thousand dollars; deputy collector, one thousand eight hundred dollars; cashier, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk and messenger, one thousand dollars; messenger, six hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.

Auditor's office.

FOR AUDITOR'S OFFICE: For auditor, three thousand six hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; disbursing officer, two thousand five hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk, one thousand dollars; mes-

senger, six hundred dollars; in all, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

FOR ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: For attorney, four thousand dollars; assistant attorney, two thousand dollars; special assistant attorney, one thousand six hundred dollars; law clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; messenger, two hundred dollars; in all, nine thousand dollars.

Attorney's office.

FOR SINKING-FUND OFFICE, UNDER CONTROL OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES: For clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; in all, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Sinking-fund office.

FOR CORONER'S OFFICE: For coroner, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Coroner.

FOR MARKET MASTERS: For two market masters, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one market master, nine hundred dollars; for hire of laborers for cleaning markets, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Market masters.

FOR OFFICE OF SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: For sealer of weights and measures, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant sealer of weights and measures, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Sealer of weights and measures.

FOR ENGINEER'S OFFICE: Record division: For chief clerk, one thousand nine hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each; one clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; three clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; computing engineer, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant engineer, one thousand six hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; three rodmen, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each; three chainmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of streets, one thousand two hundred dollars; two assistant inspectors of streets, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of streets, two thousand dollars; superintendent of county roads, one thousand five hundred dollars; superintendent of parking, one thousand three hundred dollars; assistant superintendent of parking, nine hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; inspector of asphalt and cements, two thousand four hundred dollars; inspector of gas and meters, two thousand dollars; assistant inspector of gas and meters, one thousand dollars; messenger, four hundred and eighty dollars; superintendent of lamps, one thousand dollars; three inspectors of gas and electric lighting, at nine hundred dollars each; inspector of sewers, one thousand two hundred dollars; superintendent of sewers, two thousand four hundred dollars; general inspector of sewers, one thousand three hundred dollars; two assistant engineers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; leveler, one thousand two hundred dollars; three rodmen, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each; three chainmen, at six hundred and fifty dollars each; clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; two inspectors of property, at nine hundred and thirty-six dollars each; two sewer tappers, at one thousand dollars each; permit clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant permit clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; in all, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Engineer's office.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE: For special assessment clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars; seven clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Special assessment office.

STREET SWEEPING OFFICE: For superintendent, two thousand dollars; assistant superintendent and clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; chief inspector of streets, one thousand two hundred dollars; three inspectors, at one thousand two

Street sweeping office.

hundred dollars each; ten inspectors, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; three assistant inspectors, at eight hundred dollars each; foreman of public dumps, nine hundred dollars; messenger and driver, six hundred dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

Board of examiners,
steam engineers.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, STEAM ENGINEERS: For compensation for board of examiners of steam engineers in the District of Columbia, three, at three hundred dollars each, nine hundred dollars.

Payment of tempo-
rary employees, re-
port.

That overseers, inspectors, and other employees temporarily required in connection with sewer, street, or road work, or the construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any work authorized by appropriations, and all expenses incidental to or necessary for the proper execution of said work shall be paid from and equitably charged against the sums appropriated for said work; and the Commissioners of the District, in their annual report to Congress, shall report the number of such overseers, inspectors, and other employees, and their work, and the sums paid to each, and out of what appropriation.

Superintendent of
charities.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES: For superintendent of charities, three thousand dollars; messenger, eight hundred and forty dollars; traveling expenses, one hundred and fifty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Surveyor's office.

FOR SURVEYOR'S OFFICE: For surveyor, three thousand dollars; assistant surveyor, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for such employees as may be required, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress making the surveyor of the District of Columbia a salaried officer, five thousand two hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

Free public library.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY: For librarian, one thousand six hundred dollars; first assistant librarian, nine hundred dollars; second assistant librarian, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant librarian, six hundred dollars; and for rent, fuel, light, fitting up rooms, and other contingent expenses, three thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, namely: For printing, checks, books, stationery; detection of frauds on the revenue; repairs of market houses, painting; surveying instruments and implements; drawing materials; binding, rebinding, repairing, and preservation of records; maintaining and keeping in good order the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of asphalt and cement; damages; care of horses not otherwise provided for, horseshoeing; fuel, ice, gas, repairs, insurance, repairs to pound and vehicles, and other general necessary expenses of District offices, including the sinking-fund office, office of the superintendent of charities, harbor master, health department, surveyor's office, sealer of weights and measures' office, and police court, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars; and the Commissioners shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein: *Provided*, That horses and vehicles appropriated for in this Act shall be used only for official purposes.

Proviso.
Horses, etc.

Engineer depart-
ment, stables.

For contingent expenses of stables of the engineer department, including forage, livery of horses, shoeing, purchase and repair of vehicles, purchase and repair of harness, blankets, lap robes, purchase of horses, whips, oil, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois skins, buckets, halters, jacks, rubber boots and coats, medicines, and other necessary articles and expenses, five thousand dollars; and no expenditure on account of the engineer department for the items named in this paragraph shall be made from any other fund.

Rent.

For rent of District offices, nine thousand dollars.
For rent of old record vault, six hundred dollars.
For rent of property yards, three hundred dollars.

For necessary expenses in the collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint and sale and otherwise, and for other necessary items, one thousand five hundred dollars. Collection personal taxes.

For judicial expenses, including procurement of chains of title, the printing of briefs in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and witness fees in District cases before the supreme court of said District, one thousand dollars. Judicial expenses.

For livery of horse or horse hire for coroner's office, jurors' fees, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, ice, disinfectants, and other necessary supplies for the morgue, and the necessary expenses of holding inquests, including stenographic services in taking testimony, and photographing unidentified bodies, one thousand two hundred dollars. Coroner's expenses.

For general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, two thousand five hundred dollars. Advertising.

For advertising notice of taxes in arrears July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as required to be given by Act of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, seven thousand dollars, to be reimbursed by a charge of one dollar and twenty cents for each lot or piece of property advertised. Notice of arrears of taxes.
Vol. 26, p. 24.

To enable the assessor to continue account of arrears of taxes on real property, due the District of Columbia, including the payment of necessary clerical force, two thousand dollars.

For special repairs to market houses, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Market houses.

For the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the District of Columbia, to be expended under direction of the Commissioners, five hundred dollars. Enforcing game and fish laws.

For four volumes general assessment books, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine-nineteen hundred, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the employees in the office of the assessor may be assigned to duty in the preparation of said numerical books in addition to their regular duties, and may be allowed a reasonable compensation for said additional services from this appropriation. General assessment books, 1899-1900; preparation of.

For two typewriting machines for reproducing additional copies, with mimeograph, four hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

For fireproof facilities for the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars. Fireproof facilities, surveyor's office.

PLATS OF SUBDIVISIONS OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

To pay the expenses of such surveys as may be necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District to determine whether plats of subdivisions of land within said District offered for record have been made in conformity to the "Act to regulate subdivision of land within the District of Columbia," approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand dollars. Surveys and plats of outside subdivisions.
Vol. 25, p. 451.

PERMANENT SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS.

To pay the expenses of completing a plan for the extension of a permanent system of highways in conformity with the "Act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, three thousand dollars; to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. Extension of highways.
Vol. 27, p. 532.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK.

For assessment and permit work, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Assessment and permit work.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Improvements and repairs.

Streets and avenues.

For work on streets and avenues named in Appendix Y, Book of Estimates, nineteen hundred, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, to be expended in the discretion of the Commissioners upon streets and avenues specified in the schedules named in said appendix and in the aggregate for each schedule as stated herein, namely:

Allotment.

GEORGETOWN SCHEDULE: Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

NORTHWEST SECTION SCHEDULE: Forty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

SOUTHWEST SECTION SCHEDULE: Twenty-one thousand dollars

SOUTHEAST SECTION SCHEDULE: Thirty-eight thousand dollars.

NORTHEAST SECTION SCHEDULE: Forty-four thousand dollars.

Provisos.

Order of precedence.

Provided, That the streets and avenues shall be contracted for in the order in which they appear in said schedules, and be completed in such order as nearly as practicable, and shall be paved, in the discretion of the Commissioners, instead of being graded and regulated.

Limit for contract of asphalt pavements.

Under appropriations contained in this Act no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement at a higher price than one dollar and eighty cents 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 same depth of base: *Provided*, That these conditions as to price and depth of base shall not apply to those streets on which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, by reason of heavy traffic, poor foundation, or other causes, a pavement of more than ordinary strength is required, in which case the limit of price may be increased to two dollars per square yard.

Increase for certain streets.

North Capitol street.

For paving the west side of North Capitol street from P street to Florida avenue, three thousand dollars.

D street.

For completion of removing cobblestones and repairing with asphalt block D street between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Grading.

GRADING STREETS, ALLEYS, AND ROADS: For purchase and repair of cars, carts, tools, or the hire of the same and horses, to be used by the inmates of the Washington Asylum in the work of grading, and pay of dump men needed to carry out the work, seven thousand dollars.

Condemnation of streets, etc.

CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ROADS, AND ALLEYS: For purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, one thousand dollars.

Sewers.

SEWERS.

Cleaning.

For cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fifty thousand dollars.

Replacing.

For replacing obstructed sewers, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Main, pipe, etc.

For main and pipe sewers and receiving basins, fifty thousand dollars.

Suburban.

For suburban sewers, fifty thousand dollars.

Condemnation of rights of way, etc.

For purchase or condemnation of rights of way for construction, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Automatic flushing tanks.

For automatic flushing tanks, one thousand dollars.

Tiber Creek, etc.

For completing contract on the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level intercepting sewer, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

For completing the northerly portion of the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level intercepting sewer, now under contract, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Pumping station.

Any unexpended balance of the appropriation for the preparation of plans and acquiring of land for the sewage disposal pumping station shall remain available during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Extending boundary sewer.

For extension of the boundary sewer to the vicinity of Twenty-second and A streets northeast, twenty-five thousand dollars. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the extension of the boundary sewer to the vicinity of Twenty-second and A streets northeast at a cost not to exceed one

hundred and ninety thousand dollars, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations may be made by law.

For constructing in part east side intercepting sewer, between Twenty-second and A streets northeast and Twelfth street southeast, twenty thousand dollars. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the construction of said intercepting sewer, at a cost of not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations may be made by law.

For constructing in part east side intercepting sewer, from Twelfth street southeast to the pumping station at foot of New Jersey avenue, twenty thousand dollars. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract for the construction of said intercepting sewer, at a cost not to exceed eighty-six thousand dollars, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations may be made by law.

STREETS.

REPAIRS, STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS: For current work of repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, including resurfacing and repairs to concrete pavements with the same or other not inferior material, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and this appropriation shall be available for repairing the pavements of street railways when necessary. The amounts thus expended shall be collected from such railroad company as provided by section five of "An Act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for the fiscal year in which they are collected.

For replacing and repairing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

REPAIRS, COUNTY ROADS: For current work of repairs of county roads and suburban streets, sixty thousand dollars.

CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTY ROADS: For construction of county roads and suburban streets, as follows:

For paving University place between Welling and Huntington places, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For grading and regulating Wilson street, Howard University subdivision, five thousand dollars;

For paving Spruce street, Le Droit Park, from Larch street to Harewood avenue, five thousand dollars;

For paving Harrison street, Anacostia, continuing improvement, five thousand dollars;

For paving Kenesaw avenue and Columbia avenue and Harvard street from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets, fifteen thousand dollars;

For grading Pennsylvania avenue extended southeast, and Branch avenue, three thousand dollars;

For completion of grading and improving Michigan avenue to a width of one hundred feet, ten thousand dollars;

For completion of grading of Albemarle street to a width of fifty feet and laying cobble gutters and macadam roadway thirty-five feet wide, five thousand dollars;

For the grading and regulating Thirty-seventh street, between New Cut road and Tennallytown road, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For grading and regulating Kenesaw avenue and Park road, continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars;

For grading and graveling Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Langdon, four thousand dollars;

For grading and paving Kenyon street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, completing improvement, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

For paving Belmont street from Eighteenth street to Columbia road, completing improvement, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

East side intercepting.

Streets.

Repairs.

Street railways.

Vol. 20, p. 106.

Sidewalks, etc.

County roads.

University place.

Wilson street.

Spruce street.

Harrison street.

Kenesaw avenue.

Pennsylvania and Branch avenues.

Michigan avenue.

Albemarle street.

Thirty-seventh street.

Kenesaw avenue and Park road.

Langdon.

Kenyon street.

Belmont street.

Bennings road.	For constructing granite block and asphalt roadway on Bennings road from Fifteenth street eastward, seventeen thousand dollars;
Adams Mill road.	For grading and regulating Adams Mill road from Columbia road to the Zoological Park entrance, three thousand dollars;
Illinois avenue.	For grading and regulating Illinois avenue, one thousand dollars;
Kansas avenue.	For grading and regulating Kansas avenue from Brightwood avenue toward Trenton street, two thousand dollars;
Connecticut avenue.	For improvements of Connecticut avenue extended, ten thousand dollars;
Sheridan circle.	For paving Sheridan circle, fifteen thousand dollars;
Kalorama avenue.	For paving Kalorama avenue from Eighteenth street to Columbia road, five thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
Sprinkling, sweeping, etc., streets.	SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING: For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Commissioners of the District shall make specifications for the manner of sweeping and cleaning the streets by machinery and by hand labor, and shall advertise to let the work to the lowest responsible bidder, according to such specifications, and if the same, or any part thereof, can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty-two cents for hand work and twenty-two cents for machine work per thousand square yards, then they may do said work under their immediate direction, but the same shall be done according to the said specifications: <i>Provided</i> , That the specifications for bids shall provide that the payment for labor in the execution of said contract shall not be less than that now paid by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for cleaning the streets by hand.
<i>Provisos.</i> Specifications for bids.	
—limit of price under.	
Cleaning snow and ice.	For cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, and so forth, under the Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.
Vol. 23, p. 809.	
Parking commission.	FOR THE PARKING COMMISSION: For contingent expenses, including laborers, cart hire, trees, tree boxes, tree stakes, tree straps, planting and care of trees on city and suburban streets, whitewashing, care of parks, and miscellaneous items, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.
Lighting.	LIGHTING: For illuminating material, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning public lamps on avenues, streets, roads, and alleys; purchasing and expense of erecting and maintaining new lamp-posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures; moving lamp-posts; painting lamp-posts and lanterns; replacing and repairing lamp-posts and lanterns damaged or unfit for service; for storage and cartage of material, one hundred and seventy-two thousand six hundred dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That no more than twenty dollars per annum for each street lamp shall be paid for gas or oil, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this Act: <i>Provided</i> , That all of said lamps shall burn every night, on the average, from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise: <i>Provided further</i> , That before any expenditures are made from the appropriations herein provided for, the contracting gas companies shall equip each street lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip, so combined and adjusted as to secure, under all ordinary variations of pressure and density, a consumption of five cubic feet of gas per hour: <i>And provided further</i> , That not more than five thousand dollars of said appropriation may be expended for lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning public lamps of a higher candlepower than those provided for above, which lamps shall not be subject to the restrictions of this paragraph excepting as to the time of burning.
<i>Provisos.</i> Limit per lamp.	
To burn every night.	
Self-regulating burner and tip.	
Amount available for lamps of higher candlepower, etc.	
Electric lighting.	For electric arc lighting, including necessary inspection, in those streets now lighted with electric arc lights in the city of Washington, and for extensions of such service along the lines of lawful conduits now existing, not exceeding sixty-three thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That not more than twenty-five cents per night shall be paid for any electric arc light burning from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five
<i>Provisos.</i> Limit of price, etc.	

minutes before sunrise, and operated wholly by means of underground wire; and each arc light shall be of not less than one thousand actual candlepower, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for electric lighting by means of wires that may exist on or over any of the streets or avenues of the city of Washington: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to grant permits for the repair, enlargement, and extension, under proper regulations, of existing electric-lighting conduits, and in every conduit constructed or to be constructed under the provisions of this paragraph, three ducts shall be reserved for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia, and as a condition for the right to use conduits heretofore built, or to be built under the provisions of this Act, the electric lighting companies shall be required at all times to furnish to the public and to private consumers in all parts of the District of Columbia a standard arc lights of not less than one thousand actual candle-power, at a rate not exceeding seventy-two dollars per annum for each arc light; and on and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the maximum price of electric current sold or furnished to any consumer in the District of Columbia shall be reduced from the present maximum of fifteen cents per Kilo-watt hour to not exceeding ten cents per Kilo-watt hour. That if consumers other than the Government shall not pay monthly electric bills within ten days after the same shall have been presented, said companies may charge and collect from said consumer so failing to pay said bill as aforesaid eleven cents per Kilo-watt hour for the electric current furnished to said consumer during said month: *And provided further*, The right to amend, modify, or repeal the privileges herein granted, and to further limit the prices herein specified, is hereby expressly reserved; any company charging or collecting an amount in excess of the rates herein prescribed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay to the District of Columbia the sum of fifty dollars for each and every offense, to be collected as other fines are now collected in the District of Columbia.

Enlargement, etc.
of existing conduits.

Reservation of
ducts for city, etc.

Reduction of rates.

Increase for failure
to pay bill.

Amendment.

Penalty, excessive
rates.

HARBOR AND RIVER FRONT: For the improvement and protection of the harbor and river front, the enforcement of laws and regulations, construction and maintenance of wharves and buildings, and for other necessary items and services, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Harbor and river
front.

BATHING BEACH: For the improvement, care, and repair of the public bathing beach in the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars.

Bathing beach.

FOR PUBLIC SCALES: For repair and replacement of public scales, two hundred dollars.

Public scales.

FOR PUBLIC PUMPS: For the purchase, replacement, and repair of public pumps, cleaning and protecting public wells, filling abandoned or condemned public wells, and drilling deep wells, five thousand dollars.

Pumps.

BRIDGES.

Bridges.

For ordinary care of bridges, including keepers, oil, lamps, and matches, four thousand dollars.

Care.

For construction and repairs of bridges, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Repairs, etc.

Toward the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended, upon plans to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and approved by the Chief of Engineers of the Army, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract for the construction of said bridge in accordance with said plans at a total cost for its completion, including foundations, not to exceed two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may be made by law.

Massachusetts ave-
nue, across Rock
Creek.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Washington Aque-
duct.

For engineering, maintenance, and general repairs, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Maintenance.

Conduit road.

For repairing the Conduit road, one thousand dollars.

For repairing the north connection of the by-conduit, Dalecarlia reservoir, three thousand dollars.

Filtering water supply.

For additional amount to enable the proper officer of the Government having charge of the Washington Aqueduct and the water supply to the city of Washington to make an investigation of the feasibility and propriety of filtering the water supply of Washington and to submit to Congress a full and detailed report thereon, and to meet all necessary expenses of said investigation, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

INCREASING THE WATER SUPPLY.

Washington Aqueduct tunnel.

Continuing work.

For continuing work on the Washington Aqueduct tunnel according to the estimate of the board of experts, two hundred thousand dollars.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Public schools.

Superintendent, clerks, etc.

FOR OFFICERS: For superintendent first eight divisions, three thousand six hundred dollars; superintendent ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, two thousand five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners and give bond and oath, to be approved by them, and perform such duties as they shall prescribe, two thousand dollars; clerk to superintendent of first eight divisions and secretary to board of trustees, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk to superintendent of ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, eight hundred dollars; messenger to superintendent first eight divisions, three hundred dollars; messenger to superintendent ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, two hundred dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred dollars.

Teachers.

FOR TEACHERS: For one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine teachers, to be assigned as follows:

For one, at two thousand five hundred dollars;

For eleven, at two thousand dollars each;

For one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For fourteen, at one thousand five hundred dollars each;

For four, at one thousand three hundred dollars each;

For thirty, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For three, at one thousand one hundred dollars each;

For seventy-two, at one thousand dollars each;

For eighteen, at nine hundred and fifty dollars each;

For twenty, at nine hundred dollars each;

For fourteen, at eight hundred and seventy-five dollars each;

For sixteen, at eight hundred and fifty dollars each;

For eighty-two, at eight hundred and twenty-five dollars each;

For thirty-two, at eight hundred dollars each,

For eighty-five, at seven hundred and seventy-five dollars each;

For seventeen, at seven hundred and fifty dollars each;

For one hundred and twenty-two, at seven hundred dollars each;

For four, at six hundred and seventy-five dollars each;

For one hundred and thirty-one, at six hundred and fifty dollars each;

For twenty-two, at six hundred dollars each;

For six, at five hundred and seventy-five dollars each;

For one hundred and fifty-three, at five hundred and fifty dollars each;

For two, at five hundred and twenty-five dollars each;

For one hundred and twenty-two, at five hundred dollars each;

For thirty-seven, at four hundred and seventy-five dollars each;

For fifty-four, at four hundred and fifty dollars each;

For fifty, at four hundred and twenty-five dollars each;

For fifty-six, at four hundred dollars each; in all, eight hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

Provided, That in assigning salaries to teachers, no discrimination shall be made between male and female teachers employed in the same grade of school and performing a like class of duties. *Proviso.*
No sex discrimination.

For teachers of night schools, who may also be teachers in the day schools, eight thousand eight hundred dollars. Night schools.

For contingent and other necessary expenses of night schools, five hundred dollars.

For kindergarten instruction, fifteen thousand dollars.

FOR JANITORS AND CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For care of the High School and annex, of the first eight divisions, two thousand dollars; Janitors.

Of the Jefferson Building, one thousand four hundred dollars;

Of the Eastern High School, Western High School, Business High School, High School of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, and Stevens School buildings, five, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

Of the Franklin Building, one thousand one hundred dollars;

Of the Wallach Building, one thousand dollars;

Of the Curtis, Dennison, Force, Gales, Garnet, Grant, Henry, Peabody, Seaton, Sumner, Webster, and O Street Manual Training School, twelve, at nine hundred dollars each;

Of the Lincoln, Miner, and Mott buildings, three, at eight hundred dollars each;

Of the Abbott, Berrett, John F. Cook, and Randall buildings, four, at seven hundred dollars each;

Of the Adams, Addison, Ambush, Amidon, Anthony Bowen, Arthur, Banneker, Bell, Blair, Blake, Bradley, Brent, Briggs, Brightwood, Brookland, Bruce, Buchanan, Carberry, Congress Heights, Corcoran, Cranch, Douglass, Fillmore, Garrison, Giddings, Eckington, Greenleaf, Harrison, Hayes, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Lenox, Logan, Lovejoy, McCormick, Madison, Magruder, Maury, Monroe, Morse, Patterson, Payne, Peabody Annex, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Polk, Slater, Smallwood, Taylor, Tenley, Toner, Towers, Twining, Tyler, Van Buren, Weightman, Wilson, and Wormly buildings, and two new eight-room buildings, sixty-two in all, at five hundred dollars each.

Of the Garfield, Hillsdale, Thompson, Van Buren annex, and Woodburn buildings, five at two hundred and fifty dollars each;

Of the Bennings (white). Bennings (colored), Birney, Chevy Chase, Hamilton, High Street, Langdon, Potomac, Reservoir, and Threlkeld buildings, ten, at one hundred and sixty-five dollars each;

For care of smaller buildings and rented rooms, including cooking and manual-training schools wherever located, at a rate not to exceed forty-eight dollars per annum for the care of each schoolroom, four thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars; in all, sixty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS: For rent of school buildings and repair shop, fourteen thousand dollars. Rent.

For repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, fifty thousand dollars. Repairs.

For necessary repairs to and changes in plumbing in existing school buildings, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of tools, machinery, material, and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training, ten thousand dollars. Tools, etc.

For fuel, thirty-seven thousand dollars. Fuel.

For furniture for new school buildings and additions to buildings, as follows: Furniture.

Third division, southeast, one thousand four hundred dollars;

Sixth division, northeast, one thousand four hundred dollars; in all, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, including furniture, books, stationery, printing, insurance, and other necessary items not otherwise provided for, Contingent expenses.

including maintenance of horse and carriage for the two principal superintendents, thirty thousand six hundred dollars.

Free text-books.

For text-books and school supplies for use of pupils of the first eight grades, who at the time are not supplied with the same, to be distributed by the superintendent of public schools under regulations to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for the necessary expenses of the purchase, distribution, and preservation of said text-books and supplies, forty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

Flags.

For purchase of United States flags, one thousand dollars.

Buildings.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For completing manual training school building, first eight divisions, one hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available, said building to be fireproof; and the total cost of said fireproof manual training school building, including cost of site, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For one eight-room building and site, seventh division, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For one eight-room building, Hillsdale, thirty thousand dollars.

For one four-room building and site, Takoma Park, eighteen thousand dollars.

For purchase of lot adjoining Peabody Annex building on the north, four thousand two hundred dollars or so much as may be necessary.

For site for, and toward the construction of, a fireproof manual-training school building for ninth, tenth, and eleventh divisions, fifty thousand dollars, and the total cost of said building, including cost of site, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

— limit of cost.

That the total cost of the site and of the several and respective buildings herein provided for, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved, shall not exceed the several and respective sums of money herein respectively appropriated for such purposes.

Preparing plans, etc.

That the plans and specifications for each of said buildings, and for all other buildings provided for in this Act, shall be prepared under the supervision of 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 building shall be constructed by the Commissioners in conformity therewith.

Nonresident pupils not admitted, etc.

That hereafter pupils shall not be admitted to or taught free of charge in the public schools of the District of Columbia who do not reside in said District, or whose parents do not reside or are not engaged in business or public duties therein: *Provided*, That such pupils may be admitted to and taught in said public schools on payment of such amount, to be fixed by the board of school trustees, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District, as will cover the expense of their tuition and cost of text-books and school supplies used by them; and all payments hereunder shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Proviso.
—payment

Police.

FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Salaries.

For major and superintendent, three thousand three hundred dollars; captain, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three lieutenants, inspectors, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk, two thousand dollars; clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; clerk, nine hundred dollars; four surgeons of the police and fire departments, at five hundred and forty dollars each; additional compensation for twelve privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; nine lieutenants, at one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each; thirty-two sergeants, at one thousand one hundred and forty dollars each; three hundred and twenty-five privates, class one, at nine hun-

dred dollars each; two hundred privates, class two, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; three telephone operators, at six hundred dollars each; twenty station keepers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; ten laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; laborer in charge of the morgue, six hundred and eighty dollars; messenger, seven hundred dollars; messenger, five hundred dollars; major and superintendent, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; captain, mounted, two hundred and forty dollars; forty-three lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at two hundred and forty dollars each; twenty-three drivers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; and three police matrons, at six hundred dollars each; in all, six hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on application of any corporation or individual, or in their own discretion, may appoint special policemen for duty in connection with the property of, or under the charge of, such corporation or individual; said special policemen to be paid wholly by the corporation or person on whose account their appointments are made, and to be subject to such general regulations as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

Special policemen
for corporations, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS: For rent of substation at Anacostia, three hundred and sixty dollars;

Miscellaneous.

For fuel, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For repairs to stations, three thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographing, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedclothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles, police equipments and repairs of same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulances, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items, twenty-two thousand dollars;

Contingent expenses.

For flags and halyards for station houses, one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For rent of police and fire department headquarters, one thousand five hundred dollars; in all, twenty-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire department.

For chief engineer, two thousand dollars; two assistant chief engineers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; clerk, nine hundred dollars; fire marshal, one thousand dollars; twenty foremen, at one thousand dollars each; fourteen engineers, at one thousand dollars each; fourteen firemen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; four tillermen, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; twenty hostlers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; one hundred and thirty-two privates, at eight hundred dollars each; eight watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; machinist, one thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Salaries.

MISCELLANEOUS: For repairs to engine houses, four thousand five hundred dollars;

Miscellaneous.

For repairs of apparatus, and new appliances, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For purchase of hose, nine thousand dollars;

For fuel, four thousand dollars;

For purchase of horses, eight thousand dollars;

For forage, eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and other necessary items, eleven thousand dollars;

In all, forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

INCREASE FIRE DEPARTMENT: For one chemical engine, two thousand two hundred dollars;

Increase.

For two trucks, seven thousand dollars;

For house, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in the northern part of West Washington, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For house, lot, and furniture for a truck company to be located in Columbia Heights, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For house, lot, and furniture for a chemical engine company to be located in Tennallytown, fifteen thousand dollars;

In all, seventy thousand two hundred dollars.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Telegraph and telephone service.

Salaries.

For superintendent, one thousand six hundred dollars; electrician, one thousand two hundred dollars; three telegraph operators, at one thousand dollars each; three telephone operators, at six hundred dollars each; expert repair man, nine hundred and sixty dollars; three repair men, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers, at four hundred dollars each; in all, eleven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

Supplies.

For general supplies, repairs, new batteries, and battery supplies, telephone rental and purchase, wire for extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines and instruments, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross arms, ice, record books, stationery, printing, purchase of harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fire-alarm telegraph, etc.

For placing wires of fire-alarm telegraph and police telephone service under ground in existing conduits, including cost of cables, terminal boxes, and posts, connections to existing conduits, manholes, hand-holes, and other necessary items, six thousand dollars.

—extension.

EXTENSION OF THE FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH: For purchase and erection of the necessary poles, cross arms, insulators, pins, braces, wire, and extra labor, five thousand dollars.

—police-patrol system.

For extension of police-patrol system including purchase of new boxes, poles, cross arms, insulators, pins, braces, wire, and extra labor, five thousand dollars.

Health Department.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Salaries

For health officer, three thousand dollars; fourteen sanitary and food inspectors, who shall also oversee the collection of garbage and dead animals, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products, and shall be a practical chemist, one thousand five hundred dollars; sanitary and food inspector (who shall be a veterinary surgeon, and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of marine products, one thousand two hundred dollars; chief clerk and deputy health officer, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars; four clerks, two of whom may act as sanitary and food inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; messenger and janitor, six hundred dollars; pound master, one thousand two hundred dollars; laborers, at not exceeding forty dollars per month, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; ambulance driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, thirty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

Rent.

MISCELLANEOUS: For rent of stable, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Garbage.

For collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, fifty-seven thousand dollars.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria.
Vol. 26, p. 691.
Vol. 29, p. 635.

For the enforcement of the provisions of the Act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, approved December twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and the Act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,

under the direction of the health officer of the District, six thousand dollars.

For abatement of nuisances under section twenty-six of an ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, and so forth, legalized by the Act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the cost of such abatement, when collected from the responsible party, to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, two hundred dollars.

Abatement of nuisances.
Vol. 28, p. 257.

For maintaining the disinfecting service, three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended for additional employees.

Disinfecting service.
Proviso.
No additional employees.
Courts.

COURTS.

FOR THE POLICE COURT: For two judges, at three thousand dollars each; compensation of two justices of the peace, acting as judges of the police court during the absence of said judges, not exceeding three hundred dollars each; clerk, two thousand dollars; one deputy clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; three deputy clerks, at one thousand dollars each; three bailiffs, at three dollars per day each, two thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars; one deputy marshal at three dollars per day, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars; door-keeper, five hundred and forty dollars; engineer, nine hundred dollars; in all, eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Police court.

MISCELLANEOUS: For witness fees, four thousand dollars;

Miscellaneous.

For repairs of police-court building, seven hundred dollars;

For repairs to police court furniture and replacing same, two hundred dollars;

For feeding jurors, two hundred dollars;

For rent of property adjoining police-court building, for police court and other purposes, six hundred dollars;

For compensation of jury, eight thousand dollars;

For purchase of linoleum, four hundred dollars;

In all, fourteen thousand one hundred dollars.

WRITS OF LUNACY: To defray the expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane by order of the executive authority of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, six hundred dollars.

Lunacy writs.

Vol. 19, p. 347.

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.

Interest and sinking fund.

EMERGENCY FUND.

To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, calamity by flood or fire, and of like character, and in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, eight 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.

Emergency fund.

Proviso.
Purchases.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

Rock Creek Park.

For the care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, to be expended under the direction of the board of control of said park, the unexpended

Care and improvement.

Vol. 26, p. 492.

balance, amounting to twenty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents, of the appropriation made by the Act approved September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety, for expenses of acquiring said park, is hereby appropriated.

Reformatories.

FOR REFORMATORIES AND PRISONS.

Support of convicts.

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, forty-six thousand dollars.

Court-house.

COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: One engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; three watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; five laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; and seven assistant messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Warden of jail.

WARDEN OF THE JAIL: For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, one thousand eight hundred dollars, to be paid under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Support of prisoners in jail.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS: For expenses for maintenance of the jail of the District of Columbia, and for support of prisoners therein, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, forty-one thousand dollars.

Transporting paupers, etc.

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS AND PRISONERS: For transportation of paupers, two thousand dollars.

For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, two thousand dollars.

Washington Asylum.

FOR WASHINGTON ASYLUM: For intendant, one thousand two hundred dollars; matron, six hundred dollars; visiting physician, one thousand and eighty dollars; resident physician, four hundred and eighty dollars; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; property clerk, seven hundred and eighty dollars; baker, four hundred and twenty dollars; overseer, nine hundred dollars; six overseers, at six hundred dollars each; engineer, six hundred dollars; assistant engineer, three hundred and fifty dollars; second assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; five watchmen, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each; night watchman, five hundred and forty-eight dollars; blacksmith and woodworker, five hundred dollars; carpenter, five hundred dollars; driver for the dead-wagon, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; hostler and ambulance driver, two hundred and forty dollars; female keeper at workhouse, three hundred dollars; female keeper at workhouse, one hundred and eighty dollars; hospital cook, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; four cooks, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; two cooks, at sixty dollars each; trained nurse, four hundred and eighty dollars; graduated nurse, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; pupil nurses, not less than five in number, nine hundred dollars; in all, eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions, fuel, forage, lumber, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, hardware, medicines, repairs to tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus, painting, and other necessary items and services, fifty thousand dollars.

For erection of a north wing of the almshouse, fifteen thousand dollars.

For erection of a workhouse for males, fifty thousand dollars.

For hospital furnishing, beds, bedding, and furniture for nurses' home, surgical instruments and appliances, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, to be immediately available.

For repairs to buildings, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, removal of floors, and repairs to plumbing, steam heating and cooking apparatus, two thousand dollars.

FOR REFORM SCHOOL: For superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; assistant superintendent, nine hundred dollars; teachers and assistant teachers, five thousand and forty dollars; matron of school, six hundred dollars; four matrons of families, at one hundred and eighty dollars each; three foremen of workshops, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; farmer, four hundred and eighty dollars; engineer, three hundred and ninety-six dollars; assistant engineer, three hundred dollars; baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at three hundred dollars each; laundress, one hundred and eighty dollars; two dining-room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid, at one hundred and forty-four dollars each; florist, three hundred and sixty dollars; watchmen, not exceeding six in number, one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars; secretary and treasurer of board of trustees, six hundred dollars; in all, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Reform School.

For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding nine hundred dollars, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding five hundred dollars, all under the control of the Commissioners, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For construction of assembly hall, including plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE 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, one hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty cents.

Support of insane.
R. S., secs. 4844, 4850,
pp. 939, 940.

FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from the District of Columbia, under section forty-eight hundred and sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Columbia Institution,
Deaf and Dumb.
R. S., sec. 4864, p. 942.

FOR CHARITIES.

For relief of the poor, thirteen thousand dollars.

Charities.

For temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Relief of poor.

Soldiers and Sailors'
Home.

For the Women's Christian Association, maintenance, four thousand dollars.

Women's Christian
Association.

For Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, maintenance, fifteen thousand dollars.

Emergency Hospital.

For the Children's Hospital, maintenance, ten thousand dollars.

Children's Hospital.

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, District of Columbia, for maintenance, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Homeopathic Hos-
pital.

For the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, maintenance, six thousand dollars.

Foundling Hospital.

For the German Orphan Asylum, maintenance, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

German Orphan
Asylum.

For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repairs, nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Association for Des-
titute Colored
Women, etc.

St. Ann's Asylum.

For Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, maintenance, five thousand four hundred dollars.

**Young Women's
Christian Home.
Hope and Help Mis-
sion.
Newsboys' Aid.**

For Young Women's Christian Home, one thousand dollars.

For Hope and Help Mission, maintenance, two thousand dollars.

For Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, maintenance, one thousand dollars.

**Eastern Dispensary.
Home for Incura-
bles.**

For Eastern Dispensary, maintenance, one thousand dollars.

For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance, two thousand dollars.

**Municipal lodging
house.**

For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, including rent, four thousand dollars.

Lying-in Asylum.

For the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, maintenance, twenty thousand dollars.

Freedmen's Hospital.

For the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, as follows:

For subsistence, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed three thousand dollars; two assistant surgeons, clerk, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, sixteen thousand dollars;

For rent of hospital buildings and grounds, four thousand dollars;

For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine and medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; in all fifty-four thousand dollars.

**Garfield and Provi-
dence hospitals.**

Garfield and Providence Hospitals: For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield and Providence hospitals, maintenance, each, three thousand dollars, six thousand dollars.

**Girls' Reform
School.**

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: Superintendent, one thousand dollars; treasurer, six hundred dollars; matron, six hundred dollars; two teachers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; overseer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; engineer, four hundred and eighty dollars; night watchman, three hundred and sixty-five dollars; laborer, three hundred dollars; in all, five thousand and twenty-five dollars;

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items, six thousand dollars;

For additional building, twenty-five thousand dollars;

In all, thirty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars.

**Industrial Home
School.**

FOR THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL: For maintenance, twelve thousand dollars;

For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, roads, and grounds, one thousand dollars;

For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training, one thousand dollars.

**Board of Children's
Guardians.
Vol. 27, p. 268.**

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS: For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including salaries of agents, not to exceed two thousand four hundred dollars, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses, six thousand dollars;

Care of children.

For care of feeble-minded children; board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, thirty-one thousand dollars;

In all, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Militia.

MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the following, to be expended under the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, namely:

Rent, etc.

For rent, fuel, light, care, and repair of armories, and telephone

service, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That in the disbursement of this appropriation part thereof may be applied to leasing premises for armory purposes at a reasonable annual rental, to be paid quarterly, for a term not exceeding three years;

*Provide.
Armories.*

For lockers, furniture, and gymnastic apparatus for armories, four hundred dollars;

For printing and stationery, five hundred dollars;

For cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses, five hundred dollars.

For custodian in charge of United States property and storerooms, nine hundred dollars.

For expenses of drills and parades, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of rifle practice and matches, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For expenses of camps of instruction and practice marches, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

For general incidental expenses of the service, three hundred dollars.

And no contract shall be made or liability incurred under appropriations for the militia of the District of Columbia beyond the sums herein appropriated.

NAVAL MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Naval Militia.

For lighting and heating practice ships, three hundred and fifty dollars; for repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, two hundred dollars; for annual practice cruise (corresponding to encampment of National Guard), one thousand one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, including painting and other repairs to ships, due to general wear and tear, as required by contract of agreement under law authorizing assignment of vessel, five hundred dollars; in all, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Water department.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry on the operations of the water department, to be paid wholly from its revenues, namely:

*To be paid from its
revenues.*

For revenue and inspection branch: For water registrar, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; chief inspector, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars; eight inspectors, at nine hundred dollars each; messenger, six hundred dollars;

*Revenue and inspection
branch.*

For distribution branch: For superintendent, two thousand four hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, one thousand two hundred dollars; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; timekeeper, eight hundred dollars; assistant foreman, nine hundred dollars; tapper and machinist, nine hundred dollars; three steam engineers, at one thousand one hundred dollars each; property keeper, six hundred dollars; driver, four hundred and eighty dollars; hostler, four hundred and eighty dollars; calker, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, thirty thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars.

*Distribution
branch.*

For contingent expenses, including books, blanks, stationery, forage, advertising, printing, and other necessary items and services, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses.

For fuel, repairs to boilers, machinery, and pumping stations, pipe distribution to high and low service, material for high and low service, including public hydrants and fire plugs, and labor in repairing, replacing, raising, and lowering mains, laying new mains and connections, and erecting and repairing fire plugs and public hydrants, ninety thousand dollars.

Fuel, repairs, etc.

For interest and sinking fund on water stock bonds, six thousand and twenty-five dollars.

*Interest and sinking
fund.*

Extending high-service system.

For continuing the extension of the high-service system of water distribution, to include all necessary land, machinery, buildings, mains, and appurtenances, so much as may be available in the water fund, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, after providing for the expenditures hereinbefore authorized, is hereby appropriated.

Limit of requisitions on the Treasury.

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 nineteen hundred than they make on the appropriations arising from the revenues of said District: *Provided*, That after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, no drawback certificates shall be issued.

No issue of drawback certificates after June 30, 1899.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 423.—An Act Making appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

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, nineteen hundred:

Commanding General's Office.

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Contingent expenses.

To defray the contingent expenses of the Commanding General's Office in his discretion, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General's Department.

For contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, except the department judge-advocates, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, three thousand dollars, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders.

Military information division.

For contingent expenses of the military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, including the purchase of law books, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, six thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General's Department.

CONTINGENCIES, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For contingent expenses of the Inspector-General's Department at the offices of the several department inspectors-general, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, and police utensils, one thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Signal Service.

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY: 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 necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; war balloons; telephone apparatus (excluding exchange service), and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance at military posts; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines and cables, includ-

ing salaries of civilian employees, supplies, and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army, by telegraph or otherwise, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY: 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, two hundred thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

UNITED STATES SERVICE SCHOOLS: To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the cavalry and light-artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

United States service schools.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Pay.

For pay of officers of the line, five million dollars.

Line.

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Longevity.

For pay of the company commissioned officers in each regiment of the special or immune regiments their salaries from the time each organized company reported at rendezvous as a company for service until said officers were commissioned; and for pay of the regimental commissioned officers their salaries from the time the regiment was mustered into service until said officers were commissioned, seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That such company and regimental officers shall be paid only from the time when they personally reported for duty.

Payment of company commissioned officers, immunes, before commissioned, etc.

Proviso.
—payment from date of reporting for duty.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

Pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars.

Enlisted men.

For additional pay for length of service, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Longevity.

ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Engineer regiment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and seven thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Ordnance Department.

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF (UNATTACHED TO REGIMENTS).

One hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Noncommissioned staff.

SIGNAL CORPS.

One hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

Signal Corps.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Hospital Corps.

PAY TO CLERKS AND MESSENGERS AT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS AND AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Thirty clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each per annum, forty-two thousand dollars;

Clerks and messengers at headquarters.

Sixty clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum, seventy-two thousand dollars;

One hundred clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum, one hundred thousand dollars;

Sixty-eight messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

In all, two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

And said clerks and messengers shall be employed and assigned by the Secretary of War to the offices and positions in which they are to serve.

General staff.

FOR PAY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General's Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, seventy-one thousand five hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, fifteen thousand three hundred dollars; In all, eighty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

Inspector-General's Department.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Inspector-General's Department, fifty-seven thousand dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, eleven thousand four hundred dollars; In all, sixty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Corps of Engineers.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers, three hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, seventy thousand one hundred dollars; In all, four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.

Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Ordnance Department, one hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty dollars;

In all, two hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Quartermaster's Department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-three thousand nine hundred dollars;

In all, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

Subsistence Department.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Subsistence Department, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, eighteen thousand two hundred dollars; In all, one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Medical Department, five hundred and one thousand five hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred thousand three hundred dollars;

In all, six hundred and one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Pay Department.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Pay Department, one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars;

Longevity.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars;

In all, one hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred dollars.

Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, thirty-seven thousand dollars;

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, six thousand nine hundred dollars; Longevity.

In all, forty-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS: For pay of the officers of the Signal Corps, eighty-two thousand dollars; Signal Corps.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars: Longevity.

Provided, That the regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quarter-master-sergeants of artillery and infantry shall have the same pay and allowances as the regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quarter-master-sergeants of cavalry. *Proviso.*
Pay regimental sergeant-majors, etc.

In all, ninety-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE: For pay of officers of the Record and Pension Office, eight thousand five hundred dollars; Record and Pension Office.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with current monthly pay, one thousand dollars: *Provided, That the requirements of law relative to the reduction of the Army on July first, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be held to apply to the officers of the Record and Pension Office.* Longevity.
Proviso.
Ante, p. 961.

In all, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

For pay of officers on the retired list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, one million two hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-one cents; Retired list.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, three hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-one cents; Officers.

In all, one million six hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-two cents. Longevity.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, five hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents. Retired enlisted men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of not exceeding one hundred hospital matrons, twelve thousand dollars. Hospital matrons.

For pay of seventy paymasters' clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each, ninety-eight thousand dollars; paymasters' messengers, fifteen thousand dollars; traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks and expert accountant of the Inspector-General's Department, thirty thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. Paymasters' clerks, messengers.

For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, fifteen thousand dollars. Courts-martial, etc.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand dollars. Pay to officer, public buildings and grounds.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations where there are no public quarters, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Commutation of quarters, officers.

For travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, five hundred thousand dollars. Allowances, enlisted men.

For retained and detained pay to enlisted men on discharge, twenty thousand dollars.

For clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge, five hundred thousand dollars.

For interest on deposits and detained pay of enlisted men, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

Military information, clerk.	For pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Expert accountant.	For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector-General's Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Mileage to officers.	For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, when authorized by law, five hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That hereafter the maximum sum to be allowed and paid to any officer of the Army shall be seven cents per mile, distances to be computed over the shortest usually traveled routes: <i>Provided further</i> , 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, or over any of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, or over the railroad of any railroad company which is entitled to receive only fifty per centum of the compensation earned by such company for transportation services rendered to the United States, he shall be furnished with a transportation request by the Quartermaster's Department for such travel; and the cost of the transportation so furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account for such travel, to be deducted by the Paymaster who pays the account, at rates paid by the general public for travel over such roads: <i>Provided further</i> , That officers who, by reason of the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, have been compelled to pay from their own means one-half of the cost of their travel fare over railroads known as fifty per centum railroads, shall be reimbursed the same by the Pay Department, and paymasters against whom disallowances have been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury under such decision shall have the amount so disallowed passed to their credit: <i>Provided further</i> , That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers when traveling to and from our island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
<i>Provisqs.</i> Limit.	
Travel on bond-aided, etc., railroads, etc.	
Fifty per centum railroads; reimbursement to certain officers.	
Actual expense only to island possessions.	
Civilian physicians.	For traveling expenses and commutation of quarters for civilian physicians employed by the Surgeon-General, one thousand dollars.
Contract surgeons.	For four hundred contract surgeons, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
Extra pay, Astor Battery.	For two months' extra pay to the enlisted men who served in the Astor Battery, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents.
Accounting.	All the money hereinbefore appropriated, except the appropriation "for mileage to officers when authorized by law," shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, regular and volunteer, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Subsistence Department.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Supplies.
Purchases.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.—Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons and nurses, general 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 ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, on the basis of sixty-two million seven hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty rations; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized issues of candles; of toilet articles, barbers', laundry, and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations; of matches for lighting public fires and lights at posts and stations and in the field; of flour used for paste in target practice; of salt and vinegar for public animals; of issues to Indians visiting military posts, and to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts. For payments for meals for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned beef, and baked beans 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

Payments.

buildings, cellars, and others means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for commissary chests complete, and for renewal of their outfits; for field desks of commissaries; 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 can not 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 department and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, eight million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and nine cents.

Difference between the cost of the ration at twenty-five cents and commutation of rations at one dollar and fifty cents per day to enlisted men traveling from hospitals to their homes on furlough, allowed under General Orders, Number One hundred and fourteen, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Difference between the cost of the ration at twenty-five cents and the amount of forty cents per day to be expended by the medical officers in charge of hospitals for the diet of enlisted men while undergoing hospital treatment under their charge, four hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars.

Difference between the cost of the ration at twenty-five cents and the cost of rations differing in whole or in part from the ordinary ration, to be issued to enlisted men in camp during periods of recovery from low conditions of health consequent upon service in unhealthy regions or in debilitating climates, to be expended only under special authority of the Secretary of War, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Subsistence supplies to be issued to inhabitants of the island of Cuba who are destitute and in imminent danger of perishing unless they receive the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Total for Subsistence Department, nine million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and nine cents, to be disbursed and accounted for as "Subsistence of the Army," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR SUPPLIES: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including their care and protection, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters, and recruiting stations; also ranges and stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers; for post bakeries; for the necessary furniture, textbooks, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; 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, and 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

Extra-duty pay.

Civilian employees.

Commutation of rations.

Amount.

Increased cost of ration enlisted men traveling from hospitals.

— men in hospitals.

— changed diet.

Supplies for Cubans.

Amount.

Quartermaster's Department.

Regular supplies.

Forage, etc.

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 department orders and reports, seven million two hundred thousand dollars.

Amount.

Incidental expenses.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty, 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 quartermasters at military posts, and for prison overseers at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; and that in all cases where they would have been lawful claims against the Government, reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed what is now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men of what is now allowed in their cases, may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this Act, and that the disbursing officers shall be credited with such reimbursements heretofore made; 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, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than fifty dollars for each deserter shall in the discretion of the Secretary of War be paid to any officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge; 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, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmiths' tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmiths' 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 movements and operation of the Army and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, two million four hundred thousand dollars.

Amount.

Purchase of horses.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY: For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Barracks and quarters.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and 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, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same: *Provided*, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel, and for quarters to officers or enlisted men, three million dollars.

Proviso.

Not available for commutation of fuel, etc.

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES: Transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either

by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses for recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster's stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and 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 draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; extra duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as trainmasters, and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings, 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 constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of army transportations lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted 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 full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this Act, a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service, seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars.

CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE: For cloth, woollens, materials, 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 necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, five million nine hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS: For construction and

Payment to land-grant railroads.

Maximum.

Proviso.
Compensation, how computed.

Fifty per cent to railroads not bond aided.

Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Hospitals.

repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for the officers, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That twenty-five thousand dollars of the foregoing amount be expended in the construction of an addition to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, making thereby a new ward to accommodate fifty beds.

Quarters for hospital stewards.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS: For construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, twenty thousand dollars.

Shooting ranges, etc.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES: For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supplies, etc.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses for the Medical Department of the Army, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Medical Museum.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars;

Library.

For the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, ten thousand dollars; In all, fifteen thousand dollars.

Engineer Department.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Incidental expenses.

ENGINEER DEPOT AT WILLETS POINT, NEW YORK: For incidental expenses of the depot, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers, repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, five thousand dollars.

Materials.

For the purchase of material for use of United States Engineer School and for instruction of engineer troops at Willets Point in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land and submarine mines, pontoniers, torpedo drill, and signaling, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Instruments.

For purchase and repair of instruments, to be issued to officers of the Corps of Engineers and to officers detailed and on duty as acting engineer officers, for use on public works and surveys, three thousand dollars.

For pontoon trains, intrenching tools, instruments, and drawing materials, twenty-five thousand dollars. For services of surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, clerks to engineer officers on the staff of division, corps, and department commanders, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Library.

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER SCHOOL: For purchase and binding of professional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects, five hundred dollars.

Total for engineer department, sixty thousand 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, tolls, fuel, and light; 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 ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND SUPPLIES: For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms and ammunition for reloading cartridges, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, ammunition for burials at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, and marksmen's medals and insignia for all arms of the service, including machinery, tools, and fixtures for their manufacture at the arsenals, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, The Chief of Ordnance is authorized to issue such obsolete or condemned ordnance, gun carriages and ordnance stores, as may be needed for ornamental purposes, to the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Homes to pay for transportation and such other expenses as are necessary.

Ammunition for small arms.

Proviso.
Issue of obsolete ordnance to Volunteer Soldiers' Home.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to deliver to the order of Louis Wagner, chairman of the general committee of the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September next, two dismantled condemned cannon, used in the late civil war, to be used for the purpose of furnishing memorial badges commemorative of the holding of such encampment at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States through the delivery of said condemned cannon.

Thirty-third encampment of Grand Army of the Republic. Delivery to, of condemned cannon authorized.

Proviso.
No expense to United States.

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

Repairing and preserving stores, etc.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Purchases for requisitions.

Infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, including machinery, tools, and fixtures for their manufacture at the arsenals, three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Equipments.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance on hand at the arsenals and depots, fifty thousand dollars.

Preserving, etc., ordnance.

For firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Order 3, Numbered Seventy, Headquarters of the Army, dated July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, including material for cartridges, bags, and so forth, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Morning and evening gun.

For targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical maneuvers, ten thousand dollars.

Artillery targets.

Manufacture, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, including machinery, tools, and fixtures for their manufacture: *Provided*, That on application of the governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War is authorized to replace the ordnance and ordnance stores which the volunteers from said State or Territory carried into the service of the United States Army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Manufacturing arms, etc.

Proviso.
Replacing ordnance, etc., to States used by volunteers, Spanish war.

For the purchase of machinery, tools, fixtures, and for the installation of plant, for the manufacture of small arms at the armory shops, Rock Island Arsenal, available until expended, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rock Island Arsenal.

That all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of

Extra pay on muster out, enlistments in Regular Army for Spanish war.

the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said moneys to be immediately available.

That the Act of January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, be, and it is hereby, amended so as to authorize the payment to the legal heirs or representatives of the officers and enlisted men who died or were killed or who may die in the service, the extra pay provided for in that Act for officers and enlisted men who have been or are to be mustered out.

PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For military, technical, and professional publications for use of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, one hundred dollars.

Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall apply for the payment of volunteers as fully as though they formed part of the Regular Army.

SEC. 2. That no property, franchises, or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States, or by any military or other authority whatever, in the Island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

Extra pay on muster out, payable to legal representatives.
Ante, p. 784.

Ordnance Bureau.
Publications for.

Payment of volunteers effected as fully as though part of Regular Army.

No concessions, franchises, etc., granted in Cuba during military occupation.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 424.—An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, 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 following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, namely:

Appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Treasury Department.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Altoona, Pa.

For public building at Altoona, Pennsylvania: For purchase of site and commencement of building under present limit, fifty thousand dollars.

Buffalo, N. Y.

For post-office at Buffalo, New York: For completion of building under present limit, two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars.

Chicago, Ill.

For rental of quarters at Chicago, Illinois: For annual rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of certain Government officials for the year ending March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred, eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-two cents.

For post-office and court-house at Chicago, Illinois: For the employment in Washington of temporary draftsmen and skilled service to continue the preparation of plans and specifications the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is authorized to be used from the sums heretofore appropriated for continuation of said building.

For the extension of the temporary building for post-office at Chicago, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

Ellis Island, N. Y.

For immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York:
For four towers of main building, fifty thousand dollars;
For main hospital and two wings complete, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For surgeon's house and heating apparatus, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital outbuilding and disinfecting plant, thirty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For boiler house, fifty thousand dollars;

For closed porch, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For covering water pipe, four thousand dollars;

For covered walks between buildings, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For contingencies, forty-seven thousand and ten dollars; in all, three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be immediately available, and the said sum shall be reimbursed from the immigrant fund as follows: One hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the remainder in four equal annual installments thereafter.

For post-office, court-house, and custom-house at Memphis, Tennessee: For installation of clock in clock tower of said post-office, court-house, and custom-house, three thousand dollars. Memphis, Tenn.

For custom-house and post-office at Newport News, Virginia: For purchase of site and commencement of building under present limit, thirty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the completion of said building within its present limit of cost. Newport News, Va.

For mint building at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For continuation of building under present limit, six hundred thousand dollars. Philadelphia, Pa.

For custom-house at Portland, Oregon: For completion of building under present limit, two hundred thousand dollars. Portland, Oreg.

For post-office, court-house, and custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota: For completion of building under present limit, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. St. Paul, Minn.

For post-office and court-house at San Francisco, California: For continuation of building under present limit, five hundred thousand dollars. San Francisco, Cal.

For repair of the branch mint building at San Francisco, California, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of sites and toward the erection, within the respective limits of cost, of public buildings at the following places, namely: Indianapolis, Indiana, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars; Brunswick, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars; Elgin, Illinois, fifty thousand dollars; Kansas City, Kansas, fifty thousand dollars; Lawrence, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars; Jamestown, New York, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; New Iberia, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars; Tampa, Florida, fifty thousand dollars; Rome, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars; Elmira, New York, fifty thousand dollars; Joliet, Illinois, fifty thousand dollars; New Brunswick, New Jersey, fifty thousand dollars; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars; Elizabeth City, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars; Newport, Vermont, twenty-five thousand dollars; Monmouth, Illinois, twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars; Oskaloosa, Iowa, twenty-five thousand dollars; Creston, Iowa, twenty-five thousand dollars; Clinton, Iowa, fifty thousand dollars; Bristol, Tennessee, twenty-five thousand dollars; Streator, Illinois, twenty-five thousand dollars; Joplin, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars; Fergus Falls, Minnesota, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Aberdeen, South Dakota, forty-three thousand five hundred dollars; Abilene, Texas, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; New Brighton, Pennsylvania, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Blair, Nebraska, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars; Oakland, California, seventy-five thousand dollars; Beaumont, Texas, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, fifty thousand dollars; Butte, Montana, seventy-five thousand dollars; Salt Lake, Utah, seventy-five thousand dollars; Seattle, Washington, seventy-five thousand dollars; Annapolis, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars; Saint Cloud, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Stockton, Cal.;
Janesville, Wis.; An-
niston, Ala.; Salem,
Oreg.; Norwich,
Conn.; Winston, N.
C.; Leadville, Colo.;
Lockport, N. Y.; Free-
port, Ill.; Menominee,
Mich.

Stockton, California, forty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; Janesville, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars; Anniston, Alabama, twenty-five thousand dollars; Salem, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars; Norwich, Connecticut, fifty thousand dollars; Winston, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars; Leadville, Colorado, twenty-five thousand dollars; Lockport, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars; Freeport, Illinois, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Menominee, Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, two million and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of each of said buildings within its respective limit of cost.

Hastings, Nebr.

For purchase of a site for a public building at Hastings, Nebraska, ten thousand dollars.

Norfolk, Nebr.

For purchase of a site for a public building at Norfolk, Nebraska, ten thousand dollars.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

For post-office at Brooklyn, New York: For purchase of the property known as lot thirty-six, block twenty, ward four, lying on the east side of Washington street one hundred and seventy-five feet north of Johnson street and one hundred and twenty-two feet ten inches south of Tillary street, in the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in said city of Brooklyn, twenty thousand dollars.

Omaha, Nebr.

For court-house and post-office at Omaha, Nebraska: For erection of addition to building under present limit, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the completion of said building within present limit of cost.

Canton, Ohio.

For public building at Canton, Ohio: For addition to building, fifteen thousand dollars.

Minneapolis, Minn.

For post-office at Minneapolis, Minnesota: For constructing a basement and one-story addition, including all necessary changes and alterations in the present building, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Macon, Ga.

For post-office and court-house at Macon, Georgia: For extending and enlarging the building, and for purchase of additional ground on Third street for this purpose, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Hot Springs, Ark.

For post-office at Hot Springs, Arkansas: For construction of a building on the permanent reservation owned by the United States, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and at such spot therein as may be selected and set apart by the Secretary of the Interior and accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose, thirty-nine thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the construction of said building within the present limit of cost.

Dubuque, Iowa.

For custom-house and post-office at Dubuque, Iowa: For improving and enlarging the building, fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the completion of said building within the present limit of cost.

Springfield, Mass.

For post-office at Springfield, Massachusetts: For extending and enlarging the building, twenty thousand dollars.

Columbus, Ga.

For post-office at Columbus, Georgia: For extending and enlarging the building and to purchase additional ground, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, including all necessary repairs to the present structure, fifty thousand dollars.

Jackson, Miss.

For court-house at Jackson, Mississippi: For erection of an addition within the present limit of cost, thirty-one thousand dollars.

Cleveland, Ohio.

For post-office at Cleveland, Ohio: For purchase of site, being block of land located in the city of Cleveland which is bounded by Rockwell street on the north, by Wood street on the east, by Superior street on the south, and on the west by the land now owned by the United States, upon which the post-office building is located, and commencement of building, within the limit of cost, three hundred thousand dollars.

For custom-house at Baltimore, Maryland: For purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom house in said city, one hundred thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Md.

For Treasury building at Washington, District of Columbia: For repairs to Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings, eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Treasury buildings,
Washington, D. C.

Fire-Alarm System, Treasury Department: For maintenance of the automatic fire-alarm system now in the Treasury and Winder buildings, two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Fire-alarm system.

For repairs and preservation of public buildings: Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, and other public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, three hundred and forty thousand dollars; of which amount the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be used for the marine hospitals and quarantine stations: *Provided*, That of the sum hereby appropriated not exceeding ten thousand dollars may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the employment of superintendents and others at a rate of compensation not exceeding for any one person six dollars per day.

Repairs and preservation.

Proviso.
Superintendents.

For repairing the house in which Abraham Lincoln died, being the property of the United States, three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents, the same to be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

Repairs, house in
which Abraham Lincoln died.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Marine Hospitals.

For marine hospital at Boston, Massachusetts: For laundry building, five thousand dollars.

Boston, Mass.

For marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio: For isolation ward and mortuary, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Cleveland, Ohio.

For marine hospital at Detroit, Michigan: For laundry building, three thousand dollars.

Detroit, Mich.

For marine hospital at Key West, Florida: For iron fence, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Key West, Fla.

For marine hospital at Memphis, Tennessee: For fence, five hundred dollars.

Memphis, Tenn.

For marine hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana: For surgical operating room and laboratory, three thousand dollars.

New Orleans, La.

For marine hospital at Port Townsend, Washington: For fence, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Port Townsend,
Wash.

For marine hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina: For laundry building, one thousand five hundred dollars; completing second story ward building, five hundred dollars; in all, two thousand dollars.

Wilmington, N. C.

Medical books and journals for the use of the Marine Hospital Bureau may be purchased during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars, and paid for from the appropriation for the Marine-Hospital Service.

Marine-Hospital
Bureau.
Books, etc.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Quarantine stations.

For quarantine station, Reedy Island, Delaware River: For improvements to station, quarters for crews, and protection of grounds from overflow, two thousand dollars.

Reedy Island.

For quarantine station, Cape Charles, Virginia: For improvements to station, quarters, isolation ward, and steam windlass, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Cape Charles, Va.

For quarantine station, Brunswick, Georgia: For improvements to station, quarters, wharf, engine and cars, and disinfecting building, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Brunswick, Ga.

For quarantine station, Gulf: For improvements to station, new pier, and new disinfecting plant, and detention quarters for crew, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Gulf station.

Port Townsend,
Wash.

For quarantine station, Port Townsend, Washington: Improvements to station, wharf, and disinfecting apparatus, twenty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

Heating apparatus
for public buildings.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; but of this amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be expended for personal services of mechanics employed from time to time for casual repairs only.

Vaults, safes, and
locks.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, twenty-five thousand dollars; but of this amount not exceeding three thousand dollars may be expended for personal services of mechanics employed from time to time for casual repairs only.

Plans.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For books, photographic materials, and in duplicating plans required for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Light-houses, Bea-
cons, and fog signals.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

Whitehead, Me.

Whitehead Light and Fog-Signal Station, Maine: For construction of a keeper's dwelling, three thousand four hundred dollars.

Cape Elizabeth, Me.

Cape Elizabeth, Maine: For constructing a light-ship, with fog signal, near Cape Elizabeth, Maine, seventy thousand dollars.

Pollock Rip Shoals,
Mass.

Pollock Rip Shoals, Massachusetts: For establishing a light-house and fog signal or light-ship at a point north of the bell buoy near the broken part of Pollock Rip Shoals, at the northeastern entrance of Nantucket Shoals, Massachusetts, eighty thousand dollars.

Hog Island Shoal,
R. I.

Hog Island Shoal Light and Fog-Signal Station, Rhode Island: For establishing on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, a light and fog-signal station, to take the place of the light-vessel now there, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Norwalk Harbor,
Conn.
Greens Ledge.

Greens Ledge Light and Fog-Signal Station, Connecticut: For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Greens Ledge, Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut, sixty thousand dollars.

Round Beach, etc.

Norwalk Harbor Lighted Beacons, Connecticut: For establishing lighted beacons at Round Beach, Fitchs Point, White Rock Reef, and Grassy Hammock, Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut, six hundred dollars.

Orient Point, N. Y.

Orient Point Light Station, New York: For completing Orient Point Light Station, on the west side of Plum Gut, at the entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, in addition to the thirty thousand dollars appropriated by the Act approved on June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, three thousand dollars.

Tender, Third dis-
trict.

Tender for the engineer, Third Light-House District: For new steam tender, for construction and repairs in the Third Light-House District, New York, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Staten Island Depot,
N. Y.

Staten Island Light-House Depot, New York: For continuing the construction of the sea wall, rebuilding wharves and dredging the basin, at the general light-house depot at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Salem Creek, N. J.

Salem Creek, New Jersey, Light-House: For reestablishing and reconstructing a light-house at or near the mouth of Salem Creek, New Jersey, four thousand dollars.

Hooper Island, Md.

Hooper Island and Fog-Signal Station, Maryland: For completing the light and fog-signal station on the shoals off Hooper Island, east side of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, thirty thousand dollars.

Bloody Point Range,
S. C.

Bloody Point Range, South Carolina: For moving the structures of the front beacon to the side of the rear beacon, and moving the front beacon of the abandoned Venus Point Range to make it the front beacon of the Bloody Point Range, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Depot for the Sixth Light-House District: For establishing a depot for the Sixth Light-House District at some suitable point to be determined by the Light-House Board, thirty-five thousand dollars, and the total cost of establishing said depot shall not exceed this sum. Depot, Sixth district.

Repairs to Light Vessel Numbered Seventy-one: Repairing light vessel numbered seventy-one, to be paid for from the balance remaining after the repair of light vessel numbered sixty-nine from the appropriation "For repairs to light vessel numbered sixty-nine, to continue available during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, fifteen thousand dollars," is hereby authorized. Repairs, vessel No. 71.

Depot at or near Mobile, Alabama: For establishing a buoy and light-house depot at or near Mobile, Alabama, twelve thousand dollars, and the total cost of establishing said depot shall not exceed this sum. Mobile Ala., depot.

Tender for the Inspector Ninth Light-House District: For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, a new steam tender for buoyage, supply, and inspection in the Ninth light-house district, eighty-five thousand dollars. Tender, Ninth district.

Depot for the Tenth Light-House District: For repairing and enlarging the light-house depot at Buffalo, New York, fifty thousand dollars. Depot, Tenth district.

Point Arguello Light and Fog-Signal Station, California: For establishing a light and fog-signal station at or near Point Arguello, seacoast of California, thirty-five thousand dollars. Point Arguello, Cal.

Point Hueneme Light Station, California: For right of way to public road, two thousand dollars. Point Hueneme, Cal.

For expenses for construction of a telephone line from United States light-house at Point Trinidad, California, to connect with the general telephone system at Trinidad, in Humboldt County, California, two hundred and fifty dollars. Point Trinidad, Cal. Telephone.

Tender for the Thirteenth Light-House District: For the construction of a large, powerful, seagoing tender for the Thirteenth light-house district, one hundred thousand dollars. Tender, Thirteenth district.

Oil houses for light stations: For establishing isolated oil houses for the storage of mineral oil, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no oil house erected hereunder shall exceed five hundred and fifty dollars in cost. Oil houses.
Proviso.
—cost.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For supplying fog signals, light-houses, and other lights with illuminating, cleaning, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption; for books, boats, and furniture for stations, and not exceeding three hundred dollars for the purchase of technical and professional books and periodicals for the use of the Light-House Board, and other incidental expenses, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Light-house Establishment.
Supplies.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For repairing, rebuilding, and improving light-houses and buildings; for improvements to grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing day marks and pier head and other beacon lights; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use, and for incidental expenses relating to these various objects, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Repairs.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES: For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand four hundred light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars. Keepers' salaries.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS: For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and temporary employment and incidental expenses of light-vessels, four hundred thousand dollars. Light vessels.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE: For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining buoys of any and all kinds, and spindles, and for incidental expenses relating thereto, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Buoyage.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS: For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith, and Fog signals.

for repairs and incidental expenses of the same, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Lighting of rivers.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS: For establishing, supplying, and maintaining post lights on the Hudson and East rivers, New York; the Raritan River, New Jersey; Connecticut River, Thames River, between Norwich and New London, Connecticut; the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Bordentown, New Jersey; the Elk River, Maryland; York River, Virginia; James River, Virginia; Cape Fear River, North Carolina; Savannah River, Georgia; Saint Johns and Indian rivers, Florida; at Chicott Pass, and to mark navigable channel along Grand Lake, Louisiana; at the mouth of Red River, Louisiana; on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, and Great Kanawha rivers; Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, California; on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, Oregon; on Puget Sound, Washington Sound, and adjacent waters, Washington; and the channels in Saint Louis and Superior bays, at the head of Lake Superior; the Light-House Board being hereby authorized to lease the necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or are used to point out changeable channels, and which in consequence can not be made permanent, three hundred thousand 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, one thousand dollars.

Life-Saving Service.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Superintendents.

For salaries of superintendents for the life-saving stations as follows:

For one superintendent for the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the coast of Massachusetts, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one assistant superintendent for the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the coast of New Jersey, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving stations and for the houses of refuge on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coasts of Lakes Ontario and Erie, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coasts of Lakes Huron and Superior, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coast of Lake Michigan, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For one superintendent for the life-saving and lifeboat stations on the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, one thousand eight hundred dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Keepers.

For salaries of two hundred and seventy-four keepers of life-saving and lifeboat stations and of houses of refuge, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

Crews.

For pay of crews of surfmen employed at the life-saving and lifeboat stations, including the old Chicago station, at the rate of sixty dollars per month each, during the period of actual employment and three dollars per day for each occasion of service at other times; compensation of volunteers at life-saving and lifeboat 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; commutation of quarters for officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service detailed for duty in the Life-Saving Service; for carrying out the provisions of sections seven and eight of the Act approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; for draft animals and their maintenance; for telephone lines and care of same; and contingent expenses, including the donation of a Lyle gun and a complete set of beach apparatus used in connection with it to the Imperial Japanese Society for Saving Life from Shipwreck, freight, storage, repairs to apparatus, labor, medals, stationery, newspapers for statistical purposes, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses that can not be included under any other head of life-saving stations on the coasts of the United States, one million two hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For establishing new life-saving stations and lifeboat stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, authorized by law, to be available until expended, forty thousand dollars.

Commutation of quarters.

Vol. 22, p. 57.

New stations.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Revenue-Cutter Service.

For expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service: For pay of captains, lieutenants, captain of engineers, chief engineers and assistant engineers, cadets, and pilots employed, and for rations for the same; for pay of a constructor, Revenue-Cutter Service; for pay of petty officers, buglers, seamen, oilers, firemen, coal heavers, stewards, cooks, and boys, 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; commutation of quarters; for protection of the seal fisheries in Bering Sea and the other waters of Alaska, and the interest of the Government on the seal islands and the sea otter hunting grounds, and the enforcement of the provisions of law in Alaska; for enforcing the provisions of the Acts relating to the anchorage of vessels in the ports of New York and Chicago, approved May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and February sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; and an Act relating to the anchorage and movement of vessels in Saint Marys River, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising, surveys, labor, and miscellaneous expenses which can not be included under special heads, one million one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Act of May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, relating to anchorage of vessels in the port of New York, is hereby extended to include the waters of Kill von Kull, Newark Bay, Arthur Kill, and Raritan Bay.

Salaries and expenses.

Anchorage.

Vol. 25, p. 151.

Vol. 27, p. 431.

Proviso.
—extended to Kill von Kull, Newark Bay Arthur Kill, and Raritan Bay.

For the purpose of repairing and defraying the running expenses of the United States steamer *Thetis* for a period of six months, said vessel to be used as a revenue cutter, and to perform service for the Department of the Interior in procuring reindeer and transporting them to the coast of Alaska, twenty thousand dollars, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer said vessel to the Treasury Department.

"Thetis," repairs, etc.

—transfer to Treasury Department, etc.

For the construction of one revenue cutter of the first class, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for service on the Great Lakes, eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars; and the total cost of said revenue cutter, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Revenue cutter for Great Lakes.

For the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for service on the Pacific

—for Pacific coast.

coast, one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars; and the total cost of said revenue cutter, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Launch for customs service, Astoria, Oreg.

For constructing for the customs service a suitable launch for use at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Engraving and printing.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Salaries.

For labor and expenses of engraving and printing: For salaries of all necessary clerks and employees, other than plate printers and plate printers' assistants, six hundred thousand 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 or Treasury notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired.

Proviso.
Notes of larger denomination.

Wages.

For wages of 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 printers' assistants, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day each when employed, six hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred 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 or Treasury notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired: *Provided further*, That the faces of all tobacco stamps for use upon packages of two pounds and upward, and of all beer, whiskey, cigar, snuff, oleomargarine, and special liquor tax stamps, shall hereafter be printed from engraved plates upon hand-roller plate-printing presses.

Proviso.
Notes of larger denomination.

Stamps to be printed from hand-rollerpress.

Materials.

For engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, two hundred thousand dollars.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Expenses survey of seacoasts, etc.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the survey of the coasts of the United States and of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, including the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along the coast and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing off the said coasts; tidal observations; the necessary resurveys; the preparation of the Coast Pilot; continuing researches and other work relating to physical hydrography and terrestrial magnetism and the magnetic maps of the United States and adjacent waters, and the tables of magnetic declination, dip, and intensity usually accompanying them, astronomical and gravity observations; and including compensation not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in 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 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and 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.
Advance of money.

Field expenses.

FOR FIELD EXPENSES: For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of

outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be immediately available, and to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than twenty-five thousand dollars of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of the before-mentioned outlying islands, seventy thousand dollars.

Proviso.
Outlying islands:

For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Pacific coast, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska and other coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than twenty-five thousand dollars of this amount shall be expended outside of Alaska and the Pacific coast of the United States, seventy thousand dollars.

Hawaiian Islands,
Alaska, etc.

Proviso.
Expenditures out-
side Alaska, etc.

For continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coast of the United States, or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For off-shore soundings and examination of reported dangers on the coast of the United States, and of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to continue the compilation of the Coast Pilot, and to make special hydrographic examinations, and including the employment of such pilots and nautical experts in the field and office as may be necessary for the same, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For continuing magnetic observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States, and for making magnetic observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States, for continuing the line of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; for furnishing points to State surveys, to be applied, as far as practicable in States where points have not been furnished; for determinations of geographical positions and for continuing gravity observations, twenty-seven thousand dollars;

For tidal indicator, and foundation for its support, to be erected on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, four thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars;

Tidal indicator, Al-
catraz Island, Cal.

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 four hundred dollars;

Traveling expenses
naval officers, etc.

For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent including the actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office at Washington for consultation with the Superintendent, to be paid as directed by the Superintendent, in accordance with the Treasury regulations, and for the expenses of the attendance of the American delegate at the meetings of the International Geodetic Association not to exceed five hundred and fifty dollars, four thousand dollars;

International Geo-
detic Survey.

Provided, That ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named; but no more than ten per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation: *And provided*, That any sum appropriated during the past fiscal year for the survey of the Yukon River shall be available until expended;

Provisos.
Interchangeable ex-
penditures.

Yukon River.

In all, for field expenses, one hundred and ninety-four thousand and ninety-three dollars.

FOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS: For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including the traveling expenses of the person inspecting the repairs, twenty-nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Repairs of vessels,
etc.

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF PROFESSIONAL SEAMEN: For pay and subsistence of professional seamen serving as executive officers and mates on the vessels of the Survey, to be immediately available, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Pay of seamen.

OUTFIT AND EQUIPMENT FOR NEW STEAMER PATHFINDER: For extra outfit and equipment for steamer Pathfinder, such as safety appli-

"Pathfinder."
Equipment, etc.

ances in form of life rafts and their fittings, and making orlop decks water-tight, spare propeller blades, spare parts of machinery and machinists' tools, steam fitting for windlass and capstan and for hoisting boats, awnings and their fittings, and necessary alterations and additions, to be immediately available, fifteen thousand dollars.

Salaries.
Superintendent.

SALARIES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY: For Superintendent, five thousand dollars;

Assistants.

For pay of assistants, to be employed in the field or office, as the Superintendent may direct:

For two assistants, at four thousand dollars each;

For one assistant, three thousand two hundred dollars;

For five assistants, at three thousand dollars each;

For five assistants, at two thousand five hundred dollars each;

For eight assistants, at two thousand two hundred dollars each;

For eight assistants, at two thousand dollars each;

For three assistants, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

For four assistants, at one thousand six hundred dollars each;

For three assistants, at one thousand four hundred dollars each;

For eight assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For six aids, at nine hundred dollars each;

For eight aids, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, one hundred and fourteen thousand and sixty dollars.

Office force.

PAY OF OFFICE FORCE: For one disbursing agent, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For one chief of division of library and archives, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For clerical force, namely:

For two, at one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars each;

For four, at one thousand four hundred dollars each;

For six, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For three, at one thousand dollars each;

For chart correctors, buoy colorists, stenographers, writers, typewriters, and copyists, namely:

For two, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For three, at nine hundred dollars each;

For one, at eight hundred dollars;

For seven, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each;

For one, at six hundred dollars;

For topographic and hydrographic draftsmen, namely:

For one, at two thousand four hundred dollars;

For one, at two thousand two hundred dollars;

For two, at two thousand dollars each;

For three, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

For two, at one thousand four hundred dollars each;

For one, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

For three, at one thousand dollars each;

For two, at nine hundred dollars each;

For one, at seven hundred dollars;

For astronomical, geodetic, tidal, and miscellaneous computers, namely:

For one, at two thousand four hundred dollars;

For two, at two thousand dollars each;

For one, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For four, at one thousand six hundred dollars each;

For one, at one thousand four hundred dollars;

For one, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

For three, at one thousand dollars each;

For copperplate engravers, namely:

For three, at two thousand dollars each;

For two, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

For two, at one thousand six hundred dollars each;

For one, at one thousand four hundred dollars;

For two, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For two, at one thousand dollars each;

For four, at nine hundred dollars each;

For one, at seven hundred dollars;

For electrotypers and photographers, plate printers and their helpers, instrument makers, carpenters, engineer, and other skilled laborers, namely:

For two, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each;

For one, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two, at one thousand two hundred dollars each;

For nine, at one thousand dollars each;

For two, at nine hundred dollars each;

For five, at seven hundred dollars each;

For watchmen, firemen, messengers, and laborers, packers and folders, and miscellaneous work, namely:

For three, at eight hundred and eighty dollars each;

For four, at eight hundred and twenty dollars each;

For two, at seven hundred dollars each;

For two, at six hundred and forty dollars each;

For four, at six hundred and thirty dollars each;

For two, at five hundred and fifty dollars each;

For two, at three hundred and sixty-five dollars each; in all, one hundred and thirty-six thousand and ninety dollars.

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, charts, and subscriptions; for copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, and electrotyping supplies; and for photolithographing charts and printing from stone and copper for immediate use; for stationery for the office and field parties, transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to party expenses, office wagon and horses, heating, lighting, and power, telephone, telegrams, ice, and washing, office furniture, repairs, traveling expenses of assistants and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office, contingencies of all kinds, and for extra labor not to exceed two thousand dollars; in all, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Office expenses.

For the discussion and publication of observations, one thousand dollars.

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 at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the Superintendent), or to officers of the Navy attached to the Survey, except as now provided by law.

Allowances.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to General W. W. Duffield, recently Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the stereotyped plates of his work on logarithms and logarithmic tables to ten places of decimals, being Part One of Appendix Twelve, Report of Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey for eighteen hundred and ninety-six, said plates being no longer of service to the Government.

W. W. Duffield.
Delivery to, of plates
of work on logarithms.

UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, and annually thereafter, a report in detail, shall be made to Congress of the salaries of all officers and employees paid from appropriations under the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution.

Annual report of
employees.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, twenty-four thousand dollars.

International ex-
changes.

American ethnology.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees and the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, fifty thousand dollars, of which sum not exceeding one thousand dollars may be used for rent of building.

Astrophysical Observatory.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY: For maintenance of Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, apparatus, printing and publishing results of researches, not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies, repairs and alteration of buildings, and miscellaneous expenses, ten thousand dollars.

National Museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM: For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including ten thousand dollars for furnishing new galleries, and including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum, fourteen thousand dollars.

For continuing 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 seventy thousand dollars, of which sum five thousand dollars may be used for necessary drawings and illustrations for publications of the National Museum.

For purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals for reference in the National Museum, two thousand dollars.

For repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds, National Museum, including all necessary labor and material, six thousand dollars.

For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters for the National Museum, four thousand and forty dollars.

For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum, five hundred dollars.

National Zoological Park.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK: For continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage and drainage; and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees; the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, seventy-five thousand dollars; one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and of the sum hereby appropriated five thousand dollars shall be used for continuing the entrance into the Zoological Park from Woodley Lane, and opening driveway into Zoological Park, from said entrance along the bank of Rock Creek, and five thousand dollars shall be expended in widening the Adams Mill road entrance to the Zoological Park from the corner of Eighteenth street and Columbia road, by acquiring by purchase or condemnation of land sufficient to widen the same to a width of one hundred feet, and such road, so widened, shall form a parkway under the control of the Zoological Park.

—half from District revenues.

—entrance from Woodley lane.

—Adams Mill road entrance, etc.

Fish Commission.**FISH COMMISSION.**

Pay of Commissioner, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER: For Commissioner, five thousand dollars; chief clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; stenographer to Commissioner, one thousand six hundred dollars; librarian, one thousand two hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class three; one clerk, at one thousand dollars; two clerks, at nine hundred dollars each; one engineer, one thousand and eighty dollars; three firemen, at five hundred and forty dollars each; two watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three janitors and messengers, at six hundred dollars each; one janitress, four hundred and eighty dol-

lars; one messenger, two hundred and forty dollars; in all, twenty-four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of accounts: Disbursing agent, two thousand two hundred dollars; examiner of accounts, one thousand six hundred dollars; property clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand and eighty dollars; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of accounts.

Office of architect and engineer: Architect and engineer, two thousand two hundred dollars; draftsman, one thousand two hundred dollars; draftsman, nine hundred dollars; clerk, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, five thousand and twenty dollars.

Office of architect and engineer.

Division of fish culture—Office: Assistant in charge, two thousand seven hundred dollars; superintendent of car and messenger service, one thousand six hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk, nine hundred dollars; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Division of fish culture, office.

Division of fish culture—Station employees: Central Station, Washington, District of Columbia: Clerk, nine hundred dollars; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, two thousand one hundred dollars.

Central station.

Aquaria, Central Station: Superintendent, nine hundred and sixty dollars; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Aquaria.

Fish ponds, Washington, District of Columbia: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, three thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Fish ponds.

Green Lake (Maine) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, seven hundred and eighty dollars; fish-culturist, six hundred and sixty dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, four thousand and twenty dollars.

Green Lake, Me.

Craigs Brook (Maine) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; one laborer, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Craigs Brook, Me.

Saint Johnsbury (Vermont) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Gloucester (Massachusetts) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; three laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand three hundred dollars.

Gloucester, Mass.

Woods Hole (Massachusetts) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; machinist, nine hundred and sixty dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; pilot and collector, seven hundred and twenty dollars; three firemen, at six hundred dollars each; one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; one laborer, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, seven thousand and twenty dollars.

Woods Hole, Mass.

Cape Vincent (New York) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; machinist, nine hundred and sixty dollars; two firemen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Battery Island (Maryland) Station: Custodian, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Battery Island, Md.

Bryans Point (Maryland) Station: Custodian, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Bryans Point, Md.

Wytheville (Virginia) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, nine hundred dollars; fish-culturist, six hundred and sixty dollars; laborer, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Wytheville, Va.

Put-in-Bay (Ohio) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hun-

Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

dred dollars; foreman, one thousand dollars; skilled laborer, six hundred dollars; machinist, nine hundred and sixty dollars; in all, four thousand and sixty dollars.

Northville, Mich. Northville (Michigan) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, nine hundred and sixty dollars; fish-culturist, six hundred dollars; skilled laborer, four hundred and eighty dollars; three laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; in all, four thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Alpena, Mich. Alpena (Michigan) Station: Foreman, one thousand two hundred dollars; fish culturist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Duluth, Minn. Duluth (Minnesota) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, nine hundred dollars; fish-culturist, eight hundred and forty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, four thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

Neosho, Mo. Neosho (Missouri) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one laborer, six hundred dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Leadville, Colo. Leadville (Colorado) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, one thousand two hundred dollars; two fish-culturists, at nine hundred dollars each; skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; cook, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

San Marcos, Tex. San Marcos (Texas) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; three laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, four thousand and twenty dollars.

Baird, Cal.
Fort Gaston, Cal. Baird (California) and Fort Gaston (California) stations: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; foreman, one thousand and eighty dollars; foreman, nine hundred dollars; laborer, six hundred dollars; laborer, five hundred and forty dollars; in all, four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Clackamas, Oreg. Clackamas (Oregon) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; two laborers, at six hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

Manchester, Iowa. Manchester (Iowa) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Bozeman, Mont. Bozeman (Montana) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Erwin, Tenn. Erwin (Tennessee) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Nashua, N. H. Nashua (New Hampshire) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Cold Springs, Ga. Cold Springs (Georgia) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Spearfish, S. Dak. Spearfish (South Dakota) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Washington. Washington State Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five

hundred and forty dollars each; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

Edenton (North Carolina) Station: Superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; fish-culturist, nine hundred dollars; two laborers, at five hundred and forty dollars each, one thousand and eighty dollars; in all, three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the establishment of a fish-cultural station, in North Carolina made in the deficiency Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby made available for expenditure during the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Edenton, N. C.

Provide.
North Carolina

Laws, 2d sess. 55th
Cong., p. 662.

Employees at large: Two field-station superintendents, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; two fish-culturists, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each; two fish-culturists, at nine hundred dollars each; five machinists, at nine hundred and sixty dollars each; two coxswains, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; in all, thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Employees at large.

Distribution employees: Three car captains, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; four car messengers, at one thousand dollars each; four assistant car messengers, at nine hundred dollars each; three car laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; three car cooks, at six hundred dollars each; in all, fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

Distribution em-
ployees.

Division of inquiry respecting food-fishes: Assistant in charge, two thousand seven hundred dollars; assistant, two thousand two hundred dollars; two assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; assistant, nine hundred dollars; assistant, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one clerk class one; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; one copyist, seven hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eleven thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Division of inquiry
respecting food-fishes.

Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries: Assistant in charge, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class two; two clerks, at one thousand dollars each; one clerk, at nine hundred dollars; two clerks, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each; statistical agent, one thousand four hundred dollars; three statistical agents, at one thousand dollars each; one local agent at Boston, Massachusetts, three hundred dollars; one local agent at Gloucester, Massachusetts, six hundred dollars; in all, fifteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

Division of statis-
tics, etc.

Vessel service: Steamer Albatross: One naturalist, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one general assistant, one thousand two hundred dollars; one fishery expert, one thousand two hundred dollars; clerk, one thousand dollars; in all, five thousand two hundred dollars.

Vessels.
"Albatross."

Steamer Fish Hawk: One cabin boy, three hundred dollars.

"Fish Hawk."

Schooner Grampus: Master, one thousand five hundred dollars; first mate, one thousand and eighty dollars; second mate, eight hundred and forty dollars; cook, six hundred dollars; three seamen, at five hundred and forty dollars each; one cabin boy, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, six thousand and sixty dollars.

"Grampus."

Expenses of administration: For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner, including stationery, purchase of special reports, books for library, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, repairs to and heating, lighting, and equipment of buildings, and compensation of temporary employees, ten thousand dollars.

Expenses of admin-
istration.

Propagation of food-fishes: For maintenance, equipment, and operations of the fish-cultural stations of the Commission, the general propagation of food-fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, contingent expenses, and temporary labor, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Propagation of food-
fishes.

Maintenance of vessels: For maintenance of the vessels and launches, including the purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and

Maintenance of
vessels.

other facilities required for use with the same, and contingent expenses, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

Inquiry respecting food-fishes.

Inquiry respecting food-fishes: For field and contingent expenses of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food-fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the waters of the interior in the interest of fish-culture; for the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources, in the development of the commercial fisheries, including the expenses of necessary travel and preparation of reports, fifteen thousand dollars.

Expenses.

Statistical inquiry.

Statistical inquiry: For necessary traveling and contingent expenses in the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, five thousand dollars.

Interchangeable expenditures.

And ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of the commission shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named, but no more than ten per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Salaries.

For salaries of Commissioners, as provided by the "Act to regulate commerce," thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of secretary, as provided by the "Act to regulate commerce," three thousand five hundred dollars;

Expenses.
Vol. 24, p. 379.
Vol. 25, p. 855.
Vol. 26, p. 743.

For all other necessary expenditures to enable the Commission to give effect to the provisions of the "Act to regulate commerce," and all Acts and amendments supplementary thereto, two hundred and nine thousand dollars; of which sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended in the employment of counsel, and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars may be expended for the purchase of necessary books, reports, and periodicals, and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars may be expended for printing other than that done at the Government Printing Office.

In all, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Arbitration of differences between railroads and their employees.

Unexpended balance reappropriated.
Ante, p. 428.

The unexpended balance of the sum of ten thousand dollars appropriated for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine by the "Act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," approved June first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby reappropriated and made available for expenses that may be incurred under said Act during the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Reimbursement Quandt Brewing Co., and others.

REIMBURSEMENT OF QUANDT BREWING COMPANY AND OTHERS: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed and required, to pay the following parties amounts paid to the late collector of internal revenue for the fourteenth district of New York in advance for internal-revenue stamps, which stamps were never delivered to said parties, namely: To the Quandt Brewing Company, two thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and three cents; to Ruscher and Company, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-two cents; to Taylor Brewing Company, four hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents; to D. Mayer Brewing Company, two hundred and fifty dollars; in all, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents.

Internal-revenue stamp paper.

PAPER AND STAMPS: For paper for internal-revenue stamps, including freight, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Stamps under war-revenue act.

When procured by contract.
Ante, p. 457.

Hereafter the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in the Act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved

June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by contract, whenever such stamps can not be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and said contracts shall be awarded under such terms, restrictions, and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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, seventy-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: *Provided*, That necessary books of reference and periodicals for the chemical laboratory and law library, at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars, may be purchased out of the appropriation made for the fiscal year nineteen hundred for salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses.

Punishment for violations of internal-revenue laws.

Proviso.
Purchase of books for chemical laboratory.

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, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses Independent Treasury.
R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, eighty 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.

Transporting silver coin.

—free of charge on request.

Proviso.
—deposit of equal amount.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COINS: For recoinage of light-weight gold coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by section thirty-five hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes of the United States, three thousand dollars.

Recoinage of gold coins.
R. S., sec. 3512, p. 696.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS: For recoinage of the uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Recoinage of silver coins.

TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COIN: For transportation of minor coin, twenty-five 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, minor 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.

Minor coin.

—free transportation.

Proviso.
—deposit of equal amount.

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, eighty thousand dollars.

United States securities.
Distinctive paper.

SPECIAL WITNESS OF DESTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For pay of the 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 sixty-five dollars.

—witness of destruction, etc.

SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES: For materials required to seal and separate United States notes and certificates, such as ink, printer's varnish, sperm oil, white printing paper,

—sealing and separating.

manila paper, thin muslin, benzine, gutta-percha belting, and other necessary articles and expenses, one thousand dollars.

Expenses national
currency.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY: For distinctive paper, express charges, and other expenses, fifteen thousand dollars.

Canceling, etc.

CANCELING UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND CUTTING DISTINCTIVE PAPER: For extra knives for cutting machines and sharpening same; and leather belting, new dies and punches, repairs to machinery, oil, cotton waste, and other necessary expenses connected with the cancellation of redeemed United States securities, two hundred dollars.

Custody of dies,
rolls and plates.

CUSTODY OF DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES: For pay of custodian of 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; three distributors of stock, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

Public buildings.
Assistant custodians
and janitors.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS: For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with the care of all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein.

Inspector.

For one general inspector, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three thousand dollars; and for actual necessary expenses, not exceeding two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Inspector of furni-
ture.

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, personal services, and other current expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars; and for actual necessary expenses, not exceeding two thousand dollars; in all, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Furniture and re-
pairs.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE: For furniture and repairs of same and carpets for all public buildings, marine hospitals included, under the control of the Treasury Department, and for furniture, carpets, chandeliers, and gas fixtures for new buildings, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, two hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred 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 plan for furniture or not.

Fuel, lights, and
water.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For fuel, steam heat, lights, and water, electric current for light and power purposes, electric-light plants, including repairs thereto, in such buildings as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, electric-light wiring, and miscellaneous items required for the use of the assistant custodians, janitors, firemen, or engineers, in the proper care of the buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus, exclusive of personal services, for all public buildings, marine hospitals included, under the control of the Treasury Department, inclusive of new buildings, eight hundred and forty 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, gas purifier, or device greater than the one-half part of the amount of money actually saved thereby.

Gas.

Proviso.
Gas governor.

Pneumatic tubes.

OPERATION OF PNEUMATIC TUBES: For supplying necessary power, and repairs to power plants, for operating pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail matter, court-house and post-office buildings, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New York City and Brooklyn, New York,

and the post-office and subtreasury building, Boston, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES: For expenses incurred under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, and persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, national-bank notes, and other securities of the United States and of foreign governments, as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and other felonies committed against the laws of the United States relating to the pay and bounty laws, including two thousand dollars to make the necessary investigation of claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners under section forty-seven hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes, and for no other purpose whatever, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this amount be used in defraying the expenses of any person subpoenaed by the United States courts to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary examination before any United States commissioner, which expenses shall be paid from the appropriation for "Fees of witnesses, United States courts."

Suppressing counterfeiting.

R. S., sec. 4718, p. 919.

Proviso.
Witnesses.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES: For compensation in lieu of moieties in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws, ten thousand dollars.

Compensation in lieu of moieties.

EXPENSES OF LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS: For defraying the necessary expenses of local appraisers at annual meetings for the purpose of securing uniformity in the appraisement of dutiable goods at different ports of entry, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Local appraisers' meetings.

ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES: 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 five hundred dollars each per annum; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Alaskan seal fisheries.
Agents' salaries.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish food, fuel, and clothing to the native inhabitants on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, Alaska, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars. In the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury any portion of this sum may be expended in transporting said native inhabitants to the mainland of Alaska.

Food to natives.

For the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Salmon fisheries.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT: To prevent unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto, and for expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, including the cost of imprisonment and actual expense of conveyance of Chinese persons to the frontier or seaboard for deportation, and for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and of which sum one thousand dollars per annum shall be paid to the collector of customs at Port Townsend as additional compensation.

Chinese exclusion.

Vol. 27, p. 25.

ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS: For the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws, and to prevent the immigration of convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons liable to become a public charge from foreign contiguous territory, one hundred thousand dollars.

Alien contract-labor laws.

LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES: For custody, care, protection, and expenses of sales of lands and other property

Lands, etc

of the United States, the examination of titles, recording of deeds, advertising, and auctioneers' fees, four hundred dollars.

Quarantine service.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Maintenance.

For the maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employees of quarantine stations at Delaware Breakwater, Reedy Island, Cape Charles and supplemental station, Cape Fear, South Atlantic, Brunswick, Gulf, Tortugas, San Diego, San Francisco, Astoria, and Port Townsend, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

Prevention of epidemics.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of threatened or actual epidemic of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, or Chinese plague, or black death, to use the unexpended balance of the sums appropriated and reappropriated by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and one hundred thousand dollars in addition thereto, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in aid of State and local boards, or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same; and in such emergency in the execution of any quarantine laws which may be then in force.

Ante, pp. 616, 658.

Interior Department.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Public buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT: For repairs of Interior Department and Pension buildings, and of the General Post-Office building when occupied by the Interior Department, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

To build an area and sewer from the west entrance of the Pension building and extending along the south side thereof to the eastern entrance, to be immediately available, five thousand dollars.

Capitol.

FOR THE CAPITOL: For work at Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, thirty thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus, Senate wing.

For necessary repairs and improvements to the steam heating and ventilating apparatus in the Senate wing of the Capitol, including the Supreme Court, under the supervision of the Architect of United States Capitol, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Flags.

To provide flags for the east and west fronts of the center of the Capitol, to be hoisted daily under the direction of the Capitol police board, one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Cleaning works of art.

For continuing the work of cleaning and repairing works of art in the Capitol, including the repairing of frames, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Capitol grounds.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS: For continuing the work of the improvement of the Capitol grounds and for care of the grounds, one clerk, and the pay of mechanics, gardeners, and laborers, for repairs to artificial pavement, walls, and driveways, sixteen thousand dollars.

Lighting.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS: For lighting the Capitol and grounds about the same, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables, Maltby Building, and folding and storage rooms of the House of Representatives; for gas and electric lighting; pay of superintendent of meters, lamplighters, gas fitters, and for materials and labor for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements to steam fire engine house and Senate and House stables, and for repairs and paving of floors and courtyards of same, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Engine house and stables.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Public lands.

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, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.

Salaries registers and receivers.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES: For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses of land offices.

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS: For expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Depositing public moneys.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER, PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS, AND SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands, one hundred and ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares.

Timber depredations; protecting public lands, and swamp-land claims.

Proviso.
Agents per diem, etc.

PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST RESERVES: To meet the expenses of executing the provisions of the sundry civil act approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, for the care and administration of the forest reserves, to meet the expenses of forest inspectors and assistants, superintendents, supervisors, surveyors, rangers, and for the employment of foresters and other emergency help in the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, and for advertising dead and matured trees for sale within such reservations: *Provided*, That forestry agents, superintendents, and supervisors, and other persons employed under this appropriation, shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to their fitness and without regard for their political affiliations, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day each, and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided further*, That forest agents, superintendents, supervisors, and all other persons employed in connection with the administration and protection of forest reservations shall in all ways that are practicable, aid in the enforcement of the laws of the State or Territory in which said forest reservation is situated, in relation to the protection of fish and game: *Provided further*, That any person who made actual, bona fide settlement and improvement and established residence thereon in good faith, for the purpose of acquiring a home, upon lands more valuable for agriculture than for any other purpose, within the boundaries of the Black Hills Forest Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, prior to September nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may enter, under the provisions of the homestead law, the lands embracing his or her improvements, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres; and if the lands are so situated that the entry of a legal subdivision, according to existing law, will not embrace the improvements of such settler or claimant, he or she may make application to the surveyor-general of the State of South Dakota to have said tract

Forest reserves.
Protection and administration of.
Ante, p. 34.

Proviso.
Employees selected because of fitness: per diem to, etc.

Protection of fish and game.

Black Hills Forest Reservation, S. Dak.
Certain settlers granted homestead entries.

—surveys.

surveyed at the expense of the claimant by metes and bounds and a plat made of the same and filed in the local land office, showing the land embraced in his original settlement which he desires to enter, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, and thereupon he shall be allowed to enter said land, as per said plat and survey, as a homestead; and the Secretary of the Interior shall make the necessary rules and regulations to carry this Act into effect: *Provided*, That in any case where, upon investigation by a special agent of the Interior Department and after due and proper hearing, it shall be established that an entry interfered with the general water supply, or was detrimental in any way to the public interests, or infringed upon the rights and privileges of other citizens, the Secretary of the Interior shall have authority to cause said entry to be modified or amended or in his discretion to finally cancel the same.

Proviso.
Not to prejudice
public interests.

Hearings in land
entries.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES: For expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law, three thousand dollars.

Reproducing plats
of surveys.

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 to furnish local land offices with the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Northern Pacific
Railroad.

Vol. 28 p. 683.
Classification
of mineral lands in
grant to.

Termination of
work, etc.

The time for the completion of the classification of lands within the land-grant and indemnity land-grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, authorized by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands in the States of Montana and Idaho," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the Acts supplementary thereto, is hereby extended to and, including the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, on or before which date the work of the commissioners shall be completed and the said commissioners be discharged.

Mineral lands, Mon-
tana and Idaho.

Compensation
of commissioners to
classify Northern Pa-
cific Railroad land
grant.

MINERAL LANDS IN MONTANA AND IDAHO: For compensation until and including October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, of the twelve commissioners appointed under the Act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to examine and classify certain lands within the land-grant and indemnity land-grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the States of Montana and Idaho, with special reference to the mineral or nonmineral character of such lands, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be paid at the rate of ten dollars a day each while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, which amount shall include their transportation and subsistence expenses, and that the total amount of compensation to be paid to each commissioner shall in no case exceed for the period named the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Proviso.
Rate of pay, etc.

Reports, etc.

For publication of the monthly reports filed by said commissioners in the office of the register and receiver of the Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula land districts, in the State of Montana, and the Cœur d'Alene land district, in the State of Idaho; and for the expenses pertaining to hearings ordered by, and conducted before, said registers and receivers, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Stenographers.

For the payment of stenographers employed by said commissioners when authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the purpose of reducing testimony to writing in cases where it is found necessary to examine witnesses in order to establish the character of lands examined by said commissioners, three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Examination of
desert lands.
Vol. 28, p. 422.

In all, thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars.
EXAMINATIONS OF DESERT LANDS.—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine, under such regulations and at such compensation as he may prescribe, the desert lands selected by the States under the

provisions of section four of the Act of Congress approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, three thousand dollars.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS, GENERAL LAND OFFICE: For continuing the work of rearranging, indexing, and preserving the records of the recorder's office of the General Land Office, one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and uncontracted for on June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, may be used during the fiscal year nineteen hundred for the purposes indicated.

General Land Office.
Indexing, etc., recorder's office.

Proviso.
Balance of appropriation available.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the Act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the Acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and, second, to surveying under such other Acts as provide for land grants to the several States, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture, and lines of reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territory of Arizona, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines: *And provided further*, That hereafter all standard, meander, township, and section lines of the public land surveys shall, as heretofore, be established under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whether the lands to be surveyed are within or without reservations, except that where the exterior boundaries of public forest reservations are required to be coincident with standard, township, or section lines such boundaries may, if not previously established in the ordinary course of the public land surveys, be established and marked under the supervision of the Director of the United States Geological Survey whenever necessary to complete the survey of such exterior boundaries. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported

Surveying public lands.

Surveys, rates, etc.

Provisos.
Preferences.

Vol. 25, p. 676.

Vol. 26, pp. 215, 222.

Extra rates for heavily timbered lands,

Exceptional difficulties.

Lands in California, etc.
Resurveys.

Standard, etc., lines to be established by Commissioner of Land Office.

Resurveys.

Alaska.

to be defective or fraudulent, and 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. And the system of public land surveys is hereby extended to the district of Alaska.

Grant and Hooker
counties, Nebr.
Resurveys, etc.
Vol. 28, p. 396.

For the purpose of completing the resurvey of the lands of Grant and Hooker counties, in the State of Nebraska, as originally authorized by the Act of Congress approved August ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the unexpended balance, not exceeding four thousand dollars, of the original appropriation for said purpose is hereby reappropriated, to be immediately available and to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Confirmed private
land claims.

Vol. 26, p. 854.

For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the resurvey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, fifteen thousand dollars, said sum to be also available for office work on such surveys.

Abandoned military
reservations.

Vol. 23, p. 103.

For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale 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, and any law prior thereto, including a custodian of the ruin of Casa Grande, six thousand dollars.

Casa Grande.

Geological survey.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Scientific assistants.
Salaries.

FOR SALARIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: For two geologists, at four thousand dollars each;

For one geologist, three thousand dollars;

For one geologist, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For two paleontologists, at two thousand dollars each;

For one chemist, three thousand dollars;

For one geographer, two thousand seven hundred dollars;

For one geographer, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For two topographers, at two thousand dollars each; in all, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

Expenses.

FOR GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: For the Geological Survey and the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and the 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, including telegrams, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, namely:

Laborers.

For pay of skilled laborers and various temporary employees, thirteen thousand dollars;

Topographic sur-
veys.

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, two hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

Geological surveys.

For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

Alaska resources.

For continuation of the investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

Paleontological re-
searches.

For paleontologic researches relating to the geology of the United States, ten thousand dollars;

Chemical researches.

For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, seven thousand dollars;

Illustrations.

For the preparation of the illustrations of the Geological Survey, fourteen thousand dollars;

For the preparation of the report of the mineral resources of the United States, thirty thousand dollars;

Mineral resources.

For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, two thousand dollars;

Books, etc.

For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, sixty thousand dollars;

Maps.

For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in arid and semiarid sections, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources of said sections, fifty thousand dollars;

Gauging water supply.

For continuation of the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

Survey of forest reserves.

For rent of office rooms in Washington, District of Columbia, six thousand two hundred dollars;

Rent.

In all, for the United States Geological Survey, seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Any balance of the appropriation of seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars provided for in the sundry civil Act approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, for surveying the boundary line between Idaho and Montana, that may remain unexpended on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Survey of boundary line between Montana and Idaho.
Ante, p. 33.
Reappropriation for.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Affairs.

For expenses under the Act "For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, namely:

Indian Territory.
Appropriation for expenses of act for protection of people of.
Ante, p. 495.

For pay of employees in the Indian Territory, eight thousand dollars;

For incidental and traveling expenses, three thousand dollars;

In all, eleven thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, from the funds in the Treasury belonging to the Choctaw Nation of Indians, outstanding warrants not exceeding in amount the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any of said warrants are paid the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an investigation to be made to ascertain whether such warrants have been duly and legally issued, and are a valid and subsisting obligation of said nation; and payment of the same shall be made by some official or employee designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior.

Choctaw Nation of Indians.
Payment authorized of outstanding warrants.
Proviso.
—investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Miscellaneous objects.

PURCHASE OF LAND RECORDS: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from Albert Douglas, administrator of the estate of Samuel Kendrick, deceased, late of Ohio, certain original records and indexes of lands, surveys, maps, and papers pertaining to lands and locations within the Virginia military districts of Kentucky and Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars; and the owners or holders of all outstanding military land warrants or parts of such warrants issued or allowed by the State of Virginia for military services performed by the officers and soldiers, seamen, or marines of the Virginia State and Continental lines in the Army or Navy of the Revolution are hereby notified and required to present and surrender them to the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months from the passage of this Act for his action under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act making further provisions for the satisfaction of the Virginia land warrants," approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and all such warrants or parts of warrants not so presented and surrendered to the Secretary of the Interior shall be forever barred and invalid.

Purchase from administrator of Samuel Kendrick certain Ohio land records.

Outstanding Virginia military land warrants to be surrendered.

Vol. 10, p. 143.

Yosemite National
Park.
Expenses.

Proviso.

Commission to in-
vestigate certain toll
roads, etc.

IMPROVEMENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK: For the protection of the Yosemite National Park, and construction of bridges, fencing, and trails, and improvement of roads, other than toll roads, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much thereof as may be necessary shall be expended as follows: The Secretary of War shall appoint three commissioners, one from the Engineer Corps of, and one from the officers of, the Regular Army of the United States, both to act herein without additional compensation; and the third a civil engineer and member of the department of highways of the State of California, who shall be paid herein only his actual expenses. The duties of said commission shall be to examine, determine the lengths, widths, elevations, grades, conditions, ownership, cost of construction and present values and annual cost of maintenance, rates of toll charged, annual tolls collected, and the length of season open to travel and actually traveled by the public of each the "Big Oak Flat toll road," "The Coulterville toll road," "The Wawona toll road," and the "Tioga road," all in and about the Yosemite National Park, California; and also, so far as applicable, said data with reference to new wagon road by the best attainable new route from said Yosemite Valley to a suitable point in Merced County, and of a second such in Mariposa County, and of a third such to railroad connection in Tuolumne County, and to any other practicable route, and also to a new wagon road connecting said "Tioga road" with a road traveled by wagon in Mono or Inyo County, said State, and also to a wagon road to Hetch Hetchy Valley in said park. Said commission is authorized to do all acts and things necessary to complete said purpose, and shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the results of such examination.

Supreme Court re-
ports.

Vol. 25, p. 661.

Official Register of
the United States.

Memorial bridge,
Potomac River.
Plans, estimates, etc.

Government Hospi-
tal for the Insane.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS: To pay the reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States for seventy-six copies each of volumes one hundred and seventy-three to one hundred and seventy-six, inclusive, of the United States Reports, at a rate not exceeding two dollars per volume, under the provisions of section two of the Act of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, six hundred and eight dollars.

BIENNIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES: For preparation of the Official Register of the United States for eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, including editing, proof reading, and indexing, four thousand dollars.

Memorial bridge across Potomac River: To enable the Chief of Engineers of the Army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations, and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property, the sum of five thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE: 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, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, two hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and five dollars and twenty cents; and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars of this sum may be expended in defraying the expense of the removal of patients to their friends; not exceeding one thousand dollars may be expended in the purchase of such books, periodicals, and papers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital.

Buildings and
grounds.

For the buildings and grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, as follows:

For general repairs and improvements, fifteen thousand dollars.

For special improvements as follows:

For furnishing West Lodge Extension, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For central plant for hot water, with boiler, piping covering, and so forth, six thousand dollars.

For renewing plumbing, tiling bathrooms and toilets in two sections of main building, five thousand dollars.

For fireproofing floors, brick partitions, piazzas, Atkins Hall, five thousand dollars.

For three cottage buildings for working inmates, to be immediately available, eighteen thousand dollars.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
Current expenses.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, three thousand dollars.

Hereafter one-half of the indefinite appropriation to pay for the instruction of the indigent blind children of the District of Columbia, formerly instructed in the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

Half expense instruction indigent blind children to be paid by the District of Columbia.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY: For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance of which will be paid from donations and other sources, of which sum not less than one thousand five hundred dollars shall be used for normal instruction, twenty-nine thousand dollars;

Howard University.
Maintenance.

For tools, materials, fuel, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the industrial department, three thousand dollars;

For books, shelving, furniture, and fixtures for the law and general libraries, nine hundred dollars;

For improvement of grounds and repairs of buildings, two thousand dollars;

For material and apparatus for chemical, physical, and natural history studies, and use in laboratories, including cases and shelving, two hundred dollars; in all, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the appropriations made by Congress for the Howard University shall be used, directly or indirectly, for the support of the theological department of said university, nor for the support of any sectarian, denominational, or religious instruction therein: *And provided further*, That no part thereof shall be paid to said university until it shall accord to the Secretary of the Interior, or to his designated agent or agents, authority to visit and inspect such university and to control and supervise the expenditure therein of all moneys paid under said appropriations.

Proviso.
Use for theological department forbidden.

Inspection.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA: For the industrial and elementary education of children in Alaska, without reference to race, thirty thousand dollars.

Alaska.
—education.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA: For support of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and for the purchase and introduction of reindeer from Siberia for domestic purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

—reindeer.

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS SETTLERS: To pay the Des Moines River lands settlers, under the provisions of the paragraph in the sundry civil Act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading, "Des Moines River Lands Settlers," in addition to the amount already appropriated for said purposes, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be in full of all claims adjusted or in process of adjustment provided for by said Act, and no part of the claim shall be paid by the

Des Moines River land settlers.
Adjustment of claims of.
Ante, p. 625.
Additional appropriation for.

Limit of time for presenting.

Proviso.
Amount available for examination.

Great Sioux Indian Reservation, Dakota.
Patents to settlers on.
Vol. 25, p. 888, 896.

—payment.

Secretary of the Interior until all the claims heretofore filed are examined, and all claims not presented within sixty days after the passage of this Act shall be barred from consideration thereunder: *Provided*, That of the foregoing sum three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in making the examination provided for by said Act, approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

That all persons who may have heretofore settled upon that portion of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation which was opened up to settlement under and by virtue of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," may secure patents for the lands embraced in their entry upon making the payments required in section twenty-one of said Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, above referred to, and no other or further payment shall be required of said claimants, whether proof and payment be made after fourteen months or five years from the date of settlement upon said land.

War Department.

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Armories and arsenals.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Rock Island, Ill.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

For machinery and shop fixtures, ten thousand dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings; for building fences and sewers and grading grounds, ten thousand dollars.

For completing repairs to Rock Island wagon bridge and viaduct, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing repairs to the arsenal railway, two thousand dollars.

For restoring the power house, machinery, and electric plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, which were destroyed by fire on January third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-four cents, to be immediately available.

For three additional turbine wheels, penstocks, shafting, and machinery at water power, twenty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For coal dumps, eighteen thousand dollars.

For paving Fort Armstrong avenue, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Rock Island Bridge, as follows:

For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island bridge and viaduct, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Benecia, Cal.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA: For erection of one receiving and shipping storehouse, about one hundred feet by thirty feet, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Frankford Arsenal.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For brick addition of four rooms to office building, and painting, four thousand two hundred dollars.

Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For building and repairing roads and walks, and for general repairs of shops, storehouses, and quarters, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For general care, repair of quarters, of buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, ten thousand dollars.

Watertown Arsenal.

TESTING MACHINE, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For labor and material in caring for, preserving, and operating the United States testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, including such new tools and appliances as may be required, ten thousand dollars.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS: For office building with fireproof vault, sixteen thousand dollars;

For purchase and erection of one-hundred-ton Emory testing machine, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-one thousand dollars.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS: For repairs and improvements at arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, sixty thousand dollars.

Repairs of arsenals.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C.

For the improvement and care of public grounds, as follows:

Buildings and grounds.
Improvement and care.

For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of Executive Mansion, four thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Lafayette Park, one thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Franklin Park, one thousand dollars.

For improvement and ordinary care of Lincoln Park, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of Monument Grounds, three thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal northwest of same, three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.

Reservation No. 17.

Proviso.
Expenditure.

For construction and repair of post-and-chain fences, repair of high iron fences, constructing stone coping about reservations, painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp-posts; manure, and hauling the same, and removing snow and ice; purchase and repair of seats and tools; trees, tree and plant stakes, labels, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery, flower pots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, moss, and lycopodium, to be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine; care, construction, and repair of fountains; and abating nuisances, cleaning statues, and repairing pedestals, fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement, maintenance, and care of Smithsonian grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the completion of the concrete or asphalt pavement of E street northwest through said park, from Fourth street to Fifth street northwest, two thousand dollars.

For paving roadway on east and south sides of State, War, and Navy building, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, two thousand 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 one dollar and eighty cents 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.

Limit for concrete pavements.

For improvement and maintenance of Executive Mansion grounds (within iron fence), one thousand dollars.

Executive Mansion.

For one assistant engineer in office of public buildings and grounds, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing of Executive Mansion, thirty-six 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.

Fuel, etc.

For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, five thousand dollars.

For repairs to conservatory, Executive Mansion, two thousand dollars.

Lighting.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: For gas, pay of lamplighters, gas fitters, and laborers; purchase, erection, and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and repairs of all kinds; stoves, fuel, and lights for office, office stable, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That for each five-foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds not more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping the lamps in repair, under any expenditure provided for in this Act; and said lamps shall burn every night on the average from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise; 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: *Provided*, That before any expenditures are made from the appropriations herein provided for, the contracting gas company shall equip each lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip, so combined and adjusted as to secure, under all ordinary variations of pressure and density, a consumption of five cubic feet of gas per hour.

Proviso.
—maximum per lamp.

—to burn every night,
etc.

Self-regulating
burners.

Electric lights.

For lighting six arc electric lights in Executive Mansion grounds within the iron fence three hundred and sixty-five nights, at not exceeding twenty-five cents per light per night, which shall cover the entire cost to the United States of lighting and maintaining in good order each electric light in said grounds, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

—parks, etc.

For lighting arc electric lights in public grounds as follows: For seven in grounds south of the Executive Mansion, at not exceeding twenty cents per light per night; for thirty-two in Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary, and Lincoln parks, and fourteen in grounds south of Executive Mansion and in Monument Park, at not exceeding twenty-five cents per light per night, which sums shall cover the entire cost of lighting and maintaining in good order each of said arc electric lights; in all, four thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

Repair of water
pipes.

REPAIR OF WATER PIPES: For repairing and extending water pipes, purchase of apparatus for cleaning them, purchase of hose, and for 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.

Telegraph, Capitol,
Departments, etc.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Washington Monu-
ment.
Maintenance.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For the care and maintenance of the Washington Monument, namely: For one custodian, at one hundred dollars per month; one steam engineer, at eighty dollars per month; one assistant steam engineer, at sixty dollars per month; one fireman, at fifty dollars per month; one assistant fireman, at forty-five dollars per month; one conductor of elevator car, at seventy-five dollars per month; one attendant on floor, at sixty dollars per month; one attendant on top floor, at sixty dollars per month; three night and day watchmen, at sixty dollars per month each; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

—fuel, light, etc.

For fuel, lights, oil, waste, packing, tools, matches, paints, brushes, brooms, lanterns, rope, nails, screws, lead, electric lights, heating apparatus, oil stoves for elevator car and upper and lower floors, repairs to engines, boilers, dynamos, elevator, and repairs of all kinds connected with the Monument and machinery, and purchase of all necessary articles for keeping the Monument, machinery, elevator, and electric light plant in good order, three thousand dollars.

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, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with the adopted project for seacoast defense, six hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and of this sum one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the purchase of suitable building sites; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be used for the erection of barracks, quarters, gun sheds, and stables for one battery of light artillery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Construction.

Fort Leavenworth,
Kans.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA: For repair and maintenance of wharf, including all necessary material therefor, and repairs of and necessary supplies, fixtures, and furniture for freight house and waiting rooms, and water for flushing closets, two thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars; wharfinger, nine hundred dollars; laborer, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Fort Monroe, Va.

Repairs and operation of roads, pavements, streets, lights, and general police: For paving brick sidewalk from bachelor officers' quarters; bulkhead retaining wall to protect end of vitrified-brick road forming the main street to wharf; rakes, shovels, and brooms; stone for macadamizing streets; electric lights for streets, or expense of other street lighting when necessary; repairs to roads, pavements, walks, and street crossings, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars; driver for police cart, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, four thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents.

Maintenance of sewer system: For coal and wood, waste, oil, and pump repairs, sewer pipe, cement, brick, and supplies, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: two engineers, at nine hundred dollars each; two firemen, at six hundred dollars each; two laborers, at five hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: For the repair and maintenance of existing roads and bridges and improvement and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, including not exceeding five thousand dollars to be immediately available, forty thousand dollars.

Yellowstone Na-
tional Park.

MILITARY PARKS.

Military parks.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD: For repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, and fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States upon public land within the limits of the Antietam battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, one thousand dollars.

Antietam battle-
field.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners and the assistant in historical work; maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance, messenger, office expenses, and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; for roads and their maintenance, restoring the park after its use for mobilizing troops, and for the purchase of land already authorized by law; in all, sixty thousand dollars.

Chickamauga and
Chattanooga.
Expenses.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing the work of establishing a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh, Tennessee; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the

Shiloh.

secretary, clerical and other services, labor, land, iron gun carriages and historical tablets, maps and surveys, roads, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, office and other necessary expenses, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the national park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; for the acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; making fences and gates, marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts, and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monuments thereon; providing for a suitable office for the commissioners in Gettysburg; compensation of three civilian commissioners, clerical and other services; expenses, and labor; the purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position, and all other expenses incidental to the foregoing, sixty thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Engineer Department.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Rivers and harbors, improvements.

Toward the construction of works on harbors and rivers under contracts or otherwise and within the limits authorized by law, namely:

Humboldt, Cal.

For improving harbor and bay at Humboldt, California: Completing improvement, one hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Savannah, Ga.

Improving harbor at Savannah, Georgia: For completing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: For continuing improvement, four hundred thousand dollars.

Boston, Mass.

Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: For completing improvement, one hundred and sixty three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Improving harbor at Buffalo, New York: For continuing improvement, four hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Delaware Bay, Del.

Harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, Delaware: For continuing construction, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.

Winyaw Bay, S. C.

Improving Winyaw Bay, South Carolina: For continuing improvement of harbor at Winyaw Bay, fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Sabine Pass, Tex.

Improving Sabine Pass, Texas: For continuing improvement of harbor at Sabine Pass, two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio: For continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis.

Improving harbor at Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin: For continuing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars.

Oakland, Cal.

Improving harbor at Oakland, California: For continuing improvement under existing project, one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

San Pedro, Cal.

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Improving harbor at San Pedro, California: For continuing construction of breakwater at San Pedro, California, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the board appointed by the President, as provided in the Act of June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two hundred thousand dollars.

Grays Harbor, Wash.

Improving Grays Harbor, Washington: For continuing improvement of harbor and bar entrance, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

Providence River, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Improving Providence River, and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island: For continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Bayou Plaquemine, La.

Improving Bayou Plaquemine, Louisiana: For continuing improvement, four hundred thousand dollars.

Falls of Ohio at Louisville.

Improving Falls of Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky: For completing improvement, including Indiana Chute Falls, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing construction of dams numbered two, three, four, and five, between Davis Island Dam and dam numbered six, four hundred thousand dollars.

Illinois and Mississippi Canal: For continuing construction, seven hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to Saint Paul, Minnesota: For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Ohio River to the mouth of the Missouri River, six hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents: *Provided*, That of this amount ten thousand dollars shall be expended in the completion of work which has been commenced for the protection of the bank on the Missouri side and to deepen and straighten the channel at Claryville, in Perry County, in the State of Missouri; ten thousand dollars shall be expended for the protection of the bank on the Missouri side and to deepen and straighten the channel at Wittenberg, in Perry County, in the State of Missouri; and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended to improve the channel of the river and to protect the east bank of the Mississippi River from caving in and being washed away at or near a point opposite the mouth of the Missouri River and extending south along said east bank.

For continuing improvement from the mouth of the Missouri River to Saint Paul, eight hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents: *Provided*, That of this amount ten thousand dollars shall be expended for removing the sand bar in front of the steamboat landing at Quincy, in the State of Illinois; ten thousand dollars shall be expended for dredging the channel at Quincy Bay, at Quincy, in the State of Illinois; five thousand dollars shall be expended for the repair and maintenance of the natural and artificial banks of the Mississippi River from Warsaw to Quincy, in the State of Illinois; five thousand dollars shall be expended for maintaining the harbor at Rock Island, Illinois; fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the completion of a levee on the west bank of the Mississippi River from the mouth of Flint Creek, in Des Moines County, Iowa, to the mouth of the Iowa River, in Louisa County, Iowa; ten thousand dollars shall be expended to deepen the harbor at Davenport, Iowa, from the Government bridge to the island owned by the city of Davenport, in the Mississippi River; and twenty-five thousand dollars shall be expended for improving and straightening the channel at and near Clinton, Iowa.

Improving Mississippi River: For continuing improvement of Mississippi River from Head of the Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Mississippi River Commission, two million five hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars: *Provided*, That of said sum fifty thousand dollars shall be used in the work of rectifying the bank at and near Greenville Harbor, in Mississippi; thirty-five thousand dollars shall be used in rectifying the banks at and near the city of Caruthersville, Missouri; forty thousand dollars shall be used for completing revetment work at New Madrid, Missouri; and thirty thousand dollars shall be used in improving the harbor and rectifying the banks at and near Helena, Arkansas.

Improving Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa: For continuing improvement of Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, including salaries, clerical, office, traveling, and miscellaneous expenses of the Missouri River Commission, surveys, permanent bench marks, and gauges, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That of this amount the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, shall be expended in works of improvement at the following places, namely, Saint Joseph, Missouri, thirty thousand dollars; Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, fifty thousand dollars; opposite Leavenworth, Kansas, five thousand dollars; Jefferson City, Missouri, twenty thousand dollars to

Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

Mississippi River. Mouth of the Ohio to St. Paul.

Provido. Channel at Claryville, Mo.

—Wittenburg, Mo.

Mouth of Missouri to St. Paul.

Provido. Quincy, Ill.

Rock Island, Ill. Levee, west side, etc.

Davenport, Iowa.

Clinton, Iowa.

Mississippi River Commission. Head of Passes to Ohio. Expenses, etc.

Provido. Greenville, Miss.

Caruthersville, Mo.

New Madrid, Mo.

Helena, Ark.

Missouri River Commission. Expenses, etc.

Provido. St. Joseph, Mo.

Omaha, Nebr.; Council Bluffs, Iowa. Leavenworth, Kans. Jefferson City, Mo.

Nigger Bend, Mo. improve the harbor at Jefferson City by compelling the current and
 Randolph Bend, Mo. channel of the river to the south side thereof; Nigger Bend, Missouri,
 Lexington, Mo. ten thousand dollars; Randolph Bend, Missouri, fifteen thousand dol-
 lars; Lexington, Missouri, ten thousand dollars.

National Cemeteries.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Maintenance.

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.

Superintendents.

FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For pay of seventy-five superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Headstones for soldiers' graves.

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, twenty-five thousand dollars.

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Roadways.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon the right of way which may have been acquired by the United States to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States, ten thousand dollars.

Proviso.
 Encroachments by
 railroads forbidden.

Burial of indigent soldiers.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS: For expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War, at a cost not exceeding forty dollars for such burial expenses in each case, exclusive of cost of grave, three thousand dollars.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: For continuation of stone wall on the boundary line of the reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, five thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Maps.

For publication of maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of war maps, ten thousand dollars.

Survey of northern, etc., lakes.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For printing and issuing charts for use of navigators, and electrotyping plates for chart printing, three thousand dollars.

For surveys, additions to, and correcting engraved plates, to be available until expended, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Transporting maps.

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.

Artificial limbs.

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, five hundred and forty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Appliances for disabled soldiers.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For furnishing surgical appliances to persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs or trusses for the same disabilities, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

Providence Hospi-
 tal.
 Destitute patients.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgi-

cal 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, nineteen thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, nineteen thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

Garfield Hospital.
Maintenance.

CALIFORNIA DEBRIS COMMISSION: For defraying the expenses of the commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That officers of the commission traveling on duty in connection with the commission's work may be paid their actual traveling expenses in lieu of mileage allowed by law, and shall hereafter receive no mileage.

California Débris
Commission.
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Provido.
Traveling expenses,
officers.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK: For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City:

New York Harbor.

For pay of inspectors and deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office, ten thousand two hundred and sixty dollars;

Inspectors, etc.

For pay of crews and maintenance of four steam tugs and three launches, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

Vessels.

For new boiler and installing same in steam tug Nimrod, six thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available;

For purchase or construction of one steam tug, forty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

In all, one hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars.

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION: For completing surveys, examinations, and investigations (including estimate of cost) of deep waterways, and the routes thereof, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic tide waters, as recommended by the report of the Deep Waterways Commission transmitted by the President to Congress January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; such surveys, examinations, and investigations to be made by the board of three engineers designated and appointed by the President for this purpose July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to be immediately available, ninety thousand dollars.

Deep Waterways
Commission.

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NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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 noncommissioned officers of the Home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinders, librarians, musicians, 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, and for repairs not done by the Home; and for stationery, advertising, legal advice, for payments due heirs of deceased members, and for such other expenditures as can not properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

Dayton, Ohio

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary-sergeants, commissary clerks, porters, laborers, bakers, cooks, dishwashers, waiters, and others employed in the subsistence department; the cost of all articles purchased for the regular ration, their freight, preparation, and serving; aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees; of

Subsistence.

tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, bakers' and butchers' tools and appliances, and their repair not done by the Home, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

Household.

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas and soap makers, and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs unless the repairs are made by the Home, ninety-five thousand dollars;

Hospital.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and stewards, ward masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers, hearse drivers, gravediggers, funeral escort, and for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicine, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and bedding materials, and all other articles necessary for the wards; for hospital kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital, kitchen, and dining room employees; carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins; for tools of gravediggers, and for all repairs to hospital furniture and appliances not done by the Home, fifty-five thousand dollars;

Transportation.

For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand dollars;

Repairs, etc.

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas fitters, plumbers, tin-smiths, wire workers, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, quarrymen, whitewashers, and laborers, and for all appliances and materials used under this head; also for repairs of roads and of other improvements of a permanent character, fifty thousand dollars;

For barrack and furniture, to replace two old barracks, twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars;

Farm.

For addition to laundry building, three thousand dollars;

For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness makers, farm hands, gardeners, horseshoers, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, herders, and laborers, and for all tools, appliances, and materials required for farm, garden, and dairy work; for grain, hay, straw, dressing, seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals purchased for stock or for work (including animals in the park); for all materials, tools, and labor for flower garden, lawn, and park; for rent of leased lands, and for repairs not done by the Home, fifteen thousand dollars;

In all, five hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Milwaukee, Wis.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-eight thousand dollars;

Subsistence.

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars;

Household.

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

Hospital.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars;

Transportation.

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand dollars;

Repairs, etc.

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For addition to hospital for dispensary and compounding and storage rooms for the medical department, to be immediately available, two thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand five hundred dollars;	Farm.
In all, two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.	
AT THE EASTERN BRANCH AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;	Togus, Me.
For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;	Subsistence.
For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty thousand dollars;	Household.
For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand dollars;	Hospital.
For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;	Transportation.
For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty thousand dollars;	Repairs.
For two barracks and furniture, thirty thousand dollars;	
For coal shed and trestlework for railroad approach, three thousand dollars;	
For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eleven thousand dollars;	Farm.
In all, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.	
AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-nine thousand dollars;	Hampton, Va.
For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars;	Subsistence.
For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-five thousand dollars;	Household.
For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars;	Hospital.
For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand dollars;	Transportation.
For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;	Repairs, etc.
For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twelve thousand dollars;	Farm.
In all, three hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.	
AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-eight thousand dollars;	Leavenworth, Kans.
For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and forty thousand dollars;	Subsistence.
For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty thousand dollars;	Household.
For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand dollars;	Hospital.
For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand dollars;	Transportation.
For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;	Repairs.
For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twelve thousand dollars;	Farm.
For one barrack and furniture for same, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;	
In all, three hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars.	
AT THE PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;	Santa Monica, Cal.
For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred thousand dollars;	Subsistence.
For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-five thousand dollars;	Household.
For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand dollars;	Hospital.

Transportation.

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Repairs, etc.

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-three thousand dollars;

For remodeling attics in barracks and hospital, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For chapel and furniture, fourteen thousand dollars;

For addition to electric-light plant, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For treasurer's quarters and furniture, six thousand five hundred dollars;

Farm.

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand dollars;

In all, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Marion, Ind.

AT THE MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-six thousand dollars;

Subsistence.

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred thousand dollars;

Household.

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, twenty thousand dollars;

Hospital.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;

Transportation.

For transportation, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Repairs.

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, twenty-two thousand dollars:

Proviso.
Appropriation for
repairs not available
for new buildings.

Provided, That no part of the appropriations for repairs for any of the Branch Homes shall be used for the construction of any new building;

For carpenter and paint shop, one thousand dollars;

For electric-light building, four thousand dollars;

For greenhouse, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For nurses' quarters, four thousand dollars;

For surgeon's quarters, six thousand dollars;

For addition to electric-light plant, five thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Danville, Ill.

AT THE DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: For current expenses, subsistence, household, hospital, transportation, repairs, and farm, including the same objects specified under these heads for the Central Branch, namely, one thousand five hundred members at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

Construction.
Ante, p. 237.

For construction, namely: For the objects specified under this head in Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for prior years, and for other purposes, approved January twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, toward which there is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

For four additional barracks, headquarters, quartermaster and commissary storehouse, officers' quarters, chapel, and all other necessary buildings, and necessary apparatus, equipments and furniture for all buildings at said Branch; also for waterworks, mains, and piping; for steam heating, mains, and piping; for fencing, grading, and sewers, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available;

In all, seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Clothing, all
branches.

For clothing for all of the Branches, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also

all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed, and for use in the tailor shops, knitting shops, and shoe shops, or other Home shops in which any kind of clothing is made or repaired, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, Salaries, etc., Board of Managers. and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely:

For president of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; secretary of the Board of Managers, two thousand dollars; general treasurer, who shall not be a member of the Board of Managers, three thousand five hundred dollars; one inspector-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant inspectors-general, at two thousand dollars each; clerical services for the offices of the president and general treasurer, seven thousand five hundred dollars; messenger service for president's office, one hundred and forty-four dollars; clerical services for managers, two thousand four hundred dollars; agents, two thousand four hundred dollars; for traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for outdoor relief, one thousand five hundred dollars; for rent, medical examinations, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses, four thousand dollars; in all, forty-four thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars.

In all, three million three hundred and ten thousand and forty-four dollars.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers in conformity with the Act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, nine hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for. State or Territorial homes. Vol. 25, p. 450.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY: For payment of amounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers, for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, for bounty under the Act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for amounts for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel states, and to soldiers on furlough, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Arrears of pay and bounty. Vol. 14, pp. 322.

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For annual repairs, per estimate of the Architect of the Capitol, including five hundred dollars for standpipe, hose, and fire alarm, one thousand five hundred dollars. Department of Justice. Court-house, D. C.

For the erection, complete, of a United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, under the provisions of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, to be immediately available and to be available until expended, five hundred thousand dollars. Atlanta, Ga. Penitentiary. Vol. 26, p. 839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including the payment of such expenses as in the discretion of the Attorney-General shall be necessary for making proper defense for the United States in the matter of French spoliation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, forty five thousand dollars. Miscellaneous. Defending suits in claims.

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 Punishing violations of intercourse acts, Indian service.

expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation of 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, together with the unexpended balance appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Prosecution of crimes.

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 marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts, and United States commissioners, and for this purpose all the records and dockets of these officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney-General at any time; and for the inspection of United States prisoners and prisons, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, forty thousand dollars.

Prosecution, etc., of 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.

Traveling, etc., expenses.
R.S., sec. 3648, p. 718.

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES: For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized and approved by the Attorney-General, the provisions of the first paragraph of section thirty-six hundred and forty-eight, Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding, ten thousand dollars.

Alaska.
Traveling expenses.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, clerk, marshal, and attorney, when traveling in the discharge of their official duties, one thousand dollars.

Rent, etc.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of offices for the marshal, district attorney, and commissioners; furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, and for necessary clerk hire in the United States marshal's office, the amount thereof to be fixed by the Attorney General, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Defense, Indian depredation claims.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS: For salaries and expenses in defense of the Indian depredation claims, fifty-two thousand dollars.

Counsel for Mission Indians.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS: To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, five hundred dollars.

Judicial.

JUDICIAL.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

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; of the supreme court and court of appeals of the District of Columbia; of the district court of Alaska; of the courts in the Indian Territory; of the circuit courts of appeals; of the Court of Private Land Claims; of suits and preparations for or in defense of suits in which the United States is interested; of the prosecution of offenses committed against the United States, and in the enforcement of the laws of the United States, specifically the expenses stated under the following appropriations, namely:

Marshals' salaries.

For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, one million dollars, to include payments for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise.

District attorneys.

For salaries of United States district attorneys, and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, four hundred thousand dollars.

District of Columbia.
United States attorney.

For fees of United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, twenty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Circuit, etc., court
juries may try issues
in orphans' court.

That any jury summoned for service in any of the circuit or criminal courts of the District of Columbia may, with the concurrence of the

justice presiding in such court, be used for the trial of issues in the orphans' court.

For payment of regular assistants to United States district attorneys, who are appointed by the Attorney-General at a fixed annual compensation, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Regular assistant,
district attorneys.

For payment of assistants to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases, sixty thousand dollars.

Special assistants.

For fees of clerks, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Clerks' fees.

For fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting under section one thousand and fourteen, Revised Statutes of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Commissioners' fees.
R.S., sec.1014, p. 189.

For fees of jurors, six hundred thousand dollars.

Jurors' fees.

For fees of witnesses, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Witnesses' fees.

For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, and including support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, as well before as after conviction, and continuing insane after expiration of sentence, who have no friends to whom they can be sent, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Support of prison-
ers.

For the support of the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows: For subsistence, including supplies for prisoners, warden, deputy warden, and superintendent of industries, tobacco for prisoners, kitchen and dining-room furniture and utensils; and for farm and garden seeds and implements, and for purchase of ice if necessary, thirty-six thousand dollars;

United States Peni-
tentiary, Fort Leaven-
worth, Kans.
Subsistence.

For clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, including such clothing as can be made at the penitentiary; for the usual gratuities as provided by law to prisoners at release, for expenses of penitentiary officials while traveling on duty, for expenses incurred pursuing escaped prisoners, and for rewards for their recapture, twenty thousand dollars;

Clothing, etc.

For fuel, forage, hay, light, water, stationery, advertising, and so forth, including purchase of fuel for generating steam, heating apparatus, burning bricks and lime; forage for issue to public animals and hay or straw for bedding; blank books, blank forms, typewriting supplies for use in offices and prisoners' school, pencils and memorandum books for guards, books for use in chapel, paper, envelopes, and postage stamps for issue to prisoners; for labor and materials for repairing steam-heating plant and water circulation, and drainage; for materials for construction and repair of buildings; for general supplies, machinery, and tools for use in shops, brickyard, quarry, limekiln, laundry, bathrooms, printing office, photograph gallery, stables, policing buildings and grounds; for the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, harness, veterinary supplies, lubricating oils, office furniture, stoves, blankets, bedsacks, iron bunks, paints and oils, library books, newspapers and periodicals, and electrical supplies; for payment of water supply, telegrams, telephone service, notarial and veterinary services; for advertising in newspapers, proposals for supplies, and other necessary advertisements; for fees to consulting physicians called to determine mental condition of supposed insane prisoners, and for other services in cases of emergency, for pay of extra guards when deemed necessary by the Attorney-General, and for miscellaneous expenditures which can not properly be included under the heads of expenditures, twenty-four thousand dollars;

Fuel, forage, light,
etc.

For hospital supplies, including purchase of medicines, medical and surgical supplies, and all other articles required for the care and treatment of sick prisoners; and for expenses of interment of deceased prisoners, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Hospital.

For salaries, including pay of officials and employees, as follows: Warden, three thousand five hundred dollars; deputy warden, two thousand dollars; chaplain, one thousand five hundred dollars; chaplain, three hundred dollars; physician, nine hundred dollars; hospital

Salaries.

steward, nine hundred dollars; chief clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; bookkeeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; stenographer, nine hundred dollars; storekeeper and steward, nine hundred dollars; superintendent of farm and transportation, one thousand dollars; superintendent of industries, one thousand five hundred dollars; organist at chapel, fifty-two dollars; captains of watch, one thousand eight hundred dollars; guards, thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars; two teamsters, nine hundred and sixty dollars; engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant engineer and electrician, nine hundred dollars; in all, sixty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars;

For foremen, shoemaker, harness maker, brickmaker, carpenter, blacksmith, stone mason, tailor, and tinner, when necessary, seven thousand two hundred dollars;

In all, one hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars.

Rent of courtrooms. For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, one hundred thousand dollars.

Bailiffs and criers. For pay of bailiffs and criers, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York: *Provided*, That all persons employed under section seven hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the courts: *And provided further*, That no such person shall be employed during vacation; of

Provisos.
Actual attendance.
R. S., sec. 715, p. 136.
Vacation, etc.
Traveling expenses,
district judges, etc. reasonable expenses for travel and attendance of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts, not to exceed ten dollars per day each, to be paid on written certificates of the judges, and such payments shall be allowed the marshal in the settlement of his accounts with the United States; expenses of judges of the circuit courts of appeals; of meals and lodgings for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court; and of compensation for jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jury commissioners. For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General, for the United States courts and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous. For the removal of certain circuit court records from the public building at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to the fireproof vaults in the public building at Concord, New Hampshire, under the direction of the circuit court, two hundred dollars.

Portsmouth, N. H.
Removal of court
records to Concord. For salaries and expenses of clerks, deputy clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of judges, in the Indian Territory, including the salaries of three deputy clerks, one at Muscogee, one at South McAlester, and one at Ardmore, seventy thousand dollars.

Indian Territory.
Salaries, etc. For supplies for the United States courts and judicial officers, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, thirty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the money heretofore, or that shall hereafter be, appropriated for this purpose shall be expended in payment for such supplies only as have been or shall be purchased, in the discretion of the Attorney-General, for delivery at the Department of Justice and distribution therefrom.

Supplies. *Proviso.*
—delivery to Department of Justice, etc.

District attorney,
southern district of
New York.
R. S., sec. 825, p. 154.
Fees of district attorney, southern district of New York. For fees of district attorney for the southern district of New York, under section eight hundred and twenty-five, Revised Statutes, one hundred dollars.

Codification of laws
of practice and juris-
isdiction U. S. courts. It shall be the duty of the commission appointed to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States to revise and codify the laws concerning the jurisdiction and practice of the courts of the United States, including the Judiciary Act, the acts in amendment thereof and supplementary thereto, and all acts providing for the removal, appeal and transfer of causes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Department of State.

CANADIAN COMMISSION: The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the deficiency appropriation Act, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, "For the expense on the part of the United States of a joint commission to be appointed for the adjustment of differences between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada, including the compensation of the commissioners representing the United States, the pay of expert service for preparation of papers, for the portion of joint expenses chargeable to the United States, for printing and all other incidental expenses, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, to remain available during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine," is hereby continued available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, and said commission is also continued during said fiscal year.

Canadian Commission.
Ante, p. 653.

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation Act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars may be used for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris, and the limit of appropriations provided for in the provisions of said paragraph shall be extended three hundred thousand dollars, or to nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars in all, said appropriation to be available until expended: *Provided*, That of said latter sum one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be for the exhibits by the Secretary of Agriculture provided for in said paragraphs.

Paris Exposition.
Ante, p. 645.

Clerk hire.

Limit of expenditure increased.

Proviso.
Agricultural exhibit.

For the construction of necessary buildings in connection with said exposition, two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Appropriation for buildings.

For pay of jurors, sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended; and the sums herein and heretofore appropriated on account of the Paris Exposition shall be in full of all appropriations to be made on account of said Exposition by Congress, and no deficiency shall be created therein.

Pay of jurors.

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT: For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal, and completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, designed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission, as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby authorized to purchase in the market twenty-five thousand dollars worth of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the legal weight and fineness to the number of fifty thousand pieces, to be known as the Lafayette dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a monument to General Lafayette, in the city of Paris, France, by the youth of the United States, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law, relative to the coinage, and legal tender quality, of the present silver dollars shall be applicable to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined, there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said fifty thousand of souvenir dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place the same at the disposal of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commission organized under the direction and authority of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred.

Lafayette monument.
Appropriation for pedestal, etc.
Souvenir dollars.

UNDER LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS: For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the statements showing appropriations made, new

Statement of appropriations.

offices created, offices the salaries of which have been omitted, increased, or reduced, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as required by the Act approved October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand dollars, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of said committees to do said work.

Botanic Garden.

BOTANIC GARDEN: For reconstructing roofs of plant houses numbered six and nine with iron sills and rafters and apertures, and for replacing roof of rotunda of main conservatory, and for new copper gutters for same; and for painting, glazing, and general repairs to buildings and foot walks, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, six thousand dollars.

Industrial Commission.
Ante, p. 476.
Limit of expenditure increased.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION: That the limit of expenditure provided in section four of the Act authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital, approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby increased from fifty thousand dollars per annum to seventy-five thousand dollars per annum; and each member of said commission who is a Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be allowed traveling expenses incurred in coming to or returning from any and all meetings of said commission, whether regular or called, when Congress is not in session, and said Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall also, when attending such meetings during a recess of Congress, be allowed hotel and other necessary expenses, and all such expenses heretofore incurred by the members of said commission shall be paid by the Treasury on presentation of the usual vouchers therefor; and said commission is hereby authorized to expend from said appropriation for the purchase of reference books and periodicals an amount not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars; and on the termination of said commission all such books and periodicals shall be delivered by the commission to the Librarian of Congress and become a part of the Library of Congress.

Expenses Congressional members.

Reference books, etc.
—disposition of.

Senate.

SENATE.

James S. Morrill.
Payment to.

For payment to James S. Morrill, only child of the Honorable Justin S. Morrill, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Vermont, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Annie E. Maccubbin.
Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Annie E. Maccubbin, widow of William M. Maccubbin, who was killed while in the discharge of his duties as a painter in the Capitol, October twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand five hundred dollars, to be immediately available.

Robert G. Proctor.
Payment to.
Post, p. 1789.

To pay Robert G. Proctor, for compiling and indexing "Tariff acts passed by the Congress of the United States from seventeen hundred and eighty-nine to eighteen hundred and ninety-seven," as authorized and directed by concurrent resolution which passed the House May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the Senate May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and fifty dollars, to be immediately available.

Graham Glass, jr.
Payment to.

That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Graham Glass, junior, for services rendered as clerk to the Honorable Joseph Simon, a Senator from the State of Oregon, from the eighth day of October to the fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from the appropriation for salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and other employees in the service of the Senate, for the current fiscal year.

Charles W. Johnson.
Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay Charles W. Johnson for preparing and indexing precedents and decisions on points of order and phraseology in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, three thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Public printing and binding.

Amount.

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 rents, books of reference, and all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, three million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation the Public Printer may, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, in his discretion, pay all printers and bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office at the rate of fifty cents per hour for time actually employed; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding shall be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

Proviso.
Payment for printers, etc., for time actually employed.

Allotment of appropriation.

For printing and binding for Congress, including the proceedings and debates, and for rents, one million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred 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 of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress, within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

For the State Department, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Treasury Department, including not exceeding twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

For the War Department, two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred dollars, of which sum twelve thousand dollars shall be for the index catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and seventy-five thousand dollars for publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion by the Record and Pension Office.

For the Navy Department, ninety thousand dollars, including not exceeding twelve thousand dollars for the Hydrographic Office.

For the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission, three hundred thousand dollars, including not exceeding ten thousand dollars for rebinding tract books for the General Land Office.

For the Smithsonian Institution, for printing labels and blanks, and for the "Bulletins" and "Proceedings" of the National Museum, the editions of which shall not be less than three thousand copies, and binding in half Turkey or material not more expensive scientific books and pamphlets presented to and acquired by the National Museum Library, seventeen thousand dollars.

For the United States Geological Survey as follows:

For engraving the illustrations necessary for the report of the Director, seven thousand dollars.

For engraving the illustrations necessary for the monographs and bulletins, ten thousand dollars.

For printing and binding the monographs and bulletins, twenty thousand dollars.

For the Department of Justice, twelve thousand dollars.

For the Post-Office Department, exclusive of the Money-Order Office, one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For the Department of Agriculture, including ten thousand dollars for the Weather Bureau, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the Department of Labor, eight thousand dollars.

For the Supreme Court of the United States, nine thousand dollars.

For the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Court of Claims, twelve thousand dollars.

For the Library of Congress, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Executive Office, two thousand dollars.

Agricultural report.
Vol. 23, p. 612.

For printing and binding the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Division of appro-
priation.

And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the last two 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: *Provided*, That so much as may be necessary for printing and binding the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall not be included in said allotments.

Proviso.
Agricultural report
excepted.

Leaves of absence.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, two hundred and ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Government Print-
ing Office.
Construction of
building authorized.
Ante, p. 648.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING: That there be constructed, upon the land acquired by the United States in square numbered six hundred and twenty-four, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, a fireproof building for the use of the Government Printing Office, at a total cost, including approaches, elevators, lighting, and heating apparatus, not exceeding two million dollars.

Chief of Engineers,
Army, to supervise,
etc.

That the building herein provided for shall be erected under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, by contract or hired labor, or both, as may be to the best interests of the United States, and upon plans and specifications to be prepared by him and approved by the Public Printer. And the said Chief of Engineers is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of the whole or of any part of said building and for the removal of the old dwellings and other buildings now standing upon said land, subject to appropriations to be made therefor by Congress, and he shall also have the employment of all persons connected with the work: *Provided, however*, That the selection and appointment of a competent architect to prepare the plans and specifications for the elevations of said building shall be made by the said Chief of Engineers and the Public Printer jointly.

Contracts.

Proviso.
Plans.

Appropriation.

Toward the construction of said building and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the cost of all professional and other personal services that the Chief of Engineers of the Army may deem necessary, and for the rent of office rooms in a locality convenient to the work, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available. This appropriation and all appropriations which may hereafter be made for this purpose shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the said Chief of Engineers.

Appropriation for
salaries to be in full,
etc.
Repeal.

SEC. 2. That all sums appropriated by this Act for salaries of officers and employees of the Government shall be in full for such salaries for the fiscal year nineteen hundred, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 425.—An Act Making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, for the construction, completion, repair, and preservation of the public works hereinafter named: Improving Moosabec Bar, Maine: Completing improvement, eleven thousand dollars.

Appropriations for rivers and harbors.

For construction of breakwater from Mount Desert to Porcupine Island, Maine: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Moosebec Bar, Me.

Breakwater, Mount Desert, Me.

Improving harbor at Sullivan Falls, Maine, in accordance with the approved project, five thousand dollars.

Harbors. Sullivan Falls, Me.

Improving Carvers Harbor, at Vinalhaven, Maine: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Vinalhaven, Me.

Improving harbor at Cape Porpoise, Maine, in accordance with the report printed in House Document Number One hundred and sixty, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the project recommended in said report, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate fifty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

Cape Porpoise, Me.

Proviso. Contracts.

Improving harbor of refuge at Little Harbor, New Hampshire: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand dollars.

Little Harbor, N. H.

Improving harbor at Burlington, Vermont: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Burlington, Vt.

Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used in the preservation and improvement of said harbor, including the protection of Great Head and other headlands and islands in and about said harbor, to prevent further washing away by the sea: *Provided further*, That five thousand dollars of this sum may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used in improving Chelsea Creek: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may use five thousand dollars thereof and enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary for the completion of the improvement in accordance with the project recommended in the report printed on pages eight hundred and eighty-seven et sequentes of the Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; such improvement to provide for a channel one thousand two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep from the main ship channel in President Roads through Broad Sound Channel, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Boston, Mass.

Proviso. —Great Head, etc.

Chelsea Creek.

Contracts.

Channel from ship channel, President Roads, etc.

Improving harbor of refuge at Nantucket, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Nantucket, Mass.

Improving harbor at Newburyport, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That of this appropriation a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in removing from Newburyport Harbor, a rock, called "North Rock."

Newburyport, Mass.

Proviso. —removing "North Rock."

Improving harbor at Plymouth, Massachusetts: For maintenance, ten thousand dollars; for repairs made necessary by the great storm of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, according to plans and estimate submitted January twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Plymouth, Mass.

Improving harbor at Provincetown, Massachusetts: For maintenance, ten thousand dollars.

Provincetown, Mass.

Scituate, Mass.	Improving harbor at Scituate, Massachusetts: For maintenance and repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.
Hyannis, Mass.	Improving harbor at Hyannis, Massachusetts: Completing improvement, two thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars.
Manchester, Mass.	Improving harbor at Manchester, Massachusetts, in accordance with the project submitted July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, five thousand dollars.
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	Improving harbor at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts: Completing improvement, three thousand dollars.
Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass.	Improving harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War shall appoint a board of three engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine said project and report whether any modification of the same should, in their judgment, be made, with an estimate of the cost of completing the same, and so much of the above appropriation as may be necessary shall be used for that purpose.
Gloucester, Mass.	Improving harbor at Gloucester, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, forty thousand dollars.
Sea wall, Marblehead, Mass.	For the repair of the sea-wall at Marblehead, Massachusetts, made necessary by the great storm of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.
Harbor, Duxbury, Mass.	Improving harbor at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and for repairs made necessary by storm, twelve thousand dollars.
New Bedford, Mass.	Improving harbor at New Bedford, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement under the approved project of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, ten thousand dollars, and to complete the channel east of Fish Island in accordance with the report printed on page nine hundred and thirty of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, thirty-four thousand dollars.
Chatham, Mass.	Improving harbor at Chatham, Massachusetts: Completing improvement, three thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents.
Woods Hole Channel, Mass.	Improving Woods Hole Channel, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
Fall River, Mass., harbor.	Improving the harbor of Fall River, Massachusetts, in accordance with the plan numbered two in report printed on pages nine hundred and thirty-one et sequentes of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, twenty thousand dollars.
Block Island, R. I.	Improving harbor at Block Island, Rhode Island: Continuing improvement and maintenance, ten thousand dollars.
Newport, R. I.	Improving harbor at Newport, Rhode Island: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
Great Salt Pond.	Improving harbor, Great Salt Pond, Block Island, Rhode Island: Completing improvement, fifty thousand dollars.
Sakonnet Point, R. I.	Improving harbor at Sakonnet Point, Rhode Island: Completing improvement according to the plan submitted June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Improving harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut: Continuing improvement in accordance with the modified and extended project referred to by the Chief of Engineers in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.
<i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.	
New Haven, Conn.	Improving New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, in accordance with the project printed as House Document Number Eighty-two, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for materials and
<i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.	

work necessary to complete so much of said project as includes a channel twenty feet deep through Long Island Sound from Tomlinson's Bridge, including three interior basins affording separate anchorages with depths of twenty, sixteen, and twelve feet, respectively, and connected by adequate channels, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Channel through Long Island Sound, etc.

Improving harbor at Five Mile River, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Five Mile River, Conn.

Improving harbor at Stamford, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.

Stamford, Conn.

Improving harbor at Norwalk, Connecticut: For maintenance, two thousand dollars.

Norwalk, Conn.

Improving harbor at Buffalo, New York: For maintenance, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Buffalo, N. Y.

For improvement of the Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, New York, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary for the completion of said project, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, House Document Number Seventy-two, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and ninety-eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty cents, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

— entrance to Erie basin, etc. *Proviso. Contracts.*

Improving harbor at Charlotte, New York: For maintenance, seven thousand dollars.

Charlotte, N. Y.

Improving harbor at Great Sodus Bay, New York: For maintenance, fourteen thousand dollars.

Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.

Improving harbor at Little Sodus Bay, New York: For maintenance, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.

Improving harbor at Ogdensburg, New York: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Improving harbor at Oswego, New York: Continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars, of which amount ten thousand dollars may be used for repair of the breakwater.

Oswego, N. Y.

Improving New York Harbor, New York: For maintenance, one hundred thousand dollars. For improving said harbor by a deep channel, two thousand feet wide and forty feet deep from the Narrows, by the so called East Channel across Sandy Hook Bar to the open sea, in accordance with the recommendations contained in House Document Numbered One hundred and fifty-nine, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, one million dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may forthwith enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary for the completion of said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate three million dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

New York Harbor. Maintenance. Channel from Narrows to the sea.

Proviso. Contracts.

If, however, the Secretary of War shall be unable to make a contract or contracts for the completion of said project for a sum within the amounts above specified, then the said one million dollars herein appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied by him in the construction or purchase of such dredges, steamboats and other plant, machinery and appliances as may be necessary to prosecute said project, and shall cause the work on said project to be entered upon and prosecuted under the charge of the Secretary of War by employment of labor and materials necessary therefor, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate the said sum of three million dollars exclusive of the one million dollars herein appropriated.

—work may be performed by Secretary of War.

Improving Bay Ridge Channel and Red Hook Channel in the harbor of New York: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars:

Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels.

Proviso.
Location of improve-
ment.

Contracts.

Tonawanda Harbor
and Niagara River,
N. Y.

Saugerties, N. Y.,
Harbor.

Wilson, N. Y.

Port Chester, N. Y.

Channel between
Staten Island and
New Jersey shore.

Huntington, N. Y.

Port Jefferson Inlet,
N. Y.

Gowanus Creek
Channel, N. Y.

Peekskill, N. Y.

Wallabout Channel,
N. Y.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Pultneyville, N. Y.

Mattituck, N. Y.

Cape Vincent, N. Y.

Larchmont, N. Y.
Proviso.
Plan.

Raritan Bay, N. J.

Keyport Harbor,
N. J.

Provided, That the work shall be begun at the forty-foot curve at the southerly end of Bay Ridge Channel, and be continued through it along the Brooklyn shore to Twenty-eighth street until the said Bay Ridge Channel shall have a uniform depth of forty feet at low tide and a width of one thousand two hundred feet; and the improvement of the Red Hook Channel shall be begun on its southerly end and at its junction with the Bay Ridge Channel, and be continued through it to its junction on its northerly end with the Buttermilk Channel until said Red Hook Channel shall have been made to a depth of forty feet at low tide and a width of one thousand two hundred feet: *And provided further*, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for the completion of said Bay Ridge Channel and Red Hook Channel, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate two million four hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Improving Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River to the north line of the village of North Tonawanda, New York: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Saugerties, New York: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Wilson, New York: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Port Chester Harbor, New York: Twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in enlarging the channel below and up to Town Dock to a depth of twelve feet and a width of seventy feet, and from Town Dock to the steamboat dock to a depth of nine feet and a width of sixty feet.

Improving channel between Staten Island and the New Jersey shore, New York and New Jersey: Completing improvement, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Huntington, New York: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Port Jefferson Inlet, New York: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Gowanus Creek Channel, New York: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Peekskill, New York: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Improving Wallabout Channel, New York: Completing improvement in accordance with the project printed as House Document Number Fifty, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, forty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Mamaroneck, New York: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Pultneyville, New York: For maintenance, two thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Mattituck, New York: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Cape Vincent, New York, to be expended according to the approved project, or such modification thereof, not increasing the total cost, as the Secretary of War may approve, twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to any balance on hand.

Improving harbor at Larchmont, New York: For continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said sum, or such part thereof as may be necessary, may be used by the Secretary of War on such project under any modified plan that may hereafter be adopted by him.

Improving harbor at Raritan Bay, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, sixty-five thousand dollars, of which forty thousand dollars may be used in dredging the channel from South Amboy to Great Beds Light.

Improving Keyport Harbor, New Jersey: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in accordance with the project printed in House Document Numbered Seventy, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, or such modification thereof, not increasing the total cost, as the Secretary of War may approve.

Erie, Pa.

Improving harbor at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: Completing improvement in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated December sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety cents.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Improving harbor at Wilmington and Christiana River, Delaware: Continuing improvement, forty-five thousand dollars, of which amount twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for maintenance, and the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the project of improvement, in accordance with the project submitted by the Board of Engineers, in its report of October third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and including the removal of rock from the channel as recommended in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated, that being the amount reported by the Chief of Engineers as necessary to complete said project.

Wilmington and
Christiana River, Del.
Contracts.

Improving harbor at Cape Charles City, Virginia: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Cape Charles City,
Va.

Improving harbor at Milford Haven, Virginia: Completing improvement in accordance with the project printed in House Document Number Two hundred and ninety-nine, Fifty-third Congress, third session, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Milford Haven, Va.

Harbor of refuge, Cape Lookout, North Carolina: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of three army engineers to make examination, survey, plan, and estimate for a harbor of refuge at or near Cape Lookout, North Carolina; and five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the cost of the same.

Cape Lookout, N. C.
Board to survey, etc.

Improving Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, in accordance with the project of November eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as modified and approved by the division engineer: The Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work necessary to carry on the said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount heretofore appropriated and now on hand, and a suitable dredge may be purchased or constructed for the prosecution of said work, to cost not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid for from amounts now on hand or herein authorized to be expended.

Charleston, S. C.

Contracts.

Dredge.

Improving the outer bar, Brunswick, Georgia: C. P. Goodyear, the contractor with the Government of the United States to deepen the outer bar of Brunswick, Georgia, under the river and harbor Acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-four and eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall be entitled to receive the sums appropriated by said Acts for obtaining a channel twenty-four feet deep and two hundred feet wide, and a channel twenty-five feet deep and one hundred feet wide, provided the same are obtained on or before June third, nineteen hundred, and said Acts are hereby amended accordingly. After the expiration of the time herein stated within which said work of improvement must be obtained, the Secretary of War shall cause a survey of the same to be made, and report a plan, with estimate of the cost thereof, with a view to obtaining a depth of twenty-six feet at mean high tide, with a width of two hundred feet; and the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the cost of making said survey, and estimate based thereon.

Brunswick, Ga.

Outer bar.
Vol. 28, p. 342.
Vol. 29, p. 208.

Survey, etc.

—inner harbor.

Improving inner harbor at Brunswick, Georgia: For maintenance, ten thousand dollars.

Savannah, Ga.
Vol. 29, p. 208,
amended.

Improving harbor at Savannah, Georgia: For maintenance, fifty thousand dollars. And the Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, passed June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, is hereby amended to permit the Secretary of War to construct the steamboat channel between Beaufort, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by way of route numbered one, instead of by way of route numbered two, as required by the said Act.

Steamboat channel
from Beaufort, S. C.

Improving harbor at Darien, Georgia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Darien, Ga.

Improving Doboy Bar, Georgia, in accordance with plan presented in House Document, Number Thirteen, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, seventy thousand dollars.

Doboy Bar, Ga.

Improving harbor at Apalachicola Bay, Florida, in accordance with the project printed in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, pages sixteen hundred and fifty-five and those that follow, and for maintenance, twenty thousand dollars.

Apalachicola Bay,
Fla.

Improving harbor at Pensacola, Florida: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, seventy thousand dollars; the same to be used toward securing a channel depth of thirty feet at mean low water, from the Gulf of Mexico to the dock line at the east end of the city of Pensacola.

Biscayne Bay, Fla.
Board on proposed
channel.

Biscayne Bay, Florida: The Secretary of War shall appoint a board of three engineers to examine and report upon the respective routes from Miami to the sea by Norris Cut, Bear Cut, and Cape Florida Entrance, respectively, with reference to the most feasible route and the cost of providing a channel eighteen feet in depth and suitable width, with a view to ascertaining the desirability of improving the same; and to pay the expense of said board the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Key West, Fla.

Improving entrance to harbor at Key West, Florida: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Charlotte Harbor and
Pease Creek, Fla.

Improving Charlotte Harbor and Pease Creek, Florida: Completing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Carrabelle Bar,
Fla.

Improving Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Florida: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Tampa Bay, Fla.

Improving Tampa Bay, Florida: For improvement of Tampa Bay, Florida, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary toward securing a channel depth of twenty-seven feet from said Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa, and of a width five hundred feet across the bar and three hundred feet in the bay, as proposed in the report of November fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, published in House Document Number Fifty-two, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Hillsboro Bay, Fla.

Improving Hillsboro Bay, Florida, in accordance with project printed in House Document Number Five hundred and forty-five, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mobile, Ala.

Improving harbor at Mobile, Alabama: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary, with the view of ultimately securing a channel twenty-three feet deep and one hundred feet wide at the bottom, with appropriate slope, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Ship Island Pass, Mississippi: To complete dredging a channel through Ship Island Pass, with a depth of twenty-six feet, in accordance with the report and estimate printed in House Document Number One hundred and twenty, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, forty thousand dollars.

Ship Island Pass,
Miss.

Gulfport, Mississippi, to Ship Island Harbor: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts to dredge a channel three hundred feet wide and nineteen feet deep at mean low water from the anchorage at Ship Island Harbor, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Gulfport, in Harrison County, in the State of Mississippi, and to construct at the end of said channel next the shore an anchorage basin of similar depth not less than two thousand six hundred and forty feet by one thousand three hundred and twenty feet in area, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War is further authorized to contract for the maintenance of said channel and anchorage basin for the term of five years after its completion, for the sum of ten thousand dollars annually: *Provided*, That the necessary expenses for such examinations, surveys, and inspections of the work as may be required from time to time to determine whether the channel and anchorage basin are dredged and maintained as required by this Act, shall be paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation made by section four of the river and harbor Act approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four: *And provided further*, That the depths provided for shall be at mean low water as determined by the engineer officer in local charge of work.

Gulfport, Miss.
Contracts.

Channel and anchor-
age basin.

Proviso.
Expenses, surveys,
etc.
Vol. 23, p. 147.

Depths.

Improving mouth and passes of Calcasieu River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Calcasieu River, La.

Improving outlet of the Mississippi River by constructing a sill across Pass a Loutre and by constructing and operating two dredges, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry on such improvements, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated. A board of four engineers shall be appointed by the President, of whom at least two shall be from civil life, who shall prepare and report, as soon as conveniently may be done, a project for securing a navigable channel of suitable width and of thirty-five feet depth at mean low water of the Gulf of Mexico throughout the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River; said board of engineers shall submit detailed estimates of the cost of each and every feature of the project, and they shall report especially whether it is necessary to construct inner jetties; and if, in their judgment, inner jetties should be constructed, they shall provide for the location of the same, so as to involve the least cost consistent with the safety and efficiency of the work hereby contemplated. The sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the cost of said board and of the preparation of said project.

Improving outlet
Mississippi River,
Pass a Loutre.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Board to report on
channel through
Southwest Pass.

Improving entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas: For maintenance, fifty thousand dollars.

Galveston, Tex.

Improving Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, Texas: For improvement of the Galveston Ship Channel and Buffalo Bayou, by dredging or otherwise, from the jetties at Galveston, Texas, up through the present ship channel and Buffalo Bayou to the proposed harbor site at Houston, Texas, to be provided by the citizens of Houston, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of said sum a suitable dredge may be constructed for said work.

Galveston Ship
Channel and Buffalo
Bayou, Texas.

Proviso.
Dredge.

For commencing the improvement of the water route from the mouth of the jetties at Galveston, through the existing ship channel and up Buffalo Bayou to Houston, Texas, including harbor at Houston, in accordance with project submitted by the Board of Engineers in report of survey dated November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two

Water route from
Galveston to Hous-
ton, Tex.

Provisos.
Contracts.

hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for the whole or any part of such materials and work as may be required for prosecuting said improvement, or the said materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two million dollars: *Provided further*, That out of said sum two dredges may be constructed for said work.

Dredges.

Brazos River, Tex.

Mouth of Brazos River, Texas: For dredging, and such other work as may be deemed most effective in the judgment of the Secretary of War in improving and developing the harbor, eighty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall file with the Secretary of War a transfer to the United States of the jetties, and auxiliary works; also a release of all rights and privileges conferred upon said company by its charter or by the Act of Congress approved August ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to charge or collect tolls for the use and navigation of said river; and the Secretary of War is directed to have an examination made of the mouth of the Brazos and the jetties, and report to Congress the estimated cost of extending the jetties one-half mile, and the estimated depth and width of the channel to be obtained by such extension, and the estimated cost of obtaining twenty feet of water and a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide.

Proviso.
Transfer of rights,
etc., by Brazos River
Channel and Dock
Company.

Vol. 25, p. 444.

Examination of
river.

Deepening channel
from Galveston Har-
bor to Texas City.
Contracts.

Deepening the channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Texas: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for deepening the present channel north of Pelican Island from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Texas, to a depth of twenty-five feet and one hundred feet wide at the bottom, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which amount one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to the Secretary of War, through army engineers, that said channel has been deepened to a depth of twenty-one feet, and the remainder of the price shall be paid when the whole work has been completed in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of War.

Aransas Pass, Tex.

Provisos.
Removal of old Gov-
ernment jetty in har-
bor.

Improving Aransas Pass, Texas: For dredging and other improvement of Aransas Pass Harbor, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to contract for the removal of that portion of the old Government jetty in said harbor from the end nearest the curved jetty constructed by the Aransas Pass Harbor Company to the wreck Mary, in such manner as to in no wise interfere with the curved jetty now located in said harbor: *And provided further*, That said contract shall not be let by the Secretary of War, nor said work done, until the said Aransas Pass Harbor Company shall have properly released and surrendered all rights and privileges heretofore granted to it in said harbor by Congress, also the jetty constructed in said harbor.

Surrender of rights
by Aransas Pass Har-
bor Company.

Sabine Pass, Texas
and Louisiana.

Sabine Pass, Texas and Louisiana: For straightening, widening, and otherwise improving the main ship channel, Sabine Pass, Texas and Louisiana, by the removal of the oyster reefs, mud flats, and other material between a point one thousand feet north of the United States life-saving station and a point opposite the United States light-house, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Corpus Christi and
Padre Island Harbor,
Tex.

Vol. 26, p. 741.
Vol. 27, p. 422.
Time extended for
commencing construc-
tion.

Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor, Texas: Section two of "An Act to promote the construction of a safe deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas," approved February ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and as amended January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended so as to extend the time to locate and commence the construction of the said Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor, off Padre Island, on the coast of Texas, two years from February ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Ashtabula, Ohio.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as

may be necessary to complete the present project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Improving harbor at Black River (Lorain), Ohio: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the project designated as Plan B, in the report dated November first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate six hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Black River (Lorain), Ohio.
Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio, according to the report of January tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, seventy-five thousand dollars, of which amount such sum as may be necessary may be used in dredging between the Government piers.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Conneaut, Ohio: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Conneaut, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Fairport, Ohio: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fairport, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Huron, Ohio: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Huron, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Sandusky, Ohio: Continuing improvement in accordance with plans submitted February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, eighty thousand dollars.

Sandusky, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Port Clinton, Ohio: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.

Port Clinton, Ohio.

Improving harbor at Toledo, Ohio, by providing a straight channel through Maumee River and Bay four hundred feet in width and twenty-one feet deep, in accordance with the project dated December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Toledo, Ohio.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving outer harbor at Michigan City, Indiana: The Secretary of War may, in his discretion, modify the existing project in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Engineers under date of March sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and expend the balance on hand from previous appropriations to the improvement of said harbor according to the project so modified: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Michigan City, Ind.
Outer harbor.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving inner harbor at Michigan City, Indiana: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

inner harbor
Waukegan, Ill.

Improving harbor at Waukegan, Illinois: For maintenance, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Chicago Harbor, Illinois: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in accordance with the project submitted by the Secretary of War as set forth in the report of Major W. L. Marshall of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Chicago, Ill.

Improving Calumet Harbor, Illinois, according to the project of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said

Calumet, Ill.

Proviso.
Contracts.

project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Charlevoix and Pine Lake, Mich.

Improving harbor at Charlevoix and entrance to Pine Lake, Michigan: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Frankfort, Mich.

Improving harbor at Frankfort, Michigan: Continuing improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Grand Haven, Mich.

Improving harbor at Grand Haven, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Grand Marais, Mich.

Improving harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Manistee, Mich.

Improving harbor at Manistee, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Holland (Black Lake), Mich.

Improving harbor at Holland (Black Lake), Michigan, in accordance with the report and plans submitted in House Document Number Two hundred and seventy-two, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Monroe, Mich.

Improving harbor at Monroe, Michigan: Continuing improvement by dredging channel, five thousand dollars.

Muskegon, Mich.

Proviso.
Preventing erosion.

Improving harbor at Muskegon, Michigan: Continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any portion of the above sum may be used at the discretion of the Secretary of War, in sheet piling or otherwise, to prevent erosion and preserve the channel at any point where it may be necessary between Lake Michigan and Muskegon Lake.

Pentwater, Mich.

Improving harbor at Pentwater, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty five thousand dollars.

Portage Lake, Mich.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving harbor of refuge, Portage Lake, Michigan: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the present project for said harbor of refuge, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate eighty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Sand Beach, Mich.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to repair such harbor of refuge in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

St. Joseph, Mich.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving harbor at Saint Joseph, Michigan, in accordance with the modified project as printed in House Document Number Three hundred and seven, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete such harbor in accordance with said modified project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

South Haven, Mich.

Improving harbor at South Haven, Michigan: Completing improvement, forty-five thousand dollars.

White Lake, Mich.

Improving harbor at White Lake, Michigan: For maintenance and continuing improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Marquette, Mich.

Improving harbor at Marquette, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Ludington, Mich.

Improving harbor at Ludington, Michigan, in accordance with the report and plan submitted in House Document Number Two hundred and seventy-three, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, twenty five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Petoskey, Michigan: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Petoskey, Mich.
Improving harbor at Saugatuck, Michigan: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars.	Saugatuck, Mich.
Improving harbor at Menominee, Michigan and Wisconsin: For maintenance, five thousand five hundred dollars.	Menominee, Mich. and Wis.
Improving harbor at Cheboygan, Michigan: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.	Cheboygan, Mich.
Improving harbor at Presque Ile Point, Marquette Bay, Michigan: Completing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.	Presque Ile Point, Mich.
Improving harbor at Ahnapee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement according to Plan A, submitted under date of December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, thirteen thousand dollars.	Ahnapee, Wis.
Improving harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.	Green Bay, Wis.
Improving harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin, according to the project dated January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the project for deepening the basin and widening and deepening said harbor, based upon the removal of the present north pier, dated January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, fifty thousand dollars, of which three thousand dollars may be used for maintenance: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the said projects, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Kenosha, Wis. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.
Improving harbor at Kewaunee, Wisconsin: For maintenance, eight thousand eight hundred dollars.	Kewaunee, Wis.
Improving harbor of refuge at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the present project for said harbor of refuge, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred and five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Milwaukee, Wis., harbor of refuge. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.
Improving harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For maintenance, fourteen thousand dollars; for deepening the channel at the entrance in accordance with the project submitted November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, twelve thousand dollars.	—harbor.
Improving harbor at Port Washington, Wisconsin: For maintenance, four thousand four hundred dollars.	Port Washington, Wis.
Improving harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, according to the project reported January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the project for widening and deepening said harbor and correcting the funnel-shaped entrance thereof, reported January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said projects, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated, of which three thousand dollars may be used for maintenance.	Racine, Wis. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.
Improving harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin: For maintenance, three thousand four hundred dollars; for improving said harbor according to the project for a breakwater reported July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law,	Sheboygan, Wis. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.

not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Ashland, Wis.

Improving harbor at Ashland, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, thirty-five thousand dollars, of which so much as shall be necessary may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in completing the shore end of the breakwater, now partly constructed, and connecting it with the land.

Two Rivers, Wis

Improving harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin: For maintenance, eight thousand dollars.

Sturgeon Bay Canal harbor of refuge.

Improving Sturgeon Bay Canal, harbor of refuge: For maintenance of channel and piers, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Oconto, Wis.

Improving harbor at Oconto, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement and maintenance, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

Improving Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Manitowoc, Wis.

Improving harbor at Manitowoc, Wisconsin: For maintenance, three thousand three hundred dollars.

La Crosse, Wis.

Completing harbor at La Crosse, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement according to the project reported January eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, twelve thousand dollars, exclusive of five thousand dollars appropriated by river and harbor Act of June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made for such purpose by the United States until the city of La Crosse shall have taken the necessary steps to carry the sewers across the area to be filled in, so as to discharge outside of the bulkhead proposed in said project.

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Proviso.
Condition of expenditure.

Grand Marais, Minn.

Improving harbor at Grand Marais, Minnesota: Completing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Agate Bay, Minn.

Improving harbor at Agate Bay, Minnesota: Completing improvement, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and eight dollars.

Alviso, Cal.

Improving Alviso Harbor, Santa Clara County, California, in accordance with project reported December eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, forty-eight thousand dollars.

San Diego, Cal.

Improving harbor at San Diego, California: Continuing improvement, sixty-five thousand dollars.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Improving harbor at San Luis Obispo, California: Continuing improvement, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Humboldt, Cal.

Improving harbor at Humboldt, California: Continuing improvement, by dredging in the inner harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

San Francisco, Cal.

Improving San Francisco Harbor, California: By removing Arch Rock and Shag Rocks Numbered One and Two, all to a depth of thirty feet below mean low water, according to the report made October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for the materials and work necessary for the completion of said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Yaquina Bay, Oreg.
Board to investigate proposed improvement.

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Yaquina Bay, Oregon: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of three engineers who shall make examination thereof, with a view to ascertaining the desirability of prosecuting the work authorized by the river and harbor Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, for such modification thereof as, in the judgment of said board may be desirable for the commerce of said bay, together with an estimate of the cost of such work, and until such report shall have been made and acted upon by Congress, no further action shall be taken by the Secretary of War in pursuance of existing law, and five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of such examination.

Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg

Improving Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oregon: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Siuslaw River, Oreg.

Mouth of Siuslaw River, Oregon: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Improving entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oregon: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	Coos Bay, Oreg.
Improving Olympia Harbor, Washington: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.	Olympia, Wash.
Improving Everett Harbor, Washington: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for the materials and work necessary for the completion of said project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Everett, Wash. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.
Improving Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in accordance with the report submitted by Rear-Admiral Walker, July eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and contained in Senate Executive Document Number Forty-two, Fifty-third Congress, third session: Completing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Improving Bagaduce River, Maine: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.	Rivers. Bagaduce River, Me.
Improving Penobscot River, Maine, in accordance with the project submitted May third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: Completing improvement, twenty-eight thousand dollars.	Penobscot River, Me.
Improving Narragausus River, Maine: Completing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Narragausus River, Me.
Improving Lubec Channel, Maine: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Lubec Channel, Me.
Improving Georges River, Maine: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Georges River, Me.
Improving Union River, Maine: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War may enter into contract or contracts for such material and work as may be necessary to complete the present project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Union River, Me. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.
Improving Saco River, Maine, including breakwater, five thousand dollars.	Saco River, Me.
Improving Cocheco River, New Hampshire: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.	Cocheco River, N. H.
Improving Exeter River, New Hampshire, in accordance with project submitted May third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: Completing improvement, twelve thousand dollars.	Exeter River, N. H.
Improving Otter Creek, Vermont: Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars.	Otter Creek, Vt.
Improving the Narrows of Lake Champlain, Vermont: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Lake Champlain, Narrows.
Improving Powow River, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, twelve thousand dollars.	Powow River, Masa.
Improving Taunton River, Massachusetts: Completing improvement, seven thousand dollars.	Taunton River, Mass.
Improving Weymouth River, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Weymouth River, Mass.
Improving Essex River, Massachusetts: Completing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	Essex River, Mass.
Improving Mystic and Malden rivers, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Mystic and Malden Rivers, Mass.
Improving Mystic River, Massachusetts, below the mouth of Island End River, fifty thousand dollars, according to the project printed in House Document Number One hundred and seventy-eight, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session.	Mystic River, Mass. —below Island End River.
Improving Town River, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.	Town River, Mass.
Improving Merrimac River, Massachusetts: Continuing improvement in accordance with the project submitted May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, forty thousand dollars.	Merrimac River, Mass.

- Pawtucket River, R. I. *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be deemed necessary by the engineer in charge may be used in straightening the channel between the mouth of Ten Mile River and Bucklins Island.
- Connecticut River. Improving Connecticut River below Hartford, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
- Housatonic River, Conn. Improving Housatonic River, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Mystic River, Conn. Improving Mystic River, Connecticut: Completing improvement, nine thousand six hundred dollars.
- Thames River, Conn. Improving Thames River, Connecticut: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a part of this appropriation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used to secure depth of water for anchorage purposes at Norwich, west of Norwich docks: *Provided further*, That out of this appropriation the Secretary of War is directed to cause a survey and estimate of the cost of improvement to be made with a view to improving the harbor at New London, Connecticut, to meet the demands of commerce at that port.
- Survey directed at New London, Conn.
- Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn. Improving Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Sakonnet River, R. I. Sakonnet River, Rhode Island: Completing improvement, twenty thousand dollars, with authority to use the unexpended balance.
- Hudson River, N. Y. Improving Hudson River, New York: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of War may make such changes in the project for location and width of channel at and near Troy as in his opinion the interests of navigation may require: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and labor as may be required for prosecuting such improvement according to approved project, not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.
- Harlem River, N. Y. Improving Harlem River, New York: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to take such action as may be most advantageous to the United States regarding the unused stone originally excavated for this improvement and now stored on leased ground known as Dyckmans Meadows, and so much of the appropriation herein made as may be necessary may be used for such purpose.
- use of unused stone, etc.
- East River and Hell Gate, N. Y. Improving East River and Hell Gate, New York: Continuing improvement, including the removal of Man of War Rock, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Browns Creek, Sayville, L. I., N. Y. Improving Browns Creek, Sayville, Long Island, New York: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, three thousand dollars.
- St. Lawrence River, N. Y., improving shoals. Improving shoals between Sister Islands and Cross Over light, Saint Lawrence River, New York: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended for improving shoals between Sister Islands and Cross-Over light and in the Saint Lawrence River between Ogdensburg and the foot of Lake Ontario.
- Niagara River. Improving Niagara River from Tonawanda to Port Day: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Bronx River, N. Y. Improving Bronx River, New York: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
- Passaic River, N. J. Improving Passaic River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
- Raritan River, N. J. Improving Raritan River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.
- Shrewsbury River, N. J. Improving Shrewsbury River, New Jersey: For maintenance, ten thousand dollars.
- South River, N. J. Improving South River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Improving Alloway Creek, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars. Alloway Creek, N. J.

Improving Mattawan Creek, New Jersey: For maintenance, three thousand dollars. Mattawan Creek, N. J.

Improving Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars; which sum shall be expended for extending the improved channel farther toward the five-foot contour of Raritan Bay. Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, N. J.

Improving Goshen Creek, New Jersey: Completing improvement, eight thousand dollars. Goshen Creek, N. J.

Improving Manasquan River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Manasquan River, N. J.

Improving Rancocas River, New Jersey: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars, to be expended in the Lumberton branch thereof. Rancocas River, N. J.

Improving Mantua Creek, New Jersey, in accordance with the project presented in House Document Number One hundred and twenty-three, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of any money appropriated for this project in excess of eight thousand dollars shall be expended for right of way privileges, easements, or other rights above the phosphate works and below Paulsboro, and no part thereof shall be expended for any such purpose unless all such rights are secured for an amount not in excess of said sum of eight thousand dollars. Mantua Creek, N. J.

Proviso.
Amount available
for rights of way, etc.

Improving Allegheny River, Pennsylvania: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars. Allegheny River, Pa.

Improving Delaware River from Trenton to its mouth, Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Continuing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars, of which the Secretary of War may use so much as may, in his opinion, be required between Trenton and Christian street in Philadelphia, and the balance shall be available for obtaining a channel six hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep from said Christian street to deep water in Delaware Bay, in accordance with the report printed in House Document Number Two hundred and nineteen, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, or such modified project as shall hereafter be recommended by a board of engineers and approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the total cost of the work shall not be increased thereby: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War may enter into contract or contracts for such materials and work as may be required for prosecuting such improvement, not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of three engineers to make a further examination of the project and report such modification of the same as may be deemed desirable, with an estimate of the cost, the expense of such examination to be paid from the appropriation herein made. Delaware River, from Trenton, etc.—improvement, Philadelphia.

Proviso.
Limit of cost.
Contracts.

Board to examine project.

Improving Monongahela River: For the enlargement and improvement of Lock Six on the Monongahela River, and for extension of existing fender and mooring crib three hundred linear feet above Lock Three, and building a deflecting dike one thousand eight hundred feet above said lock on said river, and for a new repair steamer with snagging appliances, and for a new dredge boat and two dump scows, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for the completion of said work and the purchase or construction of said boats, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated. Monongahela River, Lock six.—Above Lock three.

Repair steamer, etc.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving Appoquinimink River, Delaware: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Appoquinimink River, Del.

Improving Smyrna River, Delaware: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars. Smyrna River, Del.

Murderkill River, Del.	Improving Murderkill River, Delaware: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Broad Creek River, Del.	Improving Broad Creek River, Delaware: Completing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Mispillion River, Del.	Improving Mispillion River, Delaware: Completing improvement and for maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Nanticoke River, Del. and Md.	Improving Nanticoke River, Delaware and Maryland: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
Choptank River, Md.	Improving Choptank River, Maryland: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.
Chester River, Md.	Improving Chester River, Maryland: Completing improvement, three thousand two hundred dollars.
Manokin River, Md.	Improving Manokin River, Maryland: Continuing improvement, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Warwick River, Md.	Improving Warwick River, Maryland: Continuing improvement, two thousand dollars.
Patapsco River to Baltimore.	Improving Patapsco River and channel to Baltimore: Continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of obtaining a channel thirty feet in depth, in accordance with the project submitted December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by the report of December third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; and the Secretary of War may enter into contracts for such material and labor as may be required for prosecuting such improvement, not to exceed in the aggregate one million dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.
Contracts.	
Pocomoke River, Md.	Improving Pocomoke River, Maryland: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
Potomac River below Washington. <i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.	Improving Potomac River at and below the city of Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for the materials and work necessary for the completion of the improvements below the city of Washington, in accordance with the project submitted November sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.
Appomattox River, Va.	Improving Appomattox River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
Nansemond River, Va.	Improving Nansemond River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.
James River, Va.	Improving James River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
Nomini Creek, Va.	Improving Nomini Creek, Virginia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Deep Creek, Va.	Improving Deep Creek, Virginia, from the South Branch of the Elizabeth River to the new lock at the Dismal Swamp Canal, Turners Cut Level, Croatan Sound, and Pasquotank River, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the project for the said improvement as submitted by Major Thomas L. Casey, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.
<i>Proviso.</i> Contracts.	
Rappahannock River, Va.	Improving Rappahannock River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.
Urbana Creek, Va.	Improving Urbana Creek, Virginia: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.
York River, Va.	Improving York River, Virginia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.
Occoquan Creek, Va.	Improving Occoquan Creek, Virginia: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.

- Improving Lower Machodoc Creek, Virginia: Continuing improvement, one thousand five hundred dollars. Lower Machodoc Creek, Va.
- Improving Nandua Creek, Virginia: Completing improvement in accordance with the project submitted June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, three thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated. Nandua Creek, Va.
- Improving Elk River, West Virginia: Continuing improvement, the funds now available for expenditure above Frametown, Braxton County, West Virginia, shall, so far as may be necessary, be spent in removing snags, overhanging timber, bowlders, and other similar obstructions. Elk River, W. Va.
- Improving Little Kanawha River, West Virginia: For clearing obstructions and maintenance, seven hundred and forty-three dollars. Little Kanawha River, W. Va.
- Improving Guyandotte River, West Virginia: For maintenance, one thousand dollars. Guyandotte River, W. Va.
- Improving North East River, North Carolina: For maintenance, two thousand dollars. North East River, N. C.
- Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina, above Wilmington: Continuing improvement and maintenance, five thousand dollars. Cape Fear River, N. C.
- Improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina, at and below Wilmington: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- Improving Contentnia Creek, North Carolina: For maintenance, including snagging, two thousand dollars. Contentnia Creek, N. C.
- Improving Neuse River, North Carolina: For maintenance, ten thousand dollars. Neuse River, N. C.
- Improving Pamlico and Tar rivers, North Carolina: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, fifteen thousand dollars. Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C.
- Improving Trent River, North Carolina: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars. Trent River, N. C.
- Improving Black River, North Carolina: For maintenance, two thousand dollars. Black River, N. C.
- Improving inland water route from Norfolk Harbor, Virginia, to Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, through Currituck Sound: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars. Water route from Norfolk to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
- Improving Fishing Creek, North Carolina: Completing improvement, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Fishing Creek, N. C.
- Improving Town Creek, Brunswick County, North Carolina: To make a channel forty feet wide at bottom and five feet deep at mean low water from the mouth to Upper Bridge, and to snag and remove obstructions from the creek from the mouth to The Rocks: *Provided*, That no work be done until Upper Bridge is provided with a proper draw, eight thousand five hundred dollars. Town Creek, N. C.
- Improving Great Pedee River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars. *Proviso.*
Draw at Upper Bridge.
- Improving Santee River, South Carolina: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars. Great Pedee River, S. C.
- Improving Waccamaw River, North Carolina and South Carolina: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars. Santee River, S. C.
- Improving Wateree River, South Carolina: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars. Waccamaw River, N. C. and S. C.
- Improving Congaree River, South Carolina, from Gervais Street Bridge, Columbia, to Granby, in accordance with plan submitted January second, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars exclusive of the amount herein appropriated. Wateree River, S. C.
- Improving Altamaha River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars. Congaree River, S. C.
- Improving Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars, of which fifteen thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, may be applied to the building *Proviso.*
Contracts.

Surveys.

or purchase of a dredge boat to be used on the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Appalachian rivers; and five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the survey of that portion of the river between West Point and Franklin, and, in addition, the balance of appropriation heretofore made now on hand shall be available for the purpose of the survey.

Flint River, Ga.

Improving Flint River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Ocmulgee River, Ga.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving Ocmulgee River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War to complete the present project of improvement, namely: The project proposed in the report of a preliminary examination and survey of Captain O. M. Carter, printed in House Executive Document Number Two hundred and fifteen, Fifty-first Congress, first session, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, exclusive of amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

Oconee River, Ga.

Improving Oconee River, Georgia: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Savannah River, Ga.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving Savannah River between Augusta and Savannah: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for the materials and work that may be necessary to complete the existing project of improvement, namely: The project provided by the survey of eighteen hundred and ninety, and published in the Appendix to the Report of the Chief of Engineers, eighteen hundred and ninety, pages thirteen hundred and twenty-eight to thirteen hundred and sixty-three, or the required materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

Savannah River,
above Augusta.

Improving Savannah River above Augusta, Georgia: Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars.

Coosa River, Ga. and
Ala.

Improving Coosa River between Rome, Georgia, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad bridge in Alabama: For maintenance and deepening the channel over the shoals and removing obstructions therefrom, twenty thousand dollars.

Apalachicola River,
Fla.

Improving Apalachicola River, Florida, including the cut-off and Lower Chipola River: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.

Caloosahatchee
River, Fla.

Improving Caloosahatchee River, Florida: For maintenance, two thousand dollars.

Choctawhatchee
River, Fla. and Ala.

Improving Choctawhatchee River, Florida and Alabama: Continuing improvement, sixteen thousand dollars; of which amount ten thousand dollars shall be expended for the improvement of the river between Newton and Geneva.

Escambia and Cone-
cuh Rivers, Fla.

Improving Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Florida: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Manatee River, Fla.

Proviso.
Dredging Cut Off
channel.

Improving Manatee River, Florida: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be used in dredging, deepening, and otherwise improving the navigation of the channel known as the Cut-Off, extending from said Manatee River, on the north side thereof, and below the town of Palmetto, in Terraceia Bay.

St. Johns River, Fla.

Improving Saint Johns River, Florida, from Jacksonville to the ocean: Continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Suwanee River, Fla.

Improving Suwanee River, Florida: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Volusia Bar, Fla.

Improving Volusia Bar, Florida: For maintenance, two thousand dollars.

Ocklawaha River,
Fla.

Improving Ocklawaha River, Florida: For maintenance, three thousand dollars.

Improving Sarasota Bay, Florida: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.	Sarasota Bay, Fla.
Improving Indian River, Florida: By dredging channel at Negro Cut near Indian River Inlet, five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance of the amount heretofore appropriated may be expended in the construction of training wall or piling for the protection of the dredged channel.	Indian River, Fla.
Improving Upper Chipola River, Florida, in accordance with the project submitted, five thousand dollars.	Upper Chipola River, Fla.
Improving Anclote River, Florida, in accordance with the project submitted, five thousand dollars.	Anclote River, Fla.
Improving Black Water River, Florida, from Milton to its mouth, in accordance with the project submitted, five thousand dollars.	Black Water River Fla.
Improving Holmes River, Florida, from Vernon to its mouth: So much of the unexpended balance as is necessary in the opinion of the Secretary of War is hereby reappropriated for maintenance in accordance with the existing project.	Holmes River, Fla.
Improving Saint Johns River, Orange Mills Flats, Florida, in accordance with the approved project, forty thousand dollars.	St. Johns River, Fla.
The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, in the purchase or construction of a suitable dredge, with snagging outfit, to be used in connection with the several works of river and harbor improvement on the coast of Florida and the waters tributary thereto.	Dredge, etc., Florida improvements.
The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the construction of a boat suitable for operating on the navigable streams of the State of Florida, in removing therefrom the aquatic plant known as the water hyacinth, so far as it is an obstruction and hindrance to interstate or foreign commerce; also, one thousand dollars for log booms to be used as adjuncts to such steamer, and ten thousand dollars for conducting the necessary operations, making thirty-six thousand dollars in all, according to the estimate and recommendation of the War Department as found in House Document Number Ninety-one, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session.	Boat to remove the water hyacinth. —expenses, etc.
Improving Alabama River, Alabama: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars.	Alabama River, Ala.
Improving Black Warrior River, Alabama, from Tuscaloosa to Daniels Creek: Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to construct Lock and Dam Numbered Four, above Tuscaloosa, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and forty thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Black Warrior River, Ala. <i>Provided</i> , Contracts.
Improving Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama: Continuing improvement of Warrior River, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars: <i>Provided</i> , That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to construct three locks and dams next below Tuscaloosa, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate four hundred and forty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.	Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Ala. <i>Provided</i> , Contracts.
Improving Tombigbee River from Fulton to Columbus: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, five thousand dollars.	Tombigbee river.
Improving Tombigbee River from Demopolis, Alabama, to Columbus, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.	
Improving Tombigbee River from Walkers Bridge to Fulton: Continuing improvement and for maintenance, one thousand dollars.	
Improving Tombigbee River, Alabama, from mouth to Demopolis:	

Proviso.
Lock at McGrews Shoals.

Continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the same or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be used to complete the lock at McGrews Shoals.

Big Sunflower River, Miss.

Improving Big Sunflower River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Pascagoula River, Miss., and Horn Island Harbor.

Pascagoula River, Mississippi, and Horn Island Harbor: Improving the same as recommended by the reports dated December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and August twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, respectively, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the plan of improvement so recommended, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Pearl River, Miss.

Improving Pearl River, between Edinburg and Carthage, Mississippi: For maintenance, one thousand dollars.

Improving Pearl River, between Carthage and Jackson, Mississippi: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Pearl River, below Jackson, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars, which shall be expended in work on the river, beginning at the head of Holmes Bayou and continuing up the river to Monticello.

Tallahatchee River, Miss.

Improving Tallahatchee River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Yazoo River, Miss.

Improving Yazoo River, Mississippi: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars, of which so much as may be necessary may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in removing the bar at Yazoo City.

Chickasahay River, Miss.

Improving Chickasahay River, Mississippi: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Leaf River, Miss.

Improving Leaf River, Mississippi: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Homochitto River, Miss.

Improving Homochitto River, Mississippi: Completing improvement, in accordance with the approved project, sixteen thousand dollars.

Pearl River, Miss., mouth.

Mouth of Pearl River, Mississippi: Completing improvement in accordance with the project dated December twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents.

Amite River, Bayou Manchac, La.

Improving Amite River and Bayou Manchac, Louisiana: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Boeuf River, La.

Improving Boeuf River, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, six thousand dollars.

Bayou Bartholomew, La. and Ark.

Improving Bayou Bartholomew, Louisiana and Arkansas: For maintenance, five thousand dollars.

Tensas River and Bayou Maçon, La. and Ark.

Improving Tensas River and Bayou Maçon, Louisiana and Arkansas: Completing improvement, four thousand dollars.

Red River, La., Ark., and Ind. T.

Improving Red River, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian Territory: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And an examination shall be made of the harbor of Alexandria, and a report as to what improvement, if any, should be made thereof, together with an estimate of the cost thereof.

Alexandria, La.

Tickfaw River, La.

Improving Tickfaw River, Louisiana: For maintenance, one thousand dollars.

Bayou Lafourche, La.

Improving Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana: For maintenance, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La.

Improving Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, Louisiana: For maintenance, one thousand dollars.

Bogue Chitto, La.

Improving Bogue Chitto, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Bayou Vermilion, La.

Improving channel, bay, and passes of Bayou Vermilion, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the construction of a boat suitable for operating on the navigable streams of the State of Louisiana in removing therefrom the aquatic plant known as the water hyacinth, so far as it is an obstruction and hindrance to interstate or foreign commerce; also, one thousand dollars for log booms to be used as adjuncts to such steamer, and ten thousand dollars for conducting the necessary operations, making thirty-six thousand dollars in all, according to the estimate and recommendation of the War Department as found in House Document Number Ninety-one, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session.

Boat for waters of Louisiana to remove the water hyacinth.

—expenses, etc.

Improving Bayou Teche, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Bayou Teche, La.

Improving Mementau River and tributaries, Louisiana: Completing improvement, six thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

Mementau River, La.

Improving Johnson's Bayou, Louisiana: Completing improvement in accordance with the approved project, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Johnson's Bayou, La.

Improving Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, by removal of the raft at its mouth and preventing re-formation thereof, twenty thousand dollars.

Bayou Courtableau, La.

Improving Trinity River, Texas: Continuing improvement, seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That out of said sum the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause a preliminary survey of said Trinity River to be made from its mouth to the city of Dallas, with separate estimates of the cost of procuring a navigable depth at low water of four feet, five feet, and six feet, respectively, in said river, by locks and dams or otherwise; said report to include the best method for improving the river, and such report may be made so as to divide said river into separate sections, with a statement of the advisability of such improvement.

Trinity River, Tex.
Proviso.
Preliminary survey of, etc.

Improving Sabine River, Texas: For maintenance, two thousand dollars.

Sabine River, Tex.

For the improvement of the Brazos River between Velasco and Richmond, West Galveston Bay Channel, Double Bayou, and the mouths of adjacent streams, sixty-five thousand dollars, out of which said sum a suitable dredge and snagging outfit may be provided to carry on said work and to be used on other approved projects on the Texas coast, including streams emptying into the Gulf of Mexico and bays connected therewith.

Brazos River.
West Galveston Bay Channel, Double Bayou, etc.

Improving the mouths of the Sabine and Neches rivers, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That from said amount there shall be paid the expenses of making a survey by a board of engineers to be designated by the Secretary of War, and said board shall make a reexamination of the proposed channel through Sabine Lake and make a report thereon.

Sabine and Neches rivers.
Proviso.
Board to reexamine channel through Sabine Lake.

Improving Arkansas River, Arkansas and Indian Territory: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, use so much of said sum as may be necessary to repair and protect existing dikes, and to remedy and guard against any injury to the harbors or river banks in their vicinity that may have been injured or endangered by reason of changes in the channel or encroachments of the river at or near Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, for the purpose of confining the river to the adopted channel, so as to give ease and safety to navigation: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War the sum of fifty thousand dollars of said amount hereby appropriated may be used in removing snags, sand bars, and other obstructions to navigation in said river, and in repairing and operating snag boats. The President is authorized to appoint a board of three from the Corps of Engineers, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly examine the Arkansas River and report as soon as practicable to the

Arkansas River, Ark. and Ind. T.
Proviso.
Distribution.

Removingsnags, etc.

Board to examine river.

Report on improvements.

St. Francis River, Ark.
L'Anguille River.

Arkansas River.

Black River, Ark. and Mo.

White River, Ark.

Cache River, Ark.

Upper White River, Ark.

Contracts.

Current River, Ark. and Mo.

Buffalo Fork of White River, Ark.

Ouachita and Black rivers, Ark. and La.

Clinch River, Tenn.

Cumberland River, Tenn.

Harpeth Shoals.

French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers, Tenn.

Tennessee River.

Secretary of War such plan for the permanent improvement of said river as in their opinion is most feasible and best adapted to the necessities of commerce, together with a statement as to the usefulness of such improvement to navigation and its relation and value to commerce. They shall also report the details of such plan, with estimates of the cost thereof. The cost of such examination and survey and the expenses of said board shall be paid out of the sum above appropriated.

Improvement of Saint Francis River, Arkansas: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars; of which sum one thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in removing obstructions in the L'Anguille River, its tributary, from its mouth to the town of Marianna.

Improving Arkansas River: Removing obstructions and operating snag boats, twenty thousand dollars.

Improving Black River, in Arkansas and Missouri: Continuing improvement, eight thousand dollars.

Improving White River, Arkansas: For completion, fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

Improving Cache River, Arkansas: To be expended in removing obstructions, one thousand dollars.

Improving Upper White River, Arkansas: For the construction of Lock and Dam Number One, on Upper White River, at or near Batesville, according to the project, plans, and specifications submitted in report printed in House Document Number Seventy-eight, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, to complete said lock and dam, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and the Secretary of War may also enter into contract or contracts for the completion of Lock and Dam Numbered Two, according to same plan, at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

Improving Current River, in Arkansas and Missouri: Continuing improvement, and for maintenance, five thousand dollars.

Improving Buffalo Fork of White River, Arkansas: For completion of improvement, according to project, plans, and specifications printed in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, pages nineteen hundred and ninety-four et sequentes, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Ouachita and Black rivers, Arkansas and Louisiana: Continuing improvement, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, of which sum so much as may be necessary shall be used by the Secretary of War in his discretion for the completion of the survey of said Ouachita River, heretofore authorized, for the purpose of obtaining a plan of construction and estimates of the cost of the locks and dams necessary to give slack-water navigation.

Improving Clinch River, Tennessee: Completing improvement, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving Cumberland River above Nashville, Tennessee, one hundred thousand dollars, of which amount so much as may be available, besides the amount required for essential maintenance, may be applied toward the completion of unfinished locks and dams one, five, six, and seven, or either of them.

Improving Cumberland River below Nashville, Tennessee, one hundred thousand dollars, of which amount so much as may be available, besides the amount required for essential maintenance, shall be applied in the construction of the lock and dam and other projected improvements at Harpeth Shoals.

Improving French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, five thousand dollars.

Improving Tennessee River below Riverton, Alabama, one hundred thousand dollars; and so much thereof as may be necessary may be used for the construction and equipment of a dredge boat.

Improving Tennessee River between Chattanooga and Riverton, thirty-five thousand dollars, of which amount so much as may be

necessary shall be applied in the survey of that portion between Bridgeport and Decatur and a resurvey of the remaining portions of said river between the points named, and in making the survey between Chattanooga and Shellmounds through that portion of the river commonly called the "Suck," an examination shall be made with a view to the construction of locks and dams suitable for convenient and safe navigation, also if on examination it shall be thought desirable, an estimate shall be made of the cost of constructing a canal across Moccasin Bend below Chattanooga: *Provided*, That so much as may be necessary may be used for a survey of the Clinch and French Broad rivers. *Proviso.*
Survey Clinch, etc., rivers.

Improving Tennessee River at Colbert Shoals and Bee Tree Shoals: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Improving Tennessee River above Chattanooga: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Improving Obion River, Tennessee: For maintenance, two thousand five hundred dollars. Obion River, Tenn.

Improving Forked Deer River, Tennessee: For maintenance, two thousand dollars. Forked Deer River, Tenn.

Improving Elk River, Tennessee: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars. Elk River, Tenn.

Improving Big Sandy River, Kentucky and West Virginia: Continuing improvement, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete two locks and dams in the Big Sandy River between Louisa and the mouth of the Big Sandy River, in accordance with the report of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate four hundred and twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated: *Provided further*, That of the amount authorized to be expended, one thousand dollars may be expended for maintenance on Leviza Fork, and one thousand five hundred dollars on Tug Fork, and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for a detailed survey of the Big Sandy River and Leviza and Tug forks of the same in Kentucky and West Virginia: *Provided*, That the rest of the amount may be used for the local survey, acquisition of sites, and commencement of construction of the above-named locks and dams. *Provisos.*
Contracts.

Distribution.

—sites, etc.

Improving Green River, Kentucky, above the mouth of Big Barren River: Completing improvement, eighty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty cents. Green River, Ky.

For survey of Licking River, Kentucky, from its mouth, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, to Falmouth, Pendleton County, Kentucky, and for estimate of the cost of a lock and dam at or near Three Mile Riffle, about three miles from its mouth, ten thousand dollars. Licking River, Ky.

Improving Ohio River from its head to its mouth: Continuing improvement, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, of which amount the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend thirty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon a survey of said Ohio River from Marietta, Ohio, to the mouth of the Big Miami River, with a view to the improvement of said river between said points by movable dams and otherwise, so as to provide six feet of water in said river at low water, this survey to include a report upon the location of the necessary dams and the probable cost thereof: *Provided further*, That out of the three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars herein appropriated there shall be expended the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to wit: Thirty-five thousand dollars for general snagging purposes; twenty thousand dollars for dredging the harbor at Madison, Indiana, to six feet depth at low water, of which so much as may be necessary may be spent upon a special survey to determine the total cost of extending such harbor up to the present low-water front of said city; ten thousand dollars for dredging the harbor at

Ohio River, from head to mouth.

Distribution.

Golconda, Illinois; ten thousand dollars for dredging the harbor at Brooklyn, Illinois; twenty-five thousand dollars for dredging and dikes to deepen the river channel at Mound City, Illinois; fifteen thousand dollars upon the continuation of the repair of the embankment at Lawrenceburg, Indiana; twenty-five thousand dollars upon the continuation of the embankment at Shawneetown, Illinois; one thousand dollars for a survey of the river bank and adjoining ground at or near New Liberty, Illinois, so far as necessary to determine the cost of work necessary to prevent the Ohio River from cutting through its banks at this locality, the survey to include a report upon the same; one thousand dollars for a survey of the river bank at or near Paducah, Kentucky, so far as necessary to determine the cost of properly protecting the city front against injury by high water, the survey to include a report upon the same: *Provided further*, That out of the unexpended balance of the funds already appropriated by the river and harbor Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, for the harbor at Evansville, Indiana, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be spent for dredging along the city front of said city.

Evansville, Ind.,
dredging.
Vol. 29, p. 225.

Ohio River.
Dam No. 13.

Improving Ohio River: Continuing improvement at Dam Numbered Thirteen, fifty thousand dollars, to be used for the local survey, acquisition of site, and commencement of construction of said dam in accordance with the report of December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate eight hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Dam No. 18.

Improving Ohio River: Continuing improvement at Dam Numbered Eighteen, fifty thousand dollars, to be used for the local survey, acquisition of site, and commencement of construction of said dam in accordance with the report of December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate eight hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein appropriated.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Belle River, Mich.

Improving Belle River, Michigan: Completing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Hay Lake Channel,
St. Marys River.
Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving Hay Lake Channel, Saint Marys River: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That for the purpose of more rapidly prosecuting the project of improvement as heretofore adopted and entered upon, in addition to expending the balance on hand, a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary for such purpose, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate three hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall cause to be made and reported as early as practicable, a survey of the connecting waters between Lakes Superior and Huron, including Hay Lake Channel, with a plan and estimate of the cost of such improvement as will secure a safe and convenient channel twenty-one feet deep between said lakes, the expense of which shall be paid from the said appropriation for improving Hay Lake Channel.

Survey between
Lakes Huron and
Superior.

Saginaw River, Mich.

Improving Saginaw River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Pine River, Mich.

Improving Pine River, Michigan: Completing improvement, five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Black River, Mich.

Improving Black River, Michigan, at the mouth: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars.

Improving Detroit River, Michigan, removing shoals from Detroit to Lake Erie: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete the same in accordance with the present project, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate six hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall cause to be made and reported as early as practicable a survey of the Detroit River from Detroit to Lake Erie, with a plan and estimate of the cost of such improvement as will secure a safe and convenient channel twenty-one feet deep between said points, the expense of which shall be paid from the said appropriation for improving Detroit River.

Detroit River, Mich.

Provisos.
Contracts.

Survey from Detroit to Lake Erie.

Improving Black River at Port Huron, Michigan: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars.

Black River, Mich.

Improving Kalamazoo River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Kalamazoo River, Mich.

Improving Grand River, Michigan: Continuing improvement, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Grand River, Mich.

Improving Sebawaing River, Michigan: Completing improvement, thirty-two thousand dollars.

Sebawaing River, Mich.

Improving Rouge River, Michigan: Any amount heretofore appropriated for the construction of a turning basin at Rouge River, Michigan, which is now unexpended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be made available for improving the channel of said river.

Rouge River, Mich.

Improving Chippewa River, Wisconsin, including yellow banks: Continuing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Chippewa River, Wis.

Improving Fox River, Wisconsin: Continuing improvement, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, of which amount the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to remove bars and snags from and to otherwise improve Wolf River below Shawano, Wisconsin; and two thousand dollars of said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in the protection of and in further improving the harbor of refuge established and partially constructed on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, under the provisions of the river and harbor Act, eighteen hundred and ninety six, and two thousand five hundred dollars of said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in the construction of a retaining wall on the north side of the canal, at the city of Kaukauna, for the protection of said canal.

Fox River, Wis.
Distribution.

Improving Saint Croix River, Wisconsin and Minnesota: Continuing improvement, nine thousand dollars.

St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.

Improving Menominee River, Michigan and Wisconsin: According to the second, or dredging, plan, reported November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

Menominee River, Mich. and Wis.

Improving Red River of the North, Minnesota, and its tributaries: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars, of which sum ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in improving the navigation of the Red Lake River.

Red River of the North, Minn.
Red Lake River.

Improving Minnesota River, Minnesota: Continuing improvement, one thousand dollars; said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used in removing the bar at or near the mouth of said river.

Minnesota River, Minn.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Warroad River, Minnesota, three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For making a survey of Red Lake and Red Lake River, Minnesota, with a view to the construction of a dam with locks at the outlet of said lake, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Red River of the North and said Red Lake River, Minnesota, and estimating the cost of said improvement, five thousand dollars.

Red Lake and Red Lake River, Minn.

Otter Tail Lake and River, Minn.

For making a survey of Otter Tail Lake and Otter Tail River, Minnesota, with a view to the construction of a dam at the outlet of said lake, for the purpose of improving the navigation on the Red River of the North, Minnesota, and estimating the cost of said improvement, three thousand dollars.

Big Stone Lake and Lake Travers, Minn. and S. Dak.

For making a further survey of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, Minnesota and South Dakota, with a view to construct reservoirs therein for the improvement of the navigation of the Minnesota River, and an estimate of the cost of such improvements, five thousand dollars.

Wabash River, Ind. and Ill.

Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois, above Vincennes: Completing improvement, four thousand dollars.

Improving Wabash River, Indiana and Illinois, below Vincennes: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Calumet River, Ill.
Proviso.
Location of improvement.

Improving Calumet River, Illinois: Continuing improvement, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditure of said money shall be made upon said river from the mouth thereof to the forks in said river.

Illinois River, Ill.

Improving Illinois River, Illinois: Continuing improvement, one hundred thousand dollars.

Illinois and Des Plaines rivers, Ill.
Board to survey, etc.

Illinois River and Des Plaines River, Illinois: The Secretary of War is directed to appoint a board of three engineers, which board shall make a survey and estimates of cost for the improvement of the Upper Illinois River and Lower Des Plaines River, in Illinois, with a view to the extension of navigation from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan at or near Chicago; said board of engineers shall report the estimates of cost for a channel seven feet deep, and also for a channel eight feet deep, throughout said proposed route; said survey and estimates of cost shall be made in pursuance of and according to the recommendations in report of January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and there is hereby appropriated for the expenses of said board and such survey the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mississippi River.
Reservoirs at head waters.
Renewal and repair, etc.

Reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River: Continuing improvement, two hundred and ten thousand dollars. The funds herein appropriated, and the unexpended balance of former appropriations for this work, shall be expended for the necessary renewal and repair of the reservoirs that have already been completed, and for the purchase of the lands, or easements therein, which are necessarily subject to overflow by reason of the legitimate operation of the said completed reservoirs: *Provided*, That so much of said funds as may be required may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in making full and accurate surveys of the flowage lines of Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, Pokegama Falls, and Pine River reservoirs, and in permanently marking such lines on the ground; also in making a survey and investigation to determine the causes of, and the means of preventing, the excessive floods on the river between the Government dam at Sandy Lake and Brainerd, Minnesota, and the effect thereof on the interests of navigation: *Provided further*, That of said funds a sum of not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars may be used, and is hereby made available, for the payment of damages, if any, to lands and tenements caused by the failure of the natural embankment of the Pine River reservoir on June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Proviso.
Surveys of flowage lines directed, Winnibigoshish, etc., reservoirs, etc.

Floods, Sandy Lake, etc.

Failure embankment, Pine River reservoir.

Work under Mississippi River Commission.
New Orleans, La.

For work in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Mississippi River Commission:

At the harbor of New Orleans, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Natchez and Vidalia, Miss. and La.

At the harbor of Natchez and Vidalia, Mississippi and Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

Memphis, Tenn.

At the harbor of Memphis, Tennessee: The Mississippi River Commission is directed to examine the harbor at Memphis, Tennessee, and

report what improvement, if any, should be made to remove the bar in front of the city of Memphis, together with the cost thereof.

For rectification of Red and Atchafalaya rivers, Louisiana: Continuing improvement, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Red and Atchafalaya rivers, La.

Improving the Mississippi River, between the Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Bridge at Saint Paul, and the Washington Avenue Bridge at Minneapolis: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secretary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to complete said improvement, or said material may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate eight hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Improvement between St. Paul and Minneapolis, etc.

Proviso.
Contracts.

For improving the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, according to plans and specifications of the Missouri River Commission, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That of this amount the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, shall be expended for continuing improvements at the following places, namely: For work at the mouth of Kaw River, in Missouri, five thousand dollars; for work on the right bank above the mouth of Little Blue River, in Missouri, five thousand dollars; for work above Glasgow, Missouri, ten thousand dollars; for work near Huntsdale, Missouri, ten thousand dollars; for local works above Kansas City, Missouri, not yet completed, twenty thousand dollars; for repairs on works and contingencies, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided, also*, That of the said amount of one hundred thousand dollars the sum of thirty-five thousand may be expended in operating snag-boats on the Missouri River between Sioux City and its mouth, in removing snags, wrecks, and other obstructions.

Missouri River Commission.

Provisos.
Distribution

Snag boats, etc.

To repair the south bank of the Missouri River at the town of Judith, Montana, five thousand dollars.

Judith, Mont

To repair the levee at the town of Fort Benton, Montana, and confine the river within its present limits, five thousand dollars.

Fort Benton, Mont.

Improving Gasconade River, Missouri: Continuing improvement, fifteen thousand dollars.

Gasconade River, Mo.

Improving Osage River, Missouri, by the construction of a lock and dam in accordance with the plan and estimate submitted by the Missouri River Commission in their report of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and printed in Volume Six of the Report of the Chief of Engineers for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such work and materials as may be necessary for the completion of such lock and dam, or the materials may be purchased and the work done otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, exclusive of the amount herein and heretofore appropriated.

Osage River, Mo.

Proviso.
Contracts.

Improving Missouri River: For the removal of obstructions in the Missouri River above Sioux City, Iowa, fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Missouri River above Sioux City, Iowa.

Improving Missouri River: Continuing improvement, above Sioux City, to and including Bismark, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

For the improvement of the Missouri River on the Nebraska side opposite Sioux City, Iowa, and from the lower limits thereof to a point opposite Elkpoint in South Dakota, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Improving Sacramento River, California, from the city of Sacramento to the mouth: Continuing improvement, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That a contract or contracts may be entered into by the Secre-

Sacramento River, Cal.
Provisos.
Contracts.

tary of War for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry out the revised project printed in House Document Number One hundred and eighty-six, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, and House Document Number Forty-eight, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of amount herein and heretofore appropriated. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept from the State of California the use of any dredger, or appliances owned or controlled by said State, conformably to any offer thereof by the said State; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to use any such dredger or appliances in any river or harbor improvement that may be prosecuted therein by the United States, either on the part of the United States alone or conjointly with said State: *Provided*, That nothing shall be paid to the State of California for the use of said dredger, and that nothing herein contained shall create any liability against the United States.

Acceptance from
California of dredger
authorized.

proviso.
No payment.

Restraining of min-
ing debris, California.
Ante, p. 631.

Agreement that con-
tractor shall look sole-
ly to State for half
expenses to apply to
future provisions.

Work done by hired
labor where available
funds sufficient, etc.

San Joaquin River,
Cal.

Petaluma Creek, Cal.

Upper Columbia and
Snake rivers, Oreg.
and Wash.

Coos River, Oreg.

Columbia River,
Oreg., canal at Cas-
cades.

Long Tom River,
Oreg.

Ante, p. 47.
Transfer of appro-
priation for Willa-
mette River, above
Portland.

Lower Willamette
River, Oreg., Colum-
bia River, Oreg. and
Wash.

Coquille River, Oreg.

That the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, authorizing the Secretary of War, in expending certain specified appropriations in the preparation for and construction of certain works for the restraining or impounding of mining debris in the State of California, to enter into a contract or contracts wherein the contractor or contractors shall look solely to that State for one-half of such expense, and that the United States shall in no wise be liable for said one-half, are hereby extended to any appropriations, when made, that may hereafter be made for said purposes.

That the Secretary of War, in carrying out the provisions of any Act of Congress providing for the restraining or impounding of mining debris in California, may, in his discretion, when in his judgment the aggregate of appropriations already made by said State and Congress and available therefor are sufficient to complete the same, undertake the works necessary thereto by hired labor and by purchase of supplies and materials therefor, and may accept payments on account thereof as the work progresses under and according to the provisions of the acts of the legislature of said State for such purposes.

Improving San Joaquin River, California: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars, to be expended in dredging, making cut-offs, or otherwise improving said river, and Stockton and Mormon Channels to the heads of navigation.

Improving Petaluma Creek, California: Continuing improvement, four thousand dollars.

Improving Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oregon and Washington: Continuing improvement, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Improvement of Coos River, Oregon: Completing improvement, three thousand dollars.

Canal at Cascades, Columbia River, Oregon: Continuing improve-
ment, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving Long Tom River, Oregon: The sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of War, is hereby transferred from the balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation made June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, Sundry Civil Act, for the improvement of the Willamette River above Portland.

Improving Lower Willamette River in front of and below Portland, Oregon, and Columbia River below the Willamette River in Oregon and Washington: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Coquille River, below Coquille City, Oregon: Continuing improvement, forty thousand dollars.

Improving Clatskanie River, Oregon: To complete improvement recommended in report printed in House Document Number Two hundred and eighteen, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, thirteen thousand dollars.

Clatskanie River
Oreg.

For gauging waters of the Columbia River, measuring tidal and river volumes, one thousand dollars.

Columbia River.

Improving Upper Coquille River, between Coquille City and Myrtle Point, Oregon: Continuing improvement, nine thousand dollars.

Upper Coquille
River, Oreg.

Improving Columbia River below Tongue Point by way of the South Channel in front of Astoria, Oregon, in accordance with project submitted in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-five: Completing improvement, seventy-one thousand dollars.

Columbia River be-
low Tongue Point.

For improving Clearwater River, Idaho: Completing improvement, ten thousand dollars.

Clearwater River,
Idaho.

Improving Cowlitz River, Washington: Continuing improvement, three thousand dollars.

Cowlitz River, Wash.

For the improvement of the Lewis River, Washington, from its mouth to Lacer, according to the plan submitted by the Chief of Engineers in his annual report for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, ten thousand dollars.

Lewis River, Wash.

Improving Puget Sound and its tributary waters, Washington: Continuing improvement in accordance with approved projects, twenty thousand dollars.

Puget Sound, Wash.

Improving Chehalis River, Washington: For snagging, three thousand dollars.

Chehalis River,
Wash.

For the improvement of the Pend Oreille River, Washington, from Albany Falls to the town of Metalline, Washington, in accordance with approved plans, ten thousand dollars.

Pend Oreille River,
Wash.

Improving Swinomish Slough, Washington: Continuing improvement, twenty thousand dollars.

Swinomish Slough,
Wash.

Improving Willapa River and Harbor, Washington: Continuing improvement in accordance with approved project, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War so much of this amount as may be necessary shall be expended for more thoroughly clearing a channel through the North River jam.

Willapa River, etc.,
Wash.

Provido.
Channel through
North River jam.

Improving Okanagon River, Washington: Continuing improvement in accordance with project printed in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifteen thousand dollars.

Okanagon River,
Wash.

The depth of water in tidal waters, whenever referred to in this Act, shall be understood to mean the depth at mean low water unless otherwise expressed.

Depth of water in
tidal waters defined.

Appropriations made for the respective works herein named, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used for the repair and restoration of said works whenever from any cause they have become seriously impaired, as well as for the further improvement of said works.

Appropriations
available for repairs as
well as improvement.

SEC. 2. For preliminary examinations, surveys (except where otherwise herein especially provided for), contingencies, expenses connected with inspection of bridges, the service of notice required in such cases, the examination of bridge sites and reports thereon, and for incidental repairs for which there is no special appropriation for rivers and harbors, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no preliminary examinations, survey, project, or estimate for new works other than those designated in this or some prior Act or resolution shall be made: *And provided further*, That after the regular or formal report on any examination, survey, project, or work under way or proposed is submitted, no supplemental or additional report or estimate for the same fiscal year shall be made unless ordered by a concurrent resolution of Congress. The Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this Act

Preliminary exami-
nations, surveys, etc.

Provido.
Restricted to desig-
nated works.

Reports, etc.

until funds for the commencement of the proposed work shall have been actually appropriated by law.

Isthmus of Panama.
Investigation of, for
construction of canal.

Nicaraguan and
Panama routes.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States of America be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make full and complete investigation of the Isthmus of Panama with a view to the construction of a canal by the United States across the same to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; That the President is authorized to make investigation of any and all practicable routes for a canal across said Isthmus of Panama, and particularly to investigate the two routes known respectively as the Nicaraguan route and the Panama route, with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for such canal together with the proximate and probable cost of constructing a canal at each of two or more of said routes: And the President is further authorized to investigate and ascertain what rights, privileges and franchises if any may be held and owned by any corporations, associations or individuals, and what work, if any, has been done by such corporations, associations or individuals in the construction of a canal at either or any of said routes, and particularly at the so-called Nicaraguan and Panama routes respectively; and likewise to ascertain the cost of purchasing all of the rights, privileges and franchises held and owned by any such corporations, associations and individuals in any and all of such routes, particularly the said Nicaraguan route and the said Panama route; and likewise to ascertain the probable or proximate cost of constructing a suitable harbor at each of the termini of said canal, with the probable annual cost of maintenance of said harbors respectively. And generally the President is authorized to make such full and complete investigation as to determine the most feasible and practicable route across said Isthmus for a canal, together with the cost of constructing the same and placing the same under the control, management and ownership of the United States.

Existing franchises.

—cost of purchasing.

Cost of harbors at
termini.

Engineers.

SEC. 4. To enable the President to make the investigations and ascertainment herein provided for, he is hereby authorized to employ in said service any of the engineers of the United States army at his discretion, and, likewise to employ any engineers in civil life, at his discretion, and any other persons necessary to make such investigation, and to fix the compensation of any and all of such engineers and other persons.

Appropriation for
expenses.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary to be incurred in making the investigations herein provided for, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by order of the President.

Report.

SEC. 6. That the President is hereby requested to report to Congress the results of such investigations, together with his recommendations in the premises.

Report of Chief of
Engineers to show deterioration in works,
etc.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War shall cause the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, in submitting his annual reports to Congress with regard to works of river and harbor improvement under his charge, to state what deterioration, if any, has taken place by destruction, decay, obstructions, or otherwise, in connection with any of such works, together with an estimate of the cost of rebuilding, or repairing such works, or removing such obstructions; and he shall also cause the said Chief of Engineers to recommend, with his reasons therefor, the discontinuance of appropriations for any river and harbor work which he may deem unworthy of further improvement.

Report of Govern-
ment piers, etc., occu-
pied by private cor-
porations.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War is directed to cause to be prepared and reported to Congress a list of all piers, wharves, and other structures or property pertaining to river and harbor works belonging to the Government of the United States now occupied by private corporations or persons, together with the terms upon which such piers, wharves, or other property are occupied, and the date of the agreement or permission granting the privilege to occupy the same, and shall

make such recommendations as he may deem desirable in connection therewith.

SEC. 9. That it shall not be lawful to construct or commence the construction of any bridge, dam, dike, or causeway over or in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river, or other navigable water of the United States until the consent of Congress to the building of such structures shall have been obtained and until the plans for the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That such structures may be built under authority of the legislature of a State across rivers and other waterways the navigable portions of which lie wholly within the limits of a single State, provided the location and plans thereof are submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War before construction is commenced: *And provided further*, That when plans for any bridge or other structure have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and by the Secretary of War, it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans either before or after completion of the structure unless the modification of said plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Chief of Engineers and of the Secretary of War.

Congress to authorize construction of bridges over navigable waters.
—approval of plans.

Provisos.
Legislatures to authorize on waters wholly within State.

Deviation from plans.

SEC. 10. That the creation of any obstruction not affirmatively authorized by Congress, to the navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States is hereby prohibited; and it shall not be lawful to build or commence the building of any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, or other structures in any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, navigable river, or other water of the United States, outside established harbor lines, or where no harbor lines have been established, except on plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War; and it shall not be lawful to excavate or fill, or in any manner to alter or modify the course, location, condition, or capacity of, any port, roadstead, haven, harbor, canal, lake, harbor of refuge, or inclosure within the limits of any breakwater, or of the channel of any navigable water of the United States, unless the work has been recommended by the Chief of Engineers and authorized by the Secretary of War prior to beginning the same.

No obstruction to navigation not authorized.

Works outside harbor lines forbidden.

Excavations, alterations, etc., in channels only where authorized.

SEC. 11. That where it is made manifest to the Secretary of War that the establishment of harbor lines is essential to the preservation and protection of harbors he may, and is hereby, authorized to cause such lines to be established, beyond which no piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works shall be extended or deposits made, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by him: *Provided*, That whenever the Secretary of War grants to any person or persons permission to extend piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works, or to make deposits in any tidal harbor or river of the United States beyond any harbor lines established under authority of the United States, he shall cause to be ascertained the amount of tide water displaced by any such structure or by any such deposits, and he shall, if he deem it necessary, require the parties to whom the permission is given to make compensation for such displacement either by excavating in some part of the harbor, including tide-water channels between high and low water mark, to such an extent as to create a basin for as much tide water as may be displaced by such structure or by such deposits, or in any other mode that may be satisfactory to him.

Establishment of harbor lines.

Proviso.
Compensation for tide water displaced.

SEC. 12. That every person and every corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of sections nine, ten, and eleven of this Act, or any rule or regulation made by the Secretary of War in pursuance of the provisions of the said section fourteen, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment (in the case of a natural person) not exceeding one year, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Penalties; removal of structures.

And further, the removal of any structures or parts of structures erected in violation of the provisions of the said sections may be enforced by the injunction of any circuit court exercising jurisdiction in any district in which such structures may exist, and proper proceedings to this end may be instituted under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States.

Depositing refuse in navigable waters forbidden.

SEC. 13. That it shall not be lawful to throw, discharge, or deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be thrown, discharged, or deposited either from or out of any ship, barge, or other floating craft of any kind, or from the shore, wharf, manufacturing establishment, or mill of any kind, any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state, into any navigable water of the United States, or into any tributary of any navigable water from which the same shall float or be washed into such navigable water; and it shall not be lawful to deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be deposited material of any kind in any place on the bank of any navigable water, or on the bank of any tributary of any navigable water, where the same shall be liable to be washed into such navigable water, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or floods, or otherwise, whereby navigation shall or may be impeded or obstructed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to, apply to, or prohibit the operations in connection with the improvement of navigable waters or construction of public works, considered necessary and proper by the United States officers supervising such improvement or public work: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War, whenever in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers anchorage and navigation will not be injured thereby, may permit the deposit of any material above mentioned in navigable waters, within limits to be defined and under conditions to be prescribed by him, provided application is made to him prior to depositing such material; and whenever any permit is so granted the conditions thereof shall be strictly complied with, and any violation thereof shall be unlawful.

Proviso.
—not applicable to public works.

—permits for depositing in defined limits.

Using, etc., wharves, levees, etc., forbidden.

SEC. 14. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or make use of for any purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, destroy, move, injure, obstruct by fastening vessels thereto or otherwise, or in any manner whatever impair the usefulness of any sea wall, bulkhead, jetty, dike, levee, wharf, pier, or other work built by the United States, or any piece of plant, floating or otherwise, used in the construction of such work under the control of the United States, in whole or in part, for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters or to prevent floods, or as boundary marks, tide gauges, surveying stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purposes any stone or other material composing such works: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the temporary occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in his judgment such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest.

Proviso.
—permits for temporary use.

Obstructions by anchoring vessels.

—sunken vessels, timber, etc.

—duties of owner of sunken vessel.

SEC. 15. That it shall not be lawful to tie up or anchor vessels or other craft in navigable channels in such a manner as to prevent or obstruct the passage of other vessels or craft; or to voluntarily or carelessly sink, or permit or cause to be sunk, vessels or other craft in navigable channels; or to float loose timber and logs, or to float what is known as sack rafts of timber and logs in streams or channels actually navigated by steamboats in such manner as to obstruct, impede, or endanger navigation. And whenever a vessel, raft, or other craft is wrecked and sunk in a navigable channel, accidentally or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the owner of such sunken craft to immediately mark it with a buoy or beacon during the day and a lighted lantern at night, and to maintain such marks until the sunken craft is removed or abandoned, and the neglect or failure of the said owner so to do shall be unlawful; and it shall be the duty of the owner of such sunken craft to commence the immediate removal of the same, and prosecute such removal diligently, and failure to do so shall be considered as an

abandonment of such craft, and subject the same to removal by the United States as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 16. That every person and every corporation that shall violate, or that shall knowingly aid, abet, authorize, or instigate a violation of the provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment (in the case of a natural person) for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, one-half of said fine to be paid to the person or persons giving information which shall lead to conviction. And any and every master, pilot, and engineer, or person or persons acting in such capacity, respectively, on board of any boat or vessel who shall knowingly engage in towing any scow, boat, or vessel loaded with any material specified in section thirteen of this Act to any point or place of deposit or discharge in any harbor or navigable water, elsewhere than within the limits defined and permitted by the Secretary of War, or who shall willfully injure or destroy any work of the United States contemplated in section fourteen of this Act, or who shall willfully obstruct the channel of any waterway in the manner contemplated in section fifteen of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and shall upon conviction be punished as hereinbefore provided in this section, and shall also have his license revoked or suspended for a term to be fixed by the judge before whom tried and convicted. And any boat, vessel, scow, raft, or other craft used or employed in violating any of the provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of this Act shall be liable for the pecuniary penalties specified in this section, and in addition thereto for the amount of the damages done by said boat, vessel, scow, raft, or other craft, which latter sum shall be placed to the credit of the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor or waterway in which the damage occurred, and said boat, vessel, scow, raft, or other craft may be proceeded against summarily by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 17. That the Department of Justice shall conduct the legal proceedings necessary to enforce the foregoing provisions of sections nine to sixteen, inclusive, of this Act; and it shall be the duty of district attorneys of the United States to vigorously prosecute all offenders against the same whenever requested to do so by the Secretary of War or by any of the officials hereinafter designated, and it shall furthermore be the duty of said district attorneys to report to the Attorney-General of the United States the action taken by him against offenders so reported, and a transcript of such reports shall be transmitted to the Secretary of War by the Attorney-General; and for the better enforcement of the said provisions and to facilitate the detection and bringing to punishment of such offenders, the officers and agents of the United States in charge of river and harbor improvements, and the assistant engineers and inspectors employed under them by authority of the Secretary of War, and the United States collectors of customs and other revenue officers, shall have power and authority to swear out process and to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person or persons who may commit any of the acts or offenses prohibited by the aforesaid sections of this Act, or who may violate any of the provisions of the same: *Provided*, That no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of some one of the aforesaid officials: *And provided further*, That whenever any arrest is made under the provisions of this Act, the person so arrested shall be brought forthwith before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 18. That whenever the Secretary of War shall have good reason to believe that any railroad or other bridge now constructed, or which

Penalties.

Legal proceedings,
by whom conducted,
etc.

Power to arrest
granted certain offi-
cials.

Proviso.
—offense to be com-
mitted in presence of
—examination of pris-
oner.

Obstruction to navi-
gation by bridges.

may hereafter be constructed, over any of the navigable waterways of the United States is an unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of such waters on account of insufficient height, width of span, or otherwise, or where there is difficulty in passing the draw opening or the draw span of such bridge by rafts, steamboats, or other water craft, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, first giving the parties reasonable opportunity to be heard, to give notice to the persons or corporations owning or controlling such bridge so to alter the same as to render navigation through or under it reasonably free, easy, and unobstructed; and in giving such notice he shall specify the changes recommended by the Chief of Engineers that are required to be made, and shall prescribe in each case a reasonable time in which to make them. If at the end of such time the alteration has not been made, the Secretary of War shall forthwith notify the United States district attorney for the district in which such bridge is situated, to the end that the criminal proceedings hereinafter mentioned may be taken. If the persons, corporation, or association owning or controlling any railroad or other bridge shall, after receiving notice to that effect, as hereinbefore required, from the Secretary of War, and within the time prescribed by him willfully fail or refuse to remove the same or to comply with the lawful order of the Secretary of War in the premises, such persons, corporation, or association shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and every month such persons, corporation, or association shall remain in default in respect to the removal or alteration of such bridge shall be deemed a new offense, and subject the persons, corporation, or association so offending to the penalties above prescribed: *Provided*, That in any case arising under the provisions of this section an appeal or writ of error may be taken from the district courts or from the existing circuit courts direct to the Supreme Court either by the United States or by the defendants.

Removal of obstructions to navigation.

Proviso.
—appeal.

Proviso.
—notice.

—proposals to remove.

—bond of bidder.

Disposition of funds from sale of wrecks.

Vessels grounding, etc.
—destruction, etc., of.

SEC. 19. That whenever the navigation of any river, lake, harbor, sound, bay, canal, or other navigable waters of the United States shall be obstructed or endangered by any sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other similar obstruction, and such obstruction has existed for a longer period than thirty days, or whenever the abandonment of such obstruction can be legally established in a less space of time, the sunken vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other obstruction shall be subject to be broken up, removed, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary of War at his discretion, without liability for any damage to the owners of the same: *Provided*, That in his discretion, the Secretary of War may cause reasonable notice of such obstruction of not less than thirty days, unless the legal abandonment of the obstruction can be established in a less time, to be given by publication, addressed "To whom it may concern," in a newspaper published nearest to the locality of the obstruction, requiring the removal thereof: *And provided also*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, at or after the time of giving such notice, cause sealed proposals to be solicited by public advertisement, giving reasonable notice of not less than ten days, for the removal of such obstruction as soon as possible after the expiration of the above specified thirty days' notice, in case it has not in the meantime been so removed, these proposals and contracts, at his discretion, to be conditioned that such vessel, boat, water craft, raft, or other obstruction, and all cargo and property contained therein, shall become the property of the contractor, and the contract shall be awarded to the bidder making the proposition most advantageous to the United States: *Provided*, That such bidder shall give satisfactory security to execute the work: *Provided further*, That any money received from the sale of any such wreck, or from any contractor for the removal of wrecks, under this paragraph shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 20. That under emergency, in the case of any vessel, boat, water craft, or raft, or other similar obstruction, sinking or grounding, or being unnecessarily delayed in any Government canal or lock, or in

any navigable waters mentioned in section nineteen, in such manner as to stop, seriously interfere with, or specially endanger navigation, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, or any agent of the United States to whom the Secretary may delegate proper authority, the Secretary of War or any such agent shall have the right to take immediate possession of such boat, vessel, or other water craft, or raft, so far as to remove or to destroy it and to clear immediately the canal, lock, or navigable waters aforesaid of the obstruction thereby caused, using his best judgment to prevent any unnecessary injury; and no one shall interfere with or prevent such removal or destruction: *Provided*, That the officer or agent charged with the removal or destruction of an obstruction under this section may in his discretion give notice in writing to the owners of any such obstruction requiring them to remove it: *And provided further*, That the expense of removing any such obstruction as aforesaid shall be a charge against such craft and cargo; and if the owners thereof fail or refuse to reimburse the United States for such expense within thirty days after notification, then the officer or agent aforesaid may sell the craft or cargo, or any part thereof that may not have been destroyed in removal, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Provisos.
—notice.

—expense of removal.
—reimbursement.

Such sum of money as may be necessary to execute this section and the preceding section of this Act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid out on the requisition of the Secretary of War.

Appropriation.

That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing sections ten to twenty, inclusive, of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no action begun, or right of action accrued, prior to the passage of this Act shall be affected by this repeal.

Repeal.
Proviso.
—prior actions excepted.

SEC. 21. Whenever in this Act the amount provided for the completion of any project under continuing contract is less than the cost as estimated by the engineers, proposals for bids shall be invited without further action by Congress.

Appropriation for completion of project less than estimated cost; bids.

SEC. 22. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause preliminary examinations or surveys to be made at the localities named in this section as hereinafter provided. In all cases a preliminary examination shall first be made, which shall embrace information concerning the commercial importance, present and prospective, of the river or harbor mentioned, and a report as to the advisability of its improvement. Whenever such preliminary examination has been made, in case such improvement is not deemed advisable, no further action shall be taken thereon without the direction of Congress; but in case the report has been or shall be to the effect that such river or harbor is worthy of improvement, the Secretary of War is hereby directed, at his discretion, to cause surveys to be made and the cost of improving such river or harbor to be estimated and to be reported to Congress, to wit:

Preliminary examinations and surveys directed.
Scope of preliminary examination, etc.

CALIFORNIA.

California.

Inner Harbor, San Pedro.

Napa River.

Sonoma Creek.

Suisun Creek.

Crescent Bay.

Channel between the straits of Carquinez and the Golden Gate, off Point Pinole, Point Wilson, and Lone Tree Point, with a view to obtaining a channel three hundred feet in width, of a depth of thirty feet.

Harbor of South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut.

Milford Harbor.

DELAWARE.

Delaware.

Saint Jones River, Delaware, from its mouth to the highest point of feasible navigation.

Florida.

FLORIDA.

East Pass, at the entrance of Carrabelle Harbor, Florida, with a view to obtaining a channel depth of twenty-two feet at mean low water.

Ocklockonnee River.

Bay at Hudson, Pasco County.

Inside passage through Sarasota Bay to Lemon Bay.

Boca Grande and Charlotte Harbor, with a view to obtaining a depth of twenty-four feet of water over the bar at the entrance of the harbor and eighteen feet thence up to Punta Gorda.

Kissimmee River and connecting lakes and canals flowing into Lake Okechobee, thence down the Caloosahatchee River to the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to improving the navigation of the channels therein.

Punta Rassa: Inside passage to Charlotte Harbor.

Orange River: To its confluence with Caloosahatchee and thence to Gulf of Mexico.

Crystal River: From the town of Crystal River to its entrance in the Gulf of Mexico.

Georgia.

GEORGIA.

Brunswick, Georgia: Inner harbor, with a view of determining what improvement thereof is desirable in the interest of commerce and the cost thereof.

Illinois.

ILLINOIS.

Survey of Ohio River from Mound City, Illinois, to Cairo, Illinois: With a view to ascertain what improvement, if any, is desirable with a view to the protection of the banks and levees on the Illinois side.

Survey with a view to ascertain what, if anything, should be done to stop the caving of the banks of the Ohio River, at or near New Liberty, in Pope County, Illinois, and to prevent said river from cutting into a slough and chain of lakes at said point, together with the cost thereof.

Waukegan Harbor, with a view to obtaining a channel three hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep.

Survey and estimate of cost for the improvement of the channel and to prevent the cutting and caving of the bank of the Mississippi River on the Illinois side thereof, at or near Wagners Landing, in Jackson County, below Rockwood, Illinois.

Improving Chicago River, in Illinois: Survey and estimate of cost for a channel twenty-one feet deep from its mouth to the stock yards on the South Branch, and to Belmont avenue, on the North Branch, so far as may be permitted by existing docks and wharves, exclusive of cost of removing or constructing bridges or piers or lowering tunnels; and the aforesaid depth of twenty-one feet is hereby adopted as the project depth for the improvement in lieu of that fixed by the Act of June third, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: *Provided*, That all the work of removing and reconstructing bridges and piers and lowering tunnels necessary to permit a practicable channel with said depth to be obtained shall be done, or caused to be done, by the city of Chicago without expense to the United States.

Survey of the Mississippi River at or near Beach Ridge, Illinois: With a view to ascertain whether there is danger of said river breaking through into Cache River, and whether it is desirable to make further specific appropriations to protect the bank of the Mississippi River at said place; and, if so, the cost thereof.

Survey of the Mississippi River between Station Eighteen hundred and forty, as established by Government survey reported in Executive House Document Number One hundred and eleven, third session Fifty-third Congress, and the railroad embankment at the railroad bridge crossing in front of Quincy, Illinois, with a view to preventing the filling up of Quincy Bay by sediment carried by the river in times of high water.

IOWA.

Iowa.

Bellevue, Iowa: Survey with a view to ascertain whether it is desirable to construct a dam across what is known as Crooked Slough, opposite Bellevue, Iowa, on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi River, at a point in section nine, township twenty-six north, of range one east, and where the wagon road leading from Galena and Hanover, Illinois, to Bellevue, Iowa, intersects and crosses said slough.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky.

Green River, Kentucky: From Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, to Greensburg, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana.

Survey of Atchafalaya Bay from the mouth of Atchafalaya River to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico, twelve feet deep at mean low water and two hundred feet wide, with an estimate of the cost of said improvement.

MAINE.

Maine.

Boothbay Harbor.

Camden Harbor.

Penobscot River, at and near Bucksport Narrows.

Parkers Head Harbor and Channel, Kennebec River.

Bucksport Harbor.

Kennebec River between Gardiner Bridge and Augusta Dam, with a view to securing a channel equal in capacity to that below said bridge.

Kenduskeag River at its mouth, with a view to securing a channel two feet deep at extreme low tide for the entire width of the river.

MARYLAND.

Maryland.

Claibourne Harbor.

Queenstown Harbor.

Patuxent River, at Bristol Bar.

Brettons Bay, on the Potomac River.

Elk River.

Tyaskin Creek.

Rockhall Harbor, with a view to obtaining a channel through Swan Point Bar one hundred and fifty feet wide and twelve feet deep and a channel in the inner harbor of the same width and depth; also for a channel one hundred and ninety feet wide and twelve feet deep across the bar.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts.

New Bedford Harbor: To remove the bar between the present channel and the northerly terminus of the proposed channel on the northerly side of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge, and also of removing the bar in the channel of New Bedford Harbor about eight hundred feet southerly from Fish Island.

Vineyard Haven: With a view to its further protection and improvement as a harbor of refuge by a breakwater or otherwise.

Sandy Bay: Resurvey and estimate of cost at breakwater.

Winthrop Harbor: To provide channels of a width of seventy-five and one hundred feet, respectively, and a depth of twelve feet and fifteen feet, respectively.

Channel of Assonet River.

Piers and breakwater at Rockport.

Beverly Harbor.

Cottage City.

Westport Point Harbor.

Sandwich Harbor.

Bass River Harbor
 Cohasset Harbor, with a view to deepening the same and its channel.
 Cotuit Harbor.
 Harbor at Hyannis.

Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

Arcadia: To obtain a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide and fourteen feet deep.

Muskegon River, from the head of Muskegon Lake to Newaygo: To obtain a depth of five feet of water.

Channel from Lake Michigan to Stoney Lake, Oceana County.

Cheboygan Harbor: To obtain a depth of eighteen feet from the entrance of said harbor to the first bridge.

Mackinac Harbor: For the protection of the harbor by breakwaters.

Copper Harbor: To obtain a depth of eighteen feet.

Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

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Lake Superior and Mississippi River: The report upon the examination and survey for the location of a canal connecting Lake Superior and the Mississippi River, provided for by the River and Harbor Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, shall be supplemented by a further report as to whether such canal is feasible and an improvement which should be undertaken by the Government, and, if feasible, the probable cost of construction, operation, and maintenance of the same.

Saint Croix River, from Stillwater Harbor to Taylors Falls, Minnesota, with a view to making said river accessible to steamboats and other craft navigating said river.

Minnesota River: With a view of protecting the banks thereof at and near Saint Peter, in Nicollet County.

Two Islands or Saxton, Minnesota, situate about midway between Two Harbors and Grand Marais, Minnesota: With a view of making a harbor of refuge at that point.

Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota: With a view of ascertaining what improvements, if any, should be made to govern and repress the floods of the river, and to prevent the undue erosion of the banks.

Missouri.

MISSOURI.

Current River: With a view to the improvement of said river, between the junction of Crooked Creek and Current Creek with the Current River, in the northwest corner of Shannon County and the southern line of Carter County, in the State of Missouri.

Saint Francois River: With a view to the improvement of said river, from Greenville to the mouth of Mingo.

Missouri River: With a view to prevent the erosion of the north bank thereof at and near Huntsdale, in Boone County, Missouri, with a view to prevent the erosion of the south bank thereof and the cutting of a new channel at and near the city of Napoleon, in Lafayette County, Missouri.

New Hampshire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Pull-and-be-damned Point, Portsmouth Harbor: With a view to its removal, so far as the same is an obstruction to navigation.

Isles of Shoals: With a view to building a breakwater from Smuttys Nose Island to Cedar Island.

New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY.

Raccoon Creek.

Woodbridge Creek.

Maurice River, Oldmans Creek.

Arthur Kill or Staten Island Sound from Kill von Kull to Raritan

Bay, with a view to obtaining of a twenty-one foot channel, by way of Staten Island Sound from New York Bay to Raritan Bay.

Passaic River: With the view of ascertaining the cost and feasibility of extending a ten-foot channel of suitable width from Center-street bridge to the Montclair Railway Bridge, and also as to the feasibility and cost of affording a channel twelve feet in depth from Center-street bridge to Staten Island Sound. Also an examination of said river from Montclair Railway Bridge to the city of Paterson.

Tuckerton Creek.

NEW YORK.

New York.

Saugerties Harbor: With a view of extending the improvement from the westerly end of the south dike westerly to the "Point of Rocks;" also with a view to removing the loose rock from the channel, and continuing the depth of twelve feet, at low water, toward the head of the harbor.

Dunkirk: Survey for easterly breakwater.

Bay Shore, Long Island: With a view to constructing a breakwater.

Patchogue River.

Three Mile Harbor, Long Island.

Sag Harbor.

Tonawanda Harbor, Erie County, and Tonawanda Creek from Niagara River to the State dam.

Patchogue River: With a view to deepening the channel from Fire Island Inlet to Patchogue to a depth of eight feet, with a channel eighty feet in width.

Diamond Reef and Coenties Reef in East River, with a view to their removal.

New Rochelle Harbor.

West Chester Creek.

Tarrytown Harbor.

Port Chester Harbor.

OREGON.

Oregon.

Snake River: That portion of the Snake River extending from the town of Asotin, in the State of Washington, to Pittsburg Landing, in the State of Oregon.

Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers below Portland, Oregon: Survey and estimate of the cost of obtaining a channel depth of twenty-five feet at low water from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia River.

The canal and locks situated on the west side of the Willamette River, at Willamette Falls, in Clackamas County: With a view to ascertaining the desirability of their condemnation and purchase by the United States.

Mouth of Columbia River, Oregon and Washington: Survey and estimate with a view to obtaining a channel of forty feet depth at lowest low water, and a report as to the desirability of such improvement.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania.

Youghiogheny River: With a view to the improvement of said river by locks and dams from West Newton to the mouth of said river at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island.

Pawtucket River.

Providence harbor and river: As to the advisability of dredging that portion of the flats therein between Wilkesbarre Pier, Kettle Point, and the present ship-channel, to a depth of twenty-five feet at mean low water, to provide increased anchorage grounds, and a project for such improvement, with the probable cost thereof

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sampit River: From its mouth at the twenty-foot depth at low water in Winyah Bay to its head of navigation, with the view of dredging shoals and removing other obstructions.

Wee Tee Lake, Williamsburg County: From its junction with the Santee River to a point called the Bluff, with a view to make it navigable for steamboats.

Lynch's River: From the railroad bridge at Effingham to its mouth at junction of Great Pee Dee River, with a view to procuring a depth of three feet at mean low water.

The waterways and low-lying marsh lands or rice lands between the North and South Santee rivers, with a view to extending the Estherville Minim Creek Canal in a southerly direction to Alligator River.

The waterways between Charleston Harbor and Alligator Creek, with a view to ascertaining the present cost of the improvement thereof.

Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.

Little Tennessee River: For its survey from its mouth to the slate quarries on Abram's Creek.

Holston River: For its survey from its mouth to Kingsport.

Richland River: From its mouth to Dayton.

Powell's River: For its survey from its mouth to Kyle's Ford.

Hiawassee River: For its survey from its mouth to the mouth of the Ocoee River.

Texas.

TEXAS.

Harbor at Alligator Head, in Matagorda Bay, and the harbor at Brazos Santiago, off Point Isabel, Texas, with plans and estimates for the removal of the bars at said harbors to furnish an inlet to each of said harbors to permit ocean-going vessels to enter said harbors with necessary depths of channel.

Clear Creek.

Dickinson Bayou.

Highland Bayou.

Turtle Bayou.

Oyster Creek.

Chocolate Bayou.

Bostrop Bayou.

East Bay Bayou.

Colorado River.

San Bernard River.

Caney Creek.

For a canal ten feet deep and one hundred feet wide around the raft in the Colorado River, in Matagorda County.

Red River, from the mouth of the Kiamitia River to the mouth of Blue River.

Virginia.

VIRGINIA.

Channel at Middle Ground Bar, in the harbor of Hampton Roads, with a view to determining what amount of dredging is necessary over said bar to secure a channel five hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep at mean low tide.

To dredge channel leading to Tangier Island, in Tangier Sound, and ascertain most feasible channel for improvement.

To remove bar at the mouth of Jackson's Creek, in Middlesex County.

James River: With a view of ascertaining what expenditure will be necessary to continue improvement to the head of navigation at the Docks.

To improve mouth or entrance to Carters Creek, Lancaster County.

WASHINGTON.

Washington.

Neah Bay: With a view to its improvement as a harbor of refuge.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia.

Elk River from its mouth to Sutton.

Guyandotte River from its mouth to a point fifty miles above.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin.

East shore of Lake Pepin, in the Mississippi River, near the village of Pepin, with a view to the construction of a pier, or a harbor of refuge.

Harbor at Port Washington: With a view of obtaining a channel fifteen feet in depth, and of extending piers three hundred feet and of protecting the same by breakwater, or otherwise.

Harbor at Kewaunee: With a view of making a harbor of refuge with a depth of not less than twenty feet.

Menominee River, Michigan and Wisconsin: From the line of the second, or dredging, project, reported under date of November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, by Captain George A. Zinn, up the river to the west line of Wells street, with a view to obtain a channel eighteen feet in depth.

Harbor at Green Bay: With a view to obtain a channel twenty feet in depth from the mouth of Fox River up to the city of Green Bay.

Harbor at Manitowoc: With a view to protecting the harbor from the injurious effect of northeast seas, by extending the breakwater in said harbor in an easterly direction and on a line with the north pier, four hundred feet, or otherwise.

Harbor at Two Rivers: With a view to secure better means of access to said harbor, and to secure a sufficient depth of water therein, by extending the piers four hundred feet, or otherwise.

Harbor at Port Wing.

Harbor at Kenosha: With a view of enlarging the basin.

Harbor at Oconto: With a view of securing better access thereto and a sufficient depth of water therein, by extending the piers three hundred feet, or otherwise.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 426.—An Act For the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1899.

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 pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to claimants in this Act named the several sums appropriated herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final release and discharge of their respective claims, namely:

Payment of certain claims under the Bowman Act.
Vol. 22, p. 485.

CLAIMS ALLOWED UNDER THE BOWMAN AND TUCKER ACTS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

ALABAMA.

To James McPeters, administrator of Nelson G. Allen, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To John H. Vaught, administrator of Jeremiah Arnold, deceased, late of Jackson County, one thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To John W. Belcher, administrator of John Belcher, deceased, late of Jefferson County, two hundred and twenty dollars.

To Elizabeth C. Bibb, of Huntsville, one thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.

To S. V. Biggers, administrator of Robert P. Biggers, deceased, late of Cherokee County, six hundred and ten dollars.

To James T. Broadfoot, administrator of Charles W. Broadfoot, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, four hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Joseph A. Clark, of Madison County, five hundred and ninety dollars.

To A. J. Bentley, administrator of Joseph Commons, deceased, late of Madison County, seven hundred dollars.

To James McPeters, administrator of Lemuel Corum, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, three hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To Henry H. Coulson, of Jackson County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Nancy C. Comer, administratrix of A. F. Comer, deceased, late of Cherokee County, two hundred dollars.

To G. S. Curtin, administrator de bonis non of Lewis Curtin, deceased, late of Lawrence County, nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To James A. Barton, administrator of Henry Ferguson, deceased, late of Walker County, one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To Abner T. Fuller, of Crenshaw County, one hundred dollars.

To John B. Hardman, of Cherokee County, two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To Thomas J. Hargiss, of Jackson County, one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Bartley Harris, of Madison County, one thousand and twenty dollars.

To John S. Hays, of Walker County, three hundred and eighty dollars.

To Samuel B. Herston, administrator of William C. Herston, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John Higgins, of Lauderdale County, one hundred and seventy-four dollars.

To William R. Hill, administrator of C. B. Hill, deceased, late of Jackson County, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To T. L. Bryant, administrator of William H. Huff, deceased, late of Etowah County, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

To L. D. McCallum, administrator of Stephen Hurley, deceased, late of Cherokee County, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Philip M. Jones, administrator of Philip R. Jones, deceased, late of Lee County, one thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To John Kachelman, of Lauderdale County, six hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To Hugh G. Kirby, administrator of Richard Kirby, deceased, late of Jackson County, five hundred and fifteen dollars.

To W. F. Laxson, administrator of William G. Laxson, deceased, late of Madison County, seven hundred and twenty five dollars.

To Samuel H. Lemaster, administrator of John W. Lemaster, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, four hundred and eleven dollars.

To John P. Lewallen, administrator of Madison Lewallen, late of Jackson County, three hundred and five dollars.

To W. H. Grimes, administrator of William H. Linam, deceased, late of Wilcox County, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Benjamin E. Moody, of Saint Clair County, three hundred and ninety dollars.

To William B. Owens, of Cherokee County, six hundred and thirty dollars.

To E. W. Miller, administrator of Elizabeth A. Palmer, deceased, late of Walker County, six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

- To Henry Patton, of Lauderdale County, two hundred dollars.
- To Solon D. Moore, administrator of Caroline Pollard, deceased, late of Cherokee County, four hundred and forty-five dollars.
- To George W. Roberts, of Morgan County, one hundred and fifty dollars.
- To Henry H. Golight, administrator of Robert Rollins, deceased, late of Cherokee County, six hundred and thirty-three dollars.
- To Mary E. Saffold, of Dallas County, two thousand and thirty-three dollars.
- To Solon D. Moore, administrator of John C. Scroggins, deceased, late of Cherokee County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- To Thomas L. Shamblin, of Tuscaloosa County, sixty-five dollars.
- To William P. Shelton, of Jackson County, two hundred and thirty dollars.
- To William B. Smithson, administrator of John G. Smithson, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
- To Solon D. Moore, administrator of Wiley B. Starling, deceased, late of Cherokee County, one thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars.
- To John B. Steadman, administrator of James Steadman, deceased, late of Walker County, two hundred and forty dollars.
- To John H. Vaught, administrator of Frederick Stearns, deceased, late of Jackson County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- To Mrs. H. H. Stevens, executrix of Wilkins Stevens, deceased, late of Randolph County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
- To George W. Stutts, of Lauderdale County, five hundred and ninety dollars.
- To William B. Taylor, administrator of John E. Taylor, deceased, late of Dekalb County, six hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
- To Eliza H. Tenge, administratrix of Charles A. Tenge, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, five hundred and one dollars.
- To W. B. M. Lee, administrator of Mordecai Tipton, deceased, late of Cherokee County, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.
- To John T. Ezzell, administrator of Clark M. Tompkins, deceased, late of Franklin County, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
- To Thomas J. Denson, administrator of Stephen J. Townsley, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, eight hundred and ninety-six dollars.
- To Robert E. Tweedy, of Lawrence County, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
- To Harriet Y. Wakeley (formerly Gordon), of Cherokee County, six hundred and twenty dollars.
- To John W. Wesson, of Dekalb County, four hundred and forty-one dollars.
- To Thomas J. Whitson, of Tuscaloosa County, one hundred and fifty-four dollars.
- To Nathan L. Williams, administrator of Martha R. Williams, deceased, late of Madison County, one thousand two hundred dollars.
- To Thomas B. Woosley, administrator of William Woosley, deceased, late of Jackson County, one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty cents.
- To Seborn E. York, administrator of William York, deceased, late of Limestone County, two hundred and forty-nine dollars.
- To Samuel M. Weaver, administrator of George W. Yuckley, deceased, late of Huntsville, six hundred dollars.

ARKANSAS.

- To Cynthia C. Baker, of Benton County, four hundred and fifty-five dollars.
- To the heirs-at-law of Charlotte C. Bancroft, deceased, late of Phillips County, nine thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.
- To Samuel L. Black, administrator of John P. Beasley, deceased, late of Monroe County, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Mary J. McCall, administratrix of James Bridgman, deceased, late of Crawford County, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John Campbell, late of Independence County, now a resident of Columbia County, Oregon, one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Samuel M. Carson, administrator of William Carson, deceased, late of Monroe County, three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

To Henry T. Cate, of Washington County, eight hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Pryor D. Chism, administrator of Robert Chism, deceased, late of Monroe County, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To William R. Clark, administrator of James W. Clark, deceased, late of Benton County, three thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

To Charles Crowell, of Benton County, six hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Alexander Davis, of Conway County, five thousand six hundred and five dollars.

To W. F. Davis, administrator of George W. Davis, deceased, late of Sebastian County, five hundred and five dollars.

To Phil Davis, of Woodruff County, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To William Y. Fain, of Phillips County, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To Benjamin F. Greer, administrator of Hugh Flinn, deceased, late of Benton County, six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To E. M. Ford, administrator de bonis non of Richard L. Ford, deceased, of Phillips County, three thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To Peter L. Freezer, of Mississippi County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Samuel Gallaher, administrator of Henry Gallaher, deceased, late of Washington County, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Benjamin E. Gambill, of Benton County, two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To John N. Hays, of Benton County, one thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

To J. W. Frazer, administrator of William J. Hendricks, deceased, late of Monroe County, one thousand six hundred and twelve dollars.

To John B. Hogue, administrator of Powell E. Hogue, deceased, late of Pulaski County, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

To Warren Holtzclaw, administrator of Elijah Holtzclaw, deceased, late of Phillips County, six hundred dollars.

To Henry A. Houghton, administrator of Jeffrey Houghton, deceased, late of Craighead County, six hundred and forty-three dollars.

To James H. Humphreys, of Phillips County, two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty cents.

To George H. Johnson, administrator of Elisha Johnson, deceased, late of Benton County, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To T. D. Kinman, administrator of Riley Kinman, deceased, late of Jackson County, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

To Mary R. Kirkpatrick, of Jefferson County, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Thomas J. Lavender, administrator of Jacob Lavender, deceased, late of Hempstead County, Arkansas, five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

To Charles E. Littleton, of Yell County, nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

To John McCracken, of Madison County, two thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To Andrew Nathaniel McEver, administrator of Andrew McEver, deceased, late of Polk County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To David Maberry, junior, of Washington County, seven hundred and nineteen dollars.

To R. E. Sanford, administrator of Jesse Martin, deceased, late of Monroe County, one thousand and fifty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To John L. Murphy, of White County, one thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

To Samuel W. Pryor, administrator of Admiral N. Nunn, deceased, late of Dallas County, one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To Walter Orme, of Crawford County, one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To W. O. Anderson, administrator of Walter L. Otey, deceased, late of Phillips County, four thousand and forty-seven dollars.

To Abijah T. Phelan, of Washington County, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To William L. Taylor, administrator of William M. Powell, deceased, late of Crawford County, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Margaret Ray and Joanna Summers, of Phillips County, two thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Frank Rhodes, of Phillips County, six hundred and five dollars.

To David Robbins, late of Hot Springs, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Fred Roesch, administrator of Christian Roesch, deceased, late of Pulaski County, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Juber Russell, of Crawford County, four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To A. M. Scott, administrator of Sarah Slate, of Phillips County, nine hundred and ten dollars.

To L. P. Featherstone, administrator of John R. Sembler, deceased, late of Saint Francis County, nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Margaret Singleton, administratrix of Andrew J. Singleton, deceased, late of Franklin County, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Morocco D. Smith, of Phillips County, six hundred and ten dollars.

To T. E. Hendricks, administrator of Catherine E. Sumner, deceased, late of Lonoke County, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To James C. Tappan, administrator of Samuel J. Sutton, deceased, late of Phillips County, two thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To W. E. Williams, administrator of Pleasant H. Thompson, deceased, late of Saint Francis County, six hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Mary Turner, administratrix of Sterling M. Turner, deceased, late of Sebastian County, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To Thomas H. Webb, of Lonoke County, five hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Harriet A. Womack, administratrix of John P. Womack, deceased, late of Ashley County, two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

To A. J. Maxwell, administrator of S. P. Woods, deceased, late of Benton County, one thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To D. C. York, administrator of William York, deceased, late of Woodruff County, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To James C. Brooke, five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

To Stephen M. Golden, five hundred and forty dollars.

To Joseph T. Jenkins, one thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars.

To James R. D. Morrison and William H. Morrison, executors of William M. Morrison, deceased, and administrators of Charles J. Morrison, deceased, six thousand one hundred dollars.

To Robert S. Perkins, one thousand and ninety dollars.

To James W. Sears, administrator of Rebecca Sears, deceased, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Louis P. Shoemaker and others, executors of Abner C. P. Shoemaker, deceased, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To P. E. Dye and W. S. Hoge, administrators of David Shoemaker, deceased, one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.
To Barnett T. Swart, six thousand and twelve dollars.

GEORGIA.

To Thomas J. Anderson, administrator of David B. Anderson, deceased, late of Fulton County, seven hundred and four dollars.

To Thomas G. Barker, of Chattooga County, six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To John Brooks, of Henry County, seven hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To Richard Butler, of Chatham County, one hundred and twenty-two dollars.

To John A. Carter, of Chatham County, seven hundred and thirty dollars.

To William Chasteen, of Carroll County, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To W. S. and J. N. Cheney, executors of Andrew J. Cheney, deceased, late of Cobb County, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To William P. Conine, administrator of William Y. Conine, deceased, late of Clayton County, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To William L. Connally, of Walker County, six hundred and seventy dollars.

To John P. Davidson, of Floyd County, one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

To William G. Ebbs, administrator of William Ebbs, deceased, late of Savannah, one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To Natalie Eppstein, administratrix of John B. Eppstein, deceased, late of Chatham County, five hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Henry Field, of Savannah, four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Maria J. Fowler, executrix of Edward Fowler, deceased, late of Catoosa County, one thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Margaret Garrison, of Atlanta, six hundred dollars.

To Margaret Giebelhouse, administratrix of Philip Giebelhouse, deceased, late of Atlanta, one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Jane Gilbert, administratrix of Evan S. Gilbert, deceased, late of Newton County, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To Sarah E. Nicholas, administratrix of William P. Hackney, deceased, late of Whitfield County, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To Myra M. Harbin, administratrix of Nathaniel P. Harbin, deceased, late of Whitfield County, twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

To Frank J. Henderson, executor of William Henderson, deceased, late of Whitfield County, seven hundred and sixty-four dollars.

To James W. Hill, of Gordon County, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To S. D. Holland, administrator of Archibald Holland, deceased, late of Paulding County, one thousand and eighty dollars.

To James L. Anderson, administrator of Walter T. Hollingsworth, deceased, late of Bibb County, two thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To Thomas L. James, administrator of William M. James, deceased, late of Walker County, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

To James P. Johnston, of Chattooga County, two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To A. Thornburgh, administrator of John C. Lee, deceased, late of Walker County, nine hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Andrew P. McCool, of Fulton County, seventy-five dollars.

To George Wagner, administrator of Henry Mastick, deceased, late of Savannah, three thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To Richard Mayse, of Atlanta, eight hundred and eighty dollars.

To Charles Wesley Morris, administrator of William Morris, deceased, late of Floyd County, eight hundred and ten dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Charles V. Neidlinger, of Effingham County, one thousand and fifteen dollars.

To Minerva J. Nichols and others, executors of Frank D. Nichols, late of Cummings, two thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Nicholas Rawlings, of Floyd County, eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To William B. Rogers, administrator of Benjamin P. Rogers, of Douglas County, four hundred and ten dollars.

To James M. Smith, administrator of John Smith, deceased, late of Chattooga County, four hundred and sixty dollars.

To William B. Taylor, of Walker County, one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Francis Tillman, administrator of Francis Tillman, deceased, late of Chatham County, nine hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To William C. Parker, administrator of Moses Trimble, late of Campbell County, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

To Christian Ubele, administrator of Christian Ubele, deceased, late of Chatham County, five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To George W. Hendricks, administrator of John Weitinger, deceased, late of Bartow County, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To William R. Welborn, of Morgan County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sarah F. Maddux, administratrix of Creed T. Wise, deceased, late of Butts County, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Samuel P. Woods, of Chattooga County, two hundred and five dollars.

ILLINOIS.

To Daniel K. Tenney, of Cook County, five hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents.

KANSAS.

To Joseph Dunlap, of Greenwood County, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Benjamin F. Raiff, late a private of Company H, Fifth Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Josiah C. Ury, of Bourbon County, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

KENTUCKY.

To Catherine Anderson, administratrix of John Anderson, deceased, late of Nelson County, one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To Edward H. Taylor, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Lucy A. Barker, late of Louisville, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To Martha Brashear, administratrix of Obadiah Brashear, late of Nelson County, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Jefferson Brownfield, of Larue County, ninety-seven dollars.

To William P. Barnes, administrator of Peyton Burdette, deceased, late of Bullitt County, four hundred and forty dollars.

To Abijah M. Cartmell, of Nelson County, four hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To Margaret Carter, administratrix of Thomas Carter, deceased, late of Marion County, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To James Doolin, of Pulaski County, two hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Robert Haitz, of Jefferson County, two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Morris J. Harris, junior, administrator of Morris J. Harris, deceased, late of Lincoln County, seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To William J. Marshall and others, executors of John G. Holloway, deceased, late of Henderson County, two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

To Austin Hough, of Bullitt County, one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To H. W. McCorkle, administrator of Pleasant W. Huff, deceased, late of Hart County, two hundred and forty-seven dollars.

To Richard M. Isler, of Fulton County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To Henry E. Jenkins, of Warren County, ninety-six dollars.

To Thomas W. Campbell, assignee of Miles Kelly, of Warren County, five thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Sarah G. Cofer, administratrix of Alfred H. Kennedy, deceased, late of Hardin County, eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-five cents.

To James P. Layne, administrator of Elizabeth P. Layne, deceased, late of Floyd County, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To George Leonhart, of Campbell County, four hundred and ten dollars.

To Elizabeth M. Patteson (formerly Lewis), in her own right and as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Lewis, deceased, late of Hart County, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Squire H. Bush, administrator of Edward C. Lucas, deceased, late of Hardin County, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To John C. Lummis, of Kenton County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Lemuel S. McHenry, of Daviess County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sallie J. Mannakee, administratrix of Elisha Mannakee, deceased, late of Nelson County, seven hundred and five dollars.

To Samuel B. Merrifield, of Nelson County, four hundred and four dollars.

To Susan E. Miller, in her own right and as widow of and administratrix of Jacob M. Miller, deceased, late of Marion County, nine hundred and ten dollars.

To Samuel D. Glasscock, administrator of William C. Moore, deceased, late of Hardin County, five hundred and thirty dollars.

To F. M. Joplin, administrator of Thomas B. Munford, deceased, late of Hardin County, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Buford Mussen, of Marion County, six hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

To John G. Mussen, administrator of Susan Mussen, deceased, late of Marion County, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To the Nazareth Benevolent Institution, of Nelson County, three hundred and nineteen dollars.

To Mary E. Neel, administratrix of Pearce Noland, deceased, late of Shelby County, nine thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

To Mary Orendorff, of Breckinridge County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Benedict Pash, of Nelson County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Dent S. Pash of Nelson County, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To John A. Raine, of Hardin County, six hundred and forty-four dollars.

To John W. Rowlett, of Jefferson County, nine hundred and seventy dollars.

To Jacob H. Russell, of Lincoln County, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Mary Sisco, executrix of William Sisco, deceased, late of Nelson County, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and five cents.

To George W. Smith, of Hardin County, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To C. C. Howard, administrator of George W. Smith, deceased, late of Larue County, twenty dollars.

To T. S. Mayes, administrator of Mary A. E. Smith, deceased, late of Washington County, two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Thomas M. Beeler, administrator of David Standiford, deceased, late of Jefferson County, eighty-five dollars.

To James H. Taylor, administrator of Thomas W. Taylor, deceased, late of Nelson County, ninety-nine dollars.

To William C. Kennedy, administrator of William Thixton, deceased, late of Jefferson County, four hundred and thirty dollars.

To James W. Smith, administrator of Miles H. Thomas, deceased, late of Hardin County, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Abel A. Thompson, of Marion County, one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To W. C. M. Travis, of Crittenden County, one hundred and forty dollars.

To Mary Unseld, administratrix of John Unseld, deceased, late of Nelson County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Harrison Hughes, junior, administrator of David Unsell, deceased, of Ballard County, five thousand dollars.

To Alfred B. Vernon, of Hardin County, eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To James E. Evans, administrator of Coleman Wells, deceased, late of Nelson County, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To John H. West, of Larue County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company, administrator of William Wirtz, deceased, late of Jefferson County, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

LOUISIANA.

To Henry L. Garland, administrator of Mary T. Anderson, late of Saint Landry Parish, ten thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

To Nannie A. Badley, administratrix of Henry Badley, deceased, late of Baton Rouge, three thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Lowesky Bouvillian, of Terrebonne Parish, nine hundred dollars.

To Lucile Tounoir, administratrix of Arnaud Decuir, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Jasper Gall, of Iberia Parish, seven hundred and four dollars.

To L. J. Smith, executor of Elbert Gantt, deceased, late of Saint Landry Parish, three thousand five hundred and nine dollars.

To Abram A. Harvey, guardian, and so forth, of the children of Abram A. Harvey, deceased, of Washington Parish, one thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

To Benjamin R. Keaton, of Washington Parish, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

To George Walker, administrator of Michael Knight, deceased, late of New Orleans, seven thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars.

To Luke Madden, administrator of Patrick Madden, deceased, late of Madison Parish, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Alphonse Meuillon, administrator of Antoine Donato Meuillon, deceased, late of Saint Landry Parish, three thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

To Alphonse Meuillon, administrator of Susanne B. Meuillon, deceased, late of Saint Landry Parish, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To J. A. Oubre, administrator of Eugene Oubre, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, six thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars.

To Marie Eliza Payne, of Natchitoches Parish, five thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To Mary O. Planché, of Natchitoches Parish, nine thousand and twenty-five dollars.

To John A. Porche, of Pointe Coupee Parish, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Joseph Saint Amand, administrator of Alphonse Saint Amand, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, six hundred and twelve dollars.

To Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark, of Avoyelles Parish, sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

To the heirs of Augustine M. Swain, deceased, late of New Orleans, six thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

MARYLAND.

To Franklin A. Ash, administrator of John Ash, deceased, late of Washington County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To William T. Beeler and others, administrators of David Beeler, deceased, late of Washington County, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To H. Harrison Beeler, of Washington County, one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To William M. Blackford, of Washington County, six thousand two hundred and six dollars.

To Benjamin Brown, of Washington County, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob Brubaker, of Washington County, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Thomas Corbett, of Washington County, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Mary E. Correll, executrix of Christian Correll, deceased, late of Carroll County, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To Isaac Gruber, executor of John Cowton, deceased, late of Clearspring, Washington County, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Thomas W. Crampton, of Washington County, one thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Ezra Daub, of Washington County, two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To John F. Dellinger, administrator of William Dellinger, deceased, late of Washington County, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To James H. Elgin, of Washington County, five thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy cents.

To James R. Ferrell, of Frederick County, five hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

To Alexander Garrett, administrator of William Garrett, deceased, late of Montgomery County, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To John Grice, of Washington County, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Samuel Grim, administrator of Jacob Grim, deceased, late of Washington County, seven hundred and forty-two dollars.

To Elizabeth Grosh, administratrix of Lewis A. Grosh, deceased, late of Washington County, four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Samuel D. Piper, administrator of Elias S. Grove, deceased, late of Washington County, eight hundred and nine dollars.

To Maria Grove, executor of Stephen P. Grove, deceased, late of Washington County, three thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

To Frisby Hildebrand, of Washington County, three hundred and one dollars.

To Josiah Hill, of Washington County, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Thomas Hilleary, of Frederick County, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

To Reuben A. Hurley, of Montgomery County, administrator de bonis non of A. F. Hurley, deceased, late of Lyon County, Nevada, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob A. Hutzell and Edward E. Hutzell, administrators of Adam Hutzell, deceased, late of Washington County, four hundred and eleven dollars.

To C. M. Keedy and others, executors of John J. Keedy, late of Washington County, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Jacob A. Miller, administrator of Samuel Kilham, deceased, late of Washington County, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Esther Knode, administratrix of John E. Knode, deceased, late of Washington County, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To Benjamin E. Middlekauff, administrator of Henry J. Lowman, deceased, late of Washington County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Andrew J. McAllister, of Washington County, fifty dollars.

To Henry Tolson, administrator of George W. Marriott, deceased, late of Prince George County, two hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Julia A. Mayer, executrix of John L. Mayer, deceased, late of Washington County, three hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To Daniel N. and Levi Middlekauff, administrators of John C. Middlekauff, deceased, late of Washington County, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Joseph M. Middlekauff, of Washington County, ninety-three dollars.

To Jacob F. Miller, of Washington County, three hundred and twenty-three dollars.

To H. H. Keedy and Charles W. Adams, administrators of John Miller, deceased, late of Washington County, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Hamilton A. Moore, of Washington County, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To the administrator or legal representatives of James W. J. Moore, deceased, late of Leonardtown, one thousand and forty dollars.

To Daniel M. Mullendore, of Washington County, three hundred and seventy dollars and fifty cents.

To Henry C. Mumma and others, executors of Samuel Mumma, deceased, late of Sharpsburg, eight hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To Victor Miller, administrator of Joshua Newcomer, deceased, late of Washington County, eight hundred and eighty dollars.

To John L. Nicodemus, of Washington County, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To John L. Nicodemus, administrator of John Nicodemus, deceased, late of Washington County, six hundred and forty-five dollars.

To John T. Norris, executor of Bernard T. Norris, deceased, late of Montgomery County, three hundred dollars.

To George W. Padgett, of Frederick County, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

To James F. Pierce, of Montgomery County, two thousand five hundred and five dollars.

To Lawson W. Poffinberger, executor of Joseph Poffinberger, deceased, late of Washington County, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

To David A. Ray, of Montgomery County, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and five cents.

To Asa C. Remsburg and George W. Remsburg, executors of Isaac Remsburg, deceased, late of Washington County, six hundred and eleven dollars.

To James Resley, of Washington County, five hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Reuben Rouzee, of Montgomery County, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

To H. B. Snively and A. G. Lovell, executors of George Snively, deceased, late of Washington County, one hundred and seventy-four dollars.

To A. T. Snouffer, of Frederick County, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Eveline Fries, sole heir of John Snyder, deceased, late of Washington County, two hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To William P. Hickman, administrator of George W. Spates, deceased, late of Montgomery County, two thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To George E. Stonebraker, of Washington County, one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To William F. Stonebraker, administrator of Christian Stonebraker, deceased, late of Washington County, two thousand and thirty-one dollars.

To T. Wilson Stonestreet, of Montgomery County, six hundred and forty-three dollars.

To James A. Tennant, of Washington County, four hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To James Trimble and Mary Blakely, executors of Joseph Trimble, deceased, three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

To the heirs of William Trimble, deceased, six thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

To Lewis Trone, of Washington County, five hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To Lavinia Viers, administratrix of Jesse Viers, deceased, late of Montgomery County, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Eli Wade, William Wade, Mary E. Wade, Susan C. Wade, Elizabeth J. Hoffman, nee Wade, heirs of Henry Wade, deceased, late of Washington County, two thousand nine hundred and two dollars.

To Eli Wade, administrator of John A. Wade, deceased, late of Washington County, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Mary E. Ward, executrix of Enoch G. Ward, deceased, late of Montgomery County, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and five cents.

To William B. White, of Montgomery County, six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents.

To Laura C. Wilson, administratrix of Richard T. Wilson, deceased, late of Montgomery County, one thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

MISSISSIPPI.

To Bettie A. Aldrich, late of Washington County, two thousand six hundred and five dollars.

To John N. Tucker, administrator of Minerva O. Anthony, deceased, late of Marshall County, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To W. W. Perkins, administrator of Thomas Appleton, deceased, late of Panola County, four hundred and sixty dollars.

To John C. Bailey, of Marshall County, one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To William H. Belue, administrator of Nathan H. Belue, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Rebecca L. Bolling, of Warren County, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Samuel Bagnell, administrator of Tenor Braboy, deceased, late of Claiborne County, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To L. M. Lowenburg, administrator de bonis non of O. C. Brooks, deceased, late of Warren County, eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To D. J. Foremon, administrator of Sarah Burton, deceased, late of Warren County, five hundred and seventy one dollars.

To L. W. Carradine, administrator of Medora A. Butler (formerly Medora A. Scott), deceased, late of Jefferson County, three thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

To James Carroll, of Yazoo County, three hundred and forty dollars.

To Matilda Dixon, administratrix of George W. Carter, deceased, late of Adams County, three hundred and eighteen dollars.

To John W. Cato, administrator of John D. Cato, deceased, late of Warren County, two thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To J. W. Causey, of Alcorn County, one thousand five hundred and one dollars.

To Susan V. Hedderman, administratrix of Robert P. Chambers, deceased, late of Scott County, five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

To Samuel Chase, of Warren County, one hundred and ten dollars.

To Preston Chavis, deceased, late of Warren County, eight hundred and twenty dollars.

To Calvin Cheairs, of Benton County, five thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Mrs. Rowena Clark, of Warren County, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To Evan Cook, administrator of John S. Cook, deceased, late of Hinds County, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To K. D. Wright, administratrix of Lucy Cordell, deceased, late of Hinds County, six hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To W. T. Ratliff, administrator of Willis Cotton, deceased, late of Hinds County, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To E. E. Temple, administrator of Drury Couch, deceased, late of Lafayette County, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To Lucy Cox, administratrix of Elizabeth Cox, deceased, late of Alcorn County, one hundred and sixty dollars.

To Mrs. Pamela H. Chamberlain, administratrix of Jacob Crizer, deceased, late of Adams County, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Pleasant L. Crosby, administrator of Peter Crosby, deceased, late of Warren County, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To the estate of Thomas O. Davis, deceased, late of Hinds County, one thousand and twelve dollars.

To Edward V. Dickens, of Panola County, four thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

To W. T. Ratliff, administrator of Peter Dunbar, deceased, late of Hinds County, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To J. W. Thomas, executor of Mary J. Dunn, deceased, late of Lee County, one thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John Ehs, of Jackson County, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

To James G. Ferguson, of Warren County, fifteen thousand and sixty-three dollars.

To G. W. Ferguson, administrator of John Ferguson, deceased, late of Warren County, six thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Samuel Bagnell, administrator of Ignatius G. Flowers, deceased, late of Claiborne County, seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To C. A. French, administrator of William Foster, deceased, late of Claiborne County, seven hundred and twelve dollars.

To James P. Fudge, of Lafayette County, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

To A. H. Hamer, administrator of George Gorman, deceased, late of Marshall County, three thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To W. B. Mason, administrator of Henry Gorman, deceased, late of Marshall County, two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Sarah Gosehorn, of Claiborne County, five hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Eliza Green, of Warren County, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To James C. Newman, administrator of Hal W. Green, deceased, late of Warren County, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To George C. Harper, of Scott County, three thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To P. N. Harris, administrator of William Harris, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To R. M. Johnston, administrator of Samuel Herd, deceased, late of Newton County, two thousand one hundred and five dollars.

To Anna Hunt, administratrix of George F. Hunt, late of Jefferson County, nineteen thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Mary E. Jeter, administratrix of John J. Jeter, deceased, late of Warren County, six hundred and fifty dollars.

To Benjamin B. Jordan, of Alcorn County, six hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Mrs. Hattie E. Ladd (formerly Hattie E. Black), of Yalobusha County, nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Aaron Langley, of Hinds County, three hundred and eighty dollars.

To Mary T. Leake, of Warren County, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Virginia Lowe, of Claiborne County, six hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Levi M. Lowenburg, of Warren County, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Ellen McCarty, of Warren County, one thousand and seventy-seven dollars.

To Judith McKinney, administratrix of Wilson McKinney, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To W. J. Folkes, administrator of George Markham, deceased, late of Warren County, five thousand and thirty-five dollars.

To George W. Marlar, of Tishomingo County, one thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars.

To Rebecca L. Bolling, administratrix of Emily R. Martin, deceased, late of Vicksburg, one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

To James Harding, administrator of James H. Maury, deceased, late of Claiborne County, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

To Mary Jane Middleton (formerly Mary Jane Wharton), of Franklin County, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To W. C. Mitchell, administrator of W. W. Mitchell, deceased, late of Tallahatchie County, two thousand and forty-two dollars.

To Ann M. Montgomery, of Adams County, three hundred and eighty-six dollars.

To F. M. Blunt, administrator of Archibald Morrison, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

To Mary H. Bush, heir of John Morrison, deceased, late of Hinds County, five hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

To Robert Moss, of Hinds County, six thousand and sixty dollars.

To Catherine Murchison, of Hinds County, one thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To C. A. French, administrator of James J. Nance, deceased, late of Claiborne County, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To Allie V. Askew, administratrix de bonis non of W. W. Neeley, deceased, late of Warren County, eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

To John C. Bailey, administrator of Andrew Nichols, late of Marshall County, one thousand and sixty-seven dollars.

To Henry C. Nichols, of Marshall County, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

To James H. Owens (or Owen), of Scott County, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Nancy Patrick, administratrix of James M. Patrick, deceased, late of Alcorn County, seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

To James S. Hamilton, administrator of Turner Patterson, deceased, late of Hinds County, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Jacob Peebles, of Adams County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To R. J. Harding, administrator of Nelson Potter, deceased, late of Hinds County, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

To Amadeus F. and Theophilus W. Potts, of Panola County, one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars.

To A. J. Conklin, administrator of Mary Powell, deceased, late of Warren County, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To M. K. Redwine, administratrix of James A. Redwine, deceased, of Lafayette County, five hundred and forty-five dollars.

To P. E. Matthews, administrator of William C. Reeves, deceased, late of Lafayette County, three hundred and nine dollars.

To Aaron Royston, of Marshall County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Fletcher B. Neblett, administrator of Richmond T. Rutledge, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, eight thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Thomas Ryan, of Claiborne County, three hundred and seventy dollars.

To Alexander Seals, of Marshall County, three hundred and ninety dollars.

To Patrick Sheehan, of Warren County, nine hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To Claudius L. Shipp, administrator of Felix G. Shipp, deceased, late of Lafayette County, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To T. C. Dockrey, administrator of William Sloan, deceased, late of De Soto County, six hundred and twenty-two dollars.

To U. S. Farrar, administrator of Gray W. Smith, deceased, late of Marshall County, eleven thousand and eighty dollars.

To Mrs. J. A. Sorrell, administratrix of E. F. Sorrell, deceased, late of Alcorn County, one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars.

To Albert H. Sprich, of Amite County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To William T. Robertson, administrator of Ira A. Sprouse, deceased, late of Scott County, two hundred and ten dollars.

To F. B. Stewart, administrator of Joseph W. Stewart, deceased, late of Scott County, six hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Martha J. Stewart, of Jefferson County, two thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

To I. S. Ash, administrator of Malinda Stone, deceased, (formerly Malinda Whaley), late of Marshall County, seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To L. M. Loewenberg, administrator of Seth R. and C. W. Strong, deceased, late of Warren County, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To Catharine Sulm, administratrix of George Sulm, deceased, late of Madison County, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To N. D. Graham, administrator of James Summers, deceased, late of Scott County, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To S. M. Weaver, administrator of Jonathan Summers, deceased, late of Scott County, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To Emily Thrift, administratrix of S. B. Thrift, deceased, late of Warren County, one thousand five hundred and five dollars.

To Elias Unger, of Claiborne County, nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Martha Walker, administratrix of Sandy Walker, deceased, late of Marshall County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Enoch P. Ward, of Marshall County, one thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To Harriet Washington, administratrix of Mack and Simon Washington, deceased, late of Wilkinson County, eight hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To W. T. Ratcliffe, administrator of Nancy Wells, deceased, late of Hinds County, one thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

To Shelton White, executor of Clark C. White, deceased, late of Marshall County, four thousand four hundred dollars.

To Mattie S. Whitney, administratrix of Franklin Whitney, deceased, late of Claiborne County, twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Meshac Franklin, administrator of John K. Wilborn, deceased, late of Marshall County, six hundred and forty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Jane Williams, of Amite County, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To Wilson Williams, administrator of Roderick Williams, deceased, late of Lafayette County, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Robert S. and George W. Woodbury, of Issaquena County, two thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

MISSOURI.

To Andrew Allen, of Cass County, four hundred and eighty-four dollars.

To Napoleon B. Allen, of Madison County, nine hundred and forty eight dollars.

To E. W. Atchley, administrator of Thomas V. Atchley, deceased, late of Laclede County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Wiley Bailey, of Cass County, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Charles Balmer, surviving partner of Balmer and Weber, of Saint Louis, three thousand and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To W. W. Nelms, administrator of Alexander Barclay, deceased, late of Benton County, two thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars.

To Daniel P. Belcher, of Cass County, one hundred dollars.

To J. M. Bell, of Vernon County, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To George W. Black, administrator of George Black, deceased, late of Reynolds County, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Thomas S. Boyd, of Lawrence County, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Cornelius Boyle, of Cass County, two hundred and seventeen dollars.

To Jonathan Buzzard, of Newton County, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Sarah M. Carlisle, administratrix of George A. Carlisle, deceased, late of Iron County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To George W. Claypool, administrator of Reuben Claypool, deceased, late of Greene County, six hundred and seven dollars.

To Samuel Coday, senior, of Wright County, seventy dollars.

To Thaddeus Collard, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Jacob V. L. Davis, of Saline County, four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

To Timothy W. Davis, of Lawrence County, three hundred and seventeen dollars.

To J. W. Fuson, administrator of Harvey Drennan, deceased, late of Phelps County, seven hundred and five dollars.

To C. E. Hall, administrator of Felix G. Duvall, deceased, late of Newton County, six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Jackson Fleetwood, of Douglas County, seventy-five dollars.

To Francis M. Gaddy, of Phelps County, three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Martin F. Gaddy, administrator of H. A. Gaddy, deceased, late of Phelps County, one thousand and ninety-six dollars.

To Simeon Gilbreath, of Bates County, eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

To Ambers Graham, of Jackson County, two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

To David Graham, of Jackson County, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To George W. Griffith, of Jackson County, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To L. B. Hearrell, of Newton County, seven hundred and forty-four dollars and ten cents.

To John Hightower, of Jackson County, five hundred and forty-five dollars.

To A. L. and W. G. Keithley, of Taney County, eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To Levi W. Knight, administrator of Nathan H. Knight, deceased, late of Laclede County, five hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Mangram E. Langston, of Howell County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Mary E. Layton, administratrix of John M. Layton, deceased, late of Taney County, seven hundred dollars.

To John P. Legg, administrator of Arch. C. Legg, late of Henry County, one thousand and fifty dollars.

To J. S. Goss, administrator of J. S. Lee, deceased, late of Webster County, seven hundred and ten dollars.

To Pleasant Longacre, administrator of Richard Longacre, deceased, late of Cass County, one thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To John W. Luttrell, administrator of Green Luttrell, deceased, late of Polk County, one thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

To John T. Lynch, administrator of David Lynch, deceased, late of Texas County, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John T. Lynch, of Texas County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To William McDaniel, of Christian County, one hundred and forty-four dollars.

To David McKinney, of Texas County, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Henry L. Mitchell, of Benton County, two thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

To Lamoreux N. Kennedy, administrator of Edward Morgan, deceased, late of Vernon County, one hundred dollars.

To James H. Moyer, of Iron County, five hundred and sixty dollars.

To John L. Peters, surviving partner of John L. Peters and Company, late of Saint Louis, three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

To Josiah H. Pilcher, of Jackson County, nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To Jehu Robinson, of Webster County, one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To Henry Sharp, of Laclede County, one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Thomas A. Skeen, administrator of Wilson Skeen, deceased, late of Greene County, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

To Thaddeus Snyder, of Greene County, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To William Strawhorn, of Phelps County, five hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Francis M. Swanson, of Miller County, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To E. L. Tuggle, of Cass County, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

To M. C. Vinton, administrator of Samuel S. Vinton, deceased, late of Greene County, seven thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Joseph L. Walls, of Pettis County, one thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To Fanny White, administratrix of Moses White, deceased, late of Camden County, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To Jackson Willhite, of Texas County, two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To George Withers, administrator of H. M. Withers, deceased, late of Cooper County, four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Benjamin A. Woods, of Newton County, six hundred and five dollars.

To John Zeltner, administrator of Xavier Zeltner, deceased, late of Howard County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To treasurer of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, of Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, for occupancy of buildings and grounds during

Payment of claims
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plies—Continued.

a period of twenty-three months, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Sarah E. B. Smith, of Scotland County, Missouri, for rent of building and personal property, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To Margaret Rose, of Greene County, Missouri, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Mary E. Walley, administratrix of Irvin Walley, deceased, late of Jackson County, Missouri, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Lewis Newbeams, administrator of Benjamin Shirkey, deceased, of New Madrid County, Missouri, eight hundred and eighty dollars.

NORTH CAROLINA.

To Peter R. Andrews, administrator of Peter Andrews, deceased, late of Jones County, three hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Nancy M. Bass, administratrix of William Bass, deceased, late of Wayne County, one thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

To Thomas H. Brinegar, of Davie County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Flora J. Campbell, of Harnett County, six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To J. A. Burgnyn, administrator of Dorsey S. Deloatch, deceased, late of Northampton County, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To John F. Grantham, administrator of Needham Grantham, deceased, late of Sampson County, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

To S. L. Wallace, administrator of Mason Jones, deceased, late of Martin County, five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Rachel McCormick, administratrix of Duncan McCormick, deceased, late of Cumberland County, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Furneyfold Mercer, of Jones County, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars.

To Richmond G. Sheek, of Davie County, two hundred dollars.

To William H. Mathias, administrator of Luton Speight (or Spikes), deceased, late of Gates County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Nathaniel K. Thornton, of Sampson County, six hundred and seventy dollars.

OHIO.

To David Hicks, of Hamilton County, three hundred and forty dollars.

To George Keel, of Hamilton County, three hundred dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

To the legal representatives of the estate of Nicholas J. Bigley, deceased, late of Pittsburg, forty-two thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

To A. J. Schwartz, administrator of M. Schwartz, late of Adams County, six hundred and twenty-two dollars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To Isaac K. James, of Fairfield County, two thousand six hundred and two dollars.

To Edward Reed, of Richland County, two hundred and sixty dollars.

TENNESSEE.

To M. A. Gober, administrator of Joseph T. Abernathy, deceased, late of Fayette County, two thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Bettie L. Abington, administratrix de bonis non of James B. Abington, deceased, and E. A. Reid, administrator of J. H. Abington, deceased, late of Shelby County, six thousand dollars.

To T. S. Galloway, administrator of Darling Allen, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Meade Frierson, administrator of W. J. Anderson, deceased, late of Marshall County, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

To David P. Atkinson, of Wayne County, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To H. C. Austin, administrator of Clisbe Austin, deceased, late of Hawkins County, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Elizabeth Stewart, administratrix of Levi A. Baker, deceased, late of Davidson County, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To Sidney Bancom, of Carroll County, eighty-five dollars.

To James M. Barkley, administrator of William S. Barkley, deceased, late of Washington County, five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To John Bateman, of Fayette County, six hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To Mary E. Bates, administratrix of James K. Bates, deceased, late of Shelby County, nine hundred dollars.

To George W. Beasley, of Fayette County, six hundred and eighteen dollars.

To W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased, late of Hamilton County, six thousand one hundred dollars.

To William S. Bewley, of Hamblen County, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To William J. Bishop, of Fayette County, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To Charles R. Holmes, administrator of Alfred Blackman, deceased, late of Rutherford County, three thousand and fifty-eight dollars.

To J. R. Bondurant, administrator of Elizabeth C. Bondurant, deceased, late of Davidson County, nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

To A. T. Bone, administrator of James T. Bone, deceased, late of Gibson County, five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John T. Hicks, administrator of Benjamin L. Branch, deceased, late of Shelby County, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Cauzada Brewer, of Wayne County, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To J. L. Cochran, administrator of William Brooks, deceased, late of Henderson County, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To J. L. Cochran, administrator of William Brooks, deceased, late of Henderson County, one hundred and eighty-three dollars.

To W. J. Embry, executor of John P. Brown, deceased, late of Maury County, five thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

To John O. Buford, of Fayette County, four hundred and fifty dollars.

To John H. Caldwell, of Jefferson County, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Robert Caldwell, of Jefferson County, three hundred dollars.

To B. C. Thornburgh, administrator of Robert Caldwell, deceased, late of Jefferson County, two hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To A. B. Cannon, administrator of Jane W. Cannon, late of Jefferson County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Hugh Carothers, of Lawrence County, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To John A. Smith, executor to Rebecca Casey, deceased, late of Hardin County, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

To J. Harvey Mathes, administrator of Benjamin Cash, deceased, late of Shelby County, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Mary R. Rowlett, administratrix of Caleb R. Clement, deceased, late of Gibson County, one thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

To James W. Cole, administrator of Peter Cole, deceased, late of Wayne County, one hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To P. B. Robinson, administrator of William R. Collier, deceased, late of Madison County, one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To J. J. Turner, administrator of James A. Cooper, deceased, late of Lincoln County, four hundred and five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To James D. Copeland, of Wayne County, two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Slater and William Cowart, of Hamilton County, three thousand seven hundred and seventy one dollars.

To Sarah S. Cox, of Hawkins County, six hundred and thirty dollars.

To F. L. Crafton, administrator of Paul C. Crafton, deceased, late of Gibson County, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

To Mrs. B. E. Craven, of Hardin County, one hundred dollars.

To A. B. Crenshaw, of Gibson County, three hundred dollars.

To William Crews, of Gibson County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To M. V. Dalton, administratrix of Carson R. Dalton, deceased, late of Shelby County, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

To John Deaton, of Chester County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Sarah A. Dollis, administratrix of Henry C. Dollis, deceased, late of Shelby County, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Lucy E. Dowdy, executrix of W. P. Dowdy, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To Thomas N. Doyle, administrator of Newsom Doyle, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

To Alexander J. Drumwright, of Murfreesboro, one thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John Loague, administrator of Patrick Dwyer, deceased, late of Shelby County, three hundred and fifty dollars.

To Samuel S. Eason, of Davidson County, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Abner East, of Shelby County, two hundred and forty dollars.

To Washington East, of Shelby County, one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To William Edmiston, junior, executor of William Edmiston, deceased, late of Davidson County, six hundred and forty-two dollars.

To John W. Burkitt, administrator of Joshua W. Elder, deceased, late of Rutherford County, one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To J. M. Fawcett, administrator of J. B. Fawcett and Joseph Watson, deceased, late of Hardeman County, seven hundred and sixteen dollars. One half of the allowance herein, to wit, the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, is made to claimant as administrator of each of said decedents.

To Mary J. Finley, of Cannon County, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To James M. Flinn, of Shelby County, five hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Timothy Foley, of Shelby County, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Thomas Forkner, of Monroe County, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To Francis M. Freeman, of Giles County, five hundred dollars.

To William A. Galloway, of Shelby County, one thousand dollars.

To George L. Gray, of Franklin County, one thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and twelve cents.

To S. E. Green, executor of A. P. Green, deceased, late of Hamilton County, one thousand and forty-one dollars.

To J. E. Line, administrator of Thomas Green, deceased, late of Hamblen County, one hundred dollars.

To James T. S. Greenfield, of Maury County, six hundred and ninety five dollars.

To William C. Grisson, of Henderson County, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

To William C. Hale, administrator of Elijah M. Hale, deceased, late of Hamilton County, three thousand six hundred and five dollars.

To J. K. P. Hale, executor of Stephen S. Hale, deceased, late of Gibson County, forty-one dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Elzira Hamilton, of Claiborne County, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To Franklin E. Hardwick, of Bradley County, six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To B. A. Crech, administratrix of John Hartman, deceased, late of Hamblen County, forty dollars.

To David N. Heath, of Grainger County, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

To S. B. Herbert, of Lawrence County, four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Ruth Heywood, executrix of Humphrey B. Heywood, deceased, late of Bradley County, four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Florence A. Puryear, administratrix of P. R. Hightower, deceased, late of Williamson County, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

To James C. Hodges, of Jefferson County, three hundred and nineteen dollars.

To Mary E. Holmes, administratrix of Calvin Holmes, deceased, late of Shelby County, two thousand dollars.

To James E. Holston, of Hamblen County, one hundred and forty dollars.

To J. C. Hoodenpile, administrator of Robert Hoodenpile, deceased, late of Sequatchie County, one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

To William P. Hoskins, administrator of George C. Hoskins, deceased, late of Jefferson County, two hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To Lucius Hough, of Maury County, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To George W. Howse, of Rutherford County, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To C. M. Hunt, administratrix of John W. Hunt, deceased, late of Hardeman County, four thousand two hundred dollars.

To Caty Jones, administratrix of William Irwin, deceased, late of Hawkins County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To William P. James, of Marion County, one thousand and nineteen dollars.

To Charles R. Holmes, administrator of Thompson Jarrett, deceased, late of Rutherford County, nine hundred and seventy dollars.

To James H. Jenkins, of Davidson County, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To William Johnson, administrator of Thomas J. Johnson, deceased, late of Fayette County, thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Ann Kannell, administratrix of John Kannell, deceased, late of Memphis, eight hundred and forty-one dollars.

To Stephen Kee, of Shelby County, thirty dollars.

To James A. Richardson, administrator of Ezekiel T. Keel, deceased, late of Shelby County, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To R. J. Burke, guardian of minor children of Peter Kelley, deceased, late of Madison County, four hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Michael Kieff, of Giles County, three hundred and twenty dollars.

To B. J. Kimbrough, administrator de bonis non of James Kimbrough, deceased, late of Shelby County, one thousand and ninety-one dollars.

To John M. Kimbrough, of Monroe County, three hundred and eighty dollars.

To Fredonia Knight, administratrix of Joseph T. Knight, deceased, late of Hardeman County, two hundred and sixty dollars.

To Charles F. Beezley, administrator of J. C. Lanier, deceased, late of Shelby County, three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

To Annie Lawrence, of Fayette County, two hundred dollars.

To Luke Lee, of Wayne County, two hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To Morgan M. Lee, of Stewart County, one thousand three hundred dollars.

To Thomas M. Leneave, administrator of Irby T. Leneave, deceased, late of Maury County, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

- To John D. Lowry, junior, administrator of Susan Lowry, deceased, late of McMinn County, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.
- To R. E. Wester, administrator of Joseph Lynn, deceased, late of Grainger County, five hundred and fifty-five dollars.
- To J. I. McCown, of Lincoln County, four hundred and fifty dollars.
- To Alexander Hynds, administrator of Samuel S. McCuiston, deceased, late of Jefferson County, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.
- To Elizabeth McIntyre, administratrix of Robert McIntyre, deceased, late of Knox County, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.
- To R. Love, administrator of D. W. McKenzie, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand one hundred dollars.
- To Sarah L. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased, late of Shelby County, five thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.
- To Edward E. Eslick, administrator of Henry P. McMillion, deceased, late of Giles County, one thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars.
- To J. P. Sloan, executor of Mahala J. Mayse, deceased, late of Grainger County, three hundred and fifteen dollars.
- To William F. Moore, of Maury County, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars.
- To Wright A. Moore, administrator of Wright A. Moore, deceased, late of Hardeman County, four hundred and sixteen dollars.
- To Nelson Mullins, of Rutherford County, three hundred and ninety-six dollars.
- To William M. Murdock, of Hamblen County, four hundred and thirty-five dollars.
- To Thomas Neilson, of Jefferson County, one hundred and sixty dollars.
- To John W. Devine, administrator of John G. Newlee, deceased, late of Claiborne County, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
- To A. M. Applewhite, administrator of Andrew J. Newsom, deceased, late of Fayette County, six hundred dollars.
- To R. H. Ogilvie, of Maury County, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
- To Joseph U. Orr, of Greene County, two hundred and fifty-five dollars.
- To Benjamin F. Owen, of Williamson County, two thousand five hundred and forty dollars.
- To Pleasant Owen, of Knox County, three hundred and eleven dollars.
- To John Warren, administrator of James Pankey, late of Hardeman County, one thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.
- To J. C. Jenkins, administrator of B. M. Parham, deceased, late of Hardeman County, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.
- To Thomas Patrick, administrator of Marion Patrick, deceased, late of Jefferson County, one hundred and fifty dollars.
- To Samuel Patterson, of Grainger County, seven hundred and thirty dollars.
- To William F. Perry, of Gibson County, fifty-one dollars.
- To Maria L. Pettit, of Shelby County, one hundred and five dollars.
- To James G. Phelan, of Gibson County, one hundred and eighteen dollars.
- To Andrew B. Phillips, of Maury County, five hundred and eighty-five dollars.
- To William Pickett, administrator of Jesse Pickett, deceased, late of Sequatchie County, four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.
- To Fayette J. Pulliam, of Fayette County, ninety-two dollars.
- To William A. Quarles, administrator of Mary Quarles, deceased, late of Jefferson County, two hundred and forty-three dollars.
- To Green H. Ramsay, of Gibson County, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- To James Y. Reed, of Hardeman County, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To John E. Bull, administrator of William Reed, deceased, late of Grundy County, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To W. T. Smith, administrator of Willis Robinson, deceased, late of Hardeman County, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To John A. Roe, of Gibson County, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Benjamin F. Scroggin, of Giles County, two hundred and fourteen dollars.

To Samuel Smith, of Jefferson County, one hundred and eight dollars.

To V. J. Smith, of Dyer County, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To Mary E. Speed, of Shelby County, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John B. Stafford, administrator of John Stafford, deceased, late of Fayette County, four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Elizabeth C. Staples, administratrix of Michael A. Staples, deceased, late of Roane County, two hundred and eighty dollars.

To John Loague, administrator of John N. Stephens, deceased, late of Shelby County, five hundred dollars.

To G. M. Bowen, administrator of Ross Talbott, deceased, late of Jefferson County, one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

To Robert Talley, of Haywood County, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Tobias Tenpenny, of Cannon County, two hundred dollars.

To A. T. Terrill, of Henderson County, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Archibald R. Thomas, of Madison County, nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

To H. L. Thomas, administrator of B. R. Thomas, deceased, late of Shelby County, five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To Wilkin Thomas, of Shelby County, two hundred and ten dollars.

To John Gum, administrator of Ann Thompson, deceased, late of Rutherford County, one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

To T. D. Thurman, administrator of John G. Thurman, deceased, late of Shelby County, five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Joseph Townsend, administrator of Peter Townsend, deceased, late of Tipton County, one thousand and forty-five dollars.

To J. L. Trimble, of Gibson County, two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To E. J. Tucker, of Fayette County, six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Jackson Tyler, of Davidson County, one thousand and twenty dollars.

To George M. Campbell, administrator of F. M. Vandergriff, deceased, late of Dekalb County, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To John D. Sale, administrator of John E. Van Pelt, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To W. T. Wade, administrator of Allen Wade, deceased late of McNairy County, three hundred and seventy-three dollars.

To Osborn Walker, of Wayne County, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Marshall Wallace, executor of William Wallace, deceased, late of Hawkins County, six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To T. S. Gallway, administrator of Thomas J. Waller, deceased, late of Fayette County, two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

To J. W. Newborn, administrator of Robert Waters, deceased, late of Shelby County, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

To James Watterson, of Hawkins County, one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To Mary E. Weatherly, executrix of James M. Weatherly, deceased, late of Rutherford County, four hundred dollars.

To William C. Wester, of Grainger County, one hundred and forty-four dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Jane E. Wherry, administratrix of John J. Wherry, deceased, late of Sumner County, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

To Mary M. White, administratrix of Owen (or Orrin) White, deceased, late of Shelby County, four hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

To Laura C. Newton, administratrix of Greenberry Williams, deceased, late of Sumner County, two thousand and seventy dollars.

To Thomas H. Williams, administrator of Harvey Williams, deceased, late of Shelby County, seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To John W. Alexander, administrator of James S. Williams, deceased, late of Williamson County, one thousand and eighty dollars.

To William A. Wood, of Lincoln County, two hundred and eighty-three dollars.

To T. J. McClendon, administrator of John Wright, deceased, late of Davidson County, eight hundred and seventeen dollars.

To Fannie Young, of Giles County, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Alfred A. Young, executor of Joseph Young, deceased, late of Giles County, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

VIRGINIA.

To Loftin D. Allen, of Henrico County, one thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Mary Caroline Allan, administratrix of Patterson Allan, deceased, late of Goochland County, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To William H. Anderson, of Frederick County, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars.

To William Taylor, administrator of Polly Blackwell, deceased, late of Rockingham County, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To Adeline T. Blick, of Dinwiddie County, nine hundred and eight dollars.

To Sarah W. Brown, of Alleghany County, six hundred and ninety-two dollars.

To Susan Brown, of Culpeper, six hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty cents.

To William Bushby, of Alexandria, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents.

To William B. Lynch, administrator of Jared Chamblin, deceased, late of Loudoun County, four hundred and forty-five dollars.

To Martha S. Clark, of Amelia County, four hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

To Elias Cooper, of Loudoun County, three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To R. D. Hardesty, administrator of Morgan Coxen, deceased, late of Clarke County, eight hundred and sixty-five dollars.

To Robert H. Davis, administrator of Thomas K. Davis, deceased, late of Prince William County, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Alexander Donnan, administrator of Thomas Farrell, deceased, late of Prince George County, three thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

To William T. Fauber, of Augusta County, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Elkanah Fawcett, of Winchester, one thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To John E. Febrey, of Fairfax County, two thousand six hundred and thirty six dollars.

To Samuel Fitzhugh, administrator of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased, late of Spottsylvania County, nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To John E. Fletcher, of Fauquier County, one thousand and fifty dollars.

To Samuel W. George, senior, of Loudoun County, six hundred and forty-two dollars. Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Thomas M. Grayson, of Fauquier County, four hundred and fourteen dollars.

To George W. Gunnell, administrator of Elizabeth Gunnell, deceased, late of Fairfax County, five thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To Jesse Owings, trustee of Ann E. Harper, of Alexandria County, one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

To Mary A. Hart, of Clarke County, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To John R. Hornbaker, of Prince William County, three hundred and thirty dollars.

To Lucy A. M. Jones, of Rappahannock County, one thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To James H. Kennan, of Clarke County, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

To Saint Clair D. Kirtley and Francis W. Kirtley, of Rockingham County, nine hundred and ninety-six dollars.

To Mary F. Lewis, of Clarke County, one thousand and two dollars.

To Jacob H. Lindsey, of Rockingham County, nine hundred and seventy-one dollars.

To John Mulholland, Peter Mulholland, and Patrick Mulholland, of Fairfax County, six hundred and thirty dollars.

To William, Joshua, Charles, and John Pearson, in their own right and as the heirs at law of Phillis Pearson, deceased, late of Fairfax County, one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

To Jesse Piggott, of Loudoun County, five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To John Rickard, of Shenandoah County, eight hundred dollars.

To Thomas W. Russell, of Clarke County, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To Wiley J. Wyatt, administrator of Joseph Sharp, deceased, late of Prince George County, one thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To Ada B. Shumate and William O. Shumate, of Fauquier County, one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

To James H. Shumate, of Fauquier County, three hundred and eighteen dollars.

To Thomas B. Stewart, of Fauquier County, four thousand five hundred and nine dollars.

To Emily Taylor, executrix of William H. Taylor, deceased, late of Fairfax County, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To James B. Russell, executor of Sampson Touchstone, deceased, late of Frederick County, one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Rowena F. Vaughn, administratrix of Walker Vaughn, deceased, late of Culpeper County, five hundred and ten dollars.

To Jonas Wampler, of Augusta County, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To V. Dallas White, administratrix of Benjamin K. White, late of Dinwiddie County, two thousand two hundred and three dollars.

To Daniel T. Wood, of Frederick County, nine hundred and twenty-one dollars.

To William H. Woodard, of Shenandoah County, seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

To Matthew Woodward (or Woodyard), of Prince William County, four hundred and ninety dollars

WEST VIRGINIA.

To Moses C. Baylor, of Jefferson County, one thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars.

To Catherine Beck, administratrix of John Beck, late of Jefferson County, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Allen H. Bonnifield, administrator de bonis non of Aaron Bonni-
field, deceased, late of Tucker County, six thousand three hundred
dollars.

To John Bray, of Kanawha County, one hundred and sixty-two
dollars.

To William M. Coffman, administrator of Samuel Coffman, deceased,
late of Greenbrier County, five hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Mrs. Margaret E. Crane, administratrix of Joseph Crane,
deceased, late of Jefferson County, six hundred dollars.

To Jacob Criser, of Jefferson County, nine hundred and thirty-eight
dollars.

To Isaiah Curry, of Kanawha County, five hundred and ninety-one
dollars.

To Newman H. Ellis, administrator of Joshua Ellis, deceased, late of
Fayette County, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars.

To John M. Engle, of Jefferson County, six hundred and sixty-five
dollars.

To Nancy A. Engle, executrix of Edwin C. Engle, deceased, late of
Jefferson County, two hundred and six dollars.

To John A. Harmon, of Putnam County, five hundred and twenty-
three dollars.

To B. F. Harrison, administrator of Mary E. Hensell, deceased, late
of Jefferson County, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To J. Garland Hurst, administrator of John T. Henkle, deceased,
late of Jefferson County, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one
dollars.

To Robert Kilmer and Dennis M. Kilmer, administrators of Isaac
Kilmer, deceased, late of Berkeley County, five hundred and seventy-
one dollars.

To Levi Baughman, administrator of Francis Kotz, deceased, late of
Hardy County, two hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To J. Baker Kearfoot, administrator of William M. Lemen, deceased,
late of Jefferson County, five hundred dollars.

To H. P. Brown, administrator of William McClintic, deceased, late
of Greenbrier County, five hundred dollars.

To Edward W. and Samuel McNeill, administrators of Daniel R.
McNeill, deceased, late of Hardy County, one thousand seven hundred
dollars.

To J. Garland Hurst, administrator de bonis non of Jacob Merritt,
deceased, late of Jefferson County, one thousand seven hundred and
ten dollars.

To Rhoda Neal, of Greenbrier County, three hundred and forty-five
dollars.

To John W. Ott, of Jefferson County, seven hundred and eight
dollars.

To Jonathan J. Pettit, of Jefferson County, eight hundred and
seventy-seven dollars.

To Charles L. Pyles, of Kanawha County, five hundred and eighty-
six dollars.

To Robert F. Reynolds, of Kanawha County, one thousand four
hundred and eighty dollars.

To Joseph L. Roberts, of Jefferson County, three hundred and ninety-
five dollars.

To John G. Ruckle, administrator of Samuel Ruckle, deceased, late
of Jefferson County, three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

To Catharine B. Brown, sole heir of John B. Rutherford, deceased,
late of Jefferson County, one hundred and thirty dollars.

To J. F. Engle, administrator of Uriah Rutherford, deceased, late of
Jefferson County, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To James W. Schoppert, administrator of Samuel Schoppert, deceased,
late of Berkeley County, one thousand six hundred and fifty-five
dollars.

To Milton Taylor, administrator of Henry Shobe, deceased, late of Grant County, five hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Nimrod Shobe, of Grant County, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

To Solomon Shobe, of Grant County, four hundred and seven dollars.

To George Show, of Jefferson County, six hundred and ninety-five dollars.

To Thomas O. Terry, of Fayette County, three hundred dollars.

To Commodore P. Thompson, of Barbour County, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To John Waldron, of Greenbrier County, six thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty cents.

To Henrietta M. Waugh, of Jefferson County, six hundred and twenty dollars.

To J. Ran Rhoderick, administrator of Benjamin Welsh, late of Jefferson County, eight hundred and ten dollars.

To Thomas J. West, administrator of Thomas West, deceased, late of Jefferson County, one thousand and fifty-four dollars.

To James M. Westfall, of Randolph County, two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

To William A. Wiseman, administrator of Amos K. Wiseman, deceased, late of Fayette County, one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

To Branson I. Wood and A. D. Wood, administrators of Angus M. Wood, deceased, late of Hardy County, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To John H. Woodford, of Barbour County, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To Henry T. Woody, of Kanawha County, three thousand and forty-six dollars.

To George H. Woolwine, administrator of William Woolwine, deceased, late of Fayette County, two hundred and sixty-three dollars.

To Samuel W. Wysong, executor of James Wysong, deceased, late of Jefferson County, three thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To W. H. Bryan, of Gibson County, Tennessee, eight hundred dollars.

To Henry A. Butler, of Prince George County, Maryland, three hundred dollars.

To John A. Dixon, executor of George A. Dixon, deceased, late of Alexandria County, Virginia, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To William McAdams, survivor of Marks and McAdams, late of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, forty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To Charles W. Shreve, of Montgomery County, Maryland, one thousand two hundred dollars.

To Simon H. Wayland, of Lawrence County, Tennessee, two hundred and thirty dollars.

To the elders of the Presbyterian Church at Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee, six thousand five hundred dollars.

To F. F. Smith, executor of Catharine Lytle, deceased, late of Washington County, Maryland, four hundred and twenty dollars.

To J. S. Stilwell, administrator of Simon Simons, deceased, late of Woodruff County, Arkansas, one thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Charles Miller, administrator of Felix Miller, deceased, late of Hawkins County, Tennessee, five hundred and fifty dollars.

To Rosa B. Hill, administratrix of John H. Batte, deceased, late of Prince George County, Virginia, three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

To Eliza J. Ewing, executrix of Fayette C. Ewing, deceased, late of Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars.

To Standwix H. Mayfield, of Benton County, Arkansas, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars.

Payment of claims
for stores and sup-
plies—Continued.

To Edwin N. Nelson, administrator of John Hurchinson, deceased, late of Prince William County, Virginia, seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

To Regine Senner, administratrix of Anton Senner, deceased, late of Allen County, Kansas, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To George W. Gordon, administrator of Treadwell S. Ayres, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tennessee, seven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Christian Hofstetter, of Davidson County, Tennessee, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars.

To C. W. Duke, administrator of H. M. Kerr, deceased, late of Lafayette County, Mississippi, one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

To the legal representatives of Jacob S. Engleman, deceased, late of Augusta County, Virginia, five hundred and ten dollars.

To George M. Bretherick, administrator of Joseph A. Hardwick, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Alabama, six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

To Harvey H. Waters, administrator of William A. Waters, deceased, late of Sebastian County, Arkansas, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

To George E. Morrison, administrator of John Morrison, deceased, of Shelby County, Tennessee, three thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars.

To W. W. Jackson, of the District of Columbia, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

To A. G. W. Sango, administrator of Lewis Moore, deceased, of Sebastian County, Arkansas, two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

To Mary K. Lewis, administratrix of Joseph C. Lewis, deceased, of the District of Columbia, two thousand three hundred dollars.

To Howell L. Moore, administrator of William Moore, deceased, of Hardeman County, Tennessee, three hundred and fifteen dollars.

To Mrs. E. P. Maloy, of Memphis, Tennessee, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

To Catherine L. Minor, executrix of Rebecca A. Minor, deceased, late of Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

To A. Waddell and E. R. Miller, administrators of Theodore I. Gillett, deceased, of Lawrence County, Ohio, fifteen thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars.

To Hypolite Filhiol, one thousand and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents; to Heloise A. Breard, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, and to Ann E. Ferrand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, the said persons being legatees and successors in estate to Charles D. Betin, deceased, and Edward L. Betin, deceased, late of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

To A. V. Warr, administrator of N. H. Isbell, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tennessee, four hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents.

To Adeline N. Larche, of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

To Catherine McCarthy, executrix of Michael D. McCarthy, deceased, of Chatham County, Georgia, one hundred and fifty dollars.

To Edward G. W. Hall, of Saint Marys County, Maryland, one thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

To J. C. Macom, administrator of William P. Forest, deceased, of Wake County, North Carolina, five hundred and seventeen dollars.

To T. W. Long, administrator of Thomas S. Long, deceased, of Catawba County, North Carolina, three hundred dollars.

To Marshall McCormick, administrator of John Alexander, deceased, of Clarke County, Virginia, four thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

To Mary B. Winbourn and James B. Winbourn, of Davidson County, Tennessee, one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

To James H. Sentz, of Kanawha County, West Virginia, six thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars.

To E. L. Bynum, administrator of Oakley H. Bynum, deceased, of Lawrence County, Alabama, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

To W. F. Taylor, administrator of Solomon Taylor, deceased, of Effingham County, Georgia, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars.

To H. W. Davidson, administrator of Chatham Davidson, deceased, of Newton County, Mississippi, eight hundred and seventeen dollars.

To William A. Lewis, of Henry County, Georgia, five hundred and four dollars.

To Samuel L. Chestnut, administrator of Samuel Chestnut, deceased, of Hawkins County, Tennessee, four hundred and seventy dollars.

To W. H. Mercer, administrator of Samuel Clark, deceased, late of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

To William H. Vinson, of Montgomery County, Maryland, four hundred and fifty-one dollars.

To William S. Nance, administrator of Hugh Nance, deceased, of Hardin County, Tennessee, one thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars.

SUPPLEMENTAL BOWMAN AND RENT CASES.

Supplemental Bowman and rent cases.

To Sarah K. T. Baker, for use and occupation of house and grounds at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, two thousand four hundred dollars.

To William A. Bickford, of Memphis, Tennessee, for rent of eight storerooms in Exchange Block, three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

To Mary E. Mette, administratrix of H. H. Mette, of Memphis, Tennessee, for rent of building numbered three, Exchange Block, on Front street, four hundred and eighty dollars.

To David Miller, of Washington, District of Columbia, for occupation of property, and supplies, six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

To Alexander Moffitt, of the District of Columbia, for use and occupation of property, twelve thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents.

To Mary H. Noonan, of Jersey City, New Jersey, for rent and repair of house numbered forty-eight Baronne street, New Orleans, Louisiana, five thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

To the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New Orleans, Louisiana, for use and occupation of said Odd Fellows' Hall building for three years six months and seven days, from May third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to November tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, forty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixteen cents.

To Amos Woodruff, president of the Overton Hotel Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, for use of hotel as military hospital from January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to September first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fifty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

To Henry L. Pope, of Louisville, Kentucky, for the use of three vacant lots, on which commissary of subsistence built storehouse for the use of the United States, from April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, three hundred dollars.

To Maria and Mary Reynolds, administratrices of James Reynolds, deceased, late of the city of Cumberland, Maryland, rent and occupation of farm, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

To C. F. F. Rosenthal, of the District of Columbia, for rent of land, five hundred dollars.

To Susannah P. Swope, daughter of William Irvin, of Curwensville.

Payment of claims for stores and supplies—Continued.

Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, for destruction of house, three thousand and fifty dollars.

To Hugh W. Throckmorton, of Fairfax County, Virginia, for occupation and use of house as a signal station, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To Benjamin R. White, of Montgomery County, Maryland, for use and occupation of land, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

To Amos Woodruff, of Memphis, Tennessee, for rent of building numbered four, Exchange Block, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous Court
of Claims findings.

MISCELLANEOUS COURT OF CLAIMS FINDINGS.

To Bowers and Richards, assignees of James M. Barney, for supplies furnished the Indian service, three thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-six cents.

To John T. Bruen, of New York, for recruiting and organizing troops and personal property, two thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

To Nancy E. Day, administratrix of James L. Day, of Connecticut, for extra pay on mail contract, three thousand and forty-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

To George H. Robinson, surviving executor of the estate of John Ericsson, for his services in planning the United States war steamer Princeton and planning and superintending the construction of the machinery of the said steamer, thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

To John A. Fairfax, of the District of Columbia, for boarding laborers while working on the Columbia turnpike, five hundred and two dollars.

To Edward N. Fish and Company, for supplies furnished the Indian service, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

To Edward N. Fish and Company, assignees of W. B. Hugus, for supplies furnished the Indian service, two thousand four hundred dollars and twenty cents.

To John Griffin and Sarah Griffin, of Washington County, Mississippi, for damage to building and other property, six thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

To the legal representatives of George McDougall, deceased, for supplies furnished Indians, eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Mrs. Belle Osborne, executrix of John Osborne, deceased, late of Alexandria, Louisiana, for sugar and stores and supplies, fifty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

To David S. Parker and Forman Mathews, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for loss of schooner Twilight, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents.

To William H. Quinn, of the District of Columbia, for services rendered by him in addition to his duties as drawkeeper at Anacostia Bridge, in exercising supervision over said bridge, and also over Bennings Bridge; in making all estimates for repairs for both of said bridges and purchasing materials for same from eighteen hundred and sixty-nine to eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; and also for services as inspector for the Government of all mechanical work of the Anacostia Bridge and supervising the construction of same, in eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, nine hundred and forty dollars.

To the legal representatives of A. P. H. Stewart and to Charles A. Weed, formerly doing business under the firm name and style of Stewart and Company, late of Mobile, Alabama, for money advanced by them on behalf of the United States at said Mobile, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to pay freights and expenses on Government cotton, twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

To Sutro and Company, assignees of William B. Hooper and Company, for supplies furnished the Indian service, three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-two cents.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

French Spoliation Claims.

Payment of.
Vol. 23, p. 283.

To pay the findings of the Court of Claims on the following claims for indemnity for spoliation by the French prior to July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and one, under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and one:" *Provided*, That in all cases where the original sufferers were adjudicated bankrupts the awards shall be made on behalf of the next of kin instead of to assignees in bankruptcy, and the awards in the cases of individual claimants shall not be paid until the Court of Claims shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the personal representatives on whose behalf the award is made represent the next of kin, and the courts which granted the administrations, respectively, shall have certified that the legal representatives have given adequate security for the legal disbursements of the awards, namely:

Proviso.
Payment to next of kin where original sufferer adjudicated bankrupt, etc.

On the brig *Alert*, Robert Gray, master, namely:

Robert M. Pratt, administrator de bonis non of Joseph White, deceased, six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents.

William P. Parker, administrator de bonis non of William B. Parker, deceased, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents.

Elizabeth R. Gardner, administratrix de bonis non of Jesse Richardson, deceased, two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixteen cents.

William D. Pickman, administrator de bonis non of Dudley L. Pickman, deceased, eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents.

Henry O. Stone, Benjamin W. Stone, and Robert Stone, executors of Robert Stone, junior, deceased, four thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixteen cents.

William A. Lander, administrator de bonis non of Pickering Dodge, deceased, three thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Arthur L. Huntington, administrator of William Orne, deceased, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Mary F. Witherby, surviving executor of Charles Cleveland, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-one cents.

Nathaniel P. Richardson, executor of Joshua Richardson, deceased, two thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents.

On the brig *Sally*, William Hampton, master, namely:

Alexander Proudfit, administrator of the estate of Robert Ralston, deceased, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars.

On the ship *Two Sisters*, Jacob Henery, master, namely:

George W. Norris, administrator of John Garesche, deceased, two thousand and forty-three dollars and eighty cents.

George W. Norris, administrator of Peter Bandy, deceased, four hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents.

William R. Lejee, executor of Samuel Breck, deceased, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

M. H. Messchert, administrator of Jacob Koch, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

James C. Dawes, administrator of Abijah Dawes, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of Andrew Bayard, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

William A. M. Fuller, administrator of John Leamy, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

Arthington Gilpin, administrator of Joshua Gilpin, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

James S. Cox, administrator of James S. Cox, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

John C. Williams, administrator of Edward Dunant, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Henry Lisle Waln, executor of Jacob S. Waln, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

On the brig William, Goe, master, namely:

D. Fitzhugh Savage, administrator of John Savage, deceased, two thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of Andrew Bayard, and so forth, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Craig D. Ritchie, administrator of Joseph Summerl, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

William Brooke-Rawle, administrator of Jesse Waln, deceased, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, administrator of Thomas M. Willing, deceased, six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

Samuel Bell, administrator of John G. Wacksmuth, deceased, six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

James C. Dawes, administrator of Abijah Dawes, deceased, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Francis R. Pemberton, administrator of John Clifford, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

James S. Cox, administrator of James S. Cox, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Henry P. McKean, administrator of Henry Pratt, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

William R. Howell, administrator of Samuel Howell, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

William C. McMurtrie, administrator of William McMurtrie, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Charles Pettit, deceased, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Lorin Blodgett, administrator of Samuel Blodgett, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

On the snow Fanny, Garrett Barry, master, namely: Dayton S. Ward, administrator de bonis non of James Barry, deceased, eight thousand five hundred and two dollars.

On the schooner Ballahoo, Joseph Ripley, master, namely: James F. Breuil, administrator of Francis Breuil, deceased, one thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents.

On the schooner Thankful, William Ward, master, namely:

Adeline F. Alden, administratrix of James Torrey, one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Adeline F. Alden, administratrix of George Torrey, one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Abel H. Bellows, administrator of Thomas Geyer, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents.

Stephen R. Rogers, administrator of Joseph Rogers, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Albert C. Arnold, administrator of the estate of Frederick William Geyer, deceased, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents,

the award in the above case having been made to Francis M. Boutwell, as administrator of the estate of John Heard, assignee in bankruptcy of said Frederick William Geyer.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, two thousand dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, one thousand dollars.

William Sohler, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, one thousand three hundred dollars.

William Gray, administrator of William Gray, deceased, two thousand two hundred dollars.

William S. Carter, administrator of William Smith, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman, deceased, four hundred dollars.

David G. Haskins, administrator of David Greene, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Lawrence Bond, administrator of Nathan Bond, deceased, four hundred dollars.

Lucy S. Cushing, administratrix of Jacob Sheafe, deceased, five hundred dollars.

On the brig Lady Washington, Selleck, master, namely: Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, and so forth, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

William A. M. Fuller, administrator of John Leamy, deceased, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Robert W. Smith, administrator of Robert Smith, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

George Willing, administrator of George Willing, deceased, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents.

Francis A. Lewis, administrator of John Miller, junior, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

George Blight, administrator of Peter Blight, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Craig D. Ritchie, administrator of Joseph Summerl, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

William Brooke-Rawle, administrator of Jesse Waln, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Richard C. McMurtrie, administrator of John Bohlen, and so forth, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, administrator of Thomas M. Willing, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Thomas F. Bayard, administrator of Thomas W. Francis, deceased, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents.

Henry Pratt McKean, executor of Henry Pratt, deceased, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Francis R. Pemberton, administrator of John Clifford, deceased, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety cents.

Samuel Bell, administrator of John G. Wacksmuth, deceased, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety cents.

William Read Fisher, administrator of Samuel W. Fisher, deceased, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety cents.

Isaac S. Smyth, administrator of Jacob Baker, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Uselma C. Smith, administrator of William Jones, deceased, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents.

A. Louis Eakin, administrator of Chandler Price, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Frederick W. Meeker, administrator of Samuel Meeker, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

James C. Fisher, executor of James C. Fisher, deceased, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety cents.

D. Fitzhugh Savage, administrator of John Savage, and so forth, deceased, seven hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

On the brig American, Thomas Towne, master, namely: David Ware, administrator de bonis non of John Hall, deceased, four thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars.

On the ship Jane, John Wallace, master, namely:

Esther S. Buchanan, administratrix, representing Smith and Buchanan, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-one cents.

Robert Carter Smith, administrator, representing Samuel Smith, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-one cents.

Cumberland D. Hollins, administrator, representing John Hollins, four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two dollars.

On the ship Bacchus, George, master, namely:

The Real Estate Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, administrator of James Campbell, deceased, five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, and so forth, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

M. H. Messchert, administrator of Jacob G. Koch, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Samuel Bell, administrator of John G. Wacksmuth, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

James C. Dawes, administrator of Abijah Dawes, deceased, one hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Henry Lisle Waln, executor of Jacob S. Waln, and so forth, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

On the vessel the snow Boston, Dougherty, master, namely:

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of George Latimer, deceased, three thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-six cents.

The Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of James Campbell, deceased, three thousand and twenty-five dollars and thirty-six cents.

J. Bayard Henry, administrator of Andrew Bayard, and so forth, deceased, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.

The city of Philadelphia, administrator of Stephen Girard, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Henry Pratt McKean, executor of Henry Pratt, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

D. Fitzhugh Savage, administrator of John Savage, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

James Crawford Dawes, administrator of Abijah Dawes, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Francis A. Lewis, administrator of John Lewis, junior, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

William A. M. Fuller, administrator of John Leamy, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

John C. Williams, administrator of Edward Dunant, deceased, three hundred and forty-three dollars.

Arthington Gilpin, administrator of Joshua Gilpin, deceased, three hundred and forty-three dollars.

Samuel Bell, administrator of John G. Wacksmuth, deceased, one thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars.

Henry Pettit, administrator of Andrew Pettit, and so forth, deceased, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

George W. Guthrie, administrator of Alexander Murray, deceased, six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

D Fitzhugh Savage, administrator of John Savage, deceased, eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.

James S. Cox, administrator of James S. Cox, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

M. H. Messchert, administrator of Jacob G. Koch, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Richard C. Murtrie, administrator of John Bohlen, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

F. R. Pemberton, administrator of John Clifford, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Henry Lisle Waln, executor of Jacob S. Waln, deceased, five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, and so forth, administrator of Thomas M. Willing, deceased, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Thomas F. Bayard, administrator of Thomas W. Francis, deceased, three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

On the ship Patapsco, William Hill, master, namely:

William Donnell, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of John Donnell, deceased, six thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety nine cents.

George W. Brown, administrator of the estate of James A. Buchanan, deceased, four thousand six hundred and nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, being his share of vessel and freight.

Robert Carter Smith, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, four thousand six hundred and nine dollars and ninety-nine cents, being his share of vessel and freight.

Esther S. Buchanan, administratrix of the estate of William B. Buchanan, who was the surviving partner of the firm of S. Smith and Buchanan, deceased, twenty-five thousand and fifty-six dollars, the value of the cargo shipped by said firm.

Cumberland D. Hollins, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of John Hollins, deceased, seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Virgilia B. Brooke, administratrix de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of John Smith, junior, deceased, forty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars.

On the brig Hope, Church, master, namely:

John C. Parsons, as administrator of the estate of John Caldwell, deceased, twelve thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and seventeen cents.

William Sohier, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, deceased, one thousand dollars.

John W. Apthorp, administrator of Caleb Hopkins, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Lawrence Bond, administrator of Nathan Bond, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Daniel D. Slade, administrator of Daniel D. Rogers, deceased, five hundred dollars.

On the brig Juno, Walker, master, namely: Ann Fisher Satterthwaite, administratrix of James Sheafe, deceased, twelve thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

On the brig Confidence, Thomas Manning, master, namely: Catherine M. Singleton, administratrix de bonis non of Alexander McKim, surviving partner of the firm of Robert McKim and Company, one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents.

On the brig Eleanor, James Treat, master, namely:

George H. Williams, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Williams, deceased, one thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents

Payment of claims
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tions—Continued.

Charles J. Bonaparte, administrator de bonis non of Benjamin Williams, deceased, one thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

David Stewart, administrator of Francis Jonhonet, surviving partner of Francis Jonhonet and Company, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighteen cents.

On the schooner Eliza, Thomas Poulson, master, namely:

John Merven Carrere and David Stewart, administrators of John Carrere, deceased, eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-six cents.

David Stewart, administrator of John G. Delisle, deceased, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

On the vessel Fusileer, Thomas Shaw, master, namely:

George B. Chase, administrator of Stephen Chase, deceased, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Albion E. Taylor, administrator de bonis non of Joseph Chase, deceased, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Calvin Page, administrator of Thomas Shaw, deceased, one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents.

On the brig Thomas, Mark Fernald, master, namely: James W. Emery, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Thomas Manning, deceased, six thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars.

On the schooner Lucy, Lewis Holmes, master, namely:

Isaac Brewster, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of Daniel Jackson, deceased, three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

Charles G. Davis, administrator de bonis non of William Davis, deceased, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

On the brig Leonard, William Hackett, master, namely: Joseph A. Titcomb, administrator of the estate of John Wills, otherwise called John Wells, deceased, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

On the brig Vulture, John Berry, master, namely:

Elizabeth R. Gardner, administratrix of Jesse Richardson, three thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents.

Nathaniel P. Richardson, executor of Joshua Richardson, three thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents.

William Gray, administrator of William Gray, deceased, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, one thousand five hundred dollars.

William Sohler, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, one thousand dollars.

H. H. Hunnewell, executor of John Welles, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, one thousand dollars.

On the sloop Fox, Brooks, master, namely:

Sanford J. Horton, as administrator of the estate of William Wickham, deceased, one thousand five hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

Melvin B. Copeland, as administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Blake, deceased, four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixteen cents.

George G. Sill, as administrator of the estate of William Moore, deceased, three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, four hundred dollars.

H. Burr Crandall, administrator of Thomas Dickinson, deceased, four hundred dollars.

David G. Haskins, administrator of David Greene, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman, deceased, three hundred dollars.

William I. Monroe, administrator of John Brazier, deceased, one thousand dollars.

John Wetherbee, administrator of James Tisdale, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and Susan B. Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, five hundred dollars.

On the schooner Nancy, Nathaniel Lincoln, master, namely: Charles E. Alexander, administrator of the estate of Jonathan Merry, deceased, eight hundred and eight dollars.

On the brig William, Benjamin H. Rathbone, master, namely: Bayard Tuckerman, administrator of Walter Channing, surviving partner of Gibbs and Channing, and likewise administrator of George Gibbs, twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars.

On the schooner Alert, Jacob Olliver, master, namely:

Franklin Leach, administrator of William Leach, three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Edward I. Brown, administrator of Israel Thorndike, one thousand and three dollars and seventy-three cents.

Arthur L. Huntington, administrator of James Dunlap, deceased, six hundred dollars.

John H. Moriarty, administrator of James Scott, deceased, four hundred dollars.

Thomas H. Perkins, administrator of John C. Jones, deceased, three hundred dollars.

Horace B. Sargent, junior, administrator of Daniel Sargent, deceased, five hundred dollars.

John C. Ropes, administrator of Thomas Amory, deceased, one thousand dollars.

H. H. Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Wells, junior, deceased, four hundred dollars.

William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, three hundred dollars.

Lucy S. Cushing, administratrix of Jacob Sheafe, deceased, four hundred dollars.

H. Burr Crandall, administrator of Thomas Cushing, deceased, four hundred dollars.

Archibald M. Howe, administrator of Francis Green, deceased, eight hundred dollars.

Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, deceased, six hundred dollars.

On the ship Theresa, Phillip Brum, master, namely:

George S. Sonntag, administrator of William L. Sonntag, deceased, surviving partner of William L. Sonntag and Company, as representative of said firm, thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

George S. Sonntag, administrator, as representative of William L. Sonntag, one of the joint owners of the Theresa, three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Jane J. De La Roche, administratrix of Frederick Franck De La Roche, as representative of one of the joint owners of the Theresa, three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents.

On the schooner Hannah, Phillip Bessom, master, namely:

Sarah J. Brown, administratrix of Isaac Collyer, deceased, for value of one hundred and sixty-four quintals of fish, one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars.

Ebenezer D. Secomb, administrator of Phillip Bessom, value of cargo, less the hundred and sixty-four quintals of fish owned by said Collyer, and less also the insurance paid thereon by William Gray, twenty-three thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

William Gray, administrator of William Gray, deceased, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

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Payment of claims
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On the brig Lydia, John Cook, master, namely: Charles B. Allen, administrator de bonis non of Zachariah Allen, for vessel, cargo, and the freight earned, twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars.

On the ship Reindeer, Robert Motley, master, namely: Henry Deering and Francis Fessenden, administrators of James Deering, twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

On the ship Betsy, Josiah Obear, master, namely: Horace Obear, administrator of Josiah Obear, one thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Franklin Leach, administrator of Nathan Leach, one hundred and twenty-six dollars.

William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

H. H. Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Welles, junior, deceased, three hundred and ninety-six dollars.

On the ship Argo, Benjamin Randall, master, namely: Henry J. Gardiner, administrator of the estate of Matthew Cobb, deceased, twelve thousand dollars.

On the ship Eliza, Peter Burton, master, namely: Alexandria Proudfit, administrator of the estate of John Proudfit, deceased, six thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars.

On the sloop Nancy, David Foster, master, namely:

George G. Sill, administrator de bonis non of William Coggeshall, deceased, eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, one thousand dollars.

William Sohler, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, five hundred dollars.

On the brig Venus, John Harmon, master, namely: John S. Cole, administrator of the estate of John Storer, deceased, ten thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

On the schooner Needham, William Grant, master, namely: John C. McDonald, administrator of the estate of William McDonald, deceased, four thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars.

On the snow Lydia, Eleazur Washburn, master, namely:

Charles E. Alexander, administrator of the estate of Jonathan Merry, deceased, thirteen thousand two hundred and four dollars and ninety-six cents.

William R. Richards, administrator of the estate of William and Thomas Walter, both deceased, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents.

On the schooner Ranger, Josiah Bacon, master, namely: Abiel S. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Thomas Lewis, junior, surviving partner of Thomas Lewis and Son, eight thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

On the vessel Georgia Packet, John McKeever, master, namely:

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, administrator of Thomas M. Willing, deceased, six thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars.

Richard F. Flickwir, administrator of Richard Flower, deceased, one thousand and fifty-five dollars.

Richard F. Flickwir, administrator of John Flower, deceased, one thousand and fifty-five dollars.

Richard F. Flickwir, administrator of Reese Wall, deceased, one thousand and fifty-five dollars.

Edward S. McKeever, administrator of John McKeever, deceased, one thousand and fifty-five dollars.

On the snow Charlotte, Cornelius Low, master, namely: George Hawkins Williams, administrator of Joseph Williams, surviving partner of Williams and Low, three thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

On the brig Yorick, William Moodie, master, namely:

George S. Sonntag, administrator of William L. Sonntag, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

Jane J. De La Roche, administratrix of Frederick Frauck De La Roche, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents.

On the schooner Betsey, John Murphy, master, namely: W. Hall Harris, administrator de bonis non, and so forth, estate of William Patterson, deceased, twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixteen cents.

On the sloop Martha, Joshua McWilliams, master, namely: John C. Williams, administrator of Edward Dunant, deceased, one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

On the brig Calliope, John Leonard, master, namely: Reginald Fendall, administrator of the estate of John Leonard, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

On the schooner Betsey and Nancy, Samuel Eells, master, namely: Walter G. Eells, administrator of the estate of Samuel Eells, deceased, two thousand five hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents.

On the brig Catherine, Samuel Cazneau, master, namely: Henry R. Perkins, administrator of the estates of Anthony Davenport and Moses Davenport, joint owners of the Catherine, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars.

On the schooner Hannah, Joseph Bright, master, namely: Abram H. Smyth, administrator of the estate of Abram Hewes, deceased, two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Lawrence Stabler, administrator of the estate of William Hartshorn, deceased, remaining partner of the late firm of William Hartshorn and Sons, two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

On the brig Eliza Wright, P. Ethridge, master, namely: Henry A. T. Granbery, administrator of John Granbery, deceased, one hundred and nine dollars and one cent.

R. Manson Smith, administrator of Francis Smith, deceased, one hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

John Neely, administrator of John Cowper, deceased, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents.

Gilbert R. Fox, junior, administrator of Thomas Willock, deceased, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents.

John Newport Greene, administrator of Conway Whittle, deceased, one hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

On the schooner Phoenix, James Coward, master, namely:

George F. R. Waesche, administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Repold, four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

Henry Frederick Wegner, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Albert Seekamp, four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

Charles F. Taylor, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Schroeder, four thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-four cents. The last above three items to be subject to a deduction of the amount of insurance received, which amount shall be investigated and determined by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

On the schooner Phoenix, Joshua Waite, master, namely:

Henry R. Virgin, administrator of the estates of Samuel Snow, Stephen Purrington, and John Snow, junior, two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Henry Deering and Francis Fessenden, administrators of the estate of James Deering, one thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars.

Henry J. Gardner, administrator of the estate of Matthew Cobb, two thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, deceased, three thousand dollars.

On the schooner Polly, Joseph Atkins, master, namely: Charles E. Alexander, administrator of the estate of Jonathan Merry, deceased, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars.

On the brig Caroline, William Morton, master, namely:

Wallace T. Jones, administrator of the estate of Edward Jones, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy cents.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, five thousand four hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Henry Parkman, administrator of John Duballet, deceased, one thousand and eighty dollars and fifty cents.

Henry W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, one thousand and eighty dollars and fifty cents.

On the ship Eliza, William Marrenner, master, namely: Wallace T. Jones, administrator of the estate of Edward Jones, forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars.

On the brig Friendship, George Hodges, master, namely:

Charles S. Nichols, administrator of the estate of Ichabod Nichols, thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-seven cents.

William H. Silsbee, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Hodges, fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents.

Thomas Kittridge, administrator of the estate of George Hodges, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-four cents.

Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, junior, deceased, five thousand two hundred dollars.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, two thousand dollars.

William Sohier, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, seven hundred dollars.

H. Burr Crandall, administrator of Thomas Dickason, junior, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and others, administrator of Crowell Hatch, deceased, eight hundred dollars.

Daniel D. Slade, administrator of Daniel D. Rogers, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Robert Grant, administrator of Jonathan Mason, junior, deceased, five hundred dollars.

John M. Clinch, administrator of Perez Morton, deceased, five hundred dollars.

H. H. Hunnewell, administrator of Arnold Wells, junior, deceased, three hundred dollars.

Francis M. Boutwell, administrator of Samuel Cobb, deceased, two hundred dollars.

On the schooner Jane, Thomas Atwood, master, namely:

Henry G. Dorr, administrator of the estate of Andrew C. Dorr, two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Frances A. Wheelock, administratrix of the estate of William Door, two thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

William Sohier, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, five hundred dollars.

John Wetherbee, administrator of James Tisdale, deceased, five hundred dollars.

William Vernon, administrator of Samuel Brown, deceased, six hundred dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, seven hundred dollars.

On the brig Betsey, William Witmarsh, master, namely:

Mary Souther, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Wheeler, deceased, six thousand and forty-eight dollars and six cents.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, three thousand dollars.

Thomas H. Perkins, administrator of John C. Jones, deceased, one thousand dollars.

William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman, deceased, one thousand dollars.

John H. Moriarty, administrator of James Scott, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Lucy S. Cushing, administratrix of Jacob Sheafe, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Charles F. Hunt, administrator of Joseph Russell, deceased, one thousand dollars.

On the sloop Mary, Gilbert Totten, master, namely:

John C. Hollister, administrator of the estate of Frederick Hunt, deceased, two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-four cents.

John C. Hollister, administrator of the estate of Thomas Rice, deceased, two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-three cents.

John C. Hollister, administrator of the estate of Elias Shipman, deceased, two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-three cents.

On the brig Rosetta, Isaac Isaacs, master, namely:

John C. Tilgman, administrator of the estate of William Van Wyck, six thousand and twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents.

Rebecca R. Thompson and Elizabeth Y. Thompson, administratrixes of the estate of Joseph Young, five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

William Donnell, administrator of John Donnell, deceased, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Edward C. Noyes and others, administrators of James Clark, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

C. D. Hollins, administrator of Cumberland Dugan, deceased, one thousand five hundred dollars.

David Stewart, administrator of William McCreery, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Virgilia B. Brooke, administratrix of John Smith, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Charles J. Bonaparte, administrator of Benjamin Williams, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

David Stewart, administrator of Paul Bentalou, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

John W. Jenkins, administrator of John Hillen, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

David Stewart, administrator of Henry Payson, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Robert Shriver, administrator of Isaac Causten, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

On the schooner Henry and Gustavus, John Smith, master, namely:

George G. Sill, administrator of the estate of Thomas Sanford, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-three cents.

Herman Whittlesey, administrator of the estate of Aaron Gaylord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-three cents.

Mary H. Williams, administratrix of Ezekiel Williams, deceased, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-seven cents.

John C. Parsons, administrator of John Caldwell, deceased, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Payment of claims
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tions—Continued.

Payment of claims
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tions—Continued.

On the schooner Friendship, Jonathan Gilbert, master, namely:
James Manning, administrator of John Manning, two thousand and sixty dollars.

Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, junior, deceased, two thousand dollars.

On the brig Hiram, J. Humphreys, master, namely:

Simon Tomlinson, administrator of Samuel Hull, four hundred dollars.

John F. Plumb, administrator of John Humphreys, four hundred dollars.

John F. Plumb, administrator of James Humphreys, four hundred dollars.

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, four hundred and fourteen dollars.

William Sohler, administrator of Nathaniel Fellowes, deceased, four hundred and fourteen dollars.

Henry W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, three hundred and seventy-two dollars.

Richard Delafield, administrator of John Delafield, deceased, nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Carlisle Terry, administrator of Carlisle Pollock, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

William H. S. Elting, administrator of Peter Elting, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Union Trust Company of New York, administrator of William Ogden, deceased, four hundred and ninety dollars.

On the schooner Neutrality, Elnathan Atwater, master, namely:

Elihu L. Mix, administrator of Thomas Atwater, one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and twelve cents.

George P. Marvin, administrator de bonis non of Ebenezer Peck, one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and twelve cents.

John C. Hollister, administrator de bonis non of Elnathan Atwater, one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and twelve cents.

John C. Hollister, administrator de bonis non of Elias Shipman, eight hundred and fifteen dollars and six cents.

John C. Hollister, administrator of Austin Denison, eight hundred and fifteen dollars and six cents.

On the schooner Shepherdess, Warren Chapman, master, namely:

George G. Sill, administrator of the estate of Timothy Chapman, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and six cents.

Warren C. Pike, administrator of the estate of Warren Chapman, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and six cents.

Mary H. Williams, administratrix of Ezekiel Williams, deceased, ninety-six dollars and fifty-three cents.

John C. Parsons, administrator of John Caldwell, deceased, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and six cents.

On the ship Two Sisters, John T. Hilton, master, namely: Andrew Lacy, administrator of the estate of William Neal, deceased, eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

On the sloop Union, Seth Lincoln, master, namely:

Shearjashub Bourne, administrator of the estate of Shearjashub Bourne, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Stephen F. Peckham, administrator of the estate of Samuel Wardwell, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

On the sloop Confidence, Francis Bradbury, master, namely:

George W. Bradbury, administrator of the estate of Charles Bradbury, in right of Francis Bradbury, his assignor, one thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

George W. Bradbury, administrator of the estate of Theophilus Bradbury, one thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

On the schooner Hannah, Josiah Bouton, master, namely:

George B. Saint John, administrator of the estate of Eliphalet Lockwood, Buckingham Lockwood, and William Lockwood, four thousand two hundred and two dollars and nine cents.

George B. Saint John and Jarvis Kellogg, administrators of the estate of Hezekiah Selleck, four thousand two hundred and two dollars and nine cents.

On the schooner Three Friends, James Shepherd, junior, master, namely:

Gilbert C. Huntington, administrator of the estate of Alvan Fosdick, deceased, surviving partner of Fosdick and Lambert, thirteen thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars.

Mary Souther, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Wheeler, deceased, five hundred and ten dollars.

On the ship Henry, Daniel Allin, master, namely:

Rebecca B. Armington, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Allin, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Elizabeth T. Pike, administratrix of the estate of Daniel Allin, deceased, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Samuel W. Peckham, administrator of the estate of Samuel Carlisle, surviving partner of the firm of S. and B. Carlisle, three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

On the ship Juliana, Thomas Hayward, master, namely:

Thomas B. Ghequiere, administrator of the estate of Charles Ghequiere, deceased, three thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixteen cents.

Jacob Bowman Sweitzer and David Stewart, administrators of John Holmes, deceased, twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixteen cents.

On the ship Leeds Packet, Richard Bunce, master, namely:

Benjamin H. Rutledge, administrator of Adam Tunno, surviving partner of Tunno and Cox, twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

Gordon Gairdner, administrator of James Gairdner, surviving partner of James and Edwin Gairdner and Company, four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents.

Henry E. Young, administrator of John Turnbull, seven hundred dollars.

Henry E. Young, administrator of James Carson, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Lucy Franklin Reed McDonell, executrix of George Pollock, surviving partner of Hugh Pollock and Company, twelve thousand one hundred and nine dollars.

Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, deceased, five hundred and nine dollars.

On the schooner Union, Samuel Larrabee, master, namely:

Cornelia S. Jackson, administratrix of Levi Cutter, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

Seth L. Milliken, administrator of John Milliken, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

On the brig Friendship, Noah Wheeden, master, namely: George P. Marvin, administrator of Stephen Alling and Joseph Thompson, three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

On the ship Hitty (or Hetty) Jane, Joshua Neal, master, namely:

Augusta H. Chapman, administratrix de bonis non of Peter Clarke, fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.

John C. Howell, administrator of John Potter, twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-six cents.

A. M. Lee, administrator of Thomas Stewart, six thousand and sixty-one dollars and ninety-three cents.

Payment of claims
for French Spolia-
tions—Continued.

Thomas H. Perkins, administrator of John C. Jones, deceased, five hundred dollars.

William S. Carter, administrator of William Smith, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Philo S. Shelton, administrator of Benjamin Homer, deceased, five hundred dollars.

John C. Ropes, administrator of Thomas Amory, deceased, one thousand dollars.

William G. Perry, administrator of Nicholas Gilman, one thousand dollars.

David G. Haskins, junior, administrator of David Greene, deceased, one thousand dollars.

John H. Moriarty, administrator of James Scott, deceased, five hundred dollars.

Charles H. Ladd, administrator of Nathaniel A. Haven, deceased, two hundred dollars.

On the brig Horatio, Perkins, master, namely:

Robert Codman, administrator of William Gray, junior, deceased, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Theodore B. Moody, administrator of Joseph Moody, deceased, two thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents.

Charles C. Perkins, administrator of Eliphalet Perkins, deceased, two thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents.

On the sloop New York Packet, Carpenter, master, namely:

Joseph T. Waff, administrator of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, three thousand and eighty-one dollars.

James R. B. Hathaway, administrator of James Hathaway, deceased, three thousand and eighty-one dollars.

On the brig Endeavor, Freeman, master, namely:

Charles E. Alexander, administrator of Jonathan Merry, deceased, eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents.

Francis Adams, administrator of Edmund Freeman, deceased, four thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.

Robert Grant, administrator of William H. Boardman, deceased, three hundred dollars.

H. H. Hunnewell, executor of John Welles, deceased, three hundred dollars.

William J. Monroe, administrator of John Brazier, deceased, one thousand dollars.

Horace B. Sargent, junior, administrator of Daniel Sargent, deceased, five hundred dollars.

On the ship Suffolk, Bridgham, master, namely:

Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix of James Wilson, deceased, five thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars.

Eliza J. Hieskell, administratrix of William Wilson, deceased, five thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars.

On the sloop Federal George, George Hussey, master, namely:

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, two thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-six cents.

Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, deceased, two hundred and fifty dollars.

H. W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

Charles F. Hunt, administrator of Joseph Russell, deceased, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents.

On the schooner Sea Flower, Joseph Farley, master, namely:

Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, deceased, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and six cents.

H. W. Blagge and others, administrators of Crowell Hatch, deceased, two hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

Francis M. Boutwell, administrator of John McLean, deceased, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and six cents.

Frank Dabney, administrator of Samuel W. Pomeroy, deceased, two hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

John H. Moriarty, administrator of James Scott, deceased, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents.

Philo B. Sheldon, administrator of Benjamin Homer, deceased, two hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.

On the ship Speculator, John McCarthy, master, namely:

Louisa J. Sebor, administratrix de bonis non, Jacob Sebor, deceased, two hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Louisa A. Starkweather, administratrix of Richard S. Hallett, deceased, two hundred and fifty dollars.

John W. Lawrence, executor Walter Bowne, deceased, two hundred and fifty dollars.

William H. T. Elting, administrator of Peter Elting, deceased, one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

On the schooner Orange, Samuel Wheaton, master, namely: James Burdick, administrator of Thomas Lloyd Halsey, deceased, seven thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars.

On the brig Matilda, Ira Canfield, master:

To Andrew E. Warner, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jonathan Warner, deceased, six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

To Charles N. Cady, administrator of the estate of Gideon Leet, deceased, six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

Provided, however, That any French spoliation claim appropriated for in this Act shall not be paid if held by assignment or owned by any insurance company. *Proviso.*
Assigned claims not payable.

UNDER CONTRACTS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Under contracts of the Navy Department.

To William P. Buckmaster, surviving partner of James Murphy and Company, late of New York City, the sum of twenty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-one cents, being balance due for labor and material furnished by James Murphy and Company in the construction of the machinery for the double-ender vessel Otsego in eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as per report of a board of officers organized by the Secretary of the Navy in pursuance of a resolution of the United States Senate adopted March ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

To the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, California, the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents, in full settlement of the amount claimed by said company, that being the amount audited and found due and recommended to be paid said company by the Secretary of the Navy for extra work and expenses in constructing the Monterey.

Union Iron Works.

SELFREDGE BOARD FINDINGS.

Selfridge Board findings.

To the Portland Company, of Portland, Maine, the sum of sixty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-seven cents in excess of contract price for work done and material furnished in the construction of the machinery, engines, and boilers of the United States double-ender gunboats Agawam and Pontoosuc; to the administrator of the estate of George W. Lawrence, deceased, the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-four cents in excess of contract price, for work done and material furnished in the construction of the hulls of the wooden double-ender gunboats Agawam and Pontoosuc; to George W. Quintard, of New York, the sum of sixty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirteen cents, in excess of contract price for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States iron-clad vessel Onondaga; to Thomas F. Rowland, of the city of New York, the sum

Portland Company, of Portland, Me.

Administrator of George W. Lawrence.

George W. Quintard.

Thomas F. Rowland.

of fifty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars in excess of contract price for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboat Muscotoa, being the amount found to be due, less twenty per centum, to each of the persons or companies named herein by the naval board convened by the Secretary of the Navy May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States March ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and called the Selfridge Board, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the board made their allowance as per their report Senate Executive Document Numbered Eighteen, first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Total, two hundred and three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

State claims.

STATE CLAIMS.

Nevada.
Investigation of
claim for rebellion ex-
penses.

That the claim of the State of Nevada for moneys advanced in aid of the suppression of the rebellion in the civil war be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate and report to Congress at the next session the amount furnished by said State of Nevada or by the Territory of Nevada and assumed by said State in aid of the suppression of the rebellion of the civil war, with such interest on the same as said State has actually paid, together with what amounts have been heretofore paid by the United States.

Miscellaneous claims.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

To Twyman O. Abbott, of the State of Washington, the sum of five thousand one hundred dollars for rental of buildings and grounds only.

To W. L. Adams, late collector of customs at Astoria, Oregon, the sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars and two cents, found to be due him as such collector on the settlement of his accounts in the Treasury Department.

To Ames and Detrick, manufacturers of grain bags at San Francisco, or to the person or persons legally entitled to receive the same as a refund, the amounts actually collected from said firm and its predecessors, Detrick and Company, E. Detrick and Company, and E. Detrick, amounting to eleven thousand and four dollars and fifty-one cents, for alleged extra expenses incurred by customs officers in supervising the export of grain bags, with benefit of drawback, over and above the ten per centum retention provided by law.

To Doctor Thomas Antisell, late surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the use and occupation of his land near Fort Albany, Virginia, by the troops of the United States during the war of the rebellion and for property taken and consumed by the United States for military purposes.

To Martha A. Bagwell, executrix of Sally Hardmond, deceased, the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, being the balance due said Sally Hardmond on account of her personal services as a nurse in the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, district of Virginia, and for rent of a dwelling house in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and for one house, hired by and used for the purposes of said Bureau, and for money expended by her in and for said Bureau.

To William E. Bond, of Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, the sum of three hundred and seven dollars and forty-three cents.

To the heirs of James Bridger, deceased, the sum of six thousand dollars, for improvements made by him at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, which were appropriated in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven by the United States Army, under command of Brigadier-General Albert S. Johnston.

To S. A. Brown, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the sum of four hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, for services as passed assistant surgeon, United States Navy, during the years eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, said account having been allowed by the Treasury Department.

To Emma S. Cameron, the sum of five thousand dollars, in full satisfaction and payment for occupation of her property and for fuel taken therefrom and used by General W. S. Rosecrans's army while at Chattanooga, Tennessee, from September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, until the close of the war, and which amount of five thousand dollars was found due by a special commission appointed by Major-General Rosecrans to adjust claims against the United States.

To L. Robert Coates and Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, the sum of five thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty cents, in payment of the bill of said firm for steel plates furnished for and which were used in the construction of the United States light-house steamer Zizania.

To the personal representatives of Mark Davis, deceased, for the use of his residuary legatees named in his last will and testament, or their heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, being the amount and value of the promissory notes and cash belonging to said Mark Davis seized by order of General Banks at New Orleans during the war of the rebellion.

To Clara A. Graves, Lewis Smith Lee, Florence P. Lee, Mary S. Sheldon, and Florence P. Lee as legal representatives of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, heirs of Lewis Smith, the sum of two thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-seven cents, being their father's and grandfather's portion of prize money as first lieutenant of the brig Warrior, due and unpaid on or about July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

To Thomas Guinean, of Oregon, the assignee of Bradley S. Hoyt, deceased, of California, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, paid the United States by said Hoyt on account of land entry at Shasta, California, and which entry was subsequently canceled.

To Calvin Gunn, of Saint Louis, Missouri, the sum of seven hundred dollars, due him as informer, and ordered to be paid to him by the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri, in case numbered thirteen hundred and eighty-seven before said court, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

To the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, allowed the estate of A. H. Herr by the Secretary of War for the use of his premises, known as Herrs Island, near Harpers Ferry, by the Army during the late war.

To Mrs. Julia A. Humphries, the sum of five thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars, as indemnification for property taken by the United States Army for hospital purposes at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and for damages suffered at the hands of the Union forces, and for services rendered as hospital nurse during the war of eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

To Christian M. Kirkpatrick, the sum of six thousand and forty-four dollars and twenty-two cents, for the payment of his claim for improving with brick the street known as Clifford avenue from the tracks of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Saint Louis Railroad Company to a point one hundred and forty-five feet east of Newman street, including the roadway in front of and adjacent to the ground owned by the United States Government, known and designated as the United States Arsenal, at Indianapolis, Indiana: *Provided*, That when this settlement is made the Secretary of the Treasury shall take proper steps to secure for the United States the same benefit that the city of Indianapolis has obtained for other property holders interested in this

Miscellaneous
claims—Continued.

improvement, to wit, that the said Christian M. Kirkpatrick shall keep in repair the portion of the said Clifford avenue belonging to the United States for five years from the completion of the work for the payment of which provision is hereinbefore made without additional cost to the Government.

To Mrs. Emma D. Larsh, of Denver, Colorado, the sum of eight hundred and sixteen dollars, being the amount paid by her on final desert entry numbered two hundred and thirteen, February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at the Cheyenne (Wyoming) land office, for the whole of section nine, township twenty-four north, range sixty-eight west, six degrees postmeridian, in the State of Wyoming, and relinquished by her January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and entry canceled by the General Land Office February fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and subsequently entered by other parties; and to Charles M. Larsh, of Denver, Colorado, the sum of eight hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, being the amount paid by the said Larsh on final desert entry numbered two hundred and twelve, February twenty-fifth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at the Cheyenne (Wyoming) land office, for the whole of section three, township twenty-four north, range sixty-eight west, of the sixth principal meridian, and relinquished by him January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, said entry being canceled by the General Land Office February fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and subsequently entered by other parties, who paid the Government the full value for the land, and to whom the patent was issued.

To John Little and Hobart Williams, of Omaha, Nebraska, the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, being the amount due them as reported by the Court of Claims.

To the administrator of George McAlpin, deceased, the sum of one thousand dollars, in full for the said McAlpin's claim on account of moneys collected from him while acting as sutler, Pennsylvania cavalry, during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, at the United States custom-house at Baltimore, Maryland, to pay the sum of three per centum on the value of all the supplies shipped to him during said years within the lines of the Army.

To Stephen Duncan Marshall and George M. Miller, executors of Levin R. Marshall, deceased, of Adams County, Mississippi, for stores and supplies, five thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars.

To Pearson C. Montgomery, of Memphis, State of Tennessee, the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars, compensation for all claims connected with the steamer New National, and its use while in the service of the United States upon the Mississippi River and its tributaries prior to the twenty-first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

To the administrator of the estate of William Moss, deceased, late of Arkansas, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, for the benefit of the heirs at law of said deceased, for extra services in transporting the United States mails from Washington, Arkansas, to Clarksville, Texas, and back three times a week, from July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, route seven thousand six hundred, which services were not provided for in his contract.

To Edward H. Murrell the sum of one thousand four hundred and nine dollars and thirty-four cents, said amount having been collected by the Treasury agents of the United States from property in New Orleans, Louisiana, belonging to said Murrell, and by them turned over to the Treasury Department.

To Mrs. Susan Murphy Nelson, of Decatur, Alabama, the sum of five thousand dollars, for the use and destruction of the buildings and other property on her farm in Decatur, Alabama, by the military forces of the United States during the late civil war.

To Anna W. Osborne the sum of six hundred dollars, the same being the value of personal property belonging to her and to John W. Osborne, her late husband, of the United States Army, destroyed by fire at the destruction of the post hospital at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

To Daniel W. Perkins, late of East Saginaw, Michigan, now of New York City, the sum of one thousand and forty-five dollars, for his services rendered as substitute district attorney of the eastern district of Michigan from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

To John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents, and to John Anderson, administrator of Joseph R. Anderson, deceased, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, being the proportion to which each is entitled in sixty-three bales of cotton taken and receipted for by E. Hade, captain and assistant quartermaster, on the nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at Atlanta, Georgia, and turned over to the United States Treasury agents, and by them sold and the proceeds turned over to the United States Treasury, as found in the Court of Claims in the case of John H. Fain against the United States.

To the executor of C. M. Shaffer, deceased, of Berkeley County, West Virginia, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, in payment for rent and occupation of his warehouse in the town of Martinsburg, in said county and State, as a commissary storehouse during the war of the rebellion: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied after examining the claim that said warehouse was actually occupied by the United States for the purpose alleged; and the claim shall be allowed at the rate of fifty dollars a month for such time as it was so occupied and not paid for.

To the legal representative of Thomas Sherwin, deceased, late of Washington County, Maryland, the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars, for stores and supplies furnished the Army of the United States during the late war, said sum having been fixed by the Quartermaster-General as fair compensation for the same.

To Henry W. Shipley, the sum of two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents, for work done and material furnished by him in excess of what was required of him by his agreement with the Indian Bureau in the construction of a gristmill and sawmill at Nez Perce Indian Agency, in the Territory of Idaho.

To the legal representatives of Mrs. Adeline Shirley, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, in payment for property taken near Vicksburg, Mississippi, for the use of the United States Army, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

To James Sims, of Marshall County, Mississippi, the sum of six thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars, for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished the Army of the United States in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

To the legal representatives of Hiram Somerville, deceased, late of Marion County, Illinois, the sum of five hundred and five dollars, for supplies furnished by him to the United States.

To Peter Grant Stewart, of Gervais, Oregon, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, for property owned by him and taken by the United States and included within the military reservation near the mouth of the Columbia River, in Pacific County, then Territory, now State, of Washington, taken under and by virtue of an Executive order dated Washington, District of Columbia, February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

To W. H. B. Stout, Cyrus J. Hall, and Isaac S. Bangs, late doing business under the style and firm name of Stout, Hall and Bangs, and J. M. Vale, the sum of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and two

Miscellaneous
claims—Continued.

dollars and fifty-two cents, in payment of the balance due them on a contract entered into with them by the United States of America April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for furnishing stone for the walls of the cellar, or subbasement, of the Library building, in the city of Washington, as found by the Secretary of the Interior in his report to Congress (House Document Numbered One hundred and seventeen, first session Fifty-fourth Congress), under the authority conferred upon him by the Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page ninety-four), which sum shall be paid as follows:

To William H. B. Stout, sixteen thousand eight hundred and two dollars and fifty-two cents;

To Isaac S. Bangs, six thousand dollars;

To Cyrus J. Hall, six thousand dollars; and

To J. M. Vale, three thousand dollars.

To Chester B. Sweet, of California, the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, the same being the amount of the double minimum excess erroneously paid by him to the receiver of the United States land office on preemption cash certificate numbered twelve hundred and ninety-eight, Shasta, California, for lots one, two, and three, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section numbered seven, in township numbered forty north, range numbered seven west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, made at Shasta, California, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

To W. J. Tapp and Company the sum of two hundred and forty dollars and ten cents, as a refund of duties erroneously exacted on certain machinery for the manufacture of jute at Louisville, Kentucky, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

To Olivia and Ida Walter, heirs and children of Thomas U. Walter, deceased, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, for services rendered by the testator in connection with any public buildings belonging to the Government, whether as architect, designer, disbursing agent, superintendent, or otherwise.

To William R. Wheaton, ex-register, and to Charles H. Chamberlain, ex-receiver, of the land office at San Francisco, California, jointly, the sum of five thousand eight hundred dollars and ninety-nine cents, and to said William R. Wheaton the sum of seventy-five dollars and eighty-five cents, being a portion of the amount of money deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as fees for testimony which was taken before them by clerks whose compensation was paid from the private funds of said ex-register and said ex-receiver.

To William F. Wilson, of Berkeley County, West Virginia, the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, for the use and value of his house at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, during the war of the rebellion.

To Mrs. Sarah H. Wood, widow, of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the sum of one thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents, said sum being the proceeds of two thousand two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-four cents in legal money taken from the bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana, by Captain J. W. McClure, assistant quartermaster, under military order numbered two hundred and two. Department of the Gulf, dated August seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and by him turned over to Colonel S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster of that department, and by him disbursed and accounted for to the Treasury.

To the estate of Daniel Woodson, deceased, late receiver of public moneys in the Delaware land district of Kansas, the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents, for office expenses, and to the estate of Ely Moore, deceased, late register of the land office in the Pawnee land district of Kansas, the sum of four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, for clerk hire and office rent, both under the seventh section of the Act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior for appropriation in accordance with said Act.

PIUTE INDIAN CLAIMS.

Piute Indian claims.

To the following-named persons, or their heirs or legal representatives, the several sums respectively mentioned in connection with their names, for services rendered, moneys expended, indebtedness incurred, and supplies and necessities furnished in repelling invasions and suppressing outbreaks and hostilities of the Piute Indians within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, namely:

Kate Miot, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 Ellen E. Adams, seven hundred and forty dollars.
 William H. Naleigh, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.
 John T. Little, two hundred and nineteen dollars.
 A. G. Turner, nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
 Oscar C. Steele, three hundred and twenty-six dollars.
 Samuel Turner, three hundred and seven dollars.
 J. H. Mathewson, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 Charles Shad, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.
 Theodore Winters, one thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars.
 J. F. Holliday, ninety-five dollars.
 Franklin Bricker, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
 George Seitz, one hundred and twenty dollars.
 B. F. Small, one hundred and ten dollars.
 Purd Henry, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
 Andrew Lawson, two hundred and sixty-six dollars.
 Louis B. Epstein, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
 John Q. A. Moore, five hundred and eighty dollars.
 Lucy Ann Hetrick, four hundred and five dollars.
 Charles C. Brooks, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
 Lizzie J. Donnell, heir of Major William M. Ormsby, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.
 J. M. Gatewood, one thousand and forty-four dollars.
 Seymour Pixley, three hundred and five dollars.
 J. D. Roberts, three thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars.
 H. P. Phillips, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
 J. M. Horton, ninety-five dollars.
 George Hickox Cady, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
 James H. Sturtevant, five hundred and thirteen dollars.
 Gould and Curry Mining Company, one thousand dollars.
 John H. Tilton, five hundred and nineteen dollars.
 R. G. Watkins, two hundred and ninety dollars.
 J. L. Blackburn, seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.
 John O. Earl, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
 L. M. Pearlman, three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.
 Robert Lyon, one thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.
 Thomas Marsh, one hundred and fifty dollars.
 Abraham Jones, three hundred and ten dollars.
 A. McDonald, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
 G. H. Berry, one hundred and thirty dollars.
 Robert M. Baker, one hundred and seventy-one dollars.
 P. S. Corbett, ninety-five dollars.
 John S. Child, five hundred and five dollars.
 Benjamin F. Green, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
 Alexander Crow, ninety-five dollars.
 Mary Curry, widow of Abe Curry, five hundred dollars.
 Warren Wasson, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars.
 Michael Tierney, one hundred and forty-five dollars.
 Samuel T. Curtis, five hundred and ninety dollars.
 J. Harvey Cole, two hundred and two dollars.
 Isaac P. Lebo, three hundred and thirty-four dollars.
 E. Penrod, six hundred and sixty-four dollars.
 J. B. Preusch, ninety-five dollars.
 Wellington Stewart, four hundred dollars.

Investigation and
settlement of certain
claims.

W. G. Brownlow, et
al.

FOR INVESTIGATION AND SETTLEMENT.

That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the claims of the legal representatives of W. G. Brownlow, Brownlow and Hawes, and Brownlow, Hawes and Company, late owners and proprietors, respectively, of the Knoxville Whig, a newspaper published at Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, for advertising certain legal notices alleged to have been advertised in said paper in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and to ascertain whether such services were rendered as claimed, or any part thereof, and if so, the value thereof; and also whether the same, and if so, to what extent, is either a legal or equitable claim against the United States; and if any sum is so found to be due and owing the claimants, or any of them, and the same is a legal or equitable claim against the United States, to certify such facts, together with the amount, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall certify the same to Congress.

William J. Bryan.

That the proper accounting officers of the Post-Office Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow William J. Bryan, late postmaster of the post-office of San Francisco, State of California, in settlement of his postal money-order fund account, a credit for the sum of nine thousand six hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, the same being a sum now charged to the said William J. Bryan as postmaster of said post-office for moneys received at said post-office for the sale of foreign money orders at said post-office between the thirtieth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the twenty-second day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety, by one James S. Kennedy, late a clerk at the international desk in the money-order division of said post-office, whose duty it was to receive, safely keep, and account for the proceeds of the sale of foreign money orders, but who embezzled and appropriated the same to his own use, and has wholly failed to account for the same.

P. S. Corbett.

That the accounts of P. S. Corbett, formerly United States marshal of the State of Nevada, be readjusted by the Treasury Department, and that the services rendered and expenses incurred by said Corbett in his various attempts to arrest George E. Spencer, and for attempting to arrest persons charged with selling liquor to Indians, be allowed under the head of "Extraordinary expense account," and to certify the facts, together with amount due, to Congress.

John F. W. Dette.

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be examined and investigated the terms and conditions of the contract of John F. W. Dette with the United States to build a stone wall of masonry around the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, in the county of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, and the plans and specifications therefor, and any changes or modifications made therein, and the character, actual cost of material, and work in the construction of said wall; and whether by reason of any changes or modifications in said contract the cost of the work per perch was increased, and what loss was incurred on any additional work required by such changes or modifications, and what, if any, sum is reasonably and equitably due to the said Dette, in addition to the amount already paid him, by reason of such changes or modifications in his contract, and report the facts, with amount found due, to Congress.

M. S. Hellman.

That the Secretary of War and the proper accounting officers of the Government be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to charge to M. S. Hellman, of Canyon City, Oregon, the sum of one thousand dollars damages, as in full for all damages sustained by the United States for the breach of his contract, made July fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with Captain W. H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, United States Army, for the supply of flour at Camp Warner, Oregon,

remitting all further claims of damage under said contract, and to settle and adjust his unsettled accounts with the Government, after the deduction of said sum of one thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay this balance found due said Hellman upon the proper vouchers therefor: *Provided*, That the said Hellman shall accept the amount so found due in full and final settlement of all claims upon the Government.

Proviso.
Amount to be accepted in full.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army the claim of Henry J. Hewitt, of the State of Missouri, for corn, oats, hay, horses, and wagons taken from him for the use of the Army in northern Missouri in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for the use and occupation of his hotel, storehouse, and barns by the military authorities of the United States at Macon City, Macon County, Missouri, and at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five, such investigation to extend to the status of the claimant, whether loyal or not, the value of the forage and other property taken, the actual rental value of the hotel, storehouse, and barns for the time they were occupied and used by the United States authorities; the purposes for which the hotel, storehouse, and barns were used and by whose authority and direction, and whether the forage, horses, and wagons so taken were a part of the outfit employed by him as a contractor or subcontractor in carrying the United States mails to northern Missouri and southern Iowa during the years named; and that the Secretary of War shall determine the value of such property, if any, and report the facts and amount found due to Congress.

Henry J. Hewitt.

That the personal representatives of the late John Sherman, junior, late United States marshal for the Territory of New Mexico, be, and they are hereby, relieved from the rendition of his emolument returns for the period from July first to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and from January first to April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as required by section eight hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes.

John Sherman, jr.

R. S. sec. 833, p. 157.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate the claim of Jesse H. Strickland, late colonel of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, for the pay and allowance of a colonel of cavalry from January thirtieth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to April first, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, deducting all pay and allowances paid to him in any other military capacity for the time, and report the facts and amount found due to Congress.

Jesse H. Strickland.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army the circumstances, character, and extent of the claim of William Wolfe, of Shelby County, Missouri, for the loss of the schooner Anna Sophia, belonging to him, and for freight, while on a voyage from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Indianola, Texas, the said schooner alleged to have been lost, together with her cargo of public stores, while in the military service of the United States, off the bar at said Indianola, in the month of August, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five; and report the facts and amount found to be due to Congress.

William Wolfe.

In case of the death of any claimant, or death or discharge of any executor or administrator of any claimant herein named, then payment of such claim as herein provided shall be made to the legal representatives: *Provided*, That where a claimant is dead the administrator, executor, or legal representatives shall file a certified copy of his bond, which bond must be at least equal in amount to the sum hereby appro-

Payment to legal representatives.

Provisos.
Filing certified copy of bond.

Payment to next of kin where original claimant adjudicated bankrupt.
—French Spoliation claims excepted.

provided: *And, provided further*, That in all cases where the original claimants were adjudicated bankrupts the payments shall be made to the next of kin instead of to assignees in bankruptcy; but these provisions shall not apply to payments in the cases of the French spoliation claims, which shall be made as heretofore prescribed in this bill.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 427.—An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies 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, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

Executive Office.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, being for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses, namely: For care and subsistence of horses, to be used only for official purposes, and repairs of wagons, carriage, and harness, rent of stable, telegraphic and electric apparatus and repairs to the same, and for miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, forty-six dollars and ninety-three cents.

For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper, one thousand dollars.

Foreign intercourse.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Wickham Hoffman.
Payment to.

To pay Wickham Hoffman, or his personal representative, the sum of seven thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and eleven cents, the same to be taken and receipted for in full satisfaction of his claim for services as chargé d'affaires ad interim at Saint Petersburg between July first, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Foreign missions.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses, foreign missions," for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Marshals for consular courts.

MARSHALS FOR CONSULAR COURTS: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Salaries, marshals for consular courts," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and fifty dollars.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Loss by exchange, diplomatic service," for the fiscal years as follows:

Loss by exchange.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-four cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, UNITED STATES CONSULATES: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent expenses, United States consulates," for the fiscal years as follows:

Consulates.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-seven thousand and ninety-eight dollars and forty-six cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For one clerk of class three, one clerk of class two, and two clerks of class one, from March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred; in all, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Secretary's office.

The temporary or additional force rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain, provided for in the Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or provided in any other Act making provisions for said temporary or additional force, rendered necessary because of increased work incident to the war with Spain, shall be appointed hereafter without compliance with the condition prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Temporary additional force not subject to civil-service examination.
Ante, p. 889.
Ante, p. 696.

Vol. 22, p. 403.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow rewards upon W. T. Lopp, Artsarlook, and native herders, and other natives of Alaska, who rendered material aid to the Government expedition sent to relieve the whaling fleet in the Arctic regions in eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars.

W. T. Lopp, etc.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the accounts of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company for supplies furnished and services rendered in rescuing, housing, feeding, clothing, and caring for shipwrecked whalers in the Arctic seas in eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight until they were taken in charge by officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service and report the result of such adjustment to Congress with such recommendation as he may deem proper.

Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company.

Adjustment of account of.—report.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, authorized and directed to investigate, ascertain and report to Congress the amounts assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected in the district of Utah in eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine from persons, firms, and corporations as a tax of ten per centum on alleged notes used for circulation and paid out, and which have not been refunded to such persons, firms, and corporations, and of a similar class of claims which have been refunded under decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Investigation of amounts unrefunded collected in Utah, etc., as 10 per cent tax on bank note circulation.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For purchase of boxes, book rests, chairs, chair caning, chair covers, desks, bookcases, clocks, cloth for covering desks, cushions, leather for covering chairs and sofas, locks, lumber, screens, tables, typewriters, ventilators, wardrobe cabinets, washstands, water coolers and stands, three thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department: Furniture, and so forth," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department: Freight, telegrams, and so forth," for the fiscal years as follows: For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred and nine dollars and forty-six cents; for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand and eleven dollars and seventy-four cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Postage, Treasury Department," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-four cents.

**Public buildings.
Repairs.**

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, and other public buildings and the grounds thereof, under the control of the Treasury Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

**Vaults, safes, and
locks.**

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, three thousand dollars.

Heating apparatus.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, fifty thousand dollars.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Heating apparatus for public buildings," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety seven, six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-five cents.

**Furniture and re-
pairs.**

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE: For furniture and repairs of same and carpets for all public buildings, marine hospitals included, under the control of the Treasury Department, and for furniture, carpets, chandeliers, and gas fixtures for new buildings, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, fifty-eight thousand five hundred 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 plan for furniture or not.

**Assistant custo-
dians and janitors.**

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS: For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, including all personal services in connection with the care of all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia, forty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein.

**Collecting customs
revenue.**

COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS: To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one million one hundred thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being for amounts found due by the accounting officers for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifty thousand dollars.

**Local appraisers'
meetings.**

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Expenses of local appraisers' meetings," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, sixty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents.

**Tips & Wupperman.
Refund to, of penal
duty, etc.**

Refund to Tips and Wupperman: To refund to Tips and Wupperman, of Seguin, Texas, additional penal duty paid by them on an importation of certain white enameled ware at the port of New Orleans, in

eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and covered into the Treasury, but since remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, seventy-five dollars and four cents.

QUARANTINE SERVICE: To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the quarantine service, maintenance, and to continue in commission the steamer Dagmar at the Cape Charles Quarantine Station for the months of May and June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand dollars.

Quarantine service.

"Dagmar."

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "Transportation of silver coin," twenty thousand dollars.

Transporting silver coin.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Transportation of silver coin," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, four thousand and fifty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.

PAPER FOR CHECKS AND DRAFTS: 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, five thousand dollars.

Paper for checks and drafts.

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES: For actual necessary traveling expenses, one thousand dollars.

Inspector of public buildings, etc.

INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE AND OTHER FURNISHINGS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS: For actual necessary traveling expenses, eight hundred dollars.

Inspector of furniture.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW YORK: For the following additional employees in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, from March fourth until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, namely: For four assistant tellers and one clerk, at the rate of nine hundred dollars each per annum; four assistant tellers, at the rate of eight hundred dollars each per annum; and one watchman, at the rate of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum; in all, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Assistant Treasurer, New York.
Additional employees.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS: Authority is hereby granted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to allow and credit in the accounts of certain officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army amounts standing against them on the books of the Treasury, as follows: Major Charles F. Powell, ninety-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; Captain C. S. Riche, twelve dollars and eighty-one cents; in all, one hundred and ten dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Maj. Charles F. Powell, Capt. C. S. Riche.
Credit in accounts of.

To pay to Mary S. Hoffman the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and three cents, due, at the time of his death, to her husband, E. O. Hoffman, for salary from September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to October sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as an employee of the Light-House Board.

Mary S. Hoffman.
Payment to.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public buildings.

For public building at Topeka, Kansas: For enlarging building under present limit, seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-three cents; and the unexpended balances, amounting to thirteen thousand six hundred and five dollars and twenty-seven cents, of former appropriations for said public building are hereby made available for the enlargement of said building.

Topeka, Kans.

For old post-office building at Omaha, Nebraska: For the introduction of new plumbing, steam-heating plant, elevator with freight attachment, plastering, painting, and making such other repairs as are required and necessary to put the old post-office building, Omaha, Nebraska, in condition for occupancy as Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Omaha, Nebr.

For public building at Carrollton, Kentucky: For purchase of site and construction of building within present limit, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Carrollton, Ky.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Salaries. For labor and expenses of engraving and printing: For salaries of all necessary clerks and employees, other than plate printers and plate printers' assistants, one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes or Treasury notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired.

Proviso. Notes of larger denomination.

Wages. For wages of 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 printers' assistants, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day each when employed, ninety thousand 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 or Treasury notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired.

Proviso. Notes of larger denomination.

Materials. For engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Rent. For rental of building occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for storage and other purposes, at a rental of sixty dollars per month, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Internal Revenue. **INTERNAL REVENUE.**

Salaries collectors, deputies, etc. For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors and surveyors, and clerks, including transportation of public funds, and also including expenses of enforcing the Act of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty six, taxing oleomargarine, and the Act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, imposing upon the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported; also the Act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, imposing a tax on filled cheese, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Vol. 24, p. 209.

Vol. 24, p. 218.

Vol. 29, p. 253.

Stamp paper. For paper for internal-revenue stamps, including freight, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Light-House Establishment. **LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.**

Keepers' salaries. For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and similar incidental expenses of light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Supplies. To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Supplies of light-houses," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents.

Mints and assay offices. **MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.**

Freight on bullion and coin. For freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, fifty-five thousand dollars.

Carson. To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, mint at Carson," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents.

San Francisco. To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, mint at San Francisco," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

Seattle. For salaries and expenses at the assay office at Seattle, Washington, nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Herman Kretz. To reimburse Herman Kretz, late superintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia, for amount paid by him into the Treasury to make

Reimbursement of.

good shortage discovered during the count, by hand, of the standard silver dollars on storage in the vaults of the mint, said shortage being in no wise the result of any fault or negligence on his part, namely, one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of Oklahoma, to be expended by the governor for rents, private secretary, stenographer and typewriter, and typewriter supplies, janitor, messenger, fuel, lights, stationery and printing, postage, telegrams, furniture for office, express, and other incidentals, five hundred dollars.

Oklahoma.
Contingent expenses.

For payment of outstanding accounts set forth on page five, House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five, of this session, on account of legislative expenses, Territory of Oklahoma, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, eight hundred and twenty dollars and seventy cents.

Outstanding ac-
counts.

For payment of expenditures necessarily incurred in the care and protection of the Adobe Palace, Santa Fe, New Mexico, during the fiscal year ended June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and fourteen dollars and twelve cents.

Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Repairs to Adobe
Palace.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Legislative expenses, Territory of Arizona," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and sixty-three dollars.

Arizona.

FISH COMMISSION.

Fish Commission.

For the completion of the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Nashua, New Hampshire, including the construction of a dwelling for the superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

Nashua, N. H.

For the completion of the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Manchester, Iowa, including construction of ponds and dams for the protection of the water supply, six thousand dollars.

Manchester, Iowa.

For repair, construction, and improvement of buildings and ponds and improvement of grounds at the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Leadville, Colorado, four thousand dollars.

Leadville, Colo.

For the construction of ponds and completion of the superintendent's residence at the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Bozeman, Montana, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Bozeman, Mont.

For repair, construction, and improvement of buildings and wharves and improvement of grounds at the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

Woods Hole, Mass.

For the construction or purchase of a steam launch for use at the fish-cultural stations of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Woods Hole and Gloucester, Massachusetts, seven thousand dollars.

—launch.

For the payment of outstanding liabilities incurred during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight for rent of grounds and fishing privileges at Grand Lake Stream, Maine, one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Grand Lake Stream,
Me.

For building new railway car for distribution of live fishes to replace car numbered four, eight thousand dollars.

New railway car.

For construction of a new wharf at the United States Fish Commission station at Gloucester, Massachusetts, to replace one destroyed by storms, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Wharf at Gloucester.

District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Coroner's office.

CORONER'S OFFICE: To pay the deputy coroner for services during the absence of the coroner, one hundred and sixty dollars.

Free Public Library.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY: That the unused portion of the appropriation made for salaries of librarian, first and second assistant librarians, for the Free Public Library for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, are hereby made applicable for the purpose of employing necessary temporary assistance in the conduct of the said library for the current year.

Plumbing board.

PLUMBING BOARD: For compensation of the members of the plumbing board, one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

Contingent expenses.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES: For amount required to properly rewire the District building and provide the necessary lamps and fixtures for electric lighting, seven hundred dollars.

To pay L. W. Glazebrook for taking notes at coroner's inquests, for service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifteen dollars.

To pay outstanding certificate of coroner's jurors, for service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, one dollar.

To pay outstanding accounts for general advertising, as follows:

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-one dollars and ten cents.

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, sixteen dollars and five cents.

Assessment and permit work.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK: To pay retent under contract seventeen hundred and twenty-three (being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three), principal, one hundred and three dollars and twenty-eight cents; and interest thereon, eighteen dollars and eighty-five cents; in all, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirteen cents.

Sewers.

SEWERS: To pay retent under contract seventeen hundred and twenty-three, principal, fifty-four dollars and eighty-four cents; and interest thereon, ten dollars and one cent; in all, sixty-four dollars and eighty-five cents; being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

For condemnation of rights of way: To pay outstanding account for advertising, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, twenty-two dollars.

Connecticut avenue extension.

EXTENSION OF CONNECTICUT AVENUE: For amount required to pay outstanding accounts, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, twenty-three dollars and thirty cents.

Grading Nineteenth street.

GRADING AND PAVING NINETEENTH STREET: For grading and paving Nineteenth street extended between Florida avenue and Columbia road twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, one-half to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury: *Provided*, That said street shall first have been widened to ninety feet from its present width of fifty feet.

Proviso.—condition.

Street railways using tracks of other companies. Limit of time to change motive power.

That in the District of Columbia any street railroad company operating its cars in part over the tracks of another company along a route authorized by Congress shall be allowed until October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine in which to install an underground electric system, and pending such change shall preserve all rights now granted by its charter.

Public schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: For amount required to pay janitor of Western High School building, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred dollars.

For amount required to pay for supplies furnished manual training schools, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For amount required for fuel, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seven dollars and thirty-five cents.

For amount required for rent, forty-eight dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographing, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedclothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, bicycles, police equipments and repairs of same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulances, and patro. wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items, one thousand five hundred dollars. Police.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE: For general supplies, repairs, new batteries, and battery supplies, telephone rental and purchase, wire for extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines and instruments, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross arms, ice, record books, stationery, printing, purchase of harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, and other necessary items, seven thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-one cents. Telegraph and telephone.

For amount required to pay outstanding accounts for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL: For completing the work of inclosing, grading, and improving the grounds immediately connected with the isolating building at Garfield Memorial Hospital, five hundred dollars. Garfield Hospital.

For equipping the furnishing and equipping said building for use, two thousand dollars.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: For contingent expenses, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, washing, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, blacksmithing, labor, gas, and other necessary items, one thousand dollars. Fire department.

To pay the Office of Public Printer for printing annual report, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

COURTS: For amount required to pay outstanding certificates of witness fees for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, twelve dollars and fifty cents. Courts.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Support of convicts, District of Columbia," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, nine hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-six cents. Support of convicts.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS: For expenses for maintenance of the jail of the District of Columbia, and for support of prisoners therein, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, five thousand dollars. Support of prisoners.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Support of prisoners, District of Columbia," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, nine dollars and sixty cents.

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, five thousand dollars. Support of convicts.

JUDGMENTS: For the payment of judgments, including costs, against the District of Columbia, set forth on page nine, House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five of this session, three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, together with a further sum to pay the interest on said judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until date of payment. Judgments

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS: For defending suits in Court of Claims on account of the fiscal year nineteen hundred, two thousand dollars. Defending suits in claims.

For defending suits in Court of Claims, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand dollars.

Washington Asylum.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM: To pay the Office of the Public Printer for printing annual report for fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, seven dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Girls' Reform School.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: To pay Anna F. Dean for services as treasurer, as follows:

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred dollars.

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred dollars.

Board of Children's Guardians.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS: For care of feeble-minded children; board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; authority to pay one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, of the foregoing appropriation to the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls at Baltimore is hereby granted.

Northern Liberty Market claims.

NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET CLAIMS: For amount required to pay the allowances reported by the auditor of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in settlement of claims arising by reason of the destruction of the Northern Liberty Market, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents: *Provided*, That in the payment of these claims the provisions of section thirty-four hundred and seventy-seven, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be observed, and for that purpose the section aforesaid is hereby declared to be applicable in its requirements to the District of Columbia.

To pay James G. Payne for services rendered examining and auditing for settlement the Northern Liberty Market claims, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, six thousand dollars.

Recorder of deeds.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS: For reimbursing Henry P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, the amount paid by him to Frances Thomas for services rendered as charwoman of said office from April first to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and three dollars. And the recorder of deeds is authorized to pay, after December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, out of the fees of his office, for the proper cleaning and sweeping of said office, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum to the janitor and for such assistance as may be necessary for said purpose, instead of two hundred and fifty-two dollars per annum now paid to said janitor.

Amount available for sweeping, etc.

Except as otherwise herein provided, one-half of the foregoing amounts to meet deficiencies in the appropriations on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Half of appropriations from District revenues.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Credit accounts of disbursing clerk.

Authority is hereby granted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to pass the accounts aggregating one hundred and five dollars and fifty cents set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and ninety, of this session, to the credit of the disbursing clerk of the War Department.

Advertising expenses.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the accounts set forth in House Document Numbered Two hundred and twenty-two, of this session, for publishing advertisements for fuel, recruits, horses, and so forth, for the Army during the war with Spain, one thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

Military establishment.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Contingencies.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation

“Contingencies of the Army,” for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

For emergency fund to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, three million dollars.

Emergency fund.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Military Academy.

For one Superintendent (colonel), in addition to pay as captain, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Salaries, etc.

For one adjutant, in addition to the pay as second lieutenant (not mounted), six hundred dollars.

For twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

PAY OF THE ARMY: For twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men, one million and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars and seventy cents.

Army. Pay.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for payment of the Hospital Corps for the six months ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

Hospital Corps.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For incidental expenses, namely: For postage; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty in time of peace, 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 quartermasters at military posts, and for prison overseers at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned 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, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than ten dollars for each deserter shall be paid to any officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement, under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; 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, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit: Hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmiths' tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmiths' 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 movements and operation of the Army, and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Quartermaster's Department.
Incidental expenses, etc.

For barracks and quarters, namely: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and 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, including the extra duty pay, in time of peace, of enlisted men employed on the same: *Provided*, That

Barracks and quarters.

Proviso.

Appropriation not available for commutation of fuel, etc.

no part of the money so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel, and for quarters to officers or enlisted men, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Transportation.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, namely: For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the transportation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "expenses of recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and 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 draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other seagoing vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings, 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 constructing roads and wharves, including not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars for transportation of Spanish prisoners held by the United States and by the insurgents in the Philippine Islands, from those islands to Spain, as provided by the Treaty of Paris; for the payment of army transportations lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted 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 full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this Act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at the time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amounts so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service, eight million five hundred thousand dollars.

Repatriating Spanish prisoners.

Payment to land-grant railroads.

Provisos.
—computation.

Fifty per cent to roads not bond aided.

Transporting remains of officers, etc.

To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die at military camps or who are killed in action or who die in the field at

places outside of the limits of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

That in all cases where an officer or an enlisted man in either the Army, Navy, Marine Corps of the United States, or contract surgeon or trained nurse in the employ of the Government, has died while on duty away from home since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the remains have been taken home and buried at the expense of the family or friends of the deceased, the parties who paid the cost of transportation and burying such remains shall be repaid at the expense of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed what it would have cost the United States to have transported the remains to their homes.

Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, namely: For cloth, woollens, materials, 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 necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothes, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, nine hundred thousand dollars.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Headstones for graves of soldiers," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, eight hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents.

For the transportation of destitute citizens from Saint Michaels, Alaska, to Seattle, Washington, San Francisco, California, and Port Townsend, Washington, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Reimbursement of family, etc., for bringing home dead soldiers.

Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage.

Headstones for soldiers' graves.

Transportation of destitute citizens from St. Michaels, Alaska.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Department.

For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for general post sanitation; expenses of medical-supply depots, pay of employees, including civilian nurses, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer armies on duties at posts and stations for which no other provision is made: for the proper care and treatment of cases in the armies suffering from contagious or epidemic diseases, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The appropriation made in the deficiency appropriation Act, approved January fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for services of surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, and clerks to engineer officers on the staff of division and corps commanders is hereby made available also for civilian employees to engineer officers on the staff of department commanders.

Miscellaneous. Engineer Department, Army.

Deficiency appropriation for employees of staff officers of division, etc., commanders available for, on staff department commanders.

Ante, p. 704.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Headstones for graves of soldiers," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

Headstones for soldiers' graves.

MONUMENT TO SERGEANT CHARLES FLOYD: To enable the Secretary of War, in cooperation with the Floyd Memorial Association, to cause to be erected over the remains of Sergeant Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died and was buried August twentieth, eighteen hundred and four, near the present site of Sioux City, Iowa, a fitting monument commemorative of that expedition and of the first soldier to lay down his life within the Louisiana purchase, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the total cost and expense to the United States of erecting said monument shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

Sergt. Charles Floyd. Monument to.

Proviso. Limit of cost.

Yellowstone National Park.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Improvement of Yellowstone National Park," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents.

Repairing roads to cemeteries.

REPAIRING ROADS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Repairing roads to national cemeteries," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, seven dollars and eighty-two cents.

Yellowstone River, Mont.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, MONTANA: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Improving Yellowstone River, Montana," fifteen dollars and seventy-nine cents.

Canadian Cree Indians.
Deportation of refugee.

DEPORTATION OF REFUGEE CANADIAN CREE INDIANS: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Deportation of refugee Canadian Cree Indians," eight dollars and sixty-six cents.

Volunteer Soldiers' Home.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Milwaukee, Wis.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary-sergeants, commissary clerks, porters, laborers, bakers, cooks, dishwashers, waiters, and others employed in the subsistence department; the cost of all articles purchased for the regular ration, their freight, preparation, and serving; aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils; bakers' and butchers' tools and appliances, and their repair not done by the Home, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Santa Monica, Cal.

PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Northwestern Branch, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand dollars.

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and for their repair if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas and soap makers, and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs, unless the repairs are made by the Home, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and stewards, ward masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers, hearse drivers, gravediggers, funeral escort, and for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicine, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and bedding material, and all other articles necessary for the wards; for hospital, kitchen, and dining-room furniture and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital, kitchen, and dining-room employees; carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins; for tools of gravediggers, and for all repairs to hospital furniture and appliances not done by the Home, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Marion, Ind.

MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Northwestern Branch, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Pacific Branch, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seventy-five dollars.

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths, wire-workers, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, quarrymen, whitewashers, and laborers, and for all appliances and materials used under this head; also for repairs of roads and for other improvements of a permanent character, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For new barn, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, ten dollars.

For lodge and gateway, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five dollars.

WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Pacific Branch, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Leavenworth, Kans.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers in conformity with the Act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, forty-eight thousand three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

State or Territorial homes.
Vol. 25, p. 450.

Proviso.
Deductions.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

For fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For one pair of sixty-kilowatt dynamos, with two hundred horsepower engine, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

State, War, and Navy Department building.
Fuel, etc.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Department.

To pay W. H. Michael for labor and material expended on the compilation of Laws Relating to the Navy and Marine Corps, three thousand dollars.

W. H. Michael.
Payment to.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Navy.

That not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars of the sum appropriated under "Naval establishment" by the deficiency appropriation Act approved January fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for emergency fund to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, to be expended at the discretion of the President, is hereby made available for expenditure during the fiscal year nineteen hundred.

Emergency fund.
Reappropriation.
Ante, p. 691.

For pay, 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, prisoners and prisons, and courts of inquiry, boards of inspection, 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 the purchase of books, photographs, prints, manuscripts, and periodicals;

Pay, miscellaneous.

ferriage, tolls, 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, in maintenance of students and attachés and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof, and other necessary and incidental expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

Extra pay on discharge for temporary force.

The officers and enlisted men comprising the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain who served creditably beyond the limits of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be discharged, shall be paid two months' extra pay; and all such officers and enlisted men of the Navy who have so served within the limits of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be discharged, shall be paid one month's extra pay.

Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, J. C. Breckinridge, and Worth Bagley. Payment of funeral expenses of, authorized.

General account of advances.
Vol. 20, p. 167.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow, in the accounts of pay officers of the Navy ordered to pay the same, the funeral expenses incurred in the cases of Chaplain Thaddeus S. K. Freeman and Ensigns Joseph C. Breckinridge and Worth Bagley.

To reimburse "General account of advances," created by the Act of June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, for amounts advanced therefrom and expended on account of the several appropriations named in excess of the sums appropriated therefor, for the fiscal year given, found to be due the "General account" on adjustment by the accounting officers, there is appropriated as follows:

Pay.

For pay of the Navy, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-four cents;

For pay of the Navy, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, sixty-one dollars and two cents;

Marine Corps. Pay.

For pay, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, ten thousand and forty-one dollars and forty-two cents;

For pay, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents;

—provisions.

For provisions, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, eighty-five dollars and thirty-three cents;

—transportation and recruiting.

For transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents;

—contingent.

For contingent, Marine Corps, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, sixteen dollars and eighty-two cents;

Bureau of Navigation.

For transportation, recruiting, and contingent, Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-five cents;

For transportation, recruiting, and contingent, Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, four dollars and sixty cents;

For gunnery exercises, Bureau of Navigation, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents;

Bureau of Ordnance.

For contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, eighty-two dollars and twenty-three cents;

Bureau of Equipment.

For equipment of vessels, Bureau of Equipment, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand two hundred and eight dollars and nineteen cents;

For ocean and lake surveys, Bureau of Equipment, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-six cents;

For contingent, Bureau of Equipment, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and one dollars and thirty-eight cents;

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

For medical department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, eight dollars and fifty-eight cents;

For contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty cents;

For contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, eight dollars and twenty-eight cents;

For contingent, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-one dollars and twenty-six cents; in all, one hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and eight dollars and fifty-four cents.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

MARINE CORPS.

Marine Corps.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Transportation, etc.

To pay accounts on file for freight transportation and advertising on account of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, forty dollars and thirty-four cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Marine Corps," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, fifty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents.

Contingent.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Bureau of Navigation.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Transportation, recruiting, and contingent, Bureau of Navigation," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Bureau of Ordnance

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance," fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, six hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-three cents.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Bureau of Equipment.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Equipment," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, to restore steam engineering buildings destroyed by fire February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

To replace necessary machine tools, power plant, and experimental implements and outfit for the Bureau of Steam Engineering shops at the Brooklyn, New York, Navy-Yard, destroyed by fire February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as follows:

For machine tools, traveling cranes and lifts, with installation for new machine shop, five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

For power plant with steam, electric, and pneumatic installation, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For boiler and blacksmith shops, partial rehabilitation, and installation of extensions, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For implements and outfit for experimental and testing laboratories, drafting rooms, and offices, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for the six months beginning July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for labor and materials in outfitting and repairing steam machinery and boilers of naval vessels, including cost of new boilers, distilling, refrig-

Reappropriation.

erating, and auxiliary machinery, with necessary supplies and stores, and transportation; and for repair of tools and appliances at navy-yards necessary for expeditious repair of machinery of naval vessels, there is hereby authorized to be expended for said objects during the last half of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery," fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, ninety-five dollars and forty-eight cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, forty-five dollars and seventy-four cents.

To pay the accounts on file on account of "Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery," on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents.

Bureau of Supplies
and Accounts.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Contingent, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-two cents.

Naval Academy.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Allowance in ac-
counts of A. J. Pritch-
ard.

To pay the accounts set forth in House Document Numbered Two hundred and twenty-three of this session, and suspended in the accounts of Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, on account of repairs, Naval Academy, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-two cents.

Interior Depart-
ment.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Board of Pension Ap-
peals.
—payment of addi-
tional members of.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For three additional members of the Board of Pension Appeals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to be selected from the force of the Pension Office, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum each, from March fourth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Indian division.
Ante, p. 495.

For the following for the division in charge of Indian affairs under the Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, from March fourth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive: One chief of division, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; one clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; two clerks of class one; and one copyist; in all, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

Pay of Chief, etc.

Stationery.

For stationery for the Department of the Interior and its several bureaus and offices, including the Civil Service Commission and the Geological Survey, seven thousand dollars.

Indian Office.
Additional em-
ployees.

INDIAN OFFICE: For the following additional employees in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the balance of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, namely: For two clerks of class three; two clerks of class one; one clerk at the rate of one thousand dollars; and five clerks at the rate of nine hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighteen cents.

PATENT OFFICE: For producing the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual indexes therefor, exclusive of expired patents, five thousand dollars.

Patent Office.
Official Gazette.

For 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 of drawings and specifications; said work referred to in this and the preceding paragraph to be done as provided by the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents:" *Provided*, That the entire work may be done at the Government Printing Office, if in the judgment of the Joint Committee on Printing, or if there shall be no Joint Committee, in the judgment of the Committee on Printing of either House, it shall be deemed to be for the best interests of the Government, twelve thousand dollars.

Weekly issues of
patents.

Vol. 28, p. 620.

Proviso.
Work at Govern-
ment Printing Office.

CAPITOL BUILDING: For work at Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including work of restoration caused by explosion November sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, wages of mechanics and laborers, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Capitol.

To pay Professor Charles E. Munroe for services as an expert in investigating the causes of the explosion in the Capitol building on November sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work of the improvement of the Capitol grounds, one clerk, and the pay of mechanics, gardeners, and laborers, for changing entrances to north side of grounds, and paving same and entrance to New Jersey avenue southeast, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

—grounds.

For lighting the Capitol and grounds about the same, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables, Maltby Building, and folding and storage rooms of the House of Representatives; for gas and electric lighting; pay of superintendent of meters, lamplighters, gas fitters, and for materials and labor for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, including the repairs to conduits, manholes, and so forth, caused by the storm of August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five thousand dollars.

Lighting.

For payment of the balance due the Washington Gas Light Company for gas service for the months of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and January, February, March, April, May, and June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy cents.

Washington Gas
Light Company.
Payment to.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE: 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, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, being for the service of the fiscal years as follows:

Hospital for insane.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twelve thousand and three dollars and sixty-six cents.

PUBLIC LANDS SERVICE.

Publiclandsservice.

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, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

Salaries of registers
and receivers.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight ten thousand dollars.

John C. W. Rhode.
Payment to.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to pay to John C. W. Rhode, receiver of public moneys for the Weare (late Nulato), Alaska, land district, salary as such receiver, at the statutory rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, from July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to the present time, out of the current appropriation for salaries and commissions, registers and receivers; also reimbursement for his transportation and for freight charges upon Government property for said land office in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may deem just and equitable, payable out of current appropriation for contingent expenses, land offices.

Incidental expenses.

For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, twenty-five thousand dollars.

General Land Office.
Additional employ-
ees.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE: For the following additional employees in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the balance of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the same having been heretofore provided by law for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, namely:

For four clerks, at the rate of one thousand dollars each; three clerks, at the rate of nine hundred dollars each, and three laborers, at the rate of six hundred and sixty dollars each; in all, two thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty cents.

Bismarck, N. Dak.
Reproduction of rec-
ords, office of surveyor-
general, destroyed by
fire.

Reproduction of the official plats of United States surveys, diagrams, field notes, and correspondence, constituting the records and files of the office of surveyor-general and register and receiver at Bismarck, North Dakota, which were destroyed by fire on the eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; also for safes and type-writers for surveyor-generals' offices and local land offices; the work to be done and purchases made under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That two thousand dollars of this amount may be expended in the purchase of furniture, fixtures, and instruments in the office of the surveyor-general of North Dakota which were destroyed by fire.

Safes and type-
writers.

Proviso.
Furniture, surveyor-
general, North Dakota.

George W. Evans.
Allowance in ac-
counts of.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow and credit on the accounts of George W. Evans, disbursing clerk, Department of the Interior, the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, being the amount disbursed by him under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the above-mentioned appropriation in payment of the salaries of W. S. Tancre from May twenty-third to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, seventy-seven dollars and ten cents; and O. H. Gates from May tenth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, at six hundred dollars per annum, eighty-five dollars and seventy-six cents; in all, one hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, employees in the Gainesville (Florida) land office, temporarily detailed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of section three of the Act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, for duty in the office of surveyor-general at Tallahassee, to assist in bringing up to date the work of that office.

Vol. 29, p. 179.

Swamp-land claims,
timber depredations,
and protecting public
lands.

To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands, twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation.

Proviso.
Agents' per diem.

Graphic Publishing
Company.

To pay the accounts fully set forth on page twenty of House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five, and in House Document

Numbered Two hundred and forty-three, both of this session, of the Graphic Publishing Company, of Monte Vista, Colorado, and of Lewis Wolfley, Thomas H. Croswell, Max J. Meyer, and Edward F. Stahle, deputy surveyors, five hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-five cents.

Lewis Wolfley, etc.
Payment to.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Geological Survey.

To supply a deficiency in the following appropriations of the Geological Survey for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, required to pay vouchers which were not received until after the appropriations were exhausted, as follows, namely:

For topographical surveys in various portions of the United States, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and six dollars and six cents. Topographical surveys.

For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, eight hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-one cents. Geological surveys.

That in the form provided by existing law the Secretary of the Interior may file and approve surveys and plats of any right of way for a wagon road, railroad, or other highway over and across any forest reservation or reservoir site when in his judgment the public interests will not be injuriously affected thereby. Secretary of the Interior may approve surveys, etc. of rights of way across forest reserves, etc.

For geological and topographical surveys in Alaska, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, seven thousand and eighty-nine dollars and sixty cents. Alaska.

For the payment of the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian Exchange, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. Transmission of documents.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indian Affairs.

For expenses under the "Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the balance of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, namely: Indian Territory. Protecting people, etc., expenses. Ante, 495.

For pay of employees in the Indian Territory, four thousand dollars;

For salaries and expenses of town-site commissioners, to continue available until expended, thirty thousand dollars;

For locating the ninety-eighth meridian, under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, six thousand three hundred dollars;

To begin allotments, thirty thousand dollars;

In all, seventy-one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Traveling expenses of eight Indian inspectors, 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, and for incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, including telegraphing and expenses of going to and going from the seat of government, and while remaining there under orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for a period not to exceed twenty days, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian Inspectors.
Traveling expenses.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, eighty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Traveling expenses, Indian school superintendent," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five dollars and forty cents.

Indian school superintendent.
Traveling expenses.

To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service and pay of necessary employees; advertising at rates not

Supplies.

exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-three cents.

—transporting.

Necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes, including pay and expenses of transportation agents and rent of warehouses, fifty thousand dollars.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Transportation of Indian supplies," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and forty-one dollars and five cents.

Contingencies.

Contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and incidental expenses of Indian agents, and of their offices, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; also traveling and incidental expenses of five special agents, at three dollars per day when actually employed 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 the five special agents, at two thousand dollars per annum each, two thousand dollars.

Special agents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-eight dollars and five cents.

For support and civilization of Digger Indians of California, and for locating them on lands purchased for them by the Government, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and prior years, five hundred dollars.

Support, etc.
Digger Indians of
California.
Devils Lake Sioux,
North Dakota.

For the relief of the Devils Lake Sioux, of North Dakota, upon the Devils Lake Indian Reservation, ten thousand dollars.

For the relief of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, in North Dakota, for subsistence and other necessities, and for the expenses incurred by them and their delegates to Washington, District of Columbia, regarding their claim for unceded lands, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, fifteen thousand dollars.

Turtle Mountain
Band of Chippewas.

For payment of J. A. Gilfillan amount expended by him in the purchase and shipment of three hundred and twenty-two bushels of seed potatoes for planting in May, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, for the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-one cents.

J. A. Gilfillan.

For additional amount for compensation of Doctor George I. Leavitt, physician for the Indians on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Dr. George I. Lea-
vitt.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Support of Kickapoos," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, forty dollars.

Support of Kick-
apoos.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the support and education of five hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Flandreau, South Dakota, at the rate of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars each per annum, being a deficiency for fiscal year eighteen and ninety-eight, two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-two cents.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Indian School, Flandreau, South Dakota," for the fiscal year of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five dollars and forty-eight cents.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to pay to Otis Staples the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-nine cents, appropriated in the deficiency appropriation Act

Otis Staples.
Payment to.
Ante, p. 576.

approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands under the provisions of the Act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands.

Vol. 25, p. 642.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Incidentals in New Mexico," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-one dollars and twenty cents.

Incidentals, New Mexico.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Incidentals in Utah, including support and civilization," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents.

—Utah.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Surveying and allotting Indian reservations," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-seven cents.

Surveys, etc., Indian reservations.

For continuing the work of the commission under the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, and other Indians, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be available for the payment of salary and proper expenses of said commission from and after the date when the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made by the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, was exhausted, and the said commission shall continue its work until, and make its final report thereon to the Secretary of the Interior on, the first day of April, nineteen hundred, and upon that date the commission shall cease.

Crow, Flathead, etc., Indian commission. Continuance of.

Ante, p. 592.

—report.

That the sum of twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-four cents, being the interest at five per centum per annum from June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, due the Western Cherokee Indians under the award of the United States Senate of September fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty, on the principal sum of two hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars and ninety-four cents found to be due them under the decision of the Supreme Court of June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby appropriated, to be paid to the authorized agent of the council of the Western Cherokee Indians.

Western Cherokee Indians. Payment of interest on award.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow office rent to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes while remaining at the seat of government, under orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, not to exceed one hundred dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes. Office rent.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

Pensions.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, for the fiscal years as follows:

Examining surgeons' fees.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fourteen thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Department of Justice.

For furniture and repairs, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Furniture, etc.

For stationery for the fiscal years as follows:

Stationery.

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred dollars.

For fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents.

For official transportation, including purchase, keep, and shoeing of animals, and purchase and repairs of wagons and harness, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Official transportation.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing, fuel, lights, foreign postage, labor, repairs of building and care of grounds, and other necessities, directly ordered by the Attorney-General, two thousand dollars.

Law books.

For law books for library of the Department, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

Court-house, D. C.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: For annual repairs, eight hundred dollars.

**Alaska.
Rent, etc.**

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of offices for the marshal, district attorney, and commissioners; furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, thirty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

Judicial expenses.

For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, clerk, marshal, and attorney of the Territory of Alaska when traveling in the discharge of their official duties, five hundred dollars.

Indian depredation claims.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS: For salaries and expenses in defense of the Indian depredation claims, three thousand dollars.

Defending suits in claims.

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, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including the payment of such expenses as in the discretion of the Attorney-General shall be necessary for making proper defense for the United States in the matter of French spoliation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, six thousand dollars.

**John H. Koogler.
Payment to.**

PAYMENT TO JOHN H. KOOGLER: To pay John H. Koogler for preparing and conducting prosecution against Tillman C. Chance in the Indian Territory by direction of the United States court, twenty-five dollars.

**J. S. Lunsford.
Payment to.**

PAYMENT TO J. S. LUNSFORD: To pay J. S. Lunsford, deputy United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, for services rendered and expenses incurred in connection with the arrest of M. M. Smith, Thomas Bolden, and Nathan Conuer, in Polk County, Arkansas, fifty-three dollars and seventy cents.

**Tyre Glenn.
Payment to.**

REIMBURSEMENT OF TYRE GLENN: For reimbursement of Tyre Glenn, late United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina, for expenses incurred and paid by him in guarding and arresting persons concerned in the killing of Deputy Marshal Brockus, in February, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, including the amounts paid to James M. Baley and I. K. Buckner for capturing Frank Lewallen, charged with said killing, four hundred and nine dollars.

**Horatio Crain.
Payment to.**

PAYMENT TO HORATIO CRAIN: For the payment of Horatio Crain for expenses of subsistence and for services rendered at Dry Tortugas from October eighteenth to October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, forty-six dollars.

**James M. Beck.
Payment to.**

PAYMENT TO JAMES M. BECK: For the payment of James M. Beck for legal services in the case of Herman Keck versus The United States, seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

**William H. White.
Payment to.**

PAYMENT TO WILLIAM H. WHITE: For the payment of William H. White for legal services rendered, under the direction of the Attorney-General, in the case of John Anderson versus Morgan Treat, five hundred dollars.

**Circuit courts of appeals.
Legal services in.**

PAYMENT FOR LEGAL SERVICES IN CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS: For the payment, upon accounts approved by the Attorney-General, of claims for compensation on account of legal services rendered and expenses incurred in cases before the United States circuit courts of

appeals, the amount of said compensation to be determined by the Attorney-General, twenty thousand dollars.

REIMBURSEMENT TO I. WHEELER BRANDOW AND C. V. A. BLAUVELT: For the reimbursement of Sheriffs I. Wheeler Brandow and C. V. A. Blauvelt for expenses incurred in the transportation to New York City of United States prisoners to be discharged under section one thousand and forty-two, Revised Statutes, nine dollars and nine cents and twelve dollars and forty-five cents, respectively, twenty-one dollars and fifty-four cents.

I. Wheeler Brandow.
C. V. A. Blauvelt.
R. S., sec. 1042, p. 192.

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION FOR EASTERN BAND OF NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Expenses of litigation for Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees," forty-five cents.

Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee Indians.
Expenses of litigation.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

United States Courts.

For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, to include payments for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter all unserved process remaining in the hands of a United States marshal or his deputies, when the marshal ceases to be such, shall be immediately delivered to the succeeding marshal upon request; and when a deputy United States marshal resigns or is removed he shall, upon request, deliver to the United States marshal for the district all process remaining in his hands: *Provided*, That an Act entitled "An Act to authorize United States marshals to arrest offenders and fugitives from justice in Indian Territory," approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the salary of Abner Gaines, late United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, for services as marshal of said district from March twenty-seventh to April ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, both dates inclusive, in amount one hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-four cents, or so much thereof as remains unpaid, shall be paid the same as if said marshal had received an ad interim appointment and qualified thereunder: *Provided*, That the salaries of the office deputy marshals appointed by Charles H. Evans, late United States marshal for the district of Maryland, from and after July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and until their successors were duly appointed and entered upon their duties, or until their services as said office deputies actually ceased, shall be paid in all respects the same as if they had been duly appointed by the present United States marshal and had qualified: *Provided*, That credit shall be allowed to Zoeth Houser, United States marshal for the district of Oregon, in the settlement of his accounts, for payments heretofore made by him to his deputies on account of fees earned by them during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on the basis of double the fees allowed by law for United States marshals and their deputies in other districts: *Provided*, That credit shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of Barry Baldwin, late United States marshal for the northern district of California, for the expenses of Deputy Marshal James H. Lyndon in returning from Boston, Massachusetts, to San Francisco, California, after having transported a United States prisoner to Boston upon a warrant of removal.

Marshals.

Provided:
—unserved process to be delivered to succeeding marshal.

Indian Territory.
Execution in of process by marshals; repeal.
Vol. 25, p. 167.
Abner Gaines.
Payment to, of salary.

Payment of salaries certain deputy marshals, Maryland, authorized.

Zoeth Houser.
Credit in accounts of.

Barry Baldwin.
Credit in accounts of.

For salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the like appropriation for the fiscal year nineteen hundred shall be available for the payment, upon the approval of the Attorney-General, of the expenses of the United States district attorneys while absent from their respective districts in connection with services heretofore rendered, or to be rendered, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

District attorneys and regular assistants.

Provide.
—appropriations available for attendance on Supreme Court.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of appropriation "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts," fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, thirty cents.

Regular assistants
to district attorneys.

For payment of regular assistants to United States district attorneys, who are appointed by the Attorney-General, at a fixed annual compensation, fifteen thousand dollars.

Fees of jurors.

For fees of jurors for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, nine dollars and seventy cents.

—witnesses.

For fees of witnesses for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, nine dollars and fifty cents.

Support of prison-
ers.

For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and transportation to place of conviction, or place of bona fide residence in the United States, and including support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, as well before as after conviction, and continuing insane after expiration of sentence, who have no friends to whom they can be sent, for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, thirty-five dollars and twenty cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, fifteen dollars and thirty cents.

United States Peni-
tentiary, Fort Leaven-
worth, Kans.

For the support of the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows: For subsistence, including supplies for prisoners, warden, deputy warden, and superintendent of industries, tobacco for prisoners, kitchen and dining-room furniture and utensils; and for farm and garden seeds and implements; and for purchase of ice, if necessary, four thousand dollars.

Fuel, forage, etc.

For fuel, forage, hay, light, water, stationery, advertising, and so forth, including purchase of fuel for generating steam, heating apparatus, burning bricks and lime; forage for issue to public animals and hay or straw for bedding; blank books, blank forms, typewriting supplies for use in offices and prisoners' school, pencils and memorandum books for guards, books for use in chapel, paper, envelopes, and postage stamps for issue to prisoners; for labor and materials for repairing steam-heating plant and water circulation, and drainage; for materials for construction and repair of buildings; for general supplies, machinery, and tools for use in shops, brickyard, quarry, limekiln, laundry, bath-rooms, printing office, photograph gallery, stables, policing buildings and grounds; for the purchase of horses, mules, wagons, harness, veterinary supplies, lubricating oils, office furniture, stoves, blankets, bedsacks, iron bunks, paints and oils, library books, newspapers and periodicals, and electrical supplies; for payment of water supply, telegrams, telephone service, notarial and veterinary services; for advertising in newspapers, proposals for supplies, and other necessary advertisements; for fees to consulting physicians called to determine mental condition of supposed insane prisoners, and for other services in cases of emergency; for pay of extra guards when deemed necessary by the Attorney-General; and for miscellaneous expenditures which can not properly be included under the heads of expenditures, one thousand dollars;

For hospital supplies, including purchase of medicines, medical and surgical supplies, and all other articles required for the care and treatment of sick prisoners; and for expenses of interment of deceased prisoners, four hundred dollars;

Hospital.

For pay of bailiffs and criers, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York: *Provided*, That all persons employed under section seven hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the courts: *And provided further*, That no such person shall be employed during vacation; of reasonable expenses for travel and attendance of district judges directed to hold court outside of their districts, not to exceed ten dollars per day each, to be paid on written certificates of the judges, and such payments shall be allowed the marshal in the settlement of his accounts with the United States; expenses of judges of the circuit courts of appeals; of meals and lodgings for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court; and of compensation by jury commissioners, five dollars per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, for the fiscal years as follows:

Bailiffs and criers.

Provisos.
Attendance.
R. S., sec. 715, p. 136.

Vacation.
Expenses of judges,
etc.

Meals for jurors, etc.

Jury commissioners.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, fifty-five dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, ten dollars.

For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General for the United States courts and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, for the fiscal years as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, twenty-one dollars and thirty-two cents.

For payment of assistants to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, three thousand dollars.

Special assistant district attorneys.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts," for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety eight, six thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and four cents.

For salaries and expenses of United States courts in the Indian Territory, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, eighteen dollars.

Indian Territory, expenses.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Department.

For telegraphing for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventeen cents.

Telegraphing.

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE.

Postal service.

FREE DELIVERY: To pay the amounts set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five, of this session, for free-delivery service for the fiscal years as follows:

Free delivery.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-seven thousand and eight dollars and seventy-two cents.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents.

To pay amounts set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five, of this session, for experimental rural free delivery, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-five cents.

Clerks in post-offices. **CLERKS IN POST-OFFICES:** For compensation of clerks in post-offices, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

Rent, light, and fuel. **RENT, LIGHT, AND FUEL:** For rent, light, and fuel for first, second, and third class post-offices, four thousand dollars.

Post-offices, military camps. **POST-OFFICES AT MILITARY POSTS:** For establishment and maintenance during the existing war, and during the military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, of temporary post-offices at military posts or camps for the purpose of supplying the officers and troops there encamped with mails, the location of any such post-office to be changed to any other post or camp, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mail transportation. **MAIL TRANSPORTATION:** For inland transportation by steamboat routes, fifteen thousand dollars.

For inland mail transportation by railroad routes, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, one million and twenty-nine thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents.

Railway post-office cars. For railway post-office cars, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and eleven cents.

-clerks. For railway post-office clerks, forty-two thousand dollars.

Special transfer, St. Louis, etc. For special transfer and terminal service between the Union Station at East Saint Louis, Illinois, and the Union Station at Saint Louis, Missouri, including the use, lighting, and heating of mail building, and the transfer service at Saint Louis, fifty thousand dollars.

Advertising. **ADVERTISING:** To pay amounts set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five, of this session, for advertising, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Plimpton Manufacturing Company. Payment to. **OFFICIAL ENVELOPES:** To pay the Plimpton Manufacturing Company and Morgan Envelope Company for registered-package, tag, official, and dead letter envelopes for June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seven hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

Postmasters. **COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS:** For amounts to reimburse the postal revenues, being the amount retained by postmasters in excess of the appropriations, including the amounts set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-five of this session, for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seven hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and one cent.

For the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventeen cents.

Legislative. **LEGISLATIVE.**

Congressional Library. **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.**

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses of the Library, including the copyright business, five hundred dollars.

Government Printing Office. **UNDER THE PUBLIC PRINTER.**

Leaves of absence. To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the Govern-

ment Printing Office, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To pay Samuel Robinson, William Madden, and Joseph De Fontes, messengers on night duty during the third session of the present Congress, for extra services, one hundred dollars each; in all, three hundred dollars.

Samuel Robinson,
etc.
Payment to.

For printing and binding for the Treasury Department, seventy thousand dollars.

Printing, etc., Treas-
ury Department.

For printing and binding for the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission, eighteen thousand dollars.

—Interior Depart-
ment.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senate and House.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House borne on the annual and session rolls on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, including the Capitol police, the official reporters of the Senate and of the House, and W. A. Smith, Congressional Record clerk, for extra services during the Fifty-fifth Congress, a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation then paid them by law, the same to be immediately available.

Payment to em-
ployees for extra serv-
ices.

That the expenses necessarily incurred by the Postal Service Commission, appointed under the Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, approved June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, between February first and March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety nine, be paid from the appropriations made by the above-mentioned Act.

Postal Service Com-
mission.
Laws, 2d sess. 55th
Cong., p. 445.
Expenses.

SENATE.

Senate.

To reimburse the official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the Senate for expenses incurred from March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for clerk hire and other extra clerical services, three thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Official reporters.
Payment to, for ex-
tra services.

For five annual clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

Clerks to Senators,
etc.

To pay La Fayette Grover the amount expended by him in defending his title to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon, two thousand five hundred dollars.

La Fayette Grover.
Payment to.

To pay Hawkins Taylor, assistant clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the difference between the pay of assistant clerk and clerk to said committee, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Hawkins Taylor.
Payment to.

To pay Michael Conlan the difference between the compensation of a laborer and that of a messenger from December second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety, under resolutions of the Senate March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Michael Conlan.
Payment to.

To pay H. R. Cunningham for additional services rendered in the office of the Secretary of the Senate as acting assistant minute and journal clerk from March twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

H. R. Cunningham.
Payment to.

To pay Robert P. Troy for services rendered on the floor of the Senate from August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

Robert P. Troy.
Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay the persons who performed the work of arranging and preparing the index of private claims introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-

Payment for pre-
paring index of pri-
vate claims.

fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses, under Senate resolution of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars, which sum may be expended as additional pay or compensation to any officer or employee of the United States, to be immediately available, and to be paid only upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims.

Furniture.

For purchase of furniture, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Maltby Building.

For repairs of Maltby Building, two thousand dollars.

Richard Gay.

Payment to.

To pay Richard Gay as conductor of elevator from January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, one hundred and ten dollars.

Elevator conductors.

For pay of two elevator conductors from March fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, seven hundred and eighty dollars.

Stables.

For paving at Senate stable, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, thirteen dollars and sixty cents.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, three thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents.

Heirs of Lemuel J. Bowden.

Payment to.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fifteen thousand dollars.

To pay Martha E. Bowden and Zenobia Porter, the heirs of Lemuel J. Bowden, formerly a Senator from the State of Virginia, three thousand dollars.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Clerk hire to Members and Delegates.

Vol. 27, p. 757.

Ante, p. 687.

Clerks for Members elect.

R. S., sec. 31, p. 6.

To pay Members and Delegates the amount which they certify they have paid or agreed to pay for clerk hire necessarily employed by them in the discharge of their official and representative duties, as provided in the joint resolution approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, during the session of Congress, and when Congress is not in session, as provided in House resolution passed May eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and the deficiency appropriation Act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and Representatives and Delegates elect to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be entitled to payment under this appropriation.

Compensation and mileage.

For compensation and mileage of Members of the House of Representatives and Delegates from the Territories, fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, eight thousand dollars.

Packing boxes.

For packing boxes, three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, fifteen thousand dollars.

Clara Northway Williams.

To pay Clara Northway Williams, daughter of Stephen A. Northway, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio, two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-six cents.

William F. Love.

Payment to widow.

To pay the widow of William F. Love, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents.

Nelson Dingley.

Payment to widow.

To pay the widow of Nelson Dingley, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, six hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-four cents.

Denis M. Hurley.

Payment to heirs.

To pay to the legal heirs of Denis M. Hurley, late a Representative in Congress from the State of New York, sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

To pay to the minor children of John W. Cranford, deceased, late member of the House of Representatives from the State of Texas, five thousand dollars.

John W. Cranford.
Payment to minor children.

For allowance to the following contestee, audited and recommended by the Committees on Elections, for expenses incurred by him in contested election case, namely:

Contested election expenses.

To Mason S. Peters, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty cents.

Mason S. Peters.

To pay Henry D. Clayton for expenses in contested election case as recommended by the Committee on Elections, three hundred dollars.

Henry D. Clayton.

To pay J. C. Courts for services as clerk to the committee, authorized by resolution of the House, to inquire into charges for gas and telephone service in the District of Columbia, eight hundred and four dollars.

J. C. Courts.
Payment to.

To reimburse the official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House of Representatives and the official stenographers to committees for moneys actually paid by them from March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for clerical hire and extra clerical services, seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and to John J. Cameron two hundred and forty dollars; in all, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

Official reporters.
Payment to, for extra services.

To pay and reimburse Joel Grayson and C. W. De Knight in full for services and actual expenses for clerical assistance in indexing and preparing marginal notes for the bankruptcy law, five hundred dollars.

Joel Grayson and
C. W. De Knight.
Payment to.

To pay Harry Parker for services as janitor to the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, from January fourth to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, at the rate of sixty dollars per month, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents.

Harry Parker.
Payment to.

For a messenger and assistant clerk, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of a messenger, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to the Committee on Appropriations, from March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, inclusive, one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Committee on Ap-
propriations' mes-
senger and assistant
clerk.

To pay Charles Carter for caring for subcommittee room of Committee on Appropriations, seventy-five dollars.

Charles Carter.

For clerk to Committee on Elections Numbered Two, and clerk to Committee on Elections Numbered Three, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum each, from July first to December third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents.

Clerks to Commit-
tees on Elections.

To pay J. B. Holloway for the preparation of the House omnibus claims bill and statistics relating to war claims, one thousand dollars.

J. B. Holloway.
Payment to.

To pay the following, which have been audited and recommended by the Committee on Accounts, namely:

To pay P. L. Coultry the difference between his salary as folder and that of acting assistant foreman of the folding room, at rate of three dollars and eighty-five cents per day, from July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents.

P. L. Coultry.

To pay Noah L. Hawk for extra services as assistant deputy sergeant-at-arms, three hundred dollars.

Noah L. Hawk.

To pay William A. Slenker for extra services, four hundred and eighty dollars.

William A. Slenker.

To pay Edward F. Beckman the difference between his salary as a folder and that of a clerk at one thousand dollars per annum from March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-four cents.

Edward F. Beckman.

To pay John H. Hollingsworth for services performed under the Door-keeper of the House from December fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, five hundred and twenty dollars.

John H. Hollings-
worth.

Walter P. Scott.

To pay Walter P. Scott the difference between seven hundred and twenty dollars and one thousand dollars per annum during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and eighty dollars.

Kendal Lee.

To pay Kendal Lee for services in caring for room of Committee on Accounts, one hundred dollars.

Minot Reed Stewart.

To pay Minot Reed Stewart for services as page during the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Guy Underwood.

To pay Guy Underwood for services in the hall library, five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Harris A. Walters.

To pay Harris A. Walters the difference between the pay of a folder and that of a messenger and assistant clerk to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, at the rate of three dollars and sixty cents per day, from July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Thomas F. Tracy.

To pay Thomas F. Tracy the difference between seven hundred and twenty dollars and one thousand dollars per annum during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred and eighty dollars.

Charles N. Thomas.

To pay Charles N. Thomas for extra services in the office of the disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives, three hundred dollars.

W. P. Jerdone.

To pay W. P. Jerdone for clerical services rendered to John W. Cranford, deceased, late a member of the House from the State of Texas, one hundred and nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Judgments, United
States Courts.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Vol. 24, p. 505.

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suit, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," certified to Congress at its present session by the Attorney-General, in House Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-eight, and Senate Document Numbered One hundred and fifty-four, and which have not been appealed, twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty cents, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of four per centum per annum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That none of the judgments herein provided for shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Proviso.
Appeal.

Groome v. Coburn.
Payment of judgment.

To pay a judgment in the case of John C. Groome against Fredrick S. Coburn and others, in equity, Numbered Eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in which the United States was the intervener, said judgment being affirmed by the court of appeals of said District, the proceeds thereof having been improperly covered into the Treasury of the United States by the clerk of the supreme court of said District, contrary to a stipulation with the United States district attorney for said District, eight hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-two cents.

Judgments, Court
of Claims.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS.

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims reported to Congress at its present session, in House Document Numbered One hundred and ninety-seven and Senate Document Numbered One hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-seven cents; for payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, as follows: To Thomas R. Morgan ninety-nine dollars, and to Henry I. Hayden one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars; in all, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents: *Provided*, That none of the judgments herein provided for

Proviso.

shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired: *Provided further*, That in the case of the appropriation for the judgment in favor of Anthony F. Navarre and others, as set out in Number Seventeen thousand three hundred and five of Senate Document Numbered One hundred and fifty-three, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to withhold from distribution among the said Indians so much of any moneys due them by reason of said judgment as he may find to be just and reasonable for attorney's fees for services rendered said claimants and for advances in said litigation, and to pay the same on account of the prosecution and recovery of the moneys aforesaid to the attorney of record in said cause as required by the decree of the court.

Appeal.
Judgment of An-
thony F. Navarre.
Certain attorneys'
fees to be withheld.

To pay the balance due on judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, reported in Senate Executive Document Numbered Fifty-nine, Fifty-second Congress, second session, one million three hundred and ten thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eight cents.

Southern Pacific
Company.
Payment of balance
of judgment.

And authority is hereby granted to the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to dispose of, without commission, at not less than par and accrued interest, any notes or other evidence in his possession touching the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States.

Central Pacific Rail-
road.
Disposition of notes
of, etc., authorized.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Judgments, Indian
depredation claims.

For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases, certified to Congress at its present session in Senate Document Numbered One hundred and forty-three of this session, three hundred and sixty eight thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents; said judgments to be paid after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian service: *Provided*, That no one of said judgments provided in this paragraph shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that there exists no grounds sufficient in his opinion to support a motion for a new trial or an appeal of said cause.

Deductions.
Vol. 26, p. 853.

Proviso.
Certificate of lack
of ground for new
trial.

SEC. 2. That for the payment of the following claims certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the Act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered One hundred and ninety-one, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 110.

Vol. 23, p. 254.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
Treasury Depart-
ment.
Salaries, Secretary's
office.

For salaries, office of Secretary of the Treasury, nine dollars and thirteen cents.

Public buildings.	For pay of assistant custodians and janitors, one hundred and eighty dollars.
	For furniture, and repairs of same, for public buildings, thirty-four dollars and seventy-one cents.
	For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings, five dollars and ninety-nine cents.
	For heating apparatus for public buildings, four dollars and ninety cents.
Suppressing counterfeiting.	For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, three dollars and sixty-four cents.
Customs.	For collecting the revenue from customs, six hundred and five dollars.
	For repayment to importers, excess of deposits, sixty-three dollars and ten cents.
Life-Saving Service.	For Life-Saving Service, nine dollars.
Internal revenue.	For punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws, three hundred and fifty dollars.
	For redemption of stamps, fourteen dollars and forty-five cents.
	For drawback on stills exported, Act March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, twenty dollars.

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department.	CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
Recruiting.	For expenses of recruiting, fifteen dollars and twenty cents.
Contingencies, Army.	For contingencies of the Army, twelve dollars and ninety-four cents.
Pay, Army.	For pay, and so forth, of the Army, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-two cents.
Quartermaster's Department.	For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and twelve cents.
	For transportation of the Army and its supplies, three hundred and forty-six dollars and thirteen cents.
	For barracks and quarters, six dollars and forty-two cents.
Headstones for soldiers' graves.	For headstones for graves of soldiers, seventeen dollars and ninety-five cents.
East River, etc., N. Y.	For removing obstructions from East River and Hell Gate, New York, sixteen dollars.
Lost horses, etc.	For horses and other property lost in the military service, five hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.
California, etc., volunteers.	For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, eight hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents.
Transportation of officers.	For transportation of officers and their baggage, twenty-three dollars and forty-eight cents.
Mexican volunteers.	For pay of volunteers, Mexican war, forty-two dollars and six cents.

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department.	CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Pay, Navy.	For pay of the Navy, two thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-six cents.
Mileage.	For mileage, Navy, Graham decision, three hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty cents.
Pay, Marine Corps.	For pay, Marine Corps, two hundred and ninety-one dollars and eight cents.
—clothing.	For clothing, Marine Corps, eight dollars.
Bureau of Navigation.	For outfits for naval apprentices, Bureau of Navigation, ninety dollars.
Bureau of Equipment.	For contingent, Bureau of Equipment, thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.	For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, one dollar and two cents.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.	For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, five thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents.
	For destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons, four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents.
	For indemnity for lost clothing, one thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For enlistment bounties to seamen, two thousand three hundred and seven dollars and one cent.

For bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, seventy-seven dollars and fourteen cents.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
Interior Department.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, one dollar and one cent. Contingent expenses.

For surveying the public lands, fourteen thousand and forty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents. Surveys, public lands.

For surveying private land claims, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-six cents.

For Geological Survey, one dollar and fifty-one cents.

Geological Survey.

For reimbursement to receivers of public moneys for excess of deposits, thirty dollars and forty-nine cents. Reimbursing receivers.

For five per centum fund to States, lands, four hundred and one dollars and ninety-five cents. Five per cent fund to States.

For pay of interpreters, thirty-one dollars.

For transportation of Indian supplies, nine dollars and thirty-one cents. Indian department.

For support of Kickapoos, thirteen dollars and ninety cents.

For Indian schools, support, forty-four cents.

For Indian school, Albuquerque, New Mexico, four dollars and eleven cents.

For Indian school, Flandreau, South Dakota, eighty-seven dollars and forty-one cents.

For Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents.

For removal and subsistence of Eastern Band of Cherokees, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For army pensions, one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

Pensions.

For fees of examining surgeons, pensions, three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For salaries, pension agents, one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER
DEPARTMENTS.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
State, etc., Depart-
ments.

For public printing and binding, one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-three cents. Printing and binding.

For salaries of consular officers while receiving instructions and in transit, eight dollars and twenty-four cents. Diplomatic and consular.

For contingent expenses, foreign missions, six dollars and twenty-five cents.

For salaries, consular service, two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-three cents.

For pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen, one hundred and three dollars and eighteen cents.

For loss by exchange, consular service, one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eleven cents.

For relief and protection of American seamen, sixteen dollars and eighty-one cents.

For contingent expenses, United States consulates, one hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-four cents.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, ninety-nine cents.

For general expenses, Weather Bureau, seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. Weather Bureau.

For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, eight thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents. United States courts.

For fees of clerks, United States courts, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and twelve cents.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty cents.

For fees of jurors, United States courts, ten dollars.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, eight dollars and ninety cents.

For support of prisoners, United States courts, one hundred and sixteen dollars.

For rent of court rooms, United States courts, two hundred dollars.

For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts, fifteen dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, one hundred and nine dollars and five cents.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
Post-Office Depart-
ment.

First Assistant
Postmaster-General.

Free delivery.

Rent etc.

Postmasters.

Rewards.

Transportation.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For miscellaneous, First Assistant Postmaster-General, three hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For free-delivery service, eighteen dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For rent, light, and fuel, two hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For compensation of postmasters, one hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.

For rewards, six hundred dollars.

For steamboat transportation, three hundred dollars.

For star transportation, thirty-five cents.

For miscellaneous, First Assistant Postmaster-General, one dollar and seventy-two cents.

SEC. 3. That for the payment of the following claims certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the Act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered One hundred and forty-nine, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 116.

Vol. 23, p. 254.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
Treasury Department.

Public buildings.

For heating apparatus for public buildings, seventy-two dollars and sixty-one cents.

For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings, one dollar and thirty-six cents.

Customs.

CUSTOMS: For repayment to importers excess of deposits, fourteen dollars and thirty-four cents.

Revenue-Cutter
Service.

For expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service, twelve dollars.

Life-Saving Service.

For Life-Saving Service, two hundred and thirty dollars.

Internal Revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE: For refunding taxes illegally collected, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty cents, and this amount shall be paid to Selina Pulsifer, the widow of John W. Pulsifer, the deceased claimant.

Claims allowed by
the Auditor for the
War Department.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay, Army.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, five hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty cents.

For pay of two and three year volunteers, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents.	Arrears of pay.
For bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs, two hundred and seventy dollars.	Bounty.
For subsistence of the Army, twenty-three dollars.	Subsistence, Army.
For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-three cents.	Quartermaster's Department.
For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, seventy-five dollars and seventeen cents.	
For transportation of the Army and its supplies, forty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents.	
For horses and other property lost in the military service, five thousand and two hundred dollars.	

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For pay of the Navy, one thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents.	Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department.
For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, two thousand and seventy-three dollars and fifty-four cents.	Pay, Navy.
For enlistment bounties to seamen, eight hundred and eight dollars and thirty-four cents.	Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
For destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons, fifty-one dollars and fifty-two cents.	Bounties.
For bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels, fifty-seven dollars and seventy cents.	Destruction of clothing.
	Bounties.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For surveying the public lands, five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-seven cents.	Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department.
INDIANS: For support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, one dollar and two cents.	Surveys.
For support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.	Indian Department.
For incidentals in Montana, forty-six dollars and fifteen cents.	
For Indian schools: Support, fifteen dollars.	
For substation, Flathead Agency, Montana, twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.	
PENSIONS: For fees of examining surgeons, pensions, sixteen dollars and fifty cents.	Pensions.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the State, etc., Department.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

For salaries of consular officers while receiving instructions and in transit, five dollars and forty-three cents.	Diplomatic and consular.
For salaries, consular service, one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

For fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, two hundred and forty dollars.	United States courts.
For fees of commissioners, United States courts, eight dollars and fifteen cents.	

Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Postmaster-General, miscellaneous.
Payment, claims.

For miscellaneous, First Assistant Postmaster-General, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.

To pay the audited claims certified in Senate Document Numbered One hundred and fifty-five, two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents.

Roger A. Hiern. Vol. 20, p. 651.
Payment to administrator of.

SEC. 4. That the appropriation made by Act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to be paid to Robert Otis, as administrator of the estate of Roger A. Hiern, be, and hereby is, made available for payment to the administrator de bonis non of said estate, said Robert Otis having died.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 428.—An Act Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Fortifications appropriated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, namely:

Fortifications.

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

Gun and mortar batteries.
Transfer to War Department of Admiralty Head light-house reservation, Washington.
—portion of military reservation to be exchanged.

For construction of gun and mortar batteries, one million dollars.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the War Department, for purposes of the public defense, the present light-house reservation at Admiralty Head, on Admiralty Inlet, in the State of Washington, in exchange for a suitable and sufficient portion of the military reservation at that point, to be mutually agreed upon between the said Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, which said portion of the military reservation, together with the necessary right of way to permit of access to the same, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Treasury Department for light-house purposes; and the Secretary of War is further authorized and directed to remove the light-house and other buildings and structures pertaining to the light-house station from their present location and to reerect and establish them complete and ready for service on the new site to be selected therefor as herein provided, or to erect new buildings and structures in lieu of those which can not be so moved, as may be found necessary in accordance with plans and details to be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, the cost thereof, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to be defrayed from funds appropriated for gun and mortar batteries.

Removal of light-house.

—reestablishment on new site.

For the procurement of land, or right pertaining thereto, needed for the site, location, construction, or prosecution of works, for fortifications and coast defenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications for which there may be no special appropriation available, one hundred thousand dollars.

Plans.
Sea walls, etc.

For preparation of plans for fortifications, five thousand dollars.

For construction of sea walls and embankments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mines, etc.

For the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, needful casemates, cable galleries, and so forth, to render it possible to operate submarine mines, and continuing torpedo experiments, fifty thousand dollars.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Armament.

For finishing and assembling coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, and one type sixteen-inch gun, at the Army Gun Factory, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Coast-defense guns.
Army Gun Factory

For oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no contract for oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns and mortars shall be made at a price exceeding twenty-two cents per pound: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for steel-wire seacoast guns.

Steel.

Provisos.
Maximum price per pound.

Steel-wire seacoast guns.

For construction of one eighteen-inch Gathmann gun, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Gathmann gun.

For powder and projectiles for test of eighteen-inch Gathmann gun, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase or manufacture of carriages for coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibers, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Carriages.

For purchase or manufacture of steel breech-loading mortars of twelve-inch caliber, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

Steel breech-loading mortars.

For purchase or manufacture of carriages for steel breech-loading coast-defense mortars of twelve-inch caliber, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred dollars.

Carriages.

For powders and projectiles for a reserve supply for armament of fortifications, seven hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Reserve supply, powder, etc.

For rapid-fire guns, including their mounts and ammunition, one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

Rapid-fire guns.

For coast-defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch caliber, manufactured by contract under the provisions of the fortifications Acts approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and two dollars.

Contract guns.

Vol. 26, pp. 319, 770.

For necessary expenses, other than for powder for projectiles, incident to the test and inspection of the twenty-five eight-inch, fifty ten-inch, and twenty-five twelve-inch guns provided under the fortifications Acts of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and as provided for by said Act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, five thousand dollars.

For powders and projectiles for the proof of coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, twenty-one thousand dollars.

Ammunition for proof of guns.

For powder and projectiles for the proof of twelve-inch breech-loading mortars, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase and erection of armor plates for testing armor-piercing shot, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Armor-piercing tests.

For armament chests for siege and seacoast cannon, ten thousand dollars.

Tools, etc.

For machine guns of caliber thirty, Army model, including metallic carriages, with limbers and protective shields complete for same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Guns of caliber thirty, etc.

For amount required to complete the payment for ten Sims-Dudley dynamite guns ordered by the Chief of Ordnance under instructions from the Secretary of War, dated June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sims-Dudley dynamite guns.

For range finders for coast defense, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Range finders.

For implements and equipments for service, and for care and preservation of seacoast armament mounted or in process of being mounted in seacoast batteries, sixty thousand dollars.

Care, etc.

For carriages for steel field guns, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

Carriages for field guns.

For sights for cannon, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Sights, fuses, and primers.

For fuses and primers for cannon, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Inspecting instruments.

For inspecting instruments, gauges, and templets for the manufacture of cannon and projectiles, three thousand dollars.

Investigation smokeless powder, etc.

For the services of a chemist in investigating properties of smokeless powders and high explosives, with a view to improving same for adoption in service, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.

Maintenance.

For current expenses and maintenance of the ordnance proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, including expenses incident to the transportation of men and material therefor, general repairs and alterations and accessories incidental to testing and proving ordnance, including hire of assistants for the Ordnance Board, skilled mechanical labor, purchase of instruments and other supplies, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Expenses of officers.

For the necessary expenses of officers while temporarily employed on ordnance duties at the proving ground and absent from their proper stations, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem while so employed, and the compensation of draftsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on ordnance construction, sixteen thousand dollars.

Repair of railroad tracks.

For repairs of railroad tracks connecting the proving ground with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

Watervliet Arsenal.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

For purchase and erection of two dynamos for electric-lighting plant, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

Purchases.

To enable the board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the Act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the Act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said Act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said board, the board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

Vol. 25, p. 489.

Civilian member.

Vol. 26, p. 769.

Expenses.

Proviso.
Right to use inventions.

Purchases to be of American manufacture.
—exception.

That all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 429.—An Act To define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the penal and criminal laws of the United States of America and the procedure thereunder relating to the District of Alaska shall be as follows:

Alaska.
Criminal code.

TITLE I.

CHAPTER ONE.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec.

1. Territorial area.

Sec.

2. Crimes and offenses, how punished.

SEC. 1. That the District of Alaska consists of that portion of the territory of the United States ceded by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Territorial area.
Vol. 15, p. 539.

SEC. 2. That the crimes and offenses defined in this Act, committed within the District of Alaska, shall be punished as herein provided.

Crimes and offenses,
how punished.

CHAPTER TWO.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Sec.

3. Murder, first degree.
4. Murder by obstructing or injuring a railroad.
5. Murder in the second degree.
6. Manslaughter.
7. Procuring another to commit self-murder.
8. Administering medicine, etc., to pregnant women.
9. Physicians administering poison, etc., while in a state of intoxication.
10. Negligent homicide.
11. When killing of a human being justifiable.
12. Same subject.
13. When killing of a human being excusable.
14. Rape.
15. Punishment for rape.

Sec.

16. Mayhem.
17. Shooting, cutting, or stabbing with intent to kill, etc.
18. Assault with intent to kill or commit rape or robbery.
19. Dueling.
20. Posting another for not engaging in duel.
21. Assault, being armed with a cowhide.
22. Pointing firearms at and discharging the same and injuring thereby.
23. Administering poison.
24. Assault with a dangerous weapon.
25. Assault or assault and battery.
26. Robbery, pocket picking.
27. Kidnaping.
28. Child stealing.
29. Blackmailing.
30. Libel.

SEC. 3. That whoever, being of sound memory and discretion, purposely, and either of deliberate and premeditated malice or by means of poison, or in perpetrating or in attempting to perpetrate, any rape, arson, robbery, or burglary, kills another, is guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall suffer death.

Murder, first degree.

SEC. 4. That whoever maliciously places an obstruction upon a railroad or street railroad, or displaces or injures anything appertaining thereto, or does any other act with intent to endanger the passage of any locomotive or car, and thereby occasions the death of another, is guilty of murder in the first degree, and shall suffer death. That in all cases where the accused is found guilty of the crime of murder under this and the next preceding section, the jury may qualify their verdict by adding thereto "without capital punishment;" and whenever the jury shall return a verdict qualified as aforesaid the person convicted shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Murder by obstructing or injuring a railroad.

SEC. 5. That whoever purposely and maliciously, except as provided in the last two sections, kills another, is guilty of murder in the second degree, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than fifteen years.

Murder in the second degree.

Manslaughter.

SEC. 6. That whoever unlawfully kills another, except as provided in the last three sections, is guilty of manslaughter, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty nor less than one year.

Procuring another to commit self-murder.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall purposely and deliberately procure another to commit self-murder or assist another in the commission thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and shall be punished accordingly.

Administering medicine, etc., to pregnant women.

SEC. 8. That if any person shall administer to any woman pregnant with a child any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, or shall use any instrument or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall be necessary to preserve the life of such mother, such person shall, in case the death of such child or mother be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and shall be punished accordingly.

Physicians administering poison, etc., while in a state of intoxication.

SEC. 9. That if any physician, or any person acting as or pretending to be a physician, while in a state of intoxication, shall, without a design to effect death, administer any poison, drug, or medicine, or do any other act to another person which shall produce the death of such other, such physician shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and shall be punished accordingly.

Negligent homicide.

SEC. 10. That every killing of a human being by the culpable negligence of another, when such killing is not murder in the first or second degree, or is not justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed manslaughter, and shall be punished accordingly.

When killing of a human being justifiable.

SEC. 11. That the killing of a human being is justifiable, when committed by public officers or those acting in their aid and assistance and by their command, either—

First. In obedience to the judgment of a competent court;

Second. When necessarily committed in overcoming resistance to the execution of legal process or to the discharge of a legal duty;

Third. When necessarily committed in retaking persons charged with or convicted of crime who have escaped or been rescued; or

Fourth. When necessarily committed in arresting a person fleeing from justice who has committed a felony.

Same subject.

SEC. 12. That the killing of a human being is also justifiable when committed by any person as follows:

First. To prevent the commission of a felony upon such person or upon his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress, or servant;

Second. To prevent the commission of a felony upon the property of such person, or upon property in his possession, or upon or in any dwelling house where such person may be;

Third. In the attempt, by lawful ways and means, to arrest a person who has committed a felony, or in the lawful attempt to suppress a riot or preserve the peace.

When killing of a human being excusable.

SEC. 13. That the killing of a human being is excusable when committed:

First. By accident or misfortune in lawfully correcting a child, or in doing any other lawful act, by lawful means, with usual and ordinary caution and without any unlawful intent; or,

Second. By accident or misfortune in the heat of passion, upon a sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat, without premeditation or undue advantage being taken, and without any dangerous weapon or thing being used, and not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

Rape.

SEC. 14. That whoever has carnal knowledge of a female person, forcibly and against her will, or, being sixteen years of age, carnally knows and abuses a female person under sixteen years of age, with her consent, is guilty of rape.

Punishment for rape.

SEC. 15. That a person convicted of rape upon his daughter, or sister, or a female person under twelve years of age, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary during life; and a person convicted of rape upon any

other female person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years nor less than three years.

SEC. 16. That whoever, with malicious intent to maim or disfigure, cuts, bites, or slits the nose, ear, or lip, cuts out or disables the tongue, puts out or destroys an eye, cuts off or disables a limb or any member of another person, or whoever, with like intent, throws or pours upon or throws at another person, any scalding hot water, vitriol, or other corrosive acid or caustic substance, or whoever, with like intent, assaults another person with any dangerous instrument whatever, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years nor less than one year. Mayhem.

SEC. 17. That whoever maliciously shoots, stabs, cuts, or shoots at another person, with intent to kill, wound, or maim such person, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years nor less than one year. Shooting, cutting, or stabbing with intent to kill, etc.

SEC. 18. That whoever assaults another with intent to kill, or to commit rape or robbery upon the person so assaulted, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years nor less than one year. Assault with intent to kill or commit rape or robbery.

SEC. 19. That whoever fights a duel, or is second to a person who fights a duel, or challenges another to fight a duel, or accepts a challenge to fight a duel, or is knowingly the bearer of such challenge, or shall be present at the fighting of such duel as aid or surgeon, or shall advise, encourage, or promote such duel, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than one year. Dueling.

SEC. 20. That whoever shall in any manner post another, or in writing or print use any reproachful or contemptuous language to or concerning another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years nor less than one year. Posting another for not engaging in duel.

SEC. 21. That whoever shall assault, or assault and beat another with a cowhide, whip, stick, or like thing, having at the time in his possession a pistol, dirk, or other deadly weapon, with intent to intimidate and prevent such other from resisting or defending himself, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than one year. Assault, being armed with a cowhide.

SEC. 22. That whoever intentionally, and without malice, points or aims any firearm at or toward any person, or discharges any firearm so pointed or aimed, or maims or injures any person by the discharge of any firearm so pointed or aimed, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. This section shall not extend to any case where firearms are used in self-defense or in the discharge of official duty, or in case of justifiable homicide. Pointing firearms at and discharging the same and injuring thereby.

SEC. 23. That whoever administers poison to a person, with intent to kill or injure such person, or mingles poison with food, drink, or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or willfully poisons any well, spring, cistern, or reservoir of water, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years nor less than two years. Administering poison.

SEC. 24. That whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon, shall assault another with such weapon, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than six months, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year nor less than one month, or by fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. Assault with a dangerous weapon.

SEC. 25. That whoever, not being armed with a dangerous weapon, unlawfully assaults or threatens another in a menacing manner, or unlawfully strikes or wounds another, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both. Assault or assault and battery.

SEC. 26. That whoever, by force or violence, or by putting in fear, steals and takes from the person of another anything of value, is guilty Robbery, pocket picking.

of robbery, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen years nor less than one year; and whoever, otherwise than by force and violence or by putting in fear, shall steal and take from the person of another anything of value, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years nor less than one year.

Kidnaping.

SEC. 27. That every person who, without lawful authority, forcefully seizes and confines another or inveigles or kidnaps another, with intent either—

First. To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in said district against his will; or

Second. To cause such other person to be sent out of said district against his will, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Child stealing.

SEC. 28. That every person who maliciously, forcibly, or fraudulently takes or entices away any child under the age of twelve years, with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Blackmailing.

SEC. 29. That whoever, either verbally or by written or printed communication, shall threaten any injury to the person or property of another, or that of any person standing in the relation of parent or child, husband or wife, or sister or brother to such other, or shall in like manner threaten to accuse another of any crime, or of any immoral conduct which, if true, would tend to degrade and disgrace such person, or to expose or publish any of his infirmities or failings, or in any way to subject him to the ridicule or contempt of society, with intent thereby to extort any pecuniary advantage or property from such other, or with intent to compel such other to do any act against his will, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than six months, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year nor less than three months.

Libel.

SEC. 30. That if any person shall willfully, by any means other than words orally spoken, publish or cause to be published of or concerning another any false and scandalous matter, with intent to injure or defame such other person, upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. Any allusion to any person or family, with intent to injure, defame, or maliciously annoy such family, shall be deemed to come within the provisions of this section.

CHAPTER THREE.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Sec.

31. Arson by burning dwelling house in nighttime.
32. Arson by burning other building or boat in nighttime.
33. Maliciously burning other buildings.
34. Preceding sections of this chapter to extend to married women.
35. Malicious burning of lumber or vegetable products.
36. Burning with intent to injure insurer.
37. Burglary in dwelling house in nighttime.
38. Burglary not in dwelling house.
39. Burglary in dwelling house by attempting to get out.
40. Breaking and entering, what constitutes.
41. Larceny.

Sec.

42. Larceny in house, boat, or public building.
43. Larceny by stealing horse, etc.
44. Driving domestic animals from their range, etc.
45. Larceny by altering marks or brands upon animals.
46. Embezzlement by servant.
47. Embezzlement by bailee.
48. Embezzlement of public money.
49. Same subject.
50. Trustees converting property.
51. Banker, attorney, etc., converting property.
52. Buying, receiving, or concealing stolen property.
53. Larceny by falsely personating another.

Sec.	Sec.
54. Obtaining goods or writing by false pretenses.	63. Injury to monuments, etc.
55. Malicious or wanton injury to animals or other personal property.	64. Trespassing on improved lands.
56. Destroying boat or vessel with intent to defraud owner or owner of goods laden thereon.	65. Fast driving over public bridge.
57. Fitting out vessel with intent to be destroyed.	66. Trespassing on lands of another.
58. Making or exhibiting false bill of lading.	67. Trespassing on inclosed lands.
59. Making conveyance without title with intent to defraud.	68. Evidence of notice.
60. Boom, bridge, road, wharf, etc.	69. Using false weight, etc.
61. Setting fire to prairie.	70. Opening or publishing contents of sealed letter.
62. Injury to fruit trees, fences, etc.	71. Fraudulently producing heir.
	72. Substituting another child for infant.
	73. Officer, etc., of corporation falsifying records.
	74. Officer, etc., of corporation publishing false reports.
	75. Trespass on mining claims.

SEC. 31. That if any person shall willfully and maliciously burn any dwelling house of another, or shall willfully or maliciously set fire to any building owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof any dwelling house of another shall be burned such person shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Arson by burning dwelling house in nighttime.

SEC. 32. That if any person shall willfully and maliciously burn any church, court-house, townhouse, meetinghouse, asylum, college, academy, schoolhouse, prison, jail, or other public building erected or used for public uses, or any steamboat, ship, or other vessel, or any banking house, warehouse, express office, storehouse, manufactory, mill, barn, stable, shop, or office of another, or shall willfully and maliciously set fire to any building or boat owned by himself or another, by the burning whereof any edifice, building, boat, or vessel mentioned in this section shall be burned such person shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Arson by burning other building or boat in nighttime.

SEC. 33. That if any person shall willfully and maliciously burn any building whatsoever of another other than those specified in sections thirty-one and thirty-two, or shall willfully and maliciously burn any bridge, lock, dam, or flume of another, or erected or used for public uses, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Maliciously burning other buildings.

SEC. 34. That the preceding sections of this chapter shall each extend to and include a married woman who may commit either of the crimes therein specified, though the property burned or set on fire may belong wholly or in part to her husband.

Preceding sections of this chapter to extend to married women.

SEC. 35. That if any person shall willfully and maliciously burn any pile or parcel of boards or other lumber, timber, or wood; or any stack of hay, grain, or other vegetable product; or any hay, grain, or other vegetable product severed from the soil, but not stacked; or any growing grass or grain, or other growing vegetable product of the soil, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than three years.

Malicious burning of lumber or vegetable products.

SEC. 36. That if any person shall willfully burn or in any other manner injure or destroy any property whatever which is at the time insured against loss or damage by fire or other casualty, with intent to defraud or prejudice the insurer, whether the same be the property of such person or of any other, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than seven years.

Burning with intent to injure insurer.

SEC. 37. That if any person shall break and enter any dwelling house in which there is at the time some human being, with intent to commit a crime therein, or, having entered with such intent, shall break any such dwelling house or be armed with a dangerous weapon therein, or assault any person lawfully therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of burglary, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

Burglary in dwelling house in nighttime.

Burglary not in dwelling house.

SEC. 38. That if any person shall break and enter any building within the curtilage of any dwelling house, but not forming a part thereof, or shall break and enter any building or part thereof, booth, tent, railway car, vessel, boat, or other structure or erection in which any property is kept, with intent to steal therein or to commit any felony therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of burglary, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Burglary in dwelling house by attempting to get out.

SEC. 39. That if any person, having committed or attempted to commit a crime in the dwelling house of another, shall break any outer door, window shutter, or other part of such house, to get out of the same, such person shall be deemed guilty of burglary, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

Breaking and entering, what constitutes.

SEC. 40. That every unlawful entry of a dwelling house with intent to commit a crime therein shall be deemed a breaking and entering of such dwelling house within the meaning of section thirty-seven; and every unlawful entry of any building, booth, tent, railway car, vessel, boat, or other structure or erection mentioned in section thirty-eight, with intent to steal or commit any felony therein, shall be deemed a breaking and entering of the same within the meaning of such section thirty-eight.

Larceny.

SEC. 41. That if any person shall steal any goods or chattels, or any Government note, or bank note, promissory note, or bill of exchange, bond, or other thing in action, or any book of accounts, order, or certificate, concerning money or goods, due or to become due or to be delivered, or any deed or writing containing a conveyance of land or any interest therein, or any bill of sale, or writing containing a conveyance of goods or chattels or any interest therein, or any other valuable contract in force, or any receipt, release, or defeasance, or any writ, process, or public record, the property of another, such person shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and upon conviction thereof, if the property stolen shall exceed in value thirty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years; but if the property stolen shall not exceed the value of thirty-five dollars, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Larceny in house, boat, or public building.

SEC. 42. That if any person shall commit the crime of larceny in any dwelling house, banking house, office, store, shop, or warehouse, or in any ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or shall break and enter in the night or day time any church, court-house, meetinghouse, townhouse, college, academy, or other building erected or used for public uses, and commit the crime of larceny therein, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than seven years.

Larceny by stealing horse, etc.

SEC. 43. That if any person shall commit the crime of larceny by stealing any horse, gelding, mare, colt, mule, ass, jenny, bull, steer, cow, calf, reindeer, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

Driving domestic animals from their range, etc.

SEC. 44. That any person, not the owner or owners, who shall knowingly take or drive, without the consent of the owner or owners, or cause to be taken or driven, or shall assist in driving or taking away from the range or place where the same may be lawfully grazing, pasturing, or ranging, any horse, colt, mare, foal, mule, ass, jenny, or bull, cow, heifer, steer, calf, reindeer, sheep, hog, or any other description of domestic animal or animals, from where the same may be lawfully grazing or in the habit of ranging, or where the same may have been herded or placed by the owner or owners thereof, for a distance of more than ten miles from such place where the same may have been so located or placed by the owner or owners thereof, or where the same may be in

the habit of grazing or ranging, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than four hundred dollars, and shall be liable to the owner or owners of such animal or animals for all damages sustained by reason of such driving or taking away such domestic animal.

SEC. 45. That if any person shall willfully and knowingly make, alter, or deface any artificial earmark or brand upon any horse, mare, gelding, foal, mule, ass, jenny, bull, cow, steer, or calf, the property of another, with intent thereby to convert the same to his own use, such person shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Larceny by altering marks or brands upon animals.

SEC. 46. That if any officer, agent, clerk, employee, or servant of any private person or persons, copartnership, or incorporation shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or shall take or secrete with intent to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, any money, property, or thing of another which may be the subject of larceny, and which shall have come into his possession or be under his care by virtue of such employment, such officer, agent, clerk, employee, or servant shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof, if the property embezzled shall exceed in value thirty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years; but if the property embezzled shall not exceed the value of thirty-five dollars, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Embezzlement by servant.

SEC. 47. That if any bailee, with or without hire, shall embezzle, or wrongfully convert to his own use, or shall secrete, with intent to convert to his own use, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to deliver, keep, or account for, according to the nature of his trust, any money or property of another delivered or intrusted to his care or control, and which may be the subject of larceny, such bailee, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and punished accordingly; and if any such bailee shall receive grain of any kind from different bailors, and mix the same and store it together in bulk, in such case, in an indictment charging such bailee so mixing and storing grain with committing, with reference to said grain, the crime defined and made penal in this section, it shall not be necessary to charge in said indictment or prove on the trial that the ownership of said grain is in more than one of said bailors. And every mortgagor of personal property having possession of property mortgaged shall be deemed a bailee within the provisions of this section.

Embezzlement by bailee.

SEC. 48. That if any person shall receive any money whatever for said district, or for any county, town, or other municipal or public corporation therein, or shall have in his possession any money whatever belonging to such district, county, town, or corporation, or in which said district, county, town, or corporation has an interest, and shall in any way convert to his own use any portion thereof, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion thereof, or shall neglect or refuse to pay over any portion thereof, as by law directed and required, or when lawfully demanded so to do, such person shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than fifteen years, and by fine equal to twice the amount so converted, loaned, or neglected or refused to be paid, as the case may be.

Embezzlement of public money.

SEC. 49. That the amount of the money converted, loaned, or neglected or refused to be paid, must be ascertained by the verdict of the jury as near as may be, and no person in any proceeding against him under section forty-eight can be allowed to set up or prove any private demand which he may have or claim to have against such district, county, town, or corporation as a defense to such proceeding.

Same subject.

SEC. 50. That if any person, being the trustee of any property for the benefit of another, or for any public or charitable use, shall, with

Trustees converting property.

intent to defraud, by any means convert the same or any portion thereof to his own use or benefit, or to the use and benefit of another not entitled thereto, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Banker, attorney,
etc. converting prop-
erty.

SEC. 51. That if any person, being a banker, broker, merchant, attorney, or agent, and being intrusted with the property of another, shall, by any means, with intent to defraud, convert the same, or any portion thereof, to his own use or benefit, or to the use or benefit of another not entitled thereto, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Buying, receiving,
or concealing stolen
property.

SEC. 52. That every person who buys, receives, or conceals any money, goods, bank notes, or other thing which may be the subject of larceny and which has been feloniously taken or stolen from any other person, knowing the same to have been so taken or stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years.

Larceny by falsely
personating another.

SEC. 53. That if any person shall falsely personate or represent another, and in such assumed character shall receive or obtain any money or property whatever intended to be delivered to the person so personated or represented, with intent to defraud or to convert the same to his own use, such person shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Obtaining goods or
writing by false pre-
tenses.

SEC. 54. That if any person shall, by any false pretenses or by any privy or false token, and with intent to defraud, obtain, or attempt to obtain, from any other person any money or property whatever, or shall obtain, or attempt to obtain, with the like intent, the signature of any person to any writing the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. The making of a bill of sale, or assignment, or mortgage of personal property, by any person not the owner thereof, for the purpose of obtaining money or credit or to secure an existing indebtedness, shall be deemed a false pretense within the meaning of this section.

Malicious or wanton
injury to animals or
other personal prop-
erty.

SEC. 55. That if any person shall maliciously or wantonly kill, wound, disfigure, or injure any animal the property of another, or shall willfully administer any poison to any such animal, or shall maliciously expose any poison with intent that the same shall be taken by any such animal, or shall maliciously or wantonly, in any manner or by any means not otherwise particularly specified in this chapter, destroy or injure any personal property of another, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than three years or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Destroying boat or
vessel with intent to
defraud owner or
owner of goods laden
thereon.

SEC. 56. That if any person shall willfully cast away, burn, sink, or otherwise destroy any ship, steamboat, or other vessel, with intent to injure or defraud any owner of such ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or with intent to injure or defraud the owner of any property laden on board the same, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three or more than ten years.

Fitting out vessel
with intent to be de-
stroyed.

SEC. 57. That if any person shall lade, equip, or fit out, or assist in lading, equipping, or fitting out, any ship, steamboat, or other vessel, with the intent that the same shall be willfully cast away, burnt, sunk, or otherwise destroyed, to injure or defraud any owner or insurer of said ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or of any property laden on board the same, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 58. That if the owner of any ship, steamboat, or other vessel, or of any property laden or pretended to be laden on board the same, or if any other person concerned or assisting in the fitting out or lading of any such ship, steamboat, or other vessel, shall make out or exhibit or cause to be made out or exhibited any false or fraudulent invoice, bill of lading, bill of parcels, or other false estimate of any property laden or pretended to be laden on board of such ship, steamboat, or other vessel, with intent to injure or defraud any insurer of such ship, steamboat, or other vessel or property, or any part thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than three years.

Making or exhibiting false bill of lading.

SEC. 59. That if any person shall falsely and knowingly represent that he is the owner of any land to which he has no title, or shall falsely represent that he is the owner of any interest or estate in any land, and shall execute any conveyance of the same with intent to defraud anyone, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years.

Making conveyance without title with intent to defraud.

SEC. 60. That if any person shall willfully break, cut away, injure, or destroy any boom or wharf lawfully established, being upon any river or other water in the said District of Alaska, or break down, injure, remove, or destroy any free or toll bridge, railway, plank road, macadamized road, or any gate upon any such road, or any lock or embankment of any canal, such person shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Boom, bridge, road, wharf, etc.

SEC. 61. That if any person shall maliciously or wantonly set on fire any prairie or other grounds, other than his own or those of which he is in the lawful possession, or shall willfully or negligently permit or suffer the fire to pass from his own grounds or premises, to the injury of another, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Setting fire to prairie.

SEC. 62. That if any person shall maliciously or wantonly cut down, destroy, or injure any bush, shrub, fruit or other tree not his own, standing or growing for fruit, ornament, or other useful purpose, or shall willfully break the glass in or deface any building not his own, or shall willfully break down or destroy any fence or hedge belonging to or inclosing land not his own, or shall willfully throw down, or open and leave down or open any bars, gate, or fence, or hedge belonging to or inclosing land not his own, or shall maliciously or wantonly sever from the land of another any produce thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Injury to fruit trees, fences, etc.

SEC. 63. That if any person shall willfully deface, break down, injure, remove, or destroy any monument erected or used for the purpose of designating the boundary of any town, tract, or parcel of land, or any tree marked for that purpose; or shall willfully break down, injure, remove, or destroy any milestone, board, or post, or any guide or finger board erected or placed upon any road or highway; or shall willfully alter, deface, or obliterate the inscription upon any such monument, stone, post, or board; or shall willfully extinguish any lamp, or break, injure, destroy, or remove any lamp, lamp-post, sign, or signpost, or any railing or posts erected upon any street, highway, sidewalk, court, or passage, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Injury to monuments, etc.

SEC. 64. That if any person shall willfully enter upon the garden, orchard, or other improved lands of another, or in his possession, with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy, or injure the trees, grain, grass,

Trespassing on improved lands.

hay, fruit, or vegetable products there growing and being, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Fast driving over public bridge.

SEC. 65. That if any person shall willfully ride or drive over any public bridge at a greater speed than a walk, or shall drive at any one time more than twenty head of cattle, horses, or mules over any such bridge, such person shall be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Trespassing on lands of another.

SEC. 66. That if any person shall willfully cut down, destroy, or injure any standing or growing tree upon the lands of another, or shall willfully take or remove from any such lands any timber or wood previously cut or severed from the same, or shall willfully dig, take, quarry, or remove from any such lands any mineral, earth, or stone, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Trespassing on lands in possession of another.

SEC. 67. That if any person other than an officer on lawful business shall go or trespass on any lands or premises in the lawful occupation of another, and shall fail, neglect, or refuse to depart therefrom immediately and remain away until permitted to return upon the verbal or printed or written notice of the owner or person in the lawful occupation of said lands or premises, such trespasser shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and shall be committed, in default of payment of the fine and costs imposed, one day for each two dollars of the said fine and costs.

Evidence of notice.

SEC. 68. That printed or written notices, having attached thereto, by authority, the name of the owner or person in the lawful occupation of said lands or premises, and requiring all persons to forbear trespassing on said lands or premises and to depart therefrom, posted in three conspicuous places on said lands or premises, shall be held and deemed to be sufficient prima facie evidence of notice as mentioned in the last preceding section.

Using false weight, etc.

SEC. 69. That if any person shall knowingly use any false weight or measure, and shall thereby defraud or otherwise injure another, or shall knowingly mark or stamp a false weight or measure or false tare upon any cask or package, or shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any cask or package so marked, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Opening or publishing contents of sealed letter.

SEC. 70. That if any person shall willfully open or read, or cause to be opened and read, any sealed letter not addressed to himself, without being authorized so to do either by the writer of such letter or by the person to whom it is addressed, or shall willfully, without the like authority, publish any letter or portion thereof, knowing it to have been so opened, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; but this section shall not be construed to extend to or include any act made punishable by any other law of the United States.

Fraudulently producing heir.

SEC. 71. That if any person shall fraudulently produce an infant, and falsely pretend that it was born of any parent whose child would be entitled to inherit any real estate or interest therein, or to receive a share of any personal estate, with intent to intercept the inheritance of any such real estate or interest therein, or the distribution of any such personal estate, from any person lawfully entitled thereto, such person upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

Substituting another child for infant.

SEC. 72. That if any person to whom an infant has been confided for nursing, education, or other purpose, shall, with intent to deceive any parent or guardian of such child, substitute or produce to such parent

or guardian another child in the place of the one so confided, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

SEC. 73. That if any person, being or assuming to be an officer, agent, or member of any private corporation or company, shall, with intent to defraud or deceive anyone, willfully and knowingly destroy, alter, mutilate, or in any manner falsify, or concur in the destruction, alteration, mutilation, or falsification, of any of the books, papers, writings, or securities belonging to or in the possession of such corporation or company, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars.

Officer, etc., of corporation falsifying records.

SEC. 74. That if any person, being or assuming to be an officer, agent, or member of any private corporation or company, shall, with intent to defraud or deceive anyone, willfully and knowingly make, circulate, or publish, or concur in the making, circulating, or publishing, any written or printed statement or account, concerning or relating to the liabilities, assets, or property of such corporation or company, which statement or account shall be false in any material particular, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in section seventy-three.

Officer, etc., of corporation publishing false reports.

SEC. 75. That any person who shall break or rob in any manner, or who shall attempt to break or rob, any flume, rocker, quartz, quartz vein, or lode, bed rock, sluice, sluice box, or mining claim not his own, or who shall trespass upon such mining claim, with the intent to commit a felony, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Trespass on mining claims.

CHAPTER FOUR.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

Sec.	Sec.
76. Forgery of record, certificate, conveyance, etc.	83. Making false receipt or altering receipt of goods in warehouse.
77. Forgery of evidence of debt issued by any Government, etc.	84. Knowingly using or counterfeiting trade-marks, etc.
78. Making or having in possession tool designed for counterfeiting.	85. Affixing fictitious signature.
79. Counterfeiting gold or silver coin, etc.	86. Testimony as to signature to bank notes.
80. Making or having in possession tool for counterfeiting coin.	87. Punishment of person convicted of second crime.
81. What sufficient allegation of intention to defraud.	88. Adulterating or selling adulterated gold dust.
82. Fraudulently joining parts of different instruments.	89. Possession of adulterated gold dust.

SEC. 76. That if any person shall, with intent to injure or defraud anyone, falsely make, alter, forge, counterfeit, print, or photograph any public record whatever, or any certificate, return, or attestation of any clerk, notary public, or other public officer in relation to any matter wherein such certificate, return, or attestation may be received as legal evidence, or any note, certificate, or other evidence of debt issued by any officer of said district, or any county, town, or other municipal or public corporation therein, authorized to issue the same, or any contract, charter, letters patent, deed, lease, bill of sale, will, testament, bond, writing obligatory, undertaking, letter of attorney, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note, evidence of debt, or any acceptance of a bill of exchange, indorsement or assignment of a promissory note, or any warrant, order, or check, or money, or other property, or any receipt for money or other property, or any acquittance or discharge for money or other property, or any plat, draft, or survey of land; or shall, with such intent, knowingly utter or

Forgery of record certificate, conveyance, etc.

publish as true and genuine any such false, altered, forged, counterfeited, falsely printed, or photographed record, writing, instrument, or matter whatever, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than twenty years.

Forgery of evidence of debt issued by any Government, etc.

SEC. 77. That whoever shall, with intent to injure or defraud anyone, make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any bank bill, promissory note, draft, check, or other evidence of debt issued by any person or by the United States, said District, or any State or Territory of the United States, or any other state, government, or country, or by any corporation, company, or person duly authorized for that purpose by the laws of the United States, said District, or any State or Territory of the United States, or any other state, government, or country, or shall, with intent to injure or defraud anyone, knowingly utter, or publish, or pass, or tender in payment as true and genuine, any such false, altered, forged, or counterfeited bill, note, draft, check, or other evidence of debt, or shall have in his possession any such bill, note, draft, check, or other evidence of debt, with intent to utter or pass the same as true and genuine, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than twenty years.

Making or having in possession tool designed for counterfeiting.

SEC. 78. That if any person shall engrave, make, or begin to engrave, make, or mend any plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument, or implement, or shall make, prepare, or provide any paper or other materials adapted and designed for the forging or making any false or counterfeit bill, note, draft, check, or other evidence of debt, as specified in section seventy-seven, or shall have in his possession or control any such plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument, or implement, or paper or other material adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to use the same, or to cause or permit the same to be used, in forging or making any such false or counterfeit bill, note, draft, check, or other evidence of debt, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Counterfeiting gold or silver coin, etc.

SEC. 79. That if any person shall counterfeit any gold, silver, or other coin current by law or usage within said District, or shall have in his possession or control any false coin counterfeited in the similitude of any gold, silver, or other coin current as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, and with intent to utter and pass the same as true and genuine, or shall, with intent to injure or defraud anyone, knowingly utter, pass, or tender in payment as true and genuine any such false and counterfeit coin, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Making or having in possession tool for counterfeiting coin.

SEC. 80. That if any person shall stamp, engrave, make, or mend, or begin to stamp, engrave, make, or mend, or have in his possession or control, any mold, pattern, die, puncheon, engine, press, or other tool, implement, or instrument adapted and designed for coining or making any counterfeit coin in the similitude of any gold, silver, or other coin current by law or usage in said District, with intent to use the same or cause or permit the same to be used or employed in coining or making any such false and counterfeit coin as aforesaid, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in section seventy-nine.

What sufficient allegation of intention to defraud.

SEC. 81. That in any case where the intent to injure or defraud is necessary, by the provisions of this chapter, to constitute the crime, it shall be sufficient to allege in the indictment therefor an intent to injure or defraud without naming therein the particular person or body corporate intended to be injured or defrauded, and on the trial of the action it shall not be deemed a variance, but be deemed sufficient, if there appear to be an intent to injure or defraud the United States, or any State, Territory, county, town, or other municipal or public corporation, or any public officer in his official capacity, or any private corporation, copartnership, or member thereof, or any particular person or persons.

SEC. 82. That if any person shall connect together different parts of several bank notes or other genuine instruments in such manner as to produce an additional or different note or instrument, with intent to utter or pass all of them as true and genuine, the same shall be deemed a forgery in like manner and with like effect as if each of them had been falsely made or forged, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years or more than twenty years.

Fraudulently joining parts of different instruments.

SEC. 83. That if any person shall willfully or knowingly make or alter any receipt or other written evidence of the delivery into any warehouse, commission house, forwarding house, mill, store, or other building occupied by him or his employer, of any grain, flour, pork, beef, wool, or other goods, wares, or merchandise which shall not have been so received or delivered previous to the making and uttering of such receipt or other written evidence thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Making false receipt or altering receipt of goods in warehouse.

SEC. 84. That if any person shall willfully and knowingly use or cause to be used any private brands, label, stamp, or trade-mark of another, either by counterfeiting the same or using any impression or copy thereof made or prepared by the proprietor thereof, or shall willfully and knowingly use or cause to be used any colorable imitation of such brand, label, stamp, or trade-mark, with intent to deceive any one, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than twenty nor more than three hundred dollars.

Knowingly using or counterfeiting trade-marks, etc.

SEC. 85. That if any fictitious or pretended signature purporting to be the signature of an officer or agent of any public or private corporation shall be affixed to any instrument or writing purporting to be a note, draft, or other evidence of debt issued by such corporation, with intent to utter or pass the same as true and genuine, it shall be deemed a forgery, though no such person may ever have been an officer or agent of such corporation, nor such corporation ever have existed, and the person affixing to such instrument such fictitious or pretended signature shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years or more than twenty years.

Affixing fictitious signature.

SEC. 86. That in all prosecutions for forgery or counterfeiting any bank bill or note, or for uttering, publishing, or tendering in payment as true and genuine any forged or counterfeited bank bill or note, or for being in possession thereof with the intent to utter or pass them as true and genuine, the testimony of any person acquainted with the signature of the officer or agent authorized to sign the bills or notes of the bank of which said bill or note is alleged to be a counterfeit or similitude, or who has knowledge of the difference in appearance of the true and counterfeit bills or notes thereof, may be admitted to prove that any such bill or note is counterfeit.

Testimony as to signature to bank notes.

SEC. 87. That if any person, having been convicted of any crime defined in any of the preceding sections of this chapter, shall afterwards be convicted of the same or any other crime so defined, such person shall be punished by imprisonment not less than the longest term mentioned in the section under which he may be indicted and tried.

Punishment of person convicted of second crime.

SEC. 88. That if any person shall mix or adulterate any gold dust with any metal or coin found of less value than such gold dust, with intent to pass or sell or in any way dispose of such gold dust, so mixed or adulterated, as genuine, or shall pass, sell, or otherwise dispose of or cause to be sold, passed, or otherwise disposed of, or shall attempt to pass, sell, or in any way dispose of, as genuine and pure, any gold dust so mixed or adulterated, knowing the same to be so mixed or adulterated, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

Adulterating or selling adulterated gold dust.

SEC. 89. That if any person shall have any gold dust in his possession mixed or adulterated as described in section eighty-eight, knowing the same to be mixed or adulterated, with intent to pass or sell or in

Possession of adulterated gold dust.

any wise dispose of the same as pure and genuine, or to cause the same to be sold, passed, or in any way disposed of as pure and genuine gold dust, such person, upon conviction of such offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

CHAPTER FIVE.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

- Sec.
90. Perjury and subornation of perjury.
91. Punishment of perjury and subornation.
92. Inciting person to commit perjury.
93. Bribing or offering to bribe officer.
94. Officer receiving or agreeing to receive bribe.
95. Judicial officer, definition of.
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97. Aiding to escape from prison or legal confinement.
98. Same, punishment of.
99. Officer suffering an escape or refusing to receive person committed to his custody.
100. Rescue or aiding prisoner to escape from officer.

- Sec.
101. Assault upon officer of penitentiary
102. Aiding escape from penitentiary.
103. Assault upon officer by a person imprisoned in county jail.
104. Aiding escape from county jail.
105. Officer refusing or delaying to serve process.
106. Compounding or concealing crime for reward.
107. Neglecting or refusing to aid officer.
108. Falsely assuming to be a magistrate or peace officer.
109. Malfeasance or negligence in office.
110. Destroying, secreting, or mutilating public records.

Perjury and subornation of perjury.

SEC. 90. That if any person authorized by law to take an oath or affirmation, or of whom an oath or affirmation shall be required by such law, shall willfully swear or affirm falsely in regard to any matter or thing concerning which any oath or affirmation is authorized or required, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if any person shall procure another to commit the crime of perjury, such person shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury.

Punishment of perjury and subornation.

SEC. 91. That every person convicted of the crime of perjury, committed on the trial of or proceedings in a criminal action for a crime punishable with death or imprisonment for life, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two or more than twenty years. Every person convicted of the crime of perjury, committed in any proceeding in a court of justice other than such criminal action, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than ten years; and every person convicted of the crime of perjury, committed otherwise than in a proceeding before a court of justice, or convicted of the crime of subornation of perjury, however committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Inciting person to commit perjury.

SEC. 92. That if any person shall endeavor to procure or incite another to commit the crime of perjury, though no perjury be committed, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

Bribing or offering to bribe officer.

SEC. 93. That if any person shall corruptly give, offer, or promise to give any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever, or shall corruptly promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to any judicial or executive officer, with intent to influence the vote, opinion, decision, judgment, or other official conduct of such officer in any matter, question, duty, cause, or proceeding which then is or by law may come or be brought before such officer, or with intent to influence such officer to act in his official capacity in a particular manner so as to produce or prevent any particular result, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

Officer receiving or agreeing to receive bribe.

SEC. 94. That if any judicial or executive officer shall corruptly accept or receive any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever, or any promise thereof, or any promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to such officer, with the understanding or agree-

ment, express or implied, that such officer will give his vote, opinion, decision, or judgment in a particular manner in any matter, question, duty, cause, or proceeding which then is or may by law come or be brought before such officer, or with the understanding or agreement that such officer will in his official capacity act in a particular manner, or so as to produce or prevent any particular result, such officer, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

SEC. 95. That every person authorized to act as a judge in a court of justice; every person summoned as a juror in any court of justice, or upon any inquest, or before any officer, from the time he is so summoned; and every referee, umpire, or arbitrator, from the time of his appointment, shall be held and deemed to be a judicial officer within the meaning of sections ninety-three and ninety-four, and for the purposes therein expressed.

Judicial officer, definition of.

SEC. 96. That every officer of said District, or of any county, town, or other municipal or public corporation therein, not included in the definition of judicial officers, as defined in section ninety-five, from the time of his election or appointment, shall be held and deemed to be an executive officer within the meaning of sections ninety-three and ninety-four, and for the purposes therein expressed.

Executive officer, definition of.

SEC. 97. That if any person shall convey into or about the yard or grounds of any penitentiary, jail, house of correction, or other place whatever for the confinement of persons upon any warrant, order, or other legal process, any disguise, material, instrument, tool, weapon, or other thing adapted to or useful in aiding any person or prisoner there committed or detained to escape, with intent to effect or facilitate the escape of such person or prisoner, or shall by any means whatever aid or assist any such person or prisoner in an attempt to escape, whether such escape be effected or attempted or not, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as in the following section provided.

Aiding to escape from prison or legal confinement.

SEC. 98. That if the person whose escape was attempted or effected was committed or detained upon a charge or conviction of a crime punishable with death or imprisonment for life, the punishment therefor shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years; but if the person whose escape was attempted or effected was committed or detained upon a charge or conviction of a crime not so punishable, the punishment therefor shall be the same as that provided by law for the crime with which such person was charged or convicted; and in case the person whose escape was intended or effected was in custody or confinement upon civil process, or otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of crime, the punishment therefor shall be imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Same, punishment of.

SEC. 99. That if any United States marshal, deputy marshal, jailer, or other officer shall voluntarily or through negligence suffer any person or prisoner committed to or in his custody to escape, or shall willfully refuse to receive into his custody any person or prisoner lawfully committed thereto, such United States marshal, deputy marshal, jailer, or other officer, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, and by a fine not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Officer suffering an escape or refusing to receive person committed to his custody.

SEC. 100. That if any person shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any prisoner from any officer or person having the lawful custody of such prisoner, or shall aid or assist any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from any officer or person having the lawful custody of such prisoner, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Rescue or aiding prisoner to escape from officer.

Assault upon officer
of penitentiary.

SEC. 101. That if any person imprisoned in the penitentiary shall, with a deadly weapon, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury, strike, wound, stab, cut, shoot, or shoot at any superintendent, keeper, or assistant keeper of the penitentiary, or other officer or person having the charge or custody of such person so imprisoned, or if any person sentenced to the penitentiary shall, with a deadly weapon, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury, strike, wound, stab, cut, shoot, or shoot at any United States marshal, deputy marshal, or his assistants having the charge or custody of the person so sentenced, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by an additional imprisonment in the penitentiary of not less than three nor more than twenty years.

Aiding escape from
penitentiary.

SEC. 102. That if any person, with intent to effect or aid the escape of a person imprisoned in any penitentiary or sentenced to such imprisonment, shall assault any officer or person having the charge or custody of the person so imprisoned or sentenced, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than fifteen years.

Assault upon officer
by a person impris-
oned in county jail.

SEC. 103. That if any person imprisoned or sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail or any building, prison, or place used as or in lieu of a county jail shall, with a deadly weapon, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury, strike, wound, stab, cut, shoot, or shoot at any United States marshal, deputy marshal, jailer, or his assistants having the charge or custody of the person so imprisoned or sentenced, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

Aiding escape from
county jail.

SEC. 104. That if any person, with intent to effect or aid the escape of a person imprisoned or sentenced to imprisonment as mentioned in the last preceding section, shall assault any United States marshal, deputy marshal, jailer, or his assistant having the charge or custody of the person so imprisoned or sentenced, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years nor more than ten years.

Officer refusing or
delaying to serve proc-
ess.

SEC. 105. That if any officer authorized to serve process shall willfully and wrongfully refuse to execute any lawful process to him directed and delivered, requiring him to arrest or confine any person, or shall willfully and wrongfully omit or delay to execute such process, whereby such person shall escape and go at large, such officer, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Compounding or
concealing crime for
reward.

SEC. 106. That if any person having knowledge of the commission of a crime shall accept or receive any gift, gratuity, valuable consideration, or thing whatever, or any promise thereof, or any promise to do or cause to be done any act beneficial to such person, with the understanding or agreement, expressed or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or not to prosecute therefor or give evidence thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall, if such crime be punishable with death or imprisonment for life, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years; or, if such crime is not so punishable, by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Neglecting or refus-
ing to aid officer.

SEC. 107. That if any person, being required by any peace officer or magistrate to assist him in the execution of his office, in the preservation of the peace, or the arrest of any person for a breach of the peace, or the service of any process, shall neglect or refuse to render such assistance, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Falsely assuming to
be a magistrate or
peace officer.

SEC. 108. That if any person shall falsely assume to be a magistrate or peace officer, and shall take upon himself to act as such, and require

any person to aid or assist him in any matter pertaining to the duty thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 109. That if any officer of said District, or of any county, town, or other municipal or public corporation therein, other than the governor or judge of the district court, shall willfully and knowingly charge, take, or receive any fee or compensation, other than that authorized or permitted by law, for any official service or duty performed by such officer, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty or service pertaining to his office, with intent to injure or defraud anyone, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform such duty or service to the injury of anyone, or the manifest hindrance or obstruction of public justice or business, whether such injury, hindrance, or obstruction was particularly intended or not, such officer, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by dismissal from office with or without either or any of such punishments.

Malfeasance or negligence in office.

SEC. 110. That if any person, having the legal custody of any public record, book, paper, or writing, shall willfully destroy, secrete, or mutilate the same; or if any attorney shall willfully destroy, secrete, or mutilate any such record, book, paper, or writing, or shall wrongfully take the same from the person having the legal custody thereof, or having obtained possession of such record, book, paper, or writing lawfully, shall wrongfully refuse or neglect to return or produce the same when lawfully required or demanded so to do, such person or attorney, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Destroying, secreting, or mutilating public records.

CHAPTER SIX.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.

- Sec.
111. Definition of riot and unlawful assembly.
112. Punishment for participating in riot.
113. Disturbance of the peace in towns and villages.
114. Disturbing religious meetings.

- Sec.
115. Disturbing other public meetings.
116. Disorderly conduct before ladies.
117. Carrying concealed weapons.
118. Penalty for carrying concealed weapons.

SEC. 111. That any use of force or violence, or any threat to use force or violence, if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by three or more persons acting together and without authority of law, is riot. Whenever three or more persons assemble with intent, or with means and preparations, to do an unlawful act, which would be riot if actually committed, but do no act toward the commission thereof, or whenever such persons assemble without authority of law, and in such manner as is adapted to disturb the public peace or excite public alarm, or disguised in a manner to prevent them from being identified, such an assembly is an unlawful assembly.

Definition of riot and unlawful assembly.

SEC. 112. That if any person shall be guilty of participating in any riot, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows:

Punishment for participating in riot.

First. If any felony or misdemeanor was committed in the course of such riot, such person shall be punished in the same manner as the principal in such crime;

Second. If such person carried at the time of such riot any species of dangerous weapon, or was disguised, or encouraged or solicited other persons who participated in the riots to acts of force or violence,

such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than fifteen years;

Third. In all other cases such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Disturbance of the peace in towns and villages.

SEC. 113. That if any person or persons shall, in any town or village in said District, willfully drive or ride any horse or mule upon any sidewalk therein, or shall wilfully drive or ride any horse or mule through the streets thereof at a greater speed than six miles per hour, or shall use any obscene or profane language in any public place in such town or village to the disturbance or annoyance of any person or persons therein, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Disturbing religious meetings.

SEC. 114. That if any person shall willfully disturb, interrupt, or disquiet any assembly or congregation of people met for religious worship, whether in a house or the open air, by either uttering any profane discourse, committing any rude or indecent act, or making any unnecessary noise within the place where such meeting is held, or so near it as to disturb the order and solemnity thereof, or by exposing for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors or drinks within two miles of the place where any such assembly or congregation shall be actually convened for religious worship, and in a place other than such as shall have been duly licensed therefor, and in which such person shall have usually resided and carried on such business, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Disturbing other public meetings.

SEC. 115. That if any person shall willfully disturb or break up any public meeting or assembly of people other than those mentioned in the section last preceding, lawfully met for a lawful purpose, whether such meeting or assembly be met in a house or in the open air, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than three months, or by fine not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Disorderly conduct before ladies.

SEC. 116. That if any person shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or of using obscene language before women, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Carrying concealed weapons.

SEC. 117. That it shall be unlawful for any person to carry concealed about his person, in any manner whatever, any revolver, pistol, or other firearm, or knife (other than an ordinary pocketknife), or any dirk or dagger, slung shot, metal knuckles, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person.

Penalty for carrying concealed weapons.

SEC. 118. That any person violating any of the provisions of the last preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any marshal, constable, police, or other peace officer, whose duty it is to serve process or make arrests.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY AND DECENCY.

Sec.	Sec.
119. Adultery.	127. Keeping bawdyhouse.
120. Action for adultery, when commenced; adultery by unmarried man.	128. Common fame, evidence of bawdyhouse.
121. Cohabiting in a state of adultery or fornication.	129. Incest, definition and punishment of.
122. Polygamy.	130. Sodomy.
123. Seduction of chaste female.	131. Illegal disinterment.
124. Indecent exposure and exhibition.	132. Injuring tombstones and trespassing on graveyards.
125. Concealing death of child.	133. Making roads through graveyards.
126. Indictment of mother for murder of bastard.	134. Cruelty to animals.

SEC. 119. That whoever, being married, shall voluntarily have sexual intercourse with a person other than the offender's husband or wife is guilty of adultery, and shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months.

Adultery.

SEC. 120. That a prosecution for the crime of adultery shall be commenced, within three years from the time of committing the crime. When the crime of adultery is committed between a married woman and an unmarried man, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery also, and be punished accordingly.

Action for adultery, when commenced; adultery by an unmarried man.

SEC. 121. That whoever cohabits with another in a state of adultery or fornication shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years, or both.

Cohabiting in a state of adultery or fornication.

SEC. 122. That whoever, having a husband or wife, marries another, whether married or single, or simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years nor less than one year. This section does not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been continually absent for five consecutive years, and is not known to such person to be living, and is believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

Polygamy.

SEC. 123. That if any person, under promise of marriage, shall seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. A subsequent marriage of the parties, or offer to marry in good faith, is a defense to a violation of this section.

Seduction of a chaste female.

SEC. 124. That if any person shall willfully and lewdly expose his person or the private parts thereof in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby, or shall take any part in any model artist exhibition, or make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or to the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adapted to excite vicious or lewd thoughts or acts, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Indecent exposure and exhibition.

SEC. 125. That if any woman shall conceal the death of any issue of her body, so that it may not be known whether such issue was born alive or not, or whether it was not murdered, such woman, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Concealing death of child.

Indictment of mother for murder of bastard.

SEC. 126. That when a woman is indicted for the murder of her bastard infant, she may also be charged in the same indictment with the crime defined in the last preceding section, and if she shall be found not guilty of the charge of murder she may be found guilty of the crime defined in such section, and punished accordingly.

Keeping bawdy-house.

SEC. 127. That if any person shall keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdyhouse for the purpose of prostitution, fornication, or lewdness, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Common fame evidence of bawdyhouse.

SEC. 128. That in all prosecutions for the crime defined in the section last preceding, common fame shall be competent evidence in support of the indictment; and whenever any lessee or occupant of any house shall be convicted of any such crime, the lease or contract for the hiring or occupancy of such house shall, at the option of the lessor or owner, become void, and such lessor or owner shall thereupon be entitled to recover the possession of such premises as in the case of a tenant holding over after the expiration of his time.

Incest, definition and punishment of.

SEC. 129. 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.

Sodomy.

SEC. 130. That if any person shall commit sodomy, or the crime against nature, either with mankind or beast, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

Illegal disinterment.

SEC. 131. That if any person shall willfully and wrongfully dig up, disinter, remove, or convey away any human body, or the remains thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year.

Injuring tombstones and trespassing on graveyards.

SEC. 132. That any person who shall willfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, or gravestone, or other structure in any cemetery, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of a cemetery, or tomb, monument, or gravestone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within a cemetery, or shall willfully destroy, cut, or break, or injure any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of a cemetery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than one nor more than thirty days, according to the nature and aggravation of the offense, and such offender shall also be liable in an action of trespass to pay all such damages as have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts.

Making roads through graveyards.

SEC. 133. That if any person other than an officer on lawful business shall, without authority specially granted by law, or without the authority or consent of the proprietor or owner, open or make any highway, street, road, railway, macadamized road, or other thing in the nature of a public easement, over, in through, or upon any inclosure or yard used for the burial of the dead, or shall begin to open or make any such public easement over, in, through, or upon any such inclosure or yard, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Cruelty to animals.

SEC. 134. That if any person shall cruelly beat or torture any animal, whether belonging to himself or another, such person, upon conviction

thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Sec.	Sec.
135. Setting up or promoting lotteries.	145. Disposing of opium other than to druggists.
136. Selling lottery tickets.	146. Selling opium.
137. Advertising lottery tickets.	147. "Opium den," defined.
138. Selling tickets in fictitious lotteries.	148. Frequenting opium den.
139. When defendant to prove existence of lottery.	149. Penalty for violating above sections.
140. Second conviction.	150. General reputation as evidence.
141. Profanation of Sunday.	151. Definition and punishment of vagrancy.
142. Selling liquor or firearms to Indians.	152. Gambling.
143. Suffering vicious animals to run at large.	
144. Taking female under sixteen years of age without consent of parents.	

SEC. 135. That if any person shall promote or set up any lottery for money or other valuable thing, or shall dispose of any property of value, real or personal, by way or means of lottery, or shall aid or be in any way concerned in setting up, managing, or drawing such lottery, or shall, in any house, shop, boat, shed, or building owned or occupied by him or under his control, knowingly permit or suffer the setting up, management, or drawing of any such lottery, or the sale of any lottery tickets, share of a ticket, or any writing, token, or other device purporting or intended to entitle the holder or bearer thereof, or any other person, to any prize or interest or share thereof, to be drawn in any lottery, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

Setting up or promoting lotteries.

SEC. 136. That if any person shall sell, either for himself or another, or shall offer for sale, or shall have in his possession with intent to sell or offer for sale, or to exchange or negotiate, a ticket or share of a ticket in any such lottery, or any writing, token, or other device as is mentioned in the section last preceding, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Selling lottery tickets.

SEC. 137. That if any persons shall advertise any lottery ticket or share in such ticket, or any writing, token, or other device as is mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-eight, for sale, either for himself or another, or shall in any way invite or entice, or attempt to invite or entice, another to purchase or receive the same, or shall set up or exhibit any sign, symbol, or any emblematic or other representation of a lottery, where such ticket, share thereof, writing, token, or other device can be purchased or obtained, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by a fine not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Advertising lottery tickets.

SEC. 138. That if any person shall make or sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or negotiate, either for himself or another, any false or fictitious lottery ticket or share thereof, or any writing, token, or other device as is mentioned in section one hundred and thirty five, or any ticket or share thereof in any pretended or fictitious lottery, knowing the same to be false or fictitious, or shall receive any money or other thing of value for any such ticket or share thereof, or for any such writing, token, or other device, purporting that the owner, holder, or bearer thereof shall be entitled to receive any prize or any share of any prize, or anything of value that

Selling tickets in fictitious lotteries.

may be drawn in such lottery, knowing the same to be false or fictitious, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.

When defendant to
prove existence of
lottery.

SEC. 139. That upon the trial of an indictment for any of the crimes defined in the section last preceding, any ticket or share of a ticket, or any writing, token, or other device therein mentioned which the defendant shall have made, sold, or offered for sale, or shall have had in his possession with intent to sell, or for which he shall have received any money or other valuable thing, shall be deemed to be false, spurious, or fictitious, unless such defendant shall prove the same to be true and genuine and to have been duly issued by authority of law, and that such lottery was at the time existing and undrawn, and that such ticket or share thereof, or writing, token, or other device was issued by lawful authority and binding upon the person who issued the same.

Second conviction.

SEC. 140. That if any person, having been convicted of a crime defined in sections one hundred and thirty-five and one hundred and thirty-six, shall afterwards be convicted of the same or any other crime therein defined, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years.

Profanation of Sun-
day

SEC. 141. That if any person shall keep open any store, shop, grocery, ball alley, billiard room, or tippling house, for purpose of labor or traffic, or any place of amusement, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday or the Lord's day, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the above provision shall not apply to the keepers of drug stores, doctor shops, undertakers, livery-stable keepers, barbers, butchers, and bakers, and all circumstances of necessity and mercy may be pleaded in defense, which shall be treated as questions of fact for the jury to determine, when the offense is tried by jury.

Proviso.
Drug stores, etc.,
excepted.

Selling liquor or
firearms to Indians.

SEC. 142. That if any person shall, without the authority of the United States, or some authorized officer thereof, sell, barter, or give to any Indian or half-breed who lives and associates with Indians any firearms or ammunition therefor whatever, or any spirituous, malt, or vinous liquor, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than two months nor more than six months, or by fine not less than one nor more than five hundred dollars. That the term "Indian" in this Act shall be so construed as to include the aboriginal races inhabiting Alaska when annexed to the United States, and their descendants of the whole or half blood. Section nineteen hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all that part of section fourteen of "An Act providing a civil government for Alaska," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, after the word "provided," is hereby repealed.

Suffering vicious
animals to run at
large.

SEC. 143. That if any person, being the owner or having the control of any dangerous or vicious animal, knowing such animal to be dangerous or vicious, shall willfully or negligently permit or suffer the same to be at large in any neighborhood or on any public highway, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Taking female un-
der sixteen years of
age without consent
of parents.

SEC. 144. That if any person shall for purposes of prostitution or marriage take away any female under the age of sixteen years from her father, mother, guardian, or other person having legal charge of her person, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Disposing of opium
other than to drug-
gists.

SEC. 145. That it shall be unlawful to sell or give away opium, or any preparation of which opium is the principal medicinal agent, to any person except druggists and practicing physicians, except on the pre-

scription of a practicing physician, written in the English or Latin language; and the druggist filling the prescription shall keep the same on file for one year subject to be inspected by any public officer of the district.

SEC. 146. That no person shall sell any opium, or preparation of which opium is the principal medicinal agent, to be smoked on or about the premises where sold.

Selling opium.

SEC. 147. That any building where opium is sold for the purpose of being smoked on or about the premises, or where the same is smoked, shall be considered an opium den.

"Opium den" defined.

SEC. 148. That it shall be unlawful for any person to frequent any opium den for the purpose of purchasing or smoking opium, or any preparation in which opium is the principal medicinal agent.

Frequenting opium den.

SEC. 149. That any person violating any of the four sections last preceding shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than two years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalty for violating above sections.

SEC. 150. That in a prosecution for any violation of the provisions of sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, and one hundred and forty-eight, general reputation shall be received in evidence to establish the character of any building as an opium den, and proof that any person frequents such den shall be prima facie evidence that such person frequents such den for the purpose of smoking opium.

General reputation as evidence.

SEC. 151. That all idle or dissolute persons who have no visible means of living, or lawful occupation or employment by which to earn a living; all able-bodied persons who shall be found begging the means of support in public places, or from house to house, or who shall procure a child or children so to do; all persons who live in houses of ill repute, shall be deemed vagrants, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than twenty-five days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Definition and punishment of vagrancy.

SEC. 152. That each and every person who shall deal, play, or carry on, open or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner, proprietor or employee, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, rouge-et-noir, lansquenet, rondo, vingt-un, twenty-one, poker, draw poker, brag, bluff, thaw, craps, or any banking or other game played with cards, dice, or any other device, whether the same shall be played for money, checks, credit, or any other representative of value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid: *Provided*, That such person so convicted shall be imprisoned one day for every two dollars of such fine and costs: *And provided further*, That such imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

Gambling.

Provided.
Imprisonment one day for every two dollars fine.
Limit of imprisonment.

CHAPTER NINE.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

Sec.	Sec.
153. Throwing ballast into navigable stream.	154. Injuring buoys or beacons.
	155. Tearing down posted notices.

SEC. 153. That if any person, whether he be an officer of a vessel or not, shall discharge the ballast of any vessel into the navigable portions or channels of any of the bays, harbors, or rivers of said District, or within the jurisdiction of said District, so as to injuriously affect such portions or channels of such bays, harbors, or rivers, or to obstruct the navigation thereof, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Throwing ballast into navigable stream.

Injuring buoys or
beacons.

SEC. 154. That any person or persons who shall moor any vessel or vessels of any kind or name whatsoever, or any boat, skiff, barge, scow, raft, or part of a raft, to any buoy or beacon placed in the navigable waters of the District, or in any bay, river, or arm of the sea bordering upon said District, by the authority of the United States Light-House Board, or shall in any manner hang on with any vessel, boat, skiff, barge, scow, raft, or part of a raft, to any such buoy or beacon, or shall willfully remove, damage, or destroy any such buoy or beacon, or shall cut down, remove, damage, or destroy any beacon or beacons erected on land in said District by authority of the United States Light-House Board, shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Tearing down posted
notices.

SEC. 155. That if any person shall willfully tear down, alter, or deface any posted, written, or printed notice, posted or put up in pursuance of any law requiring or authorizing the same to be done, before the time for which such notice is given has expired, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars.

CHAPTER TEN.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

- Sec.
156. Selling unwholesome provisions.
157. Adulterating provisions.
158. Adulterating drugs.
159. Polluting water used for domestic purposes.

- Sec.
160. Same subject.
161. Penalty.
162. Spreading dangerous disease.
163. Selling poison without label.

Selling unwhole-
some provisions.

SEC. 156. That if any person shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted, or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Adulterating provi-
sions.

SEC. 157. That if any person shall adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for meat or drink with any substance injurious to health, or shall sell or offer for sale any substance so intended, knowing the same to be so adulterated, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in the section last preceding.

Adulterating drugs.

SEC. 158. That if any person shall adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine in such manner as to render the same injurious to health, or shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any adulterated drug or medicine, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the manner provided in section one hundred and fifty-six, and such adulterated drugs or medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Polluting water
used for domestic pur-
poses.

SEC. 159. That any person who shall put any sewage, drainage, or refuse, or polluting matter, as either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt or impair the quality of any well, spring, brook, creek, branch, or pond of water which is used or may be used for domestic purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Same subject.

SEC. 160. That any person who puts any dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named befouls, pollutes, or impairs the quality of any spring, brook, creek, branch, well, or pond of water which is or may be used for domestic purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty.

SEC. 161. That any person violating the provisions of either of the two sections last preceding shall, upon conviction, be fined not less

than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty-five days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 162. That if any person shall inoculate himself or suffer himself to be inoculated, or shall inoculate another, with the smallpox or any other malignant or infectious disease, within said District, or, being so inoculated, shall come within said District with the intent to cause the prevalence or spread of such disease within said District, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.

Spreading dangerous disease.

SEC. 163. That if any person shall sell or deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other poison, without having the word "poison" and the true name thereof in English written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box, or parcel containing the same, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Selling poison without label.

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

OFFENSES CONCERNING THE TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND SO FORTH.

Sec.

164. Refusing to transmit official dispatch in time of war, and so forth.

165. Malicious injury to telegraph.

166. Divulging or altering dispatch.

167. Sending or delivering false dispatch.

168. Using information contained in dispatch.

Sec.

169. Delaying or refusing to send dispatch.

170. Opening or obtaining dispatch intended for another.

171. Taking information from wire, and so forth.

172. Bribing operator to disclose private message.

SEC. 164. That every telegraph company shall be bound, on application of any officer of said District or of the United States, in case of any war, insurrection, riot, or other civil commotion or resistance of public authority, for the prevention and punishment of crime, or for the arrest of persons suspected or charged therewith, to give to the communications of such officers immediate dispatch, at the price of ordinary communications of the same length; and if any officer, agent, operator, or employee of any such company shall refuse or willfully omit to transmit such communications as aforesaid, or shall designedly alter or falsify the same, for any purpose whatever, the person so offending shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction may be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in jail not more than twelve months or both, at the discretion of the court.

Refusing to transmit official dispatch in time of war, etc.

SEC. 165. That if any person shall willfully and maliciously cut, break, or throw down any pole or any tree or other object used in any line of telegraph, telephone, or system for the transmission of light or power by use of electricity, or shall willfully and maliciously break, displace, or injure any insulator in use in any such line, or shall willfully and maliciously cut, break, or remove from its insulators any wire used for any of the purposes above enumerated, or shall, by the attachment of a ground wire, or by any other contrivance, willfully and maliciously destroy the insulation of such line, or interrupt the transmission of the electric current through the same, or shall in any other manner willfully and maliciously injure, molest, or destroy any property or materials appertaining to any such line, or belonging to any telegraph, telephone, electric light or power company, or shall willfully and maliciously interfere with the use of any telegraph, telephone, electric light or power line, or obstruct or postpone the transmission of any message over any telegraph or telephone line, or procure or advise any such injury, interference, or obstruction, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and shall moreover be liable to the company

Malicious injury to telegraph.

whose property is injured or line obstructed in a sum equal to three times the amount of actual damages sustained thereby.

Divulging or altering dispatch.

SEC. 166. That if any officer, agent, operator, clerk, or employee of any telegraph company, or any other person, shall willfully divulge to any other person than the party from whom the same was received, or to whom the same was addressed, or his agent or attorney, any message received or sent, or intended to be sent, over any telegraph line, or the contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such message, or any part thereof, or shall willfully alter any such message by adding thereto or omitting therefrom any word or words, figure or figures, so as to materially change the sense, purport, or meaning of such message, to the injury of the person sending or desiring to send the same, or to whom the same was directed, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That when numerals or words of number occur in any message the operator or clerk sending or receiving may express the same in words or figures, or in both words and figures, and such fact shall not be deemed an alteration of the message, nor in any manner affect its genuineness, force, or validity.

Proviso.
Expressing numerals.

Sending or delivering false dispatch.

SEC. 167. That if any agent, operator, or employee in any telegraph office, or other person, shall, knowingly and willfully, send by telegraph, to any person or persons, any false or forged message, purporting to be from such telegraph office, or from any other person, or shall willfully deliver, or cause to be delivered, to any person, any such message, falsely purporting to have been received by telegraph, or if any person or persons shall furnish or conspire to furnish, or cause to be furnished, to any such agent, operator, or employee, to be sent by telegraph, or to be so delivered, any such message, knowing the same to be false or forged, with the intention to deceive, injure, or defraud any individual, partnership, or corporation, or the public, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Using information contained in dispatch.

SEC. 168. That if any agent, operator, or employee in any telegraph office shall, in any way, use or appropriate any information derived by him from any private message or messages passing through his hands and addressed to any other person or persons, or in any other manner acquired by him by reason of his trust as such agent, operator, or employee, or shall trade or speculate upon any such information so obtained, or in any manner turn or attempt to turn the same to his account, profit, or advantage, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and shall also be liable in treble damages to the party aggrieved for all loss or injury sustained by reason of such wrongful act.

Delaying or refusing to send dispatch.

SEC. 169. That if any agent, operator, or employee in any telegraph office shall unreasonably and willfully refuse or neglect to send any message received at such office for transmission, or shall unreasonably or willfully postpone the same out of its order, or shall unreasonably and willfully refuse or neglect to deliver any message received by telegraph, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any message to be received, transmitted, or delivered unless the charges thereon shall have been paid or tendered, nor to require the sending, receiving, or delivery of any message counseling, aiding, abetting, or encouraging treason against the Government of the United States, or other resistance to the lawful authority,

Proviso.
Payment of charges.

or any message calculated to further any fraudulent plan or purpose, or to instigate or encourage the perpetration of any unlawful act, or to facilitate the escape of any criminal or person accused of crime.

SEC. 170. That if any person not connected with any telegraph office shall, without the authority or consent of the person or persons to whom the same may be directed, willfully or unlawfully open any sealed envelope inclosing a telegraph message, and addressed to any other person or persons, with the purpose of learning the contents of such message, or shall fraudulently represent any other person or persons, and thereby procure to be delivered to himself any telegraph message addressed to such other person or persons, with the intent to use, destroy, or detain the same from the person or persons entitled to receive such message, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and shall, moreover, be liable in damages to the party injured for all loss and damage sustained by reason of such wrongful act.

Opening or obtaining dispatch intended for another.

SEC. 171. That if any person not connected with any telegraph company shall, by means of any machine, instrument, or contrivance, or in any other manner, willfully and fraudulently read or attempt to read any message, or to learn the contents thereof, whilst the same is being sent over any telegraph line, or shall willfully and fraudulently or clandestinely learn or attempt to learn the contents or meaning of any message while the same is in any telegraph office, or is being received thereat, or is sent therefrom, or shall use or attempt to use, or communicate to others, any information so obtained by any person, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Taking information from wire, etc.

SEC. 172. That if any person shall, by the payment or promise of any bribe, inducement, or reward, procure or attempt to procure any telegraph agent, operator, or employee to disclose any private message, or the contents, purport, substance, or meaning thereof, or shall offer to any such agent, operator, or employee any bribe, compensation, or reward for the disclosure of any private information received by him by reason of his trust as such agent, operator, or employee, or shall use or attempt to use any such information so obtained, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Bribing operator to disclose private message.

CHAPTER TWELVE.

PROTECTION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND SALMON.

- Sec.
173. Killing of fur-bearing animals prohibited.
174. Power to arrest persons and seize vessels.
175. Remission of fines, etc.
176. St. Paul and St. George islands declared a special reservation.
177. Killing of seal upon them prohibited, when.

- Sec.
178. Killing of certain seal prohibited.
179. Obstructions in streams preventing ascent of salmon prohibited.
180. Methods and times of fishing regulated.
181. Concerning grounds and close seasons.
182. Inspectors.
183. Punishment for violations.

SEC. 173. That no person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the

Killing of fur-bearing animals prohibited.

Regulations.

Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law; nor shall he grant special privileges under this section.

Power to arrest persons and seize vessels.

SEC. 174. That the collector and deputy collectors appointed for Alaska Territory, and any person authorized in writing by either of them, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this and the other laws extended over the Territory, and to keep and deliver the same to the marshal.

Remission of fines, etc.

Vol. 1, p. 506.

R.S., sec. 1958, p. 344.

SEC. 175. That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture embraced in the Act approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, chapter thirteen, or mentioned in any Act in addition to or amendatory of such Act, that have occurred or may occur in the collection district of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, if in his opinion the fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain the facts in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, without regard to the provisions of the Act above referred to; and upon the facts so to be ascertained he may exercise all the power of remission conferred upon him by that Act as fully as he might have done had such facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of that Act.

St. Paul and St. George islands declared a special reservation.

R.S., sec. 1959, p. 344.

SEC. 176. That the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, in Alaska, are declared a special reservation for Government purposes; and until otherwise provided by law it shall be unlawful for any person to land or remain on either of those islands, except by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any person found on either of those islands contrary to the provisions hereof shall be summarily removed; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to carry this section into effect.

Killing of seal upon them prohibited, when.

R.S., sec. 1960, p. 344.

SEC. 177. That it shall be unlawful to kill any fur seal upon the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September, and October in each year; and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of firearms or by other means tending to drive the seals away from those islands; but the natives of the islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use; and the killing in such cases shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Killing of certain seal prohibited.

R.S., sec. 1961, p. 344.

SEC. 178. That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal or any seal less than one year old at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and every person who violates the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, whose crews are found engaged in the violation of either this or the preceding section shall be forfeited to the United States.

Obstruction in streams preventing ascent of salmon prohibited.

Vol. 29, p. 316.

SEC. 179. That the erection of dams, barricades, fish wheels, fences, or any such fixed or stationary obstructions in any part of the rivers or streams of Alaska, or to fish for or catch salmon or salmon trout in any manner or by any means, with the purpose or result of preventing or impeding the ascent of salmon to their spawning ground, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby

authorized and directed to remove such obstructions and to establish and enforce such regulations and surveillance as may be necessary to insure that this prohibition and all other provisions of law relating to the salmon fisheries of Alaska are strictly complied with.

SEC. 180. That it shall be unlawful to fish, catch, or kill any salmon of any variety except with rod or spear above the tide waters of any creeks or rivers of less than five hundred feet width in the Territory of Alaska, except only for purposes of propagation, or to lay or set any drift net, set net, trap, pound net, or seine for any purpose across the tide waters of any river or stream for a distance of more than one-third of the width of such river, stream, or channel, or lay or set any seine or net within one hundred yards of any other net or seine which is being laid or set in said stream or channel, or to take, kill, or fish for salmon in any manner, or by any means, in any of the waters of the Territory of Alaska, either in the streams or tide waters, except Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Bering Sea, and the waters tributary thereto, from midnight on Friday of each week until six o'clock antemeridian of the Sunday following; or to fish for or catch, or kill in any manner, or by any appliances except by rod or spear, any salmon in any stream of less than one hundred yards in width in the said Territory of Alaska between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning of the following day of each and every day of the week.

Methods and times of fishing regulated.

SEC. 181. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, set aside any streams as spawning grounds, in which no fishing will be permitted; and when, in his judgment, the results of fishing operations on any stream indicate that the number of salmon taken is larger than the capacity of the stream to produce, he is authorized to establish weekly close seasons, to limit the duration of the fishing season, or to prohibit fishing entirely for one year or more, so as to permit salmon to increase: *Provided, however,* That such power shall be exercised only after all persons interested shall have been given a hearing, of which hearing due notice must be given by publication: *And provided further,* That it shall have been ascertained that the persons engaged in catching salmon do not maintain fish hatcheries of sufficient magnitude to keep such streams fully stocked.

Spawning grounds and close seasons.

Concerning grounds and close seasons.

Provisos.
Notice.

Hatcheries.

SEC. 182. That to enforce the provisions of law herein and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may establish in pursuance thereof, he is authorized and directed to appoint one inspector of fisheries, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and two assistant inspectors, at a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars each per annum; and he will annually submit to Congress estimates to cover the salaries and actual traveling expenses of the officers hereby authorized and for such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law herein.

Inspector.

Inspectors.

SEC. 183. That any person violating the provisions of sections one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, and one hundred and eighty-one of this Act or the regulations established in pursuance of section one hundred and eighty-two of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court; and, further, in case of the violation of any of the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-nine, and conviction thereof, a further fine of two hundred and fifty dollars per diem will be imposed for each day that the obstruction or obstructions therein are maintained.

Punishment for violations.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AND DEFINITION.

Sec.	Sec.
184. Division of crimes.	200. "Jail," definition of.
185. Parties to crimes.	201. Sentences to county jail how executed.
186. Principals, who deemed such.	202. Evidence given by a person may be used against him on a prosecution for perjury.
187. Accessories, who deemed such.	203. Conviction of crime not to work for forfeiture of property.
188. No accessories in misdemeanors.	204. Court to ascertain and impose punishments.
189. Accessories, how punished.	205. In prosecution for libel, truth may be given in evidence.
190. Person not punishable for omission when performed by another.	206. Presumption in case of injurious publication.
191. Misdemeanor, punishment for, when not otherwise prescribed.	207. "Dwelling house," definition of, in relation to arson.
192. Attempt to commit crime, punishment of.	208. "Dwelling house," definition of, in relation to burglary.
193. Preceding section, how construed.	209. Certain terms presumed to be used in a certain sense.
194. Computation of sentences.	210. "Signature," what it includes.
195. Treatment of convicts.	211. "Writing" includes printing.
196. Judgment of imprisonment in penitentiary, effect of.	Sec.
197. Judgment of imprisonment for life.	215. Masculine gender, what it comprehends.
198. Person of a convict under the protection of law.	216. Intent to defraud, what sufficient.
199. Sentences to penitentiary, how executed.	217. Criminal prosecution not to exclude other remedy or penalty.
Sec.	
212. "Property" includes both real and personal.	
213. The term, "person," what it includes.	
214. The singular number includes the plural.	

Division of crimes.

SEC. 184. That crimes are divided into felonies and misdemeanors. A felony is a crime punishable with death, or which is or may be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Every other crime is a misdemeanor.

Parties to crimes.

SEC. 185. That the parties to crime are classified as—

First. Principals.

Second. Accessories.

Principals, who deemed such.

SEC. 186. That all persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether it be felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the crime or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals, and to be tried and punished as such.

Accessories, who deemed such.

SEC. 187. That all persons who, after the commission of any felony, conceal or aid the offender, with knowledge that he has committed a felony and with intent that he may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment, are accessories.

No accessories in misdemeanors.

SEC. 188. That in misdemeanors there are no accessories.

Accessories, how punished.

SEC. 189. That except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by law, an accessory to a felony, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Person not punishable for omission when performed by another.

SEC. 190. That no person is punishable for an omission to perform an act where such act has been performed by another person acting in his behalf, and competent by law to perform it.

Misdemeanor, punishment for, when not otherwise prescribed.

SEC. 191. That whenever, by any law relating to said district, an act is declared to be a misdemeanor, and no punishment is prescribed therefor, the person committing the same, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not more than five hundred dollars.

Attempt to commit crime, punishment of.

SEC. 192. That if any person attempts to commit any crime, and in such attempt does any act toward the commission of such crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in the perpetration thereof, such

person, when no other provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows:

First. If the crime so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or county jail, the punishment for the attempt shall be by like imprisonment, as the case may be, for a term not more than half the longest period prescribed as a punishment for such crime.

Second. If the crime so attempted be punishable by fine, the punishment for the attempt shall be by fine not more than half the amount of the largest fine prescribed as a punishment for such crime.

SEC. 193. That the section last preceding must not be construed to protect a person who, in attempting unsuccessfully to commit a crime, accomplishes another or different crime, whether greater or less in guilt, from suffering the punishment prescribed by law for the crime committed.

Preceding section, how construed.

SEC. 194. That when a person is sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, his term of confinement therein commences from the day of his delivery at such prison to the proper officer thereof, and no time during which such person is voluntarily absent from such penitentiary can be estimated or counted as a part of the term for which such person was sentenced.

Computation of sentences.

SEC. 195. That a judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary need only specify the duration and place of such confinement, and thereafter the manner of the confinement and the treatment and employment of the person so sentenced shall be regulated and governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of the penitentiary wherein he is confined and the treatment and employment of persons sentenced to confinement therein.

Treatment of convicts.

SEC. 196. That a judgment of imprisonment in the penitentiary for any term less than for life suspends all civil rights of the person so sentenced, and forfeits all public offices and all private trusts, authority, or power during the term or duration of such imprisonment.

Judgment of imprisonment in penitentiary, effect of.

SEC. 197. That a person sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life is thereafter deemed civilly dead.

Judgment of imprisonment for life.

SEC. 198. That the person of a convict sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary is under the protection of the law, and any injury to his person not authorized by law is punishable in the same manner as if he was not convicted or sentenced.

Person of a convict under the protection of law.

SEC. 199. That whenever, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, any person is sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, such sentence may be executed by the confinement of such person in the building at Sitka, in said district, now used for that purpose, or in any other place of confinement within or without the said district that may be designated by the court, and his place of imprisonment may be changed at any time, and from time to time, upon the order of the Attorney-General.

Sentences to penitentiary, how executed.

SEC. 200. That whenever the words "jail" or "county jail" occur in this Act, the same shall be held to mean any house, building, structure, ship, or vessel used or suitable for the confinement of persons serving sentences for crime or awaiting trial therefor.

"Jail," definition of.

SEC. 201. That the commencement and termination of a sentence of imprisonment in a county jail is to be ascertained by the rule prescribed in section one hundred and ninety-four of Title I, and the manner of such confinement and the treatment of the persons so sentenced shall be governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of county jails: *Provided*, That the United States marshal for said district may, under such regulations as the Attorney-General may prescribe, employ or cause to be employed upon public works any or all persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jails or the penitentiary within said district: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which may be given against a prisoner for any fine, or for the costs and disbursements in the proceedings against him, such prisoner shall be credited with two dollars for every day's labor performed by him in pursuance hereof.

Sentences to county jail, how executed.

Provisos.
Employment of prisoners on public works.

Credit on fine for labor.

Evidence given by a person may be used against him on a prosecution for perjury.

SEC. 202. That any section of this Act which declares that evidence obtained upon the examination of a person as a witness shall not be received against him in a criminal proceeding does not forbid such evidence being proved against such person upon any proceedings founded upon a charge of perjury committed by such person in such examination.

Conviction of crime not to work forfeiture of property.

SEC. 203. That no conviction of any person for crime works any forfeiture of any property, except in cases where the same is expressly provided by law; but in all cases of the commission or attempt to commit a felony the United States has a lien, from the time of such commission or attempt, upon all the property of the defendant for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which may be given against him for any fine on account thereof, and for the costs and disbursements in the proceedings against him for such crime.

Court to ascertain and impose punishments.

SEC. 204. That the several sections of this Act which declare certain crimes to be punishable as therein mentioned devolve a duty upon the court authorized to pass sentence to determine and impose the punishment prescribed; and whenever such punishment is left undetermined between certain limits or kinds, to determine the punishment to be inflicted in a particular case.

In prosecution for libel, truth may be given in evidence.

SEC. 205. That in all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and justifiable ends, the defendant must be found not guilty.

Presumption in case of injurious publication.

SEC. 206. That an injurious publication is presumed to have been malicious if no justifiable end or good motive is shown for making it.

"Dwelling house," definition of, in relation to arson.

SEC. 207. That any building is deemed a "dwelling house" within the meaning of the sections of this Act defining the crime of arson any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein.

"Dwelling house," definition of, in relation to burglary.

SEC. 208. That any building is deemed a "dwelling house" within the meaning of the sections of this Act defining the crime of burglary any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein, and any structure joined to or immediately connected with such building.

Certain terms presumed to be used in a certain sense.

SEC. 209. That whenever the terms mentioned in the following sections are employed in this Act they are deemed to be employed in the senses hereafter affixed to them, except when a different sense plainly appears.

"Signature," what it includes.

SEC. 210. That the term "signature" includes any name, mark, or sign written with intent to authenticate any instrument or writing.

"Writing" includes printing.

SEC. 211. That the term "writing" includes printing.

"Property" includes both real and personal.

SEC. 212. That the term "property" includes both real and personal property.

"The term 'person,'" what it includes.

SEC. 213. That the word "person" includes corporations as well as natural persons; and where such word is used to designate the party whose property may be the subject of a crime, it includes said District, or any State, government, or country which may lawfully own any property in said District, and all municipal or public corporations and private corporations, as well as individuals.

The singular number includes the plural.

SEC. 214. That the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.

Masculine gender, what it comprehends.

SEC. 215. That words used in the masculine gender comprehend as well the feminine and the neuter.

Intent to defraud, what sufficient.

SEC. 216. That whenever, by any provision of this Act, an intent to defraud is necessary to constitute a crime, it is sufficient if an intent appears to defraud any person, body politic, or corporation whatever.

Criminal prosecution not to exclude other remedy or penalty.

SEC. 217. That the omission to specify or affirm in this Act any liability to any damages, penalty, or forfeiture, or other remedy imposed by law, and allowed to be recovered or enforced in any civil action or proceeding, for any act or omission declared punishable herein, does not affect any right to recover or enforce the same.

SEC. 218. The common law of England as adopted and understood in the United States shall be in force in said District, except as modified by this Act. Common law of England adopted.

SEC. 219. That nothing herein contained shall apply to or in any way affect any proceeding or indictment now found or pending or that may be found for any offense committed before the passage of this Act. Pending proceedings unaffected, etc.

TITLE II.

CHAPTER ONE.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

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| <p>Sec.
1. Crimes and offenses, how prosecuted.
2. Definition of a crime or public offense.
3. Felonies, how prosecuted.</p> | <p>Sec.
4. Criminal action defined.
5. Parties to a criminal action.</p> |
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SEC. 1. That proceedings for the punishment and prevention of the crimes defined in Title I of this Act shall be conducted in the manner herein provided. Crimes and offenses, how prosecuted.

SEC. 2. That a crime or public offense is an act or omission forbidden by law, and punishable, upon conviction, by either of the following punishments: Definition of a crime or public offense.

First. Death;

Second. Imprisonment;

Third. Fine;

Fourth. Removal from office;

Fifth. Disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit.

SEC. 3. That no person can be tried for the commission of a felony but upon the indictment of a grand jury. Felonies, how prosecuted.

SEC. 4. That the proceeding by which a person is tried and punished for the commission of a crime is known in this Act as a criminal action. Criminal action defined.

SEC. 5. That in a criminal action in the District of Alaska the United States is the plaintiff and the person prosecuted is the defendant. Parties to a criminal action.

CHAPTER TWO.

OF THE TIME OF COMMENCEMENT OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

- Sec.
6. Criminal actions, when commenced.

SEC. 6. That criminal action must be commenced within the periods prescribed in the laws of the United States now in force or that may be hereinafter enacted. Criminal actions, when commenced.

CHAPTER THREE.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND PLACE OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

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| <p>Sec.
7. When crime commenced without, but consummated within, this District.
8. Murder or manslaughter committed by means used without the District.</p> | <p>Sec.
9. When conviction or acquittal in another jurisdiction is a bar.</p> |
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SEC. 7. That when the commission of a crime commenced without said District is consummated within its boundaries, the defendant is liable to punishment therefor in said District though he were out of the District at the time of the commission of the crime charged, provided he consummated it in said District, through the intervention of an innocent or guilty agent, or by any means proceeding directly from himself. When crime commenced without, but consummated within, this District.

SEC. 8. That when the crime of murder or manslaughter has been committed by means of a mortal wound given, or injury inflicted, or poison administered without said District, and the person so wounded, Murder or manslaughter committed by means used without the District.

injured, or poisoned shall die thereof within said District, the person committing such crime is liable to punishment therefor in said District; and in such case, the action therefor may be commenced and tried in said District.

When conviction or acquittal in another jurisdiction is a bar.

SEC. 9. That when an act declared to be a crime is within the jurisdiction of any State, county, or Territory, as well as of said District, a conviction or acquittal therefor in the former is a bar to a prosecution therefor in said District.

CHAPTER FOUR.

OF THE GRAND JURY.

Sec.

13. Grand jury, how selected and summoned.

Sec.

14. Qualifications of grand jurors.
15. Who are exempt.

Grand jury, how selected and summoned.

SEC. 10. That grand juries, to inquire of the crimes designated in title one of this Act, committed or triable within said District, shall be selected and summoned, and their proceedings shall be conducted, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States with respect to grand juries of the United States district and circuit courts, the true intent and meaning of this section being that but one grand jury shall be summoned in each division of the court to inquire into all offenses committed or triable within said District, as well those that are designated in title one of this Act as those that are defined in other laws of the United States.

Qualifications of grand jurors.

SEC. 11. That a person is not competent to act as a juror who has been convicted of a felony nor unless he be a citizen of the United States, a male inhabitant of the District, over twenty-one years of age, and in possession of his natural faculties and of sound mind.

Who are exempt.

SEC. 12. That a person is exempt from liability to act as a grand juror if he be—

First. A judicial officer;

Second. Any other civil officer of said District or of the United States whose duties are at the time inconsistent with his attendance as a juror;

Third. An attorney;

Fourth. A minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination;

Fifth. A teacher in a college, academy, or school;

Sixth. A practicing physician;

Seventh. An acting noncommissioned officer, musician, or private of a military organization, duly enrolled in the service of the United States or of said District.

CHAPTER FIVE.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY.

Sec.

13. Duty of grand jury.
14. May indict whether defendant has been held to answer or not.
15. When grand jury may present for opinion of court.
16. Presentment, duty of court in relation thereto.
17. Foremen may administer oaths to witnesses.
18. May order explanatory evidence to be produced.
19. What evidence will warrant indictment.
20. Grand juror must disclose his knowledge of commission of crime.

Sec.

21. Grand jury to investigate prisons and offices.
22. To have access to prisons and records.
23. District attorney to present indictment, when.
24. Same subject.
25. District attorney must attend sittings. Who may be present.
26. Indictment not to be found on statement of juror unless sworn.
27. When grand juror bound to disclose testimony of a witness.
28. For what grand juror may be questioned.

Duty of grand jury,

SEC. 13. That the grand jury have power, and it is their duty, to inquire into all crimes committed or triable within the jurisdiction of the court, and present them to the court, either by presentment or indictment, as provided in this Act.

SEC. 14. That the grand jury may indict or present a person for a crime, upon sufficient evidence, whether such person has been held to answer for such crime or not.

May indict whether defendant has been held to answer or not.

SEC. 15. That when the grand jury are in doubt whether the facts, as shown by the evidence before them, constitute a crime in law, or whether the same has ceased to be punishable by reason of lapse of time or a former acquittal or conviction, they may make a presentment of the facts to the court, without mentioning names of individuals, and ask the court to instruct them concerning the law arising thereon.

When grand jury may present for opinion of court.

SEC. 16. That such presentment of the facts can not be found and presented to the court except as provided in the last preceding section, and when so found and presented the court shall give such instructions to the grand jury concerning the law of the case as it may think proper and necessary.

Presentment, duty of court in relation thereto.

SEC. 17. That the foreman of the grand jury may administer an oath to any witness appearing before them.

Foreman may administer oaths to witnesses.

SEC. 18. That the grand jury are not bound to hear evidence for the defendant, but it is their duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to them, and when they have reason to believe that other evidence within their reach will explain away the charge, they should order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose may require the district attorney to issue process for the witnesses.

May order explanatory evidence to be produced.

SEC. 19. That the grand jury ought to find an indictment when all the evidence before them, taken together, is such as in their judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by the trial jury.

What evidence will warrant indictment.

SEC. 20. That if an individual grand juror know, or have reason to believe, that a crime has been committed which is triable by the court, he must disclose the same to his fellow jurors, who must thereupon investigate the same.

Grand juror must disclose his knowledge of commission of crime.

SEC. 21. That in addition to the power and duty above prescribed the grand jury have power and it is their duty to inquire—

Grand jury to investigate prisons and offices.

First. Into the condition and management of every public prison in the District; and

Second. Into the condition and management of the offices pertaining to the courts of justice in the District.

SEC. 22. That they shall be entitled to free access at all reasonable times to the prisons and offices mentioned in the last preceding section, and also to the examination, without charge, of all public records in the District.

To have access to prisons and records.

SEC. 23. That the district attorney must submit an indictment to the grand jury and cause the evidence in support thereof to be brought before them in case of every person held to answer a criminal charge in the court wherein such jury is formed.

District attorney to present indictment, when.

SEC. 24. That the district attorney may submit an indictment to the grand jury in any case when he has good reason to believe that a crime has been committed which is triable by the court.

Same subject.

SEC. 25. That the district attorney, when required by the grand jury, must prepare indictments or presentments for them and attend their sittings to advise them in relation to their duties or to examine witnesses in their presence; but no person other than the district attorney or a witness actually under examination can be allowed to be present during the sittings of the grand jury, nor either such attorney or witness when the grand jury are deliberating or voting upon a matter before them.

District attorney must attend sittings; who may be present.

SEC. 26. That an indictment or presentment must not be found upon the statement of a grand juror unless he be sworn and examined as a witness.

Indictment not to be found on statement of juror unless sworn.

SEC. 27. That a member of a grand jury may be required by any court to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before such grand jury, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with that given by the witness before the court, or to disclose the testimony given before such grand jury by any person upon a charge against such person for perjury, or upon his trial therefor.

When grand juror bound to disclose testimony of a witness.

For what grand juror may be questioned.

SEC. 28. That a grand juror can not be questioned for anything he may say, or any vote he may give, while acting as such, in relation to any matter legally pending before the grand jury, except for a perjury, of which he may have been guilty in giving testimony before such jury.

CHAPTER SIX.

OF THE FINDING AND PRESENTATION OF THE INDICTMENT.

- Sec.
29. The indictment must be found by twelve jurors and indorsed by foreman.
30. Witnesses' names to be indorsed on indictment; when marked as prosecutor.
31. Indictment, how presented; a public record, and when not subject to public inspection.

- Sec.
32. Grand juror or officer not to disclose indictment when not subject to public inspection.
33. Proceeding when indictment not found "a true bill."
34. Indictment, effect of, when returned "not a true bill."
35. Presentment, definition of, and how made.

The indictment must be found by 12 jurors and indorsed by foreman.

Witnesses' names to be indorsed on indictment; when marked as prosecutor.

Indictment, how presented; a public record, and when not subject to public inspection.

Grand juror or officer not to disclose indictment when not subject to public inspection.

Proceeding when indictment not found "a true bill."

Indictment, effect of when returned "not a true bill."

Presentment, definition of, and how made.

SEC. 29. That an indictment can not be found without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors; and when so found it must be indorsed "a true bill," and such indorsement signed by the foreman of the jury.

SEC. 30. That when an indictment is found the names of the witnesses examined before the grand jury must be inserted at the foot of the indictment, or indorsed thereon, before it is presented to the court; and if the indictment be for a misdemeanor only, and any witness has voluntarily appeared before the grand jury to complain of the defendant, his name must be marked as private prosecutor.

SEC. 31. That an indictment, when found by the grand jury, as prescribed in the two sections last preceding, must be presented by their foreman, in their presence, in open court, and filed with the clerk, and remain in his office as a public record; but if the defendant has not been held to answer the charge, neither the indictment nor any order or process in relation thereto must be inspected by any person other than the judge of the court or an officer thereof in discharge of a duty concerning the same until after the arrest of the defendant.

SEC. 32. That no grand juror or officer of the court shall disclose any fact concerning such indictment while it is not subject to public inspection; and the violation of this section, or the prohibitions of the section last preceding, is punishable as a contempt.

SEC. 33. That when a person has been held to answer a criminal charge, and the indictment in relation thereto is not found "a true bill," as provided in section twenty-nine of this Title, it must be indorsed "not a true bill," which indorsement must be signed by the foreman, and presented to the court and filed with the clerk, and remain a public record; but in the case of an indictment not found "a true bill" against a person not so held, the same, together with the minutes of the evidence in relation thereto, must be destroyed by the grand jury.

SEC. 34. That when an indictment indorsed "not a true bill" has been presented in court and filed, the effect thereof is to dismiss the charge; and the same can not be again submitted to or inquired of by the grand jury, unless the court so order.

SEC. 35. That a presentment of the facts must be made to the court by the foreman in the presence of the grand jury, and with the concurrence of five of their number; but being a mere informal statement of facts for the purpose of obtaining the advice of the court as to the law arising thereon, is not to be filed in the court or preserved beyond the sitting of the grand jury.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

OF THE INDICTMENT.

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| <p>Sec.</p> <p>36. Forms of pleading.</p> <p>37. Indictment, the first pleading.</p> <p>38. Indictment, what to contain.</p> <p>39. Form of indictment.</p> <p>40. Manner of stating act constituting the crime.</p> <p>41. Indictment must be direct and certain as to what.</p> <p>42. Proceedings when defendant indicted by fictitious name.</p> <p>43. Indictment must charge but one crime and in one form.</p> <p>44. Time, when material, to be stated precisely, otherwise not.</p> <p>45. Statement as to person injured or intended to be.</p> <p>46. What description of animals sufficient.</p> <p>47. Construction of words.</p> <p>48. Words of statute need not be strictly pursued.</p> <p>49. Indictment, when sufficient.</p> <p>50. Indictment not sufficient for defect of form.</p> | <p>Sec.</p> <p>51. Presumptions of law or matters judicially known need not be stated.</p> <p>52. Pleading a judgment or proceeding before a court of special jurisdiction.</p> <p>53. Private statute, how pleaded.</p> <p>54. Pleading in indictment for libel.</p> <p>55. Indictment for forgery when instrument has been withheld or destroyed by defendant.</p> <p>56. Pleadings in indictment for perjury or subornation of perjury.</p> <p>57. One or more defendants in same indictment may be convicted or acquitted.</p> <p>58. Distinction between persons committing and aiding in commission of felony abrogated.</p> <p>59. Accessory after fact may be tried before principal.</p> <p>60. Indictment for compounding crime though the person committing the same has not been indicted.</p> |
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SEC. 36. That the forms of pleading and the rules by which the sufficiency of pleadings is to be determined are those prescribed by this Act. Forms of pleading.

SEC. 37. That the first pleading on the part of the United States is the indictment. Indictment, the first pleading.

SEC. 38. That the indictment must contain—

First. The title of the action, specifying the name of the court to which the indictment is presented and the names of the parties. Indictment, what to contain.

Second. A statement of the facts constituting the offense in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended.

SEC. 39. That the indictment may be substantially in the following form: Form of indictment.

<p>“THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>“V.</p> <p>“A B.</p>	}	<p>District court for the</p> <p>District of Alaska,</p> <p>division No. .</p>
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“A B is accused by the grand jury of the District of Alaska, division No. , by this indictment, of the crime of ” (here insert the name of the crime, if it have one, such as treason, murder, arson, manslaughter, or the like, or if it be a crime having no general name, such as libel, assault and battery, and the like, insert a brief description of it as given by law) “committed as follows:

“The said A B, on the day of , eighteen hundred and , in the District aforesaid” (here set forth the act charged as a crime according to the form adapted to the case, as provided in the next section).

“Dated at , in the District aforesaid, the day of ; eighteen hundred and .”

(Signed)

“C D, District Attorney.”

(Indorsed:) “A true bill.”

(Signed)

“E F, Foreman of the Grand Jury.”

SEC. 40. That the manner of stating the act constituting the crime, as set forth in the appendix to this Act, is sufficient in all cases where the forms there given are applicable, and in other cases forms may be used as nearly similar as the nature of the case will permit. Manner of stating act constituting the crime.

SEC. 41. That the indictment must be direct and certain as it regards: Indictment must be direct and certain as to what.

First. The party charged;

Second. The crime charged; and

Third. The particular circumstances of the crime charged when they are necessary to constitute a complete crime.

Proceedings when defendant indicted by fictitious name.

SEC. 42. That when a defendant is indicted by a fictitious or erroneous name, and in any stage of the proceedings his true name is discovered, it may be inserted in the subsequent proceedings, referring to the fact of his being indicted by the name mentioned in the indictment.

Indictment must charge but one crime and in one form.

SEC. 43. That the indictment must charge but one crime, and in one form only; except that where the crime may be committed by use of different means the indictment may allege the means in the alternative.

Time, when material, to be stated precisely; otherwise not.

SEC. 44. That the precise time at which the crime was committed need not be stated in the indictment, but it may be alleged to have been committed at any time before the finding thereof, and within the time in which an action may be commenced therefor, except where time is a material ingredient in the crime.

Statement as to person injured or intended to be.

SEC. 45. That when a crime involves the commission of or an attempt to commit a private injury, and is described with sufficient certainty in other respects to identify the act, an erroneous allegation as to the person injured or intended to be injured is not material.

What description of animal sufficient.

SEC. 46. That when a crime involves the taking of or injury to an animal, the indictment is sufficiently certain in that respect if it describes the animal by the common name of its class.

Construction of words.

SEC. 47. That the words used in an indictment must be construed in their usual acceptation in common language, except words and phrases defined by law, which are to be construed according to their legal meaning.

Words of statute need not be strictly pursued.

SEC. 48. That words used in a statute to define a crime need not be strictly pursued in the indictment, but other words conveying the same meaning may be used.

Indictment, when sufficient.

SEC. 49. That the indictment is sufficient if it can be understood therefrom:

First. That it is entitled in a court having authority to receive it, though the name of the court be not accurately stated;

Second. That it was found by a grand jury of the political division in which the court was held;

Third. That the defendant is named, or if his name can not be discovered, that he is described by a fictitious name, with the statement that his real name is to the jury unknown;

Fourth. That the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the court;

Fifth. That the crime was committed at some time prior to the finding of the indictment, and within the time limited by law for the commencement of an action therefor;

Sixth. That the act or omission charged as the crime is clearly and distinctly set forth in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended;

Seventh. That the act or omission charged as the crime is stated with such a degree of certainty as to enable the court to pronounce judgment, upon a conviction, according to the right of the case.

Indictment not sufficient for defect of form.

SEC. 50. That no indictment is insufficient, nor can the trial, judgment, or other proceedings thereon be affected by reason of a defect or imperfection in matter of form, which does not tend to the prejudice of the substantial rights of the defendant upon the merits.

Presumptions of law or matters judicially known need not be stated.

SEC. 51. That neither presumptions of law nor matters of which judicial notice is taken need be stated in an indictment.

Pleading a judgment or proceeding before a court of special jurisdiction.

SEC. 52. That in pleading a judgment or other determination of or proceeding before a court or officer of special jurisdiction it is not necessary to state the facts conferring jurisdiction; but the judgment, determination, or proceeding may be stated to have been duly given or made. The facts conferring jurisdiction, however, must be established on the trial.

Private statute, how pleaded.

SEC. 53. That in pleading a private statute, or right derived therefrom, it is sufficient to refer to the statute by its title and the day of its passage, and the court must thereupon take judicial notice thereof.

SEC. 54. That an indictment for libel need not set forth any extrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing the application to the party libeled of the defamatory matter on which the indictment is founded; but it is sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him; and the fact that it was so published must be established on the trial.

Pleading in indictment for libel.

SEC. 55. That when an instrument which is the subject of an indictment for forgery has been destroyed or withheld by the act or procurement of the defendant, and the fact of the destruction or withholding is alleged in the indictment and established on the trial, the misdescription of the instrument is immaterial.

Indictment for forgery when instrument has been withheld or destroyed by defendant.

SEC. 56. That in an indictment for perjury or subornation of perjury, it is sufficient to set forth the substance of the controversy or matter in respect to which the crime was committed, and in what court, or before whom, the oath alleged to be false was taken, and that the court or person before whom it was taken had authority to administer it, with proper allegations of the falsity of the matter on which the perjury is assigned; but the indictment need not set forth the pleadings, record, or proceedings with which the oath is connected, nor the commission or authority of the court or person before whom the perjury was committed.

Pleadings in indictment for perjury or subornation of perjury.

SEC. 57. That upon an indictment against several defendants, any one or more may be convicted or acquitted.

One or more defendants in same indictment may be convicted or acquitted.

SEC. 58. That the distinction between an accessory before the fact and a principal, and between principals in the first and second degree in cases of felony, is abrogated, and all persons concerned in the commission of a felony, whether they directly commit the act constituting the crime, or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, must be indicted, tried, and punished as principals, as in the case of a misdemeanor.

Distinction between persons committing and aiding in commission of felony abrogated.

SEC. 59. That an accessory after the fact to the commission of a felony may be indicted, tried, and punished, though the principal felon be neither indicted nor tried.

Accessory after fact may be tried before principal.

SEC. 60. That a person may be indicted for having, with the knowledge of the commission of a crime, taken money or property of another, or a gratuity or a reward, or an engagement or promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal the crime, or to abstain from a prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, though the person guilty of the original crime has not been indicted or tried.

Indictment for compounding crime though the person committing the same has not been indicted.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

OF THE ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEFENDANT.

Sec.

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Proceeding if the defendant do not give his true name.

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How defendant may answer indictment.

If defendant refuse to plead, plea of not guilty to be entered.

Personal appearance at arraignment, when necessary.

If defendant in custody, may be brought in by order.

If discharged on bail or deposit, bench warrant may issue.

Bench warrant, by whom and how issued.

If crime bailable, indorsement on.

Warrant to issue on application of district attorney.

Bench warrant, form of.

SEC. 61. That when the indictment has been filed, the defendant, if he has been arrested, or as soon thereafter as he may be, must be arraigned thereon before the court in which it is found.

SEC. 62. That the arraignment must be made by the court, or by the clerk or the district attorney under its direction, and consists in reading the indictment to the defendant, and delivering to him a copy thereof and the indorsements thereon, including the list of witnesses indorsed on it or appended thereto, and asking him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty to the indictment.

SEC. 63. That if the defendant appear for arraignment without counsel, he must be informed by the court that it is his right to have counsel before being arraigned, and must be asked if he desires the aid of counsel.

SEC. 64. That when the defendant is arraigned, he must be informed that if the name by which he is indicted be not his true name he must then declare his true name, or be proceeded against by the name in the indictment.

SEC. 65. That if the defendant give no other name, the court may proceed accordingly.

SEC. 66. That if the defendant allege that another name is his true name, the court must direct an entry thereof to be made in its journal and the subsequent proceedings on the indictment may be had against him by that name, referring also to the name by which he is indicted.

SEC. 67. That if, on the arraignment, the defendant require it, he must be allowed until the next day, or such further time as the court may deem reasonable, to answer the indictment.

SEC. 68. That if the defendant do not require time as provided in the last section, or if he do, then on the next day, or at such further day as the court may have allowed him, he may, in answer to the arraignment, either move the court to set aside the indictment or may demur or plead thereto.

SEC. 69. That if the defendant, within the time required, refuse to demur or plead to the indictment, the court must direct that a plea of not guilty be entered for him.

SEC. 70. That when the indictment is for a felony the defendant must be personally present at the arraignment, but if it be for a misdemeanor only, and the defendant has been held to answer to the charge, his personal appearance is unnecessary, and he may appear by counsel.

SEC. 71. That when the personal appearance of the defendant is necessary, if he be in custody, the court may direct the proper officer to bring him before it to be arraigned, and the officer must do so accordingly.

SEC. 72. That if the defendant has given bail, or has deposited money in lieu thereof, and does not appear to be arraigned when his personal appearance is necessary therefor, the court, in addition to the forfeiture of the undertaking of bail or of the money deposited in lieu thereof, may order the clerk to issue a bench warrant for his arrest.

SEC. 73. That when an indictment is filed in court, if the defendant has not been arrested and held to answer the charge, unless he voluntarily appear for arraignment the court must order the clerk to issue a bench warrant for his arrest.

SEC. 74. That if the crime charged in the indictment be bailable, the court, upon directing the bench warrant to issue, must fix the amount of bail, and the clerk must indorse the same upon such warrant and sign it, substantially as follows: "The defendant is to be admitted to bail in the sum of _____ dollars."

SEC. 75. That at any time after the making of the order for the bench warrant, the clerk, on the application of the district attorney, must issue such warrant as by order directed, whether the court be sitting or not.

SEC. 76. That the bench warrant upon the indictment must be substantially in the following form:

Division No. .

"District court for the District of Alaska. In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal for the District of Alaska, or any deputy, greeting:

"An indictment having been found on the day of , hundred and , in the district court for the District aforesaid, division No. , charging A B with the crime of (designating it generally), this is to command you forthwith to arrest the defendant, and bring him before such court to answer the indictment, or, if the court have adjourned for the term, that you detain him in your custody. By order of the court.

"Witness my hand and seal of said district court, affixed at this day of , hundred and .

[L. S.]

"C D, Clerk."

SEC. 77. That when the crime is bailable, and the defendant requires it, the officer making the arrest must take him before the court if in session, and if the court is not in session, before a commissioner for the purpose of putting in bail, and thereupon such commissioner must proceed in respect thereto according to the provisions of chapter twenty-two of this Act, entitled "Bail."

When defendant must be taken before magistrate.

SEC. 78. That if bail be taken, the court or the commissioner must make the order prescribed by section two hundred and twenty-three of this Title, and deliver it to the officer, who must thereupon discharge the defendant, and without delay return the warrant and order to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is required to appear.

Proceeding on putting in bail.

SEC. 79. That if the bail be not allowed, the officer must take the defendant before the court or commit him to the custody of the jailer, according to the command of the warrant.

Same subject.

SEC. 80. That although the defendant has put in bail to answer the charge or the indictment, the court may, at any time after the indictment is found, order the defendant into actual custody, unless he give bail with new surieties or in an increased amount, to be specified in the order.

Court may order defendant into custody unless increased bail be given.

SEC. 81. That if the defendant be present when the order is made, he must be forthwith committed accordingly; but if he be not present, a bench warrant must be issued and proceeded upon in the manner provided in this chapter.

Defendant, if present, to be committed, if not, bench warrant to issue.

CHAPTER NINE.

OF SETTING ASIDE THE INDICTMENT.

Sec.

82. Indictment, when set aside on motion.

83. Motion to set aside, when made and heard.

84. Motion, if granted, proceeding thereon.

Sec.

85. Effect of order for resubmission.

86. New indictment in such case, when to be found.

87. Indictment, order to set aside no bar to further prosecution.

SEC. 82. That the indictment must be set aside by the court, upon the motion of the defendant, in either of the following cases:

Indictment, when set aside on motion.

First. When it is not found, indorsed, and presented as prescribed in chapter six of title two of this Act;

Second. When the names of the witnesses examined before the grand jury are not inserted at the foot of the indictment or indorsed thereon.

SEC. 83. That the motion to set aside the indictment must be made and heard at the time of the arraignment, unless for good cause the court postpone the hearing to a future time, and if not so made, the defendant is precluded from afterwards taking the objections mentioned in the section last preceding.

Motion to set aside, when made and heard.

SEC. 84. That if the motion be allowed, the court must order that the defendant, if in custody, be discharged therefrom; or if he have

Motion, if granted, proceeding thereon.

given bail or deposited money in lieu thereof, that his bail be exonerated or his money refunded to him, unless it direct that the case be resubmitted to the same or another grand jury.

SEC. 85. That if the court direct that the case be resubmitted, the defendant, if then in custody, must so remain, unless he be admitted to bail; or if he have already given bail, or deposited money in lieu thereof, such bail or money is answerable for the appearance of the defendant to answer a new indictment, if one be found.

SEC. 86. That unless a new indictment be found before the next grand jury is discharged, the court must, on the discharge of such grand jury, make the order prescribed by section eighty-four of this Title.

SEC. 87. That an order to set aside an indictment, as provided in this chapter, is no bar to a future prosecution for the same crime.

CHAPTER TEN.

OF THE DEMURRER.

Sec.

88. Demurrer or plea only pleading on part of defendant.

89. Demurrer or plea, when put in.

90. Demurrer, grounds of.

91. Demurrer, how put in and its form.

92. Demurrer, when heard.

93. Judgment on demurrer.

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94. Proceeding when demurrer allowed.

95. If resubmission not ordered, defendant to be discharged.

96. Proceeding if resubmission ordered.

97. Proceeding if demurrer be disallowed.

98. What objections may be taken at the trial or in arrest of judgment.

Demurrer or plea only pleading on part of defendant.

Demurrer of plea, when put in.

Demurrer, grounds of.

SEC. 88. That the only pleading on the part of the defendant is either a demurrer or plea.

SEC. 89. That both the demurrer and plea must be put in, in open court, either at the time of the arraignment or at such other time as may be allowed to defendant for that purpose.

SEC. 90. That the defendant may demur to the indictment when it appears upon the face thereof either—

First. That the grand jury by which it was found had no legal authority to inquire into the crime charged, because the same is not triable within the District.

Second. That it does not substantially conform to the requirements of chapter seven of title two of this Act.

Third. That more than one crime is charged in the indictment.

Fourth. That the facts stated do not constitute a crime.

Fifth. That the indictment contains any matter which, if true, would constitute a legal justification or excuse of the crime charged, or other legal bar to the action.

Demurrer, how put in and its form.

SEC. 91. That the demurrer must be in writing, signed either by the defendant or his attorney, and filed. It must distinctly specify the ground of objection to the indictment, or it may be disregarded.

Demurrer, when heard.

SEC. 92. That upon the demurrer being filed, the objections presented thereby must be heard, either immediately or at such time as the court may direct.

Judgment on demurrer.

SEC. 93. That upon considering the demurrer, the court must give judgment, either allowing or disallowing it, and an entry to that effect must be entered in the journal.

Proceeding when demurrer allowed.

SEC. 94. That if the demurrer be allowed, the judgment is final upon the indictment demurred to, and is a bar to another action for the same crime, unless the court, being of opinion that the objection on which the demurrer is allowed may be avoided in a new indictment, direct the case to be resubmitted to the same or another grand jury.

If resubmission not ordered, defendant to be discharged.

SEC. 95. That if the court do not direct the case to be resubmitted, the defendant, if in custody, must be discharged, or if admitted to bail his bail is exonerated, or if he have deposited money in lieu thereof the money must be refunded to him.

Proceeding if resubmission ordered.

SEC. 96. That if the court direct the case to be resubmitted, the same proceedings must be had thereon as are prescribed in sections eighty-five and eighty-six of this Title.

SEC. 97. That if the demurrer be disallowed, the court must permit the defendant, at his election, to plead, which he must do forthwith, or at such time as the court may allow; but if he do not plead, judgment must be given against him.

Proceeding if demurrer be disallowed.

SEC. 98. That when the objections mentioned in section ninety-three appear upon the face of the indictment, they can only be taken by demurrer, except that the objection to the jurisdiction of the court over the subject of the indictment, or that the facts stated do not constitute a crime, may be taken at the trial, under the plea of not guilty and in arrest of judgment.

What objections may be taken at the trial or in arrest of judgment.

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

OF PLEAS TO THE INDICTMENT.

Sec.

99. The different kinds of pleas.
100. Plea, how put in, and its form.
101. Plea of guilty must be put in in person, except in case of corporation.
102. Plea of guilty, when and how withdrawn.
103. Plea of not guilty, what it controverts.

Sec.

104. Plea of not guilty, what may be given in evidence under it.
105. What is not deemed a former acquittal.
106. What is deemed a former acquittal.
107. Conviction or acquittal for crime consisting of different degrees, when a bar to another indictment.

SEC. 99. That there are three kinds of pleas to an indictment; a plea of—

The different kinds of pleas.

First. Guilty.

Second. Not guilty.

Third. A former judgment of conviction or acquittal of the crime charged, which may be pleaded either with or without the plea of not guilty.

SEC. 100. That every plea must be oral, and must be entered on the journal of the court in substantially the following form:

Plea, how put in and its form.

First. If the defendant pleads guilty: "The defendant pleads that he is guilty of the crime charged in this indictment."

Second. If he pleads not guilty: "The defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the crime charged in this indictment."

Third. If he pleads a former conviction or acquittal: "The defendant pleads that he has already been convicted (or acquitted, as the case may be) of the crime charged in this indictment by the judgment of the court of (naming it), rendered at, (naming the place), on the day of , eighteen hundred and ."

SEC. 101. That a plea of guilty must in all cases be put in by the defendant in person, in open court, unless upon an indictment against a corporation, in which case it may be put in by counsel.

Plea of guilty must be put in person, except in case of corporation.

SEC. 102. That the court may at any time before judgment, upon a plea of guilty, permit it to be withdrawn and a plea of not guilty substituted therefor.

Plea of guilty, when and how withdrawn.

SEC. 103. That the plea of not guilty controverts and is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment.

Plea of not guilty, what it controverts.

SEC. 104. That all matters of fact tending to establish a defense to the charge in the indictment, other than those specified in the third subdivision of section ninety-nine of this Title, may be given in evidence under the plea of not guilty.

Plea of not guilty, what may be given in evidence under it.

SEC. 105. That if the defendant were formerly acquitted on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof, or the indictment were dismissed upon a demurrer to its form or substance, or discharged for want of prosecution, without a judgment of acquittal or in bar of another prosecution, it is not an acquittal of the same crime.

What is not deemed a former acquittal.

SEC. 106. That when, however, the defendant was acquitted on the merits, he is deemed acquitted of the same crime, notwithstanding a defect in form or substance in the indictment on which he was acquitted.

What is deemed a former acquittal.

Conviction or acquittal for crime consisting of different degrees, when a bar to another indictment.

SEC. 107. That when the defendant shall have been convicted or acquitted upon the indictment for a crime consisting of different degrees, such conviction or acquittal is a bar to another indictment for the crime charged in the former, or for any inferior degree of that crime, or for an attempt to commit the same, or for an offense necessarily included therein, of which he might have been convicted under that indictment, as provided in sections one hundred and forty-six and one hundred and forty-seven of this Title.

CHAPTER TWELVE.

OF ISSUES OF LAW AND FACT.

Sec.

108. Issue of fact, definition of.

109. Issue of law, definition of.

110. Issue of law or fact, how tried.

Sec.

111. When defendant must appear in person on trial.

Issue of fact, definition of.

SEC. 108. That an issue of fact arises—

First. Upon a plea of not guilty; or,

Second. Upon a plea of former conviction or acquittal of the same crime.

Issue of law, definition of.

SEC. 109. That an issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the indictment.

Issue of law or fact, how tried.

SEC. 110. That an issue of law must be tried by the court, and an issue of fact by jury, of the political division in which the action is triable.

When defendant must appear in person on trial.

SEC. 111. That if the indictment be for a misdemeanor, the trial may be had in the absence of the defendant, if he appear by counsel; but if it be for a felony, he must be present in person.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL.

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112. Postponement of trial, when and how allowed.

113. May be refused unless party consent to take deposition of witness.

114. Order for taking the deposition.

115. Deposition to be filed, and when may be read.

Sec.

116. When court may order indictment discharged for want of prosecution.

117. Effect of such discharge.

118. Proceeding upon discharge in relation to bail.

Postponement of trial, when and how allowed.

SEC. 112. That when an indictment is at issue upon a question of fact, and before the same is called for trial, the court may, upon sufficient cause shown by such affidavits as the defendant, may produce, or the statement of the district attorney, direct the trial to be postponed to another day in the same term or to another term; and all affidavits and papers read on either side upon the application must be first filed with the clerk.

May be refused unless party consents to take deposition of witness.

SEC. 113. That when an application is made for the postponement of a trial, the court may, in its discretion and in the furtherance of justice, require as a condition precedent to granting the same that the party applying therefor consent that the deposition of a witness or witnesses present may be taken and read on the trial of the case, and unless such consent be given may refuse to allow such postponement for any cause.

Order for taking the deposition.

SEC. 114. That when such consent is given, the court must make an order appointing some proper time and place for taking the deposition of such witness, either by the judge thereof or before some suitable person to be named therein as commissioner, upon either written or oral interrogatories.

Deposition to be filed, and when may be read.

SEC. 115. That upon the making of the order provided in the last preceding section, the deposition must be taken and filed in court, and may be read on the trial of the case, in like manner and with like effect and subject to the same objections as in civil cases.

SEC. 116. That if, when the indictment is called for trial, the defendant appear for trial, and the district attorney is not ready and does not show any sufficient cause for postponing the trial, the court must order the indictment to be discharged, unless, being of opinion that the public interests require the indictment to be retained for trial, it direct it to be so retained.

When court may order indictment discharged for want of prosecution.

SEC. 117. That if the court order the indictment to be discharged, the order is not a bar to another action for the same crime, unless the court so direct; and if the court so direct, judgment of acquittal must be entered.

Effect of such discharge.

SEC. 118. That if, upon the discharge of the indictment, the court give a judgment of acquittal, the same proceedings must be had thereon, in relation to the custody of the defendant, his bail or money deposited in lieu thereof, as are prescribed in section ninety-five of this Title.

Proceeding upon discharge in relation to bail.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE TRIAL JURY.

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119. Trial jurors, how selected.
120. Formation of jury.
121. Challenge to the panel.
122. Peremptory challenges defined.
123. Challenge for cause defined.
124. General causes of challenge.
125. Particular causes of challenge.
126. Challenge for implied bias.
127. Challenge for actual bias.
128. Exemption from service on jury.

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129. Challenges, how and when taken.
130. Order of taking challenges.
131. Trial of challenge.
132. Proceedings and evidence on trial of challenge.
133. Challenge may be oral.
134. Challenges, by whom and how taken.
135. Peremptory challenges, number of.
136. Oath of jury.

SEC. 119. That jurors for the trial of persons accused of any of the crimes defined in the laws of the United States applicable to the District of Alaska, as hereby revised and codified, and for the trial of issues of fact in civil actions, shall be selected and summoned in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States with respect to jurors of the United States district and circuit courts, and shall have the same qualifications and be entitled to the same exemptions as are provided in chapter four, title two of this Act in the case of grand juries.

Trial jurors, how selected.

SEC. 120. That trial juries shall be formed as follows: When the action is called for trial the clerk shall draw from the trial-jury box of the court, one by one, the ballots containing the names of the jurors until the jury is completed or the ballots are exhausted. If the ballots become exhausted before the jury is complete, the marshal, under the direction of the court, shall summon from the bystanders or the body of the District so many qualified persons as may be necessary to complete the jury. Whenever, as in this section provided, the marshal shall summon more than one person at a time from the bystanders or the body of the District, he shall return a list of the persons so summoned to the clerk. The clerk shall write the names of such persons upon separate ballots and deposit the same in the trial-jury box, and then draw such ballots therefrom, as in the case of the panel of trial jurors for the term. The jury shall consist of twelve persons, unless in trials for misdemeanors the parties consent to a less number. Such consent shall be entered in the journal.

Formation of jury.

SEC. 121. That no challenge shall be made or allowed to the panel. A challenge is an objection to a particular juror, and may be either

Challenge to the panel.

First. Peremptory; or,

Second. For cause.

SEC. 122. That a peremptory challenge is an objection to a juror for which no reason need be given, but upon which the court shall exclude him.

Peremptory challenges defined.

Challenge for cause defined.

SEC. 123. That a challenge for cause is an objection to a juror, and may be either

First. General; that the juror is disqualified from serving in any action; or,

Second. Particular; that he is disqualified from serving in the action on trial.

General causes of challenge.

SEC. 124. That general causes of challenge are:

First. A conviction for felony;

Second. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by law for a juror;

Third. Unsoundness of mind, or such defect in the faculties of the mind or organs of the body as renders him incapable of performing the duties of juror.

Particular causes of challenge.

SEC. 125. That particular causes of challenge are of two kinds—

First. For such bias as, when the existence of the facts is ascertained, in judgment of law disqualifies the juror, and which is known in this code as implied bias.

Second. For the existence of a state of mind on the part of a juror in reference to the action or to either party which satisfies the trier, in the exercise of a sound discretion, that he can not try the issue impartially and without prejudice to the substantial rights of the party challenging, and which is known in this code as actual bias.

Challenge for implied bias.

SEC. 126. That a challenge for implied bias may be taken for any of the following causes, and for no other:

First. Consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to the person alleged to be injured by the crime charged in the indictment, or the person indorsed thereon as the prosecutor, or to the defendant.

Second. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, or landlord and tenant, with the defendant, or the person alleged to be injured by the crime charged in the indictment, or indorsed thereon as prosecutor, or being a member of the family, a partner in business with or in the employment on wages for either of such persons, or being surety or bail in the action or otherwise for the defendant.

Third. Having served on the grand jury which found the indictment, or on a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment.

Fourth. Having been one of a jury formerly sworn in the same action, and whose verdict was set aside, or which was discharged without a verdict, after the cause was submitted to it.

Fifth. Having served as a juror in a civil action, suit, or proceeding brought against the defendant for substantially the same act charged as a crime.

Sixth. If the offense charged be punishable with death, the entertaining of such conscientious opinions as would preclude a person from finding the defendant guilty; in which case he shall neither be permitted nor compelled to serve as a juror.

Challenge for actual bias.

SEC. 127. That a challenge for actual bias may be taken for the cause mentioned in the second subdivision of section one hundred and twenty-eight. But on the trial of such challenge, although it should appear that the juror challenged has formed or expressed an opinion upon the merits of the cause from what he may have heard or read, such opinion shall not of itself be sufficient to sustain the challenge, but the court must be satisfied, from all the circumstances, that the juror can not disregard such opinion and try the issue impartially.

Exemption from service on jury.

SEC. 128. That an exemption from service on a jury shall not be cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempted.

Challenges, how and when taken.

SEC. 129. That all challenges shall be taken first by the defendant and then by the plaintiff, and the defendant shall exhaust his challenges to a particular juror before the plaintiff begins. All challenges shall be taken to each juror as he is drawn and appears, and before another juror is drawn, unless the court, for good cause shown, shall permit a challenge to be taken afterwards, and before the number of the jury is completed.

SEC. 130. That the challenge of either party shall be taken separately, in the following order, including in each challenge all the causes of challenge belonging to the same class:

Order of taking challenges.

First. For general disqualification.

Second. For implied bias.

Third. For actual bias.

Fourth. Peremptory; but either party may take peremptory challenge at any time before his right of challenge ceases.

SEC. 131. That the challenge may be excepted to by the adverse party for insufficiency, and if so the court shall determine the sufficiency thereof, assuming the facts alleged therein to be true. The challenge may be denied by the adverse party, and if so the court shall try the issue and determine the law and the fact.

Trial of challenge.

SEC. 132. That upon the trial of a challenge the rules of evidence applicable to testimony offered upon the trial of an ordinary issue of fact shall govern. The juror challenged, or any other person otherwise competent, may be examined as a witness by either party. If a challenge be determined to be sufficient or found to be true, as the case may be, it shall be allowed, and the juror to whom it was taken excluded. But if determined or found otherwise, it shall be disallowed.

Proceedings and evidence on trial of challenge.

SEC. 133. That the challenge, the exception, and the denial may be made orally. The judge of the court shall note the same upon his minutes, and the substance of the testimony on either side.

Challenge may be oral.

SEC. 134. All challenges, whether peremptory or for cause, may be taken by the United States or defendant, but when several defendants are tried together they can not sever their challenges, but must join therein.

Challenges, by whom and how taken.

SEC. 135. That if the crime charged in the indictment be punishable with death, the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the United States to ten peremptory challenges. On the trial of any other felony, the defendant shall be entitled to ten and the United States to five peremptory challenges, and in all other cases each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges.

Peremptory challenges, number of

SEC. 136. That as soon as the number of the jury has been completed, an oath or affirmation shall be administered to the jurors in substance, that they and each of them will well and truly try the matter in issue between the plaintiff and defendant, and a true verdict give according to the law and evidence as given them on the trial.

Oath of jury.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING THERETO.

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 138. Conduct of jury after case is submitted.
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 141. When jury to ascertain value of property.
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 144. When defendants jointly indicted entitled to separate trial.
 145. When one of several defendants may be discharged as a witness for the State.
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149. Defendant can be witness.
 150. Husband or wife can be witness for or against each other in certain cases.
 151. Evidence in criminal actions to be given orally, except.
 152. Error in proceedings not material, unless it prejudice substantial rights of defendant.
 153. Testimony of accomplice must be corroborated.
 154. Evidence on trial for false pretenses.
 155. Evidence of female abducted or seduced must be corroborated.
 156. Court to decide questions of law; knowledge of the court.
 157. Jury to receive the law from the court and to decide the facts.
 158. Defendant may be committed after appearance.

SEC. 137. That after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the trial shall proceed in the following order:

Order of proceedings on trial.

First. A counsel for the United States must state the case of the

prosecution, and may briefly state the evidence by which he expects to sustain it.

Second. The defendant, or his counsel, must then state his defense, and may briefly state the evidence he expects to offer in support of it.

Third. The United States must first produce its evidence; and the defendant will then produce his evidence.

Fourth. The United States will then be confined to rebutting evidence, unless the court, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit it to offer evidence in chief.

Fifth. When the evidence is concluded, either party may request instructions to the jury on points of law, which shall be given or refused by the court; which instructions shall be reduced to writing if either party request it.

Sixth. When the evidence is concluded, unless the case be submitted without argument, the counsel for the United States shall commence, the defendant or his counsel follow, and the counsel for the United States conclude, the argument to the jury.

Seventh. The court, after the argument is concluded, shall immediately, and before proceeding with other business, charge the jury; which charge, or any charge given after the conclusion of the argument, shall be reduced to writing by the court, if either party request it before the argument of the trial is commenced; such charge or charges, or any other charge or instructions provided for in this section, when so written and given, shall in no case be orally qualified, modified, or in any manner explained to the jury by the court; and all written charges and instructions shall be taken by the jury in their retirement, and returned with their verdict into court, and shall remain on file with papers of the case.

Conduct of jury
after case is submit-
ted.

SEC. 138. That when a case is finally submitted, the jurors must be kept together in some convenient place under the charge of an officer until they agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the court; the officer having them in charge shall not suffer any communication to be made to them nor make any himself, except to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, unless by order of the court; nor shall he communicate to any person, before the verdict is delivered, any matter in relation to the state of their deliberations; and if the jurors be permitted to separate during the trial, they shall be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to converse with, nor to suffer themselves to be addressed by, any person, nor to listen to any conversation on the subject of the trial, nor to form or express an opinion thereon, until the case is finally submitted to them.

For what cause court
may discharge jury.

SEC. 139. That the court may discharge a jury without prejudice to the prosecution for the sickness of a juror, the corruption of a juror, or other accident or calamity, or because there is no probability of the jurors agreeing, and the reason for the discharge shall be entered on the journal.

Jury may be polled.

SEC. 140. That when the jurors agree upon their verdict they must be conducted into court by the officer having them in charge; and before the verdict is accepted, the jury may be polled at the request of either the district attorney or the defendant.

When jury to ascer-
tain value of property.

SEC. 141. That when an indictment charges an offense against property by larceny, embezzlement, or obtaining by false pretenses, the jury, on conviction, shall ascertain and declare in the verdict the value of the property stolen, embezzled, or falsely obtained.

Insanity must be
proven; intoxication
not be to deemed in-
sanity.

SEC. 142. That no act committed by a person while in a state of voluntary intoxication shall be deemed less criminal by reason of his having been in such condition; but whenever the actual existence of any particular motive, purpose, or intent is a necessary element to constitute any particular species or degrees of crime, the jury may take into consideration the fact that the defendant was intoxicated at the time in determining the purpose, motive, or intent with which he committed the act.

SEC. 143. That when it appears that the defendant has committed a crime, and there is reasonable ground of doubt in which of two or more degrees he is guilty, he can be convicted of the lowest of those degrees only.

Defendant to be convicted in the lowest degree in case of doubt.

SEC. 144. That when two or more defendants are jointly indicted for a felony, any defendant requiring it must be tried separately; but in other cases defendants jointly indicted may be tried separately or jointly, in the discretion of the court.

When defendants jointly indicted entitled to separate trial.

SEC. 145. That when two or more persons are charged in the same indictment, the court may, at any time before the defendant has gone into his defense, on the application of the district attorney, direct any defendant to be discharged from the indictment, so that he may be a witness for the United States.

When one of several defendants may be discharged as a witness for the State.

SEC. 146. That when two or more persons are charged in the same indictment, and the court is of the opinion that, in regard to a particular defendant, there is not sufficient evidence to put him on his defense, it must, if requested by another defendant then on trial, order him to be discharged from the indictment, before the evidence is closed, that he may be a witness for his co-defendant.

When one may be discharged to be a witness for defendant.

SEC. 147. That the order provided for in the last two sections, when made, must state the reasons for making it; and it is an acquittal of the defendant discharged, and a bar to another prosecution for the same crime.

Effect of such discharge.

SEC. 148. That the law of evidence in civil actions is also the law of evidence in criminal actions and proceedings, except as otherwise specially provided in this Act.

Law of evidence in criminal cases.

SEC. 149. That in the trial of or examination upon all indictments, complaints, information, and other proceedings before any court, magistrate, jury, or other tribunal, against persons accused or charged with the commission of crimes or offenses, the person so charged or accused shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness, the credit to be given to his testimony being left solely to the jury, under the instructions of the court, or to the discrimination of the magistrate, or other tribunal before which such testimony may be given: *Provided*, That his waiver of such right shall not create any presumption against him; that such defendant or accused, when offering his testimony as a witness in his own behalf, shall be deemed to have given to the prosecution a right to cross-examination.

Defendant can be witness.

Proviso.
No presumption from waiver.

SEC. 150. That in all criminal actions where the husband is the party accused, the wife shall be a competent witness, and when the wife is the party accused the husband shall be a competent witness; but neither husband nor wife, in such cases, shall be compelled or allowed to testify in such case unless by consent of both of them: *Provided*, That in all cases of personal violence upon either by the other, the injured party, husband or wife, shall be allowed to testify against the other.

Husband or wife can be witness for or against each other in certain cases.

Proviso.
Personal violence.

SEC. 151. That in a criminal action the testimony of a witness must be given orally in the presence of the court and jury, except in the case of a witness whose testimony is taken by deposition, by order of the court, in pursuance of the consent of the parties, as provided in chapter thirteen of this Act.

Evidence in criminal actions to be given orally, except.

SEC. 152. That neither a departure from the form or mode prescribed by this Act, in respect to any pleadings or proceedings, nor any error or mistake therein, renders it invalid, unless it have actually prejudiced the defendant, or tend to his prejudice in respect to a substantial right.

Error in proceedings not material, unless it prejudice substantial rights of defendant.

SEC. 153. That a conviction can not be had upon the testimony of an accomplice unless he be corroborated by such other evidence as tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely show the commission of the crime or the circumstances of the commission.

Testimony of accomplice must be corroborated.

SEC. 154. That upon a trial for having, by any false pretense, obtained the signature of any person to any written instrument, or

Evidence on trial for false pretenses.

obtained from any person any valuable thing, no evidence can be admitted of a false pretense expressed orally and unaccompanied by a false token or writing; but such pretense, or some note or memorandum thereof, must be in writing, and either subscribed by or in the handwriting of the defendant. This section does not apply to an action for falsely representing or personating another, and in such assumed character receiving any such valuable thing.

Evidence of female abducted or seduced must be corroborated.

SEC. 155. That upon a trial for inveigling, enticing, or taking away an unmarried female for the purposes of prostitution, or for having seduced and had illicit connection with an unmarried female, the defendant can not be convicted upon the testimony of the female injured, unless she is corroborated by some other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime.

Court to decide questions of law; knowledge of the court.

SEC. 156. That all questions of law, including the admissibility of testimony, the facts preliminary to such admission, and the construction of statutes and other writings, and other rules of evidence, are to be decided by the court, and all discussions of law addressed to it; and whenever the knowledge of the court is by this Act made evidence of a fact, the court is to declare such knowledge to the jury, who are bound to accept it as conclusive.

Jury to receive the law from the court and to decide the facts.

SEC. 157. That although the jury have the power to find a general verdict, which includes questions of law as well as fact, they are bound, nevertheless, to receive as law what is laid down as such by the court; but all questions of fact other than those mentioned in the last section must be decided by the jury, and all evidence thereon addressed to them.

Defendant may be committed after appearance.

SEC. 158. That when a defendant who has given bail appears for trial, the court may, in its discretion, at any time after such appearance, order him to be committed to actual custody to abide the judgment or further order of the court; and he must be committed and held in custody accordingly.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

OF THE VERDICT.

Sec.

159. Jury may convict of any degree of the crime charged, or of an attempt to commit the crime.

160. Jury may convict of any crime necessarily included in that charged.

161. Jury may give verdict as to defendants concerning whom they agree, and cause others to be tried again.

Sec.

162. Custody of defendant when verdict given against him.

163. Proceeding when defendant acquitted on account of insanity.

Jury may convict of any degree of the crime charged, or of an attempt to commit the crime.

Jury may convict of any crime necessarily included in that charged.

Jury may give verdict as to defendants concerning whom they agree, and cause others to be tried again.

Custody of defendant when verdict given against him.

SEC. 159. That upon an indictment for a crime consisting of different degrees, the jury may find the defendant not guilty of the degree charged in the indictment and guilty of any degree inferior thereto, or of an attempt to commit the crime or any such inferior degree thereof.

SEC. 160. That in all cases the defendant may be found guilty of any crime the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment, or of an attempt to commit such crime.

SEC. 161. That on an indictment against several, if the jury can not agree upon a verdict as to all, they may give a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment must be given accordingly; and the case as to the rest of the defendants may be tried by another jury.

SEC. 162. That if a verdict be given against the defendant, he must be remanded if in custody; if he has given bail he may be permitted to await the judgment of the court upon the verdict. When committed his bail is exonerated, or if money be deposited in lieu thereof it must be refunded to the defendant.

SEC. 163. That if the defense be the insanity of the defendant the jury must be instructed, if they find him not guilty on that ground, to state that fact in their verdict, and the court must thereupon, if it deems his being at large dangerous to the public peace or safety, order him to be committed to any lunatic asylum authorized by the United States to receive and keep such persons until he become sane or be otherwise discharged therefrom by authority of law.

Proceedings when defendant acquitted on account of insanity.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

OF EXCEPTIONS AND NEW TRIAL.

Sec.	Sec.
164. Definition of exception.	168. For what causes granted.
165. Exceptions, how taken.	169. Motion for new trial.
166. When exceptions not taken or allowed.	170. Same, when made.
167. Definition of new trial.	171. Motion should state grounds.
	172. Counter affidavit, when allowed.

SEC. 164. That an exception is an objection taken at the trial to a decision upon matter of law, whether such trial be by jury or court, and whether the decision be made during the formation of a jury, or in the admission or rejection of evidence, or in the charge to the jury, or at any other time from the calling of the action for trial to the rendering of the verdict or decision.

Definition of exception.

SEC. 165. That the point of the exception shall be particularly stated, and may be delivered in writing to the judge or entered in his minutes, and, at the time or afterwards, be corrected until made conformable to the truth.

Exceptions, how taken.

SEC. 166. That the statement of the exception, when settled and allowed, shall be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk, and thereafter it shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the record of the cause. No exception need be taken or allowed to any decision upon a matter of law when the same is entered in the journal or made wholly upon matters in writing and on file in the court.

When exceptions not taken or allowed.

SEC. 167. That a new trial is a reexamination of an issue of fact in the same court after a trial and decision or verdict by a court or jury.

Definition of new trial.

SEC. 168. That the former verdict or other decision may be set aside and a new trial granted, on the motion of the defendant, for any of the following causes materially affecting the substantial rights of such party:

For what causes granted.

First. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, or adverse party, or any order of the court or abuse of discretion, by which such party was prevented from having a fair trial.

Second. Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party.

Third. Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against.

Fourth. Newly discovered evidence, material for the defendant, which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial.

Fifth. Insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or other decision, or that it is against law.

Sixth. Error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to by the defendant.

SEC. 169. That a motion for a new trial, with the affidavits, if any, in support thereof, shall be filed within one day after the rendition of the verdict or other decision sought to be set aside. When the adverse party is entitled to oppose the motion by counter affidavits, he shall file the same within one day after the filing of the motion. The motion shall be heard and determined during the term, unless the court continue the same for advisement or want of time to hear it.

Motion for new trial.

SEC. 170. That upon a trial by the court, when the decision is given in vacation, a motion for a new trial shall be filed within twenty days from the time of filing such decision. If the next regular term of said

Same, when made.

court shall commence within less than twenty days from the time of filing such decision, then such motion shall be filed by the first day of said term. In either case the adverse party may, within four days after the filing of the motion, file counter affidavits, where the same are allowed.

Motion should state grounds.

SEC. 171. That in all cases of motion for a new trial the grounds thereof shall be plainly specified, and no cause of new trial not so stated shall be considered or regarded by the court. When the motion is made for a cause mentioned in subdivisions one, two, three, or four of section one hundred and sixty-eight of this Title, it shall be upon affidavit setting forth the facts upon which such motion is based.

Counter affidavit when allowed.

SEC. 172. That if the motion be supported by affidavits, counter affidavits may be offered by the adverse party; and if the cause be newly discovered evidence, the affidavits of any witness or witnesses showing what their testimony will be shall be produced, or good reason shown for their nonproduction; and in the consideration of any motion for a new trial, reference may be had to any proceedings in the case prior to the verdict or other decision sought to be set aside.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

OF ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Sec.

173. Motion in arrest of judgment.

174. Effect of arrest of judgment.

Sec.

175. Defendant, when to be held.

176. When to be discharged.

Motion in arrest of judgment.

SEC. 173. That a motion in arrest of judgment is an application on the part of the defendant that no judgment be rendered on a plea or verdict of guilty, or on a verdict against the defendant on a plea of a former conviction or acquittal. It may be founded on either or both of the causes specified in subdivisions one and four of section ninety of this Title, and not otherwise. The motion must be made within the time allowed to file a motion for a new trial, and both such motions may be made together, and heard and decided at once or separately, as the court may direct.

Effect of arrest of judgment.

SEC. 174. That the effect of allowing a motion in arrest of judgment is to place the defendant in the same situation in which he was before the indictment was found.

Defendant, when to be held.

SEC. 175. That if, from the evidence given on the trial, there is reasonable ground to believe the defendant guilty, and a new indictment can be framed upon which he may be convicted, the court must order the defendant to be recommitted to custody or admitted to bail, to answer the new indictment, if one be found; and if the evidence show him to be guilty of another crime than that charged in the indictment, he must in like manner be committed or held thereon, and in neither case is the verdict a bar to another action for the same crime.

When to be discharged.

SEC. 176. That if no evidence appear sufficient to charge the defendant with any crime, he must, if in custody, be discharged, or if he has given bail or deposited money in lieu thereof, his bail is exonerated or his money must be refunded to him; and in such case the arrest of judgment operates as an acquittal of the charge upon which the indictment was founded.

CHAPTER NINETEEN.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Sec.

177. Time for pronouncing judgment.

178. What time may be appointed.

179. If conviction for a felony, defendant must be present; if for misdemeanor, not necessary to be present.

Sec.

180. Defendant, if in custody, must be brought before the court.

181. Proceeding when defendant on bail and does not appear for judgment.

182. Bench warrant to issue.

183. Form of bench warrant.

Sec.

184. Bench warrant, how served.
 185. Court may inquire into circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of punishment.
 186. Testimony as to circumstances, how given.
 187. Defendant may be examined if he consent.
 188. No other testimony or representation to be received.
 189. On conviction of two or more crimes, judgment of imprisonment, how given.

Sec.

190. Judgment to pay fine; duration of imprisonment on.
 191. Entry of judgment of conviction.
 192. Judgment to pay fine to be docketed, and effect thereof.
 193. The name of private prosecutor to be indorsed on indictment.
 194. Judgment in case prosecution is malicious.
 195. Judgment roll, how and when made.

SEC. 177. That after a plea or verdict of guilty, or after a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal, if the judgment be not arrested or a new trial granted, the court must appoint a time for pronouncing judgment. Time for pronouncing judgment.

SEC. 178. That the time appointed for pronouncing judgment must be at least two days after the verdict, if the court intend to remain in session so long, or if not, as remote time as can reasonably be allowed; but in no case can the judgment be given, except by the consent of the defendant, in less than six hours after the verdict. What time may be appointed.

SEC. 179. That for the purpose of giving judgment, if the conviction be for a felony, the defendant must be personally present; but if it be for a misdemeanor, judgment may be given in his absence. If conviction for a felony, defendant must be present; if for misdemeanor, not necessary to be present.

SEC. 180. That when the defendant is in custody, the court must direct the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before it for judgment, and the officer must do so accordingly. Defendant if in custody must be brought before the court.

SEC. 181. That if the defendant has given bail or has deposited money in lieu thereof, and does not appear for judgment when his personal attendance is necessary, the court, in addition to the forfeiture of the undertaking of bail or the money deposited, may direct the clerk to issue a bench warrant for his arrest. Proceeding when defendant on bail and does not appear for judgment.

SEC. 182. That at any time after the making of the order for the bench warrant, the clerk, on the application of the district attorney, must issue such warrant, as by the order directed, whether the court be sitting or not. Bench warrant to issue.

SEC. 183. That the bench warrant must be substantially in the following form: Form of bench warrant.

"District court for the District of Alaska, Division No. .

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal for said District, or any deputy, greeting:

"A B having been, on the day of , eighteen hundred and , duly convicted in the court aforesaid of the crime of (designating it generally), this is to command you forthwith to arrest the above-named defendant and bring him before such court for judgment, or if the court have adjourned for the term, that you retain him in your custody. By order of the court.

"Witness my hand and seal of said district court, affixed at , this day of , eighteen hundred and .

[L. S.]

"C D, Clerk."

SEC. 184. That such bench warrant may be served in the same manner as provided in case of a bench warrant upon an indictment. Bench warrant, how served.

SEC. 185. That after a plea or verdict of guilty, or a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal, in a case where a discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon the suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into view, either in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may, in its discretion, hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may direct. Court may inquire into circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of punishment.

SEC. 186. That the circumstances must be presented by the testimony of witnesses examined in open court, except that when a witness is so Testimony as to circumstances, how given.

sick or infirm as to be unable to attend, his deposition may be taken out of court before such person authorized to take depositions, and at such time and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as the court may direct.

Defendant may be examined if he consent.

SEC. 187. That if the defendant consent thereto, he may be examined as a witness in relation to such circumstances; but if he gives his testimony at his own request, then he must submit to be examined generally by the adverse party.

No other testimony or representation to be received.

SEC. 188. That no affidavit or testimony or representation of any kind, verbal or written, can be offered to or received by the court in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, except as provided in the last three sections; and a violation of this section may be punished as a contempt.

On conviction of two or more crimes, judgment of imprisonment, how given.

SEC. 189. That if the defendant is convicted of two or more crimes, before judgment on either, the judgment must be that the imprisonment upon any one may commence at the expiration of the imprisonment upon any other of such crimes; and if the defendant be in imprisonment upon a previous judgment on a conviction for a crime, the judgment must be that the imprisonment must commence at the expiration of the term limited by such previous judgment.

Judgment to pay fine; duration of imprisonment on.

SEC. 190. That a judgment that the defendant pay a fine must also direct that he be imprisoned in the county jail until the fine be satisfied, specifying the extent of the imprisonment, which can not exceed one day for every two dollars of the fine; and in case the entry of judgment should omit to direct the imprisonment and the extent thereof, the judgment to pay the fine shall operate to authorize and require the imprisonment of the defendant until the fine is satisfied at the rate above mentioned.

Entry of judgment of conviction.

SEC. 191. That when judgment upon a conviction is given, the clerk must enter the same in the journal, stating briefly the crime for which the conviction has been had. Such entry may be made at any time during the term, as of the day's proceedings upon which the judgment was given.

Judgment to pay fine to be docketed, and effect thereof.

SEC. 192. That a judgment that the defendant pay money either as a fine or as costs and disbursements of the action, or both, must be docketed as a judgment in a civil action and may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant in like manner as judgments in civil cases are enforced: *Provided*, That where the judgment directs that the defendant shall be imprisoned until the fine or penalty imposed is paid, the issue of an execution on the judgment shall not operate to discharge the defendant from imprisonment until the amount of the judgment is collected or otherwise paid.

Proviso. Directing imprisonment until fine paid.

The name of private prosecutor to be indorsed on indictment.

SEC. 193. That the name of every person who voluntarily appears before any commissioner, magistrate, or grand jury to prosecute any person in a criminal action, either for a misdemeanor or felony, shall be indorsed upon the complaint, information, or indictment as a private prosecutor; and if it be found by any commissioner, magistrate, or court trying said action or hearing said proceeding that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, said facts shall be entered upon record in said action or proceeding by said commissioner, magistrate, or court.

Judgment in case prosecution is malicious.

SEC. 194. That upon making the entry prescribed in the last preceding section, the commissioner, magistrate, or court must immediately render judgment against the private prosecutor for the costs and disbursements of the action or proceeding, which may be enforced by execution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action.

Judgment roll, how and when made.

SEC. 195. That immediately after the entry of judgment the clerk must prepare and annex together the following papers, which constitute the judgment roll:

First. The indictment and demurrer, if there be one;

Second. A copy of the journal entry of the plea, the trial, and verdict, and of any order involving the merits and necessarily affecting the judgment;

Third. A copy of the journal entry of the judgment;

Fourth. The bill of exceptions, if there be one.

And in all cases the clerk must attach upon the outside of the judgment roll a blank sheet of paper, upon which he shall indorse the name of the court, the term at which judgment was given, and the names of the parties to the action and the title thereof, for whom judgment was given, and the amount and nature thereof, and the date of its entry and docketing.

CHAPTER TWENTY.

OF THE EXECUTION.

Sec.

196. Authority for the execution of judgment, except of death.

197. Judgment of imprisonment or for a fine, how executed.

198. Warrant to enforce judgment of death.

Sec.

199. Death sentence, how and where executed.

200. Judgment for money in criminal action, how enforced.

201. Return of marshal or officer executing judgment.

SEC. 196. That when a judgment, except of death, has been pronounced, a certified copy of the entry thereof upon the journal must be forthwith furnished by the clerk to the officer whose duty it is to execute the judgment; and no other warrant or authority is necessary to justify or require its execution.

Authority for the execution of judgment, except of death.

SEC. 197. That when the judgment is imprisonment in the penitentiary, the marshal shall deliver the body of the defendant, together with a copy of the entry of judgment, to the keeper of such prison; and when the judgment is imprisonment in the county jail, or a fine and that the defendant be imprisoned until it be paid, the judgment must be executed by the marshal.

Judgment of imprisonment or for a fine, how executed.

SEC. 198. That when judgment of death is pronounced, a warrant, signed by the judge of the court and attested by the clerk, with the seal of the court affixed, must be drawn and delivered to the United States marshal. The warrant shall state the conviction and judgment and appoint a day on which the judgment is to be executed, which must not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days from the time of judgment.

Warrant to enforce judgment of death.

SEC. 199. That the punishment of death must be inflicted by hanging the defendant by the neck until he be dead, and the judgment must be executed by the United States marshal or his deputy; and all executions shall take place in the presence of twelve bona fide inhabitants of the District, to be selected by the marshal; and the fact of the faithful performance of the marshal or his deputy in carrying out the sentence of the court shall be certified by the said twelve inhabitants, and filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

Death sentence, how and where executed.

SEC. 200. That a judgment in a criminal action, so far as it requires the payment of money, whether the same be a fine or costs and disbursements of the action, or both, in addition to the means in this chapter provided, may be enforced as a judgment in a civil action.

Judgment for money in criminal action, how enforced.

SEC. 201. That when a judgment in a criminal action has been executed, the marshal or officer executing it must return to the clerk the warrant or copy of the entry of judgment upon which he acted, with a statement of his doings indorsed thereon, and the clerk must file the same and annex it to the judgment roll in the case.

Return of marshal or officer executing judgment.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

OF APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

Sec.

202. Appeals and writs of error, how taken.

SEC. 202. That appeals and writs of error in criminal actions may be taken and prosecuted from the decisions and judgments of the district court for the District of Alaska to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, in the

Appeals and writs of error, how taken.

same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit and district courts of the United States, under the Acts of Congress now in force or that may be hereafter enacted.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

OF BAIL.

- Sec.
203. Admission to bail defined.
204. Taking bail defined.
205. When defendant can not be admitted to bail.
206. When defendant admitted to bail before conviction, as a matter of right.
207. When defendant may be admitted to bail after conviction and during examination.
208. Who may admit to bail.
209. When only admitted to bail by court or judge where action is pending.
210. Order for admission to bail, how made.
211. Application when denied can not be made to another magistrate.
212. Admission to bail in such cases may be revoked or vacated.
213. When defendant may appeal from decision denying application.
214. Manner of taking such appeal.
215. Decision of court on appeal final.

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216. Bail, how put in and form of undertaking.
217. Undertaking, how executed.
218. Qualifications of bail.
219. Bail must justify.
220. Bail must be examined as to sufficiency.
221. Other testimony may be received as to the sufficiency of bail.
222. Decision upon a sufficiency of bail, and filing the papers.
223. Discharge of defendant on allowance of bail.
224. Form of bail on appeal.
225. Proceeding when bail disallowed.
226. Application to take bail or be admitted to bail, district attorney may appear.
227. When court or magistrate may require notice of application to be given to district attorney.
228. Bail may be taken with or without notice to the district attorney.

Admission to bail defined.

SEC. 203. That admission to bail is the order of a competent court or magistrate that the defendant be discharged from actual custody upon bail.

Taking bail defined.

SEC. 204. That the taking of bail consists in the acceptance by a competent court or magistrate, of the undertaking of sufficient bail for the appearance of defendant, according to the terms of the undertaking, or that the bail will pay to the United States a specified sum of money.

When defendant can not be admitted to bail.

SEC. 205. That the defendant can not be admitted to bail when the proof or presumption of his guilt is evident or strong, and when he is charged with the crime of murder in the first degree or with treason or with rape.

When defendant admitted to bail before conviction, as a matter of right.

SEC. 206. That if the charge be for any other crime than those mentioned in the last section, the defendant, before conviction, is entitled to be admitted to bail, as a matter of right.

When defendant may be admitted to bail after conviction and during examination.

SEC. 207. That after judgment of conviction of a crime other than those mentioned in section two hundred and five of this Title, a defendant who has appealed, and when there is a stay of proceedings and not otherwise, may be admitted to bail as a matter of right; and as a matter of discretion, a defendant may be admitted to bail for his appearance from day to day before the magistrate, on the examination of the charge, before being held to answer, or discharged.

Who may admit to bail.

SEC. 208. That a magistrate authorized to issue a warrant of arrest, as provided in sections two hundred and seventy-one and two hundred and seventy-two of this Title, is a magistrate authorized, within his jurisdiction, to admit to bail and to take bail, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

When only admitted to bail by court or judge where action is pending.

SEC. 209. That after an indictment is found, and upon an appeal, a defendant can not be admitted to bail except by the court, or judge thereof, where the action is pending or in which the judgment appealed from is given.

Order for admission to bail, how made.

SEC. 210. That if an application to be admitted to bail be made to a court, an order must be made granting or denying it; and if it be granted, stating the sum in which bail may be taken; but if the application be made to a magistrate, he must certify, in writing, his decision granting or denying the same, and, if he grant it, stating the sum in which bail may be taken.

SEC. 211. That if an application for admission to bail be denied, no subsequent application therefor can be made to another magistrate; and a violation of this section may be punished as a contempt.

Application when denied can not be made to another magistrate.

SEC. 212. That the admission to bail contrary to the last section may be revoked by the magistrate who made it, or vacated by the court, or judge thereof, in which the defendant is triable for the crime charged.

Admission to bail in such cases may be revoked or vacated.

SEC. 213. That if the application for admission to bail, when made to a magistrate, he denied, the defendant may appeal from the decision to the court or judge thereof in which the defendant is triable for the crime charged.

When defendant may appeal from decision denying application.

SEC. 214. That such appeal is taken by a notice to the district attorney that the defendant appeals from the decision of the magistrate, and that he will apply to the court or judge thereof (naming it or him) to be admitted to bail at a time and place therein specified, the former not less than three days from the service of such notice.

Manner of taking such appeal.

SEC. 215. That the decision of the court, or judge thereof, granting or denying bail, either upon an original application or upon an appeal, is final.

Decision of court on appeal final.

SEC. 216. That bail is put in by a written undertaking, executed by two sufficient sureties, and acknowledged before the court or magistrate taking the same. It may be substantially in the following form:

Bail, how put in and form of undertaking.

First. Before indictment:

"An order having been made on the day of , eighteen hundred and , by A B (adding his official title and place of jurisdiction), that C D be held to answer upon a charge of (stating briefly the nature of the crime), upon which he has been duly admitted to bail in the sum of dollars,

"We, E F, of (stating his place of residence and occupation), and G H, of (stating his place of residence and occupation), hereby undertake that the above-named C D shall appear and answer the charge above mentioned, in whatever court it may be prosecuted, and shall at all times render himself amenable to the orders and process of the court; and, if convicted, shall appear for judgment, and render himself in execution thereof, or if he fail to perform either of those conditions that we will pay to the United States the sum of dollars" (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail).

Second. After indictment and before judgment:

"An indictment having been found on the day of , eighteen hundred and , in the district court for the District of Alaska, division No. , charging A B with the crime of (designating it generally), and he having been duly admitted to bail in the sum of dollars" (the remainder of the undertaking may be in the words of the form numbered one, substituting the word "indictment" for the word "charge").

Third. Upon an appeal:

"A judgment having been given on the day of , whereby A B was condemned to (setting forth the terms of the judgment generally), and he having appealed from said judgment and been duly admitted to bail in the sum of dollars,

"We, C D, of (stating his place of residence and occupation), and E F, of (stating his place of residence and occupation), hereby undertake that the above-named A B shall in all respects abide and perform the orders and judgments of the appellate court upon the appeal, or if he fail to do so in any particular, that we will pay to the United States the sum of dollars" (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail).

SEC. 217. That the undertaking must be dated and signed by the sureties in the presence of the magistrate taking the bail, and he must append thereto a certificate signed by him, with his name of office, and substantially in the following form: "Taken and acknowledged before me the day and year above written."

Undertaking, how executed.

SEC. 218. That the qualifications of bail are as follows:

First. Each of them must be a resident within the district; but no

Qualifications of bail.

counselor or attorney, marshal, clerk of any court, or other officer of any court is qualified to be bail.

Second. They must each be worth the sum specified in the undertaking, exclusive of property exempt from execution, and over and above all just debts and liabilities; but the court or magistrate, on taking the bail, may allow more than two bail to justify severally in amounts less than that expressed in the undertaking, if the whole justification be equivalent to that of two sufficient bail.

Bail must justify.

SEC. 219. That the bail must in all cases justify by affidavit; and the affidavit must state that they each possess the qualifications prescribed by the last preceding section.

Bail must be examined as to sufficiency.

SEC. 220. That the district attorney or the court or magistrate may, before the bail is taken, further examine them, upon oath, concerning their sufficiency, in such manner as the court or magistrate may deem proper. The statements of the bail in response to the examination must be reduced to writing, and subscribed by them.

Other testimony may be received as to the sufficiency of bail.

SEC. 221. That the court or magistrate may also receive other testimony, either for or against the sufficiency of the bail, and may from time to time adjourn the taking of bail, to afford an opportunity of proving or disproving their sufficiency.

Decision upon a sufficiency of bail, and filing the papers.

SEC. 222. That when the examination is closed, the court or magistrate must indorse upon the undertaking an order either allowing or disallowing the bail, and must forthwith cause the same, with the affidavits and examination of the sureties and the order of admission to bail, to be filed with the clerk of the court at which the defendant is bound to appear, or where the action is pending, or the judgment appealed from is given, as the case may be.

Discharge of defendant on allowance of bail.

SEC. 223. That upon the execution of the undertaking and the allowance of the bail, the court or magistrate must make an order, signed with his name of office, for the discharge of the defendant, to the following effect:

"To the United States marshal, District of Alaska:

"A B, who is detained by you to answer a [charge or indictment, as the case may be] for the crime of [designating it generally], having given sufficient bail to answer the same, you are commanded forthwith to discharge him from your custody."

Form of bail on appeal.

SEC. 224. That if the bail be taken upon an appeal from a judgment, the order must be to the effect following:

"To the United States marshal, District of Alaska:

"A B, who is detained by you in execution of a judgment whereby he is condemned to [stating the terms of the judgment generally], having appealed from said judgment and given sufficient bail to abide and perform the judgment of the appellate court, you are commanded forthwith to discharge him from your custody."

Proceeding when bail disallowed.

SEC. 225. That if the bail be disallowed, the defendant must be detained in custody until other bail be put in and is allowed.

Application to take bail or be admitted to bail, district attorney may appear.

SEC. 226. That upon an application for admission to bail or to take bail, the district attorney, either in person or by anyone authorized by him, is entitled to appear and be heard in relation thereto.

When court or magistrate may require notice of application to be given to district attorney.

SEC. 227. That when the admission to bail is a matter of discretion, or the right thereto may be doubtful, the court or magistrate by whom it may be ordered may require such notice of the application therefor as he deems reasonable to be given to the district attorney, or to any person by him authorized to appear for him.

Bail may be taken with or without notice to the district attorney.

SEC. 228. That bail may be taken, in the discretion of the court or magistrate, without notice to the district attorney, or he may require reasonable notice for the application therefor, as in case of an application to bail.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

OF DEPOSIT INSTEAD OF BAIL.

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| <p>Sec.
229. Deposit in lieu of bail, when and how made.
230. May be made after bail given and before forfeiture.</p> | <p>Sec.
231. Bail may be given after deposit.
232. Deposit to be applied in payment of judgment for fine.</p> |
|---|---|

SEC. 229. That the defendant, at any time after an order admitting him to bail, instead of giving bail may deposit with the clerk of the court at which he is held to answer, or in which the action is pending or the judgment appealed from is given, the sum of money mentioned in the order; and upon delivering to the officer in whose custody he is the clerk's certificate of such deposit he must be discharged from custody.

Deposit in lieu of bail, when and how made.

SEC. 230. That if the defendant have given bail, he may, at any time before the forfeiture of their undertaking of it, in like manner deposit the sum of money mentioned in the undertaking; and upon the deposit being made and the certificate thereof given, the bail is exonerated.

May be made after bail given and before forfeiture.

SEC. 231. That if money be deposited, as provided in the last two sections, bail may be given in the same manner as if it had been originally given upon the order for admission to bail, at any time before the forfeiture of the deposit, and the court or magistrate before whom the bail is taken must thereupon direct, in the order of allowance, that the money deposited be refunded by the clerk to the defendant; and it must be refunded accordingly.

Bail may be given after deposit.

SEC. 232. That when any money has been deposited in lieu of bail, if it remain on deposit at the time of a judgment for the payment of money, the clerk must, under the direction of the court, apply the money in satisfaction thereof, and after satisfying the same must refund the surplus, if any, to the defendant.

Deposit to be applied in payment of judgment for fine.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

OF THE SURRENDER OF THE DEFENDANT.

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| <p>Sec.
233. Surrender, by whom, when, and how made.
234. Bail may arrest defendant for the purpose of surrender.</p> | <p>Sec.
235. On surrender, if money deposited, must be refunded.
236. Notice to the district attorney to obtain order for deposit.</p> |
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SEC. 233. That at any time before the forfeiture of their undertaking, the bail may surrender the defendant in their exoneration, or he may surrender himself to the officer to whose custody he was committed at the time of giving bail in the following manner:

Surrender, by whom, when, and how made.

First. A certified copy of the undertaking of the bail must be delivered to the officer, who must detain the defendant in his custody thereon, as upon a commitment, and by a certificate signed with his name of office acknowledge the surrender.

Second. At any time after the surrender of the defendant, either by his bail or himself, the court or judge thereof, at which the defendant is bound to appear, or where the action is pending or the judgment appealed from is given, as the case may be, may, upon reasonable notice to the district attorney, order that the bail be exonerated, and, upon the entry or filing of such order, they are exonerated accordingly.

SEC. 234. That for the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the bail, at any time before the forfeiture of their undertaking, and at any place within the district, may themselves arrest him, or by a written authority, indorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking, may empower any other person to do so.

Bail may arrest defendant for the purpose of surrender.

On surrender, if money deposited, must be refunded.

SEC. 235. That if money have been deposited in lieu of bail and the defendant, at any time before the forfeiture thereof, surrender himself to the officer to whose custody he was committed at the time of making the deposit, in the manner provided in section two hundred and thirty-three, of this Title the court or judge thereof must order a return of the deposit to the defendant, upon producing the certificate of the officer showing the surrender, and upon reasonable notice of the application to the district attorney.

Notice to the district attorney to obtain order for deposit.

SEC. 236. That the notice to be given to the district attorney, as required in this chapter, may be given to him personally or to any person authorized to appear for him, as provided in sections two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven of this Title.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE.

OF THE FORFEITURE OF THE UNDERTAKING OF BAIL OR THE DEPOSIT MONEY.

Sec.
237. Undertaking, when forfeited, and how ordered.
238. When and how forfeiture may be discharged.
239. Forfeiture to be enforced by action.
240. Remission of forfeiture.

Sec.
241. Conditions of remission.
242. Applications therefor, how made, judgment on final.
243. Deposit of money, how disposed of when forfeited.

Undertaking, when forfeited and how ordered.

SEC. 237. That if, without sufficient excuse, the defendant neglect or fail to appear for arraignment, or for trial or judgment, or upon any other occasion when his presence in court may be lawfully required, or to surrender himself in execution of the judgment, the court must direct the fact to be entered in its journal; and the undertaking of bail or the money deposited in lieu thereof, as the case may be, is thereupon forfeited.

When and how forfeiture may be discharged.

SEC. 238. That if, at any time before the final adjournment of the court, the defendant appear and satisfactorily excuse his neglect or failure, the court may direct the forfeiture of the undertaking or deposit to be discharged, upon such terms as are just.

Forfeiture to be enforced by action.

SEC. 239. That if the forfeiture be not discharged, as provided in the last section, the district attorney may, at any time after the adjournment of the court, proceed, by action only, against the bail upon their undertaking.

Remission of forfeiture.

SEC. 240. That at any time before judgment against the bail, in an action upon the undertaking, they may apply to the court for a remission of the forfeiture, and thereupon the court, upon good cause shown, may remit the forfeiture or any part thereof, upon such terms as may be just and reasonable, according to the circumstances of the case.

Conditions of remission.

SEC. 241. That the court can only remit the forfeiture, in whole or in part, upon the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings for its enforcement; and if part only be remitted, judgment must be given against the bail for the remainder, and such judgment is a bar to an action upon the undertaking, or if one be already commenced, it is thereby abated.

Applications therefor, how made; judgment on final.

SEC. 242. That the application for remission must be upon at least ten days' notice to the district attorney, with copies of all affidavits and papers on which it is founded. The application must admit the forfeiture and their legal obligation to pay the sum mentioned in the undertaking, and the judgment or order of the court in the matter is final.

Deposit of money, how disposed of when forfeited.

SEC. 243. That if money deposited in lieu of bail is forfeited and the forfeiture be not discharged, as provided in section two hundred and thirty-eight, of this Title the clerk with whom it is deposited must, after the final adjournment of the court, forthwith deposit the same in the same manner as in the case of moneys collected upon judgments in favor of the United States.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX.

OF RECOMMITMENT OF THE DEFENDANT AFTER BAIL OR A DEPOSIT
OF MONEY IN LIEU THEREOF.

Sec.	Sec.
244. When defendant may be recommit- ted.	248. If for other cause he may be admit- ted to bail.
245. Contents of the order for the arrest.	249. Bail in such case, by whom taken.
246. Defendant arrested on copy of order, how served.	250. Form of the undertaking.
247. If for failure to appear for judgment, defendant must be committed.	251. Qualifications of bail, and how put in.

SEC. 244. That the court at which the defendant is bound to appear, or where the action is pending, or the judgment appealed from is given, may, by an order entered upon its journal, direct the arrest of the defendant and his commitment to the officer to whose custody he was committed at the time of giving bail, and his detention until legally discharged, in the following cases :

When defendant
may be recommitted.

First. When, by reason of his neglect or failure to appear, he has incurred a forfeiture of his bail, or of money deposited in lieu thereof, as provided in section two hundred and thirty-seven of this Title;

Second. When it satisfactorily appears to the court that his bail, or either of them, are dead or insufficient, or have removed from the district;

Third. Upon an indictment being found in the cases provided for in section eighty of this Title.

SEC. 245. That the order for the recommitment of the defendant must recite, generally, the facts upon which it is founded, and direct that the defendant be arrested by the United States marshal or any deputy, to be detained until legally discharged.

Contents of the
order for the arrest.

SEC. 246. That the defendant may be arrested pursuant to the order, upon a certified copy thereof, in the same manner as upon a bench warrant.

Defendant arrested
on copy of order, how
served.

SEC. 247. That if the order recite, as the ground upon which it is made, the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment upon conviction, the defendant must be committed according to the requirement of the order.

If for failure to ap-
pear for judgment,
defendant must be
committed.

SEC. 248. That if the order be made for any other cause than that specified in the last section, and the crime be bailable, the court may direct in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail, in an amount to be therein specified.

If for other cause,
he may be admitted to
bail.

SEC. 249. That when the defendant is admitted to bail the bail may be taken by any magistrate having authority to take bail, as provided in section two hundred and eight of this Title, or by any particular magistrate, to be designated by the order.

Bail in such case,
by whom taken.

SEC. 250. That when bail is taken upon an order for the recommitment of the defendant, the undertaking of bail must be in substantially the form prescribed in section two hundred and sixteen of this Title for the original undertaking of bail, except that it need not refer to the original order of admission to bail and must specify the court in which the order for recommitment and admission to bail is made and the date of such order.

Form of the under-
taking.

SEC. 251. That the bail must possess the qualifications and must be put in in all respects in the manner prescribed by chapter twenty-two of this Act.

Qualifications of
bail and how put in.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN.

OF COMPELLING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Sec.
252. Subpoenas, and so forth, how regulated.

Subpoenas, etc., how regulated.

SEC. 252. That the issuance of subpoenas and all proceedings to compel the attendance of witnesses in criminal actions in the said District shall be regulated by the laws of the United States respecting district and circuit courts.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT.

OF COMPROMISING CERTAIN CRIMES BY LEAVE OF THE COURT.

Sec.
253. What crimes may be compromised.
254. Compromise by permission of the court; order thereon.

What crimes may be compromised.

SEC. 253. That when a defendant is held to answer on a charge of misdemeanor, for which the person injured by the act constituting the crime has a remedy by a civil action, the crime may be compromised, as provided in the next section, except when it was committed—
First. By or upon an officer of justice while in the execution of the duties of his office;
Second. Riotously; or
Third. With an intent to commit a felony, or
Fourth. Larcenously.

Compromise by permission of the court; order thereon.

SEC. 254. That if the party injured appear before the court at which the defendant is bound to appear, at any time before trial on an indictment for the crime, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the injury, the court may, in its discretion, on payment of the costs and expenses incurred, order all further proceedings to be stayed upon the prosecution and the defendant to be discharged therefrom; but the order and the reasons therefor must be entered on the journal.

Order a bar to another prosecution.

SEC. 255. That the order authorized by the last section, when made and entered, is a bar to another prosecution for the same crime.

No crime can be compromised, except.

SEC. 256. That no crime can be compromised, nor can any proceeding for the prosecution or punishment thereof be stayed upon a compromise, except as provided in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE.

OF DISMISSAL OF THE ACTION FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION OR OTHERWISE.

Sec.
257. Dismissal of charge when indictment not found at next term.
258. Dismissal of action when not brought to trial at next term after indictment found.
259. Court may continue cause and admit defendant to bail on his own undertaking.

Dismissal of charge when indictment not found at next term.

SEC. 257. That when a person has been held to answer for a crime, if an indictment be not found against him at the next term of the court at which he is held to answer, the court must order the prosecution to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

Dismissal of action when not brought to trial at next term after indictment found.

SEC. 258. That if a defendant, indicted for a crime, whose trial has not been postponed upon his application or by his consent, be not brought to trial at the next term of the court in which the indictment is triable after it is found, the court must order the indictment to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

Sec.
260. Effect of dismissal of action or charge upon bail or deposit.
261. When court may dismiss action on its own motion or that of the district attorney.
262. Nolle prosequi abolished.
263. Dismissal, when a bar to another action.

SEC. 259. That if the defendant be not indicted or tried as provided in the last two sections, and sufficient reason therefor be shown, the court may order the action to be continued from term to term, and in the meantime may discharge the defendant from custody, on his own undertaking of bail, for his appearance to answer the charge or action at the time to which the same is continued.

Court may continue cause and admit defendant to bail on his own undertaking.

SEC. 260. That if the court direct the charge or action to be dismissed, the defendant must, if in custody, be discharged therefrom, or if admitted to bail, his bail is exonerated, or money deposited in lieu thereof must be refunded to him.

Effect of dismissal of action or charge upon bail or deposit.

SEC. 261. That the court may, either on its own motion or upon the application of the district attorney, and in furtherance of justice, order an action, after indictment, to be dismissed; but in that case the reasons of the dismissal must be set forth in the order, which must be entered in the journal.

When court may dismiss action on its own motion or that of the district attorney.

SEC. 262. That the entry of a nolle prosequi is abolished; and the district attorney can not discontinue or abandon a prosecution for a crime, except as provided in the last section.

Nolle prosequi abolished.

SEC. 263. That an order for the dismissal of a charge or action, as provided in this chapter, is a bar to another prosecution for the same crime, if it be a misdemeanor, but it is not a bar if the crime charged be a felony.

Dismissal, when a bar to another action.

CHAPTER THIRTY.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED.

Sec.
264. How officer to hold property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled.
265. Order for delivery to the owner by magistrate.
266. Order by court where trial is had.
267. Effect of order of delivery of property.

Sec.
268. Receipt for money or property taken from person when arrested.
269. Sale and disposition of property when not claimed.

SEC. 264. That when property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled comes into the custody of a peace officer, he must hold it subject to the order of the magistrate or court, as provided in this chapter.

How officer to hold property alleged to have been stolen or embezzled.

SEC. 265. That on satisfactory proof of title of the owner of the property, the magistrate who examines the charge against the person accused of the crime must order it to be delivered to the owner, or his duly authorized agent, on his paying the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in its preservation, to be ascertained and certified by the magistrate.

Order for delivery to the owner by magistrate.

SEC. 266. That if property stolen or embezzled has not been delivered to the owner, the court before which the trial is had for the stealing or embezzling may, on like proof and condition, order its delivery to the owner or his agent.

Order by court where trial is had.

SEC. 267. That the order provided for in the last two sections entitles the owner or his agent to demand and receive the possession of the property from the officer having it in custody, and authorizes such officer to deliver it accordingly, but does not affect the rights of third persons.

Effect of order of delivery of property.

SEC. 268. That when money or other property is taken from a person arrested upon a charge of crime, the officer taking it must at the time give duplicate receipts therefor, specifying particularly the amount of money or kind of property taken, one of which receipts he must then deliver to the person arrested and the other to the magistrate who examines the charge; or if the arrest be after indictment found, to the clerk of the court where the action is pending.

Receipt for money or property taken from person when arrested.

SEC. 269. That if property stolen or embezzled be not claimed by the owner before the expiration of sixty days from the conviction of the person for stealing or embezzling it, the officer having it in custody must, if it be money, pay it to the clerk of the court, or if it be other

Sale and disposition of property when not claimed.

property, must sell it as upon an execution, and after paying the expenses of the sale and preservation of the property, to be ascertained and certified by the clerk of the court, pay the proceeds to the clerk of the court, to be deposited by him as in the case of moneys collected upon judgments in favor of the United States.

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE.

OF THE INFORMATION AND BY WHOM TAKEN.

Sec.

270. Information defined.

271. Magistrate defined.

Sec.

272. Who are magistrates.

Information defined.

SEC. 270. That an information is the allegation or statement made before a magistrate, and verified by the oath of the party making it, that a person has been guilty of some designated crime.

Magistrate defined.

SEC. 271. That a magistrate is an officer having power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with the commission of a crime.

Who are magistrates.

SEC. 272. That the following persons are magistrates:

First. The judge of the district court.

Second. The commissioners authorized by Act of Congress to exercise the powers and duties of justices of the peace.

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO.

OF THE WARRANT OF ARREST.

Sec.

273. Examination of informant and his witnesses.

274. When warrant of arrest to issue.

275. Definition and form of warrant.

276. What warrant is to contain.

277. Peace officer defined.

Sec.

278. Duty of officer making arrest.

279. Statement and depositions to be sent to magistrate who makes examination.

280. Defendant must be taken before magistrate without delay.

Examination of informant and his witnesses.

SEC. 273. That when complaint is made to a magistrate of the commission of a crime he must examine the informant on oath, and reduce his statement to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by him, and also take the depositions of any witnesses that the informant may produce in support thereof.

When warrant of arrest to issue.

SEC. 274. That thereupon, if the magistrate be satisfied that the crime complained of has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe that the person charged has committed it, he must issue a warrant of arrest.

Definition and form of warrant.

SEC. 275. That a warrant of arrest is an order in writing, in the name of the United States, signed by a magistrate with his name of office, commanding the arrest of the defendant, and may be substantially in the following form: "District of Alaska, division No.

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal of the District of Alaska or any deputy, greeting:

"Information upon oath having been this day laid before me that the crime of (designating it) has been committed, and accusing C D thereof:

"You are, therefore, hereby commanded forthwith to arrest the above-named C D and bring him before me at (naming the place), or, in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate.

"Dated at , this day of , eighteen hundred and .

"E F,

"Commissioner, ex officio Justice of the Peace."

SEC. 276. That the warrant must specify the name of the defendant, or if it be unknown to the magistrate, the defendant may be designated by a fictitious name, with a statement therein that his true name is unknown, and it must also state a crime in respect of which the magistrate has authority to issue the warrant.

What warrant is to contain.

SEC. 277. That a peace officer is the United States marshal or any deputy, and a warrant of arrest must be directed to and executed by such officer. For this purpose the marshal or any deputy is to be deemed a constable.

Peace officer defined.

SEC. 278. That the officer making the arrest must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued the warrant, or, in case he be absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate, and the officer must, at the same time, deliver to the magistrate the warrant, with his return indorsed and subscribed by him.

Duty of officer making arrest.

SEC. 279. That if the defendant be taken for examination before a magistrate other than the one who issued the warrant, the statement and depositions on which the warrant was granted must be sent to that magistrate; or, if they can not be procured, the informant and his witnesses must be subpoenaed to give their testimony anew.

Statement and depositions to be sent to magistrate who makes examination.

SEC. 280. That the defendant must, in all cases, be taken before the magistrate without delay.

Defendant must be taken before magistrate without delay.

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE.

OF THE ARREST, HOW AND BY WHOM MADE.

Sec.
281. Arrest defined.
282. By whom an arrest may be made.
283. Every person bound to aid an officer in making an arrest.
284. Arrest, how made.
285. No further restraint allowed than is necessary.
286. Officer must state his authority and show warrant if required.
287. If defendant flee or resist, officer may use necessary means.
288. When officer may break open door or window.
289. Same subject.
290. When peace officer may arrest without warrant.

Sec.
291. May break open door or window if admittance refused.
292. Officer must state his authority and cause of arrest, except.
293. When officer may take person before magistrate, arrested by a bystander.
294. When magistrate may commit for crime committed in his presence.
295. Arrest by private person, when allowed.
296. Must take person before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.
297. Pursuit of person rescued or escaping.
298. May use proper means in making an original arrest.

SEC. 281. That arrest is the taking of a person into custody that he may be held to answer for a crime.

Arrest defined.

SEC. 282. That an arrest may be made either :

By whom an arrest may be made.

First. By a peace officer, under a warrant;

Second. By a peace officer, without a warrant; or

Third. By a private person.

SEC. 283. That every person must aid an officer in the execution of a warrant, if the officer require his aid and be present and acting in its execution.

Every person bound to aid an officer in making an arrest.

SEC. 284. That an arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person of the defendant, or by his submission to the custody of the officer.

Arrest, how made.

SEC. 285. That the defendant is not to be subjected to any more restraint than is necessary and proper for his arrest and detention.

No further restraint allowed than is necessary.

SEC. 286. That the officer must inform the defendant that he acts under the authority of the warrant, and must also show the warrant if required by the defendant.

Officer must state his authority and show warrant if required.

SEC. 287. That if, after notice of intention to arrest the defendant, he either flee or forcibly resist, the officer may use all necessary and proper means to effect the arrest.

If defendant flee or resist, officer may use necessary means.

SEC. 288. That the officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house, or otherwise, to execute the warrant, if after notice of his authority and purpose he be refused admittance.

When officer may break open door or window.

Same subject.

SEC. 289. That the officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house, or otherwise, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

When peace officer may arrest without warrant.

SEC. 290. That a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person—

First. For a crime committed or attempted in his presence;

Second. When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence;

Third. When a felony has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it.

May break open door or window if admittance refused.

SEC. 291. That to make arrests as provided in the last section the officer may break open any door or window, as provided in sections two hundred and eighty-eight and two hundred and eighty-nine of this Title, if after notice of his office and purpose, he be refused admittance.

Officer must state his authority and cause of arrest, except.

SEC. 292. That when arresting a person without a warrant the officer must inform him of his authority and the cause of the arrest, except when he is in the actual commission of a crime, or is pursued immediately after its commission, or an escape.

When officer may take person before magistrate, arrested by a bystander.

SEC. 293. That an officer may, without warrant, take before a magistrate a person who, being engaged in a breach of the peace, is arrested by a bystander and delivered to him.

When magistrate may commit for crime committed in his presence.

SEC. 294. That when a crime is committed in the presence of a magistrate he may, by a verbal or written order, command any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon proceed as if the offender had been brought before him upon a warrant of arrest.

Arrest by private person, when allowed.

SEC. 295. That a private person may arrest another for the causes specified in section two hundred and ninety of this Title, in like manner and with like effect as a peace officer without warrant.

Must take person before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.

SEC. 296. That a private person who has arrested another for the commission of a crime must without unnecessary delay take him before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.

Pursuit of person rescued or escaping.

SEC. 297. That if a person arrested escape or be rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and retake him at any time and in any place in said District.

May use proper means in making an original arrest.

SEC. 298. That to retake the person escaping or rescued, the person pursuing may use all the means and do any act necessary and proper in making an original arrest.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE CASE AND DISCHARGE OF THE DEFENDANT OR HOLDING HIM TO ANSWER.

- Sec.
299. Magistrate to inform defendant of the charge and his right to counsel.
300. Time to send, and sending for counsel.
301. Examination, when to proceed.
302. Examination, when completed; adjournment.
303. On adjournment defendant to be committed or give bail.
304. Form of commitment.
305. When witnesses to be subpoenaed.
306. Witnesses to be examined in presence of defendant.
307. Defendant to be informed of his right to make a statement.
308. Waiver of his right and effect thereof.
309. Statement of defendant, how taken.
310. Same subject.
311. How reduced to writing and how authenticated.
312. Statement of defendant, when used as testimony.

- Sec.
313. Defendant's witnesses to be examined, when.
314. Magistrate may exclude witnesses.
315. Testimony of witnesses need not be reduced to writing.
316. Proceedings in testimony, how and by whom kept.
317. Violation of last section, how punished.
318. Informant may employ counsel, but district attorney to control proceedings.
319. Defendant, when and how discharged.
320. Same subject.
321. Defendant, when to be committed; order for commitment.
322. Defendant, how committed.
323. Form of commitment.
324. Commitment to be directed to marshal, and how defendant to be kept.

Sec.	Sec.
325. Order for bail on commitment.	329. Witness refusing to give undertaking must be committed.
326. Undertaking for material witnesses.	330. Magistrate to return proceedings and papers.
327. Security for appearance of witnesses, when may be required.	
328. Infants and married women may be required to give security.	

SEC. 299. That when the defendant is brought before a magistrate upon an arrest, either with or without warrant, on a charge of having committed a crime, the magistrate must immediately inform him of the charge against him and of his right to the aid of counsel before any further proceedings are had.

Magistrate to inform defendant of the charge and his right to counsel.

SEC. 300. That he must allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel, and adjourn the examination for that purpose; and may, upon the request of the defendant, require a peace officer to take a message to such counsel in the precinct, town, or village as the defendant may name. The officer, when required by the magistrate, must take the message without delay.

Time to send, and sending for counsel.

SEC. 301. That immediately after the appearance of counsel, or if, after waiting a reasonable time, none appear, or if the defendant do not require counsel, the magistrate must proceed to examine the case.

Examination, when to proceed.

SEC. 302. That the examination must be completed at one session, unless the magistrate, for good cause shown by affidavit, adjourn it; and the adjournment can not be for more than one day at each time, nor more than six days in all, unless by consent or on motion of the defendant.

Examination, when completed; adjournment.

SEC. 303. That if an adjournment be had for any cause, the magistrate must commit the defendant for examination, or may, in his discretion, discharge him from custody until the close of the examination, upon his giving bail or depositing money in lieu thereof, as provided in this Act, for his appearance at the time to which the examination is adjourned.

On adjournment defendant to be committed or given bail.

SEC. 304. That the commitment for examination is by an indorsement, signed by the magistrate, on a warrant of arrest, to the following effect: "The within-named A B, having been brought before me under this warrant, is committed for examination to the custody of the officer having him in charge."

Form of commitment.

SEC. 305. That at the examination the magistrate must, in the first place, read to the defendant the statement and affidavits upon which the warrant of arrest is issued, and if the defendant request it, must subpoena the informant and witnesses so examined, if they be within fifty miles of the place where the magistrate sits, and if they be within such distance he must issue subpoenas for additional witnesses when required by the informant or the defendant.

When witnesses to be subpoenaed.

SEC. 306. That the witnesses must be examined in the presence of the defendant, and may be cross-examined in his behalf or against him.

Witnesses to be examined in presence of defendant.

SEC. 307. That when the examination of the witnesses on the part of the United States is closed, the magistrate must inform the defendant that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him, if he sees fit, to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement, and that his waiver can not be used against him on the trial.

Defendant to be informed of his right to make a statement.

SEC. 308. That if the defendant waive his right to make a statement, the magistrate must make a memorandum thereof in the proceedings; but the fact of his waiver can not be used against the defendant on the trial.

Waiver of his right and effect thereof.

SEC. 309. That if the defendant choose to make a statement, the magistrate must proceed to take it in writing, and must put to the defendant the following questions only:

Statement of defendant, how taken.

First. What is your name and age?

Second. Where were you born?

Third. Where do you reside, and how long have you resided there?

Fourth. What is your business or occupation?

Fifth. Give any explanation you may think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you, and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation.

Same subject.

SEC. 310. That the answer of the defendant to each of the questions must be read to him as it is taken down. He may thereupon correct or add to his answer until it is made conformable to what he declares to be the truth.

How reduced to writing and how authenticated.

SEC. 311. That the statement of the defendant must be reduced to writing by the magistrate or under his direction, and authenticated in the following form:

First. It must set forth that the defendant was informed of his rights as provided in section three hundred and seven, of this Title and that after being so informed he made the statement.

Second. It need not contain the questions put to the defendant, but must contain his answers thereto, with the corrections and additions, if any are made.

Third. It may be signed by the defendant, but if he refuse to sign it, his reason therefor must be stated as he gives it.

Fourth. It must be signed and certified to by the magistrate.

Statement of defendant, when used as testimony.

SEC. 312. That the statement of the defendant is competent testimony to be laid before the grand jury, and may be given in evidence against the defendant on the trial.

Defendant's witnesses to be examined, when.

SEC. 313. That after the waiver of the defendant to make a statement, or after he has made it, his witnesses, if he produce any, must be sworn and examined.

Magistrate may exclude witnesses.

SEC. 314. That the magistrate may exclude the witnesses who have not been examined during the examination of the defendant, or during the examination of the witnesses for the United States or the defendant.

Testimony of witnesses need not be reduced to writing.

SEC. 315. That the testimony of the witnesses need not be reduced to writing, except as provided in section two hundred and seventy-three, of this Title but the magistrate must make a memorandum of the name of each witness, his place of residence, and business or occupation

Proceedings in testimony, how and by whom kept.

SEC. 316. That the magistrate must keep the statement and depositions taken on the information, the statement of the defendant, if any, together with the memorandum specified in sections three hundred and eight and three hundred and fifteen, of this Title until they are returned to the proper court, and must not permit them to be inspected by any person except the district attorney, or the attorney who acts for him, and the defendant and his counsel.

Violation of last section, how punished.

SEC. 317. That a violation of the last section is punishable as a contempt by the court having jurisdiction of the crime charged against the defendant.

Informant may employ counsel, but district attorney to control proceedings.

SEC. 318. That the informant may employ counsel to appear against the defendant on the examination in every stage of the proceedings; but the district attorney, either in person or by some attorney authorized to act for him, is entitled to appear on behalf of the United States and control and conduct the prosecution.

Defendant, when and how discharged.

SEC. 319. That after hearing the proofs and the statement of the defendant, if he have made one, if it appear either that a crime has not been committed or that there is no sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate must order the defendant to be discharged, by an indorsement on the warrant signed by him, to the following effect: "There being no sufficient cause shown to believe the within-named A B guilty of the crime within mentioned, I order him to be discharged."

Same subject.

SEC. 320. That if the arrest have been made without warrant, the discharge may be made by a certificate in writing, signed by the magistrate, to the following effect: "There being no sufficient cause shown to believe A B, brought before me without warrant, guilty of the crime of (designating it generally), I order him to be discharged." This certificate must be delivered to the defendant.

Defendant, when to be committed; order for commitment.

SEC. 321. That if, however, it appear from the examination that a crime has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe

the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate must make a written order, signed by him, to the following effect: "It appearing to me from the testimony produced before me on the examination that the crime of (designating it generally) has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe A B guilty thereof, I order him to be held to answer the same."

SEC. 322. That if the magistrate order the defendant to be held to answer, as provided in the last section, he must make out a commitment, signed by him with his name of office, and deliver it with the defendant to the officer to whom he is committed, or if that officer be not present, to any peace officer, who must immediately deliver the defendant into the proper custody, together with the commitment.

SEC. 323. That the commitment may be in substantially the following form:

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal for the District of Alaska, greeting:

"An order having been this day made by me that A B be held to answer upon a charge (designating it generally), you are therefore commanded to receive him in your custody, and detain him until legally discharged.

"Dated at , this day of , eighteen hundred and .

"C D,

"Commissioner and ex officio Justice of the Peace."

SEC. 324. That the commitment must be directed to the United States marshal, who must receive and detain the defendant by such means as may be necessary and proper therefor.

SEC. 325. That if the crime be bailable, the magistrate must admit the defendant to bail by adding to the order mentioned in section three hundred and twenty-one of this Title words to the following effect: "And I have admitted him to bail, to answer in a sum of dollars." The defendant may either put in bail, according to the order of admission, then or afterwards; but if it be not put in before he is delivered to the officer for commitment, the magistrate must indorse the amount of the bail on the writ.

SEC. 326. That on holding the defendant to answer, the magistrate may take from each of the material witnesses examined before him on behalf of the United States a written undertaking, to the effect that he will appear and testify at the court in which the defendant is held to answer, or that he will pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 327. That when the magistrate has good reason to believe, by proof produced before him, that any such witness will not appear and testify unless security therefor be given, he may order the witness to enter into a written undertaking, with such sureties and in such sum as he may deem proper, for his appearance, as specified in the last section.

SEC. 328. That infants and married women who are material witnesses against the defendant may in like manner be required to procure sureties for their appearance as provided in the last section.

SEC. 329. That if a witness required to enter into an undertaking to appear and testify, either with or without sureties, refuse compliance with the order for that purpose, the magistrate must commit him to the custody of the marshal until he comply or be legally discharged.

SEC. 330. That when a magistrate has discharged a defendant or has held him to answer as provided in sections three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, and three hundred and twenty-one, of this Title he must return to the court at which the defendant is held to answer, at or before the first day of the next term thereof, the warrant, if any, the statement and depositions of the informant and his witnesses, the statement of the defendant, if he have made one, the memoranda specified in sections three hundred and eight and three hundred and fifteen, of this Title and all undertakings of bail for the appearance of witnesses taken by him.

Defendant, how committed.

Form of commitment.

Commitment to be directed to marshal, and how defendant to be kept.

Order for bail on commitment.

Undertaking for material witnesses.

Security for appearance of witnesses, when may be required.

Infants and married women may be required to give security.

Witness refusing to give undertaking must be committed.

Magistrate to return proceedings and papers.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE.

OF THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES AND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

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| <p>Sec.</p> <p>331. Resistance to the commission of crime, by whom made.</p> <p>332. Officers of justice may interfere to prevent crime, and how.</p> <p>333. Persons acting in their aid are justified.</p> <p>334. Information of threatened crime, before whom laid.</p> <p>Sec.</p> <p>339. Conduct of the examination as to adjournment, commitment, and bail.</p> <p>340. Subpœnas, when issued.</p> <p>341. Persons complained of entitled to make statement.</p> <p>342. When to be discharged.</p> <p>343. Security to keep the peace, when required.</p> <p>344. Qualifications of securities.</p> <p>345. Persons complained of to be committed if security be not given.</p> <p>346. Form of commitment.</p> <p>347. Breach of peace committed in presence of court or magistrate.</p> <p>348. Person committed for not giving security, how discharged.</p> | <p>Sec.</p> <p>335. Examination of complainant and witnesses.</p> <p>336. Warrant of arrest, when issued.</p> <p>337. Warrant of arrest, to whom directed, form of, and how served.</p> <p>338. Proceedings on complaint being controverted.</p> <p>Sec.</p> <p>349. Undertaking or statement to be transmitted to district court.</p> <p>350. Evidence to be transmitted with undertaking</p> <p>351. Undertaking, when forfeited.</p> <p>352. Proceedings in case of forfeiture, how regulated.</p> <p>353. Proceeding if complainant do not appear in district court.</p> <p>354. Proceeding in district court.</p> <p>355. Right of sureties in undertaking to keep the peace.</p> <p>356. When court may require defendant to give security.</p> <p>357. Undertaking to keep the peace to include good behavior.</p> |
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Resistance to the commission of crime, by whom made.

SEC. 331. That resistance to the commission of crime may be lawfully made by the party about to be injured, or by any other person in his aid or defense—

First. To prevent a crime against his person;

Second. To prevent an illegal attempt, by force, to take or injure property in his possession.

Officers of justice may interfere to prevent crime, and how.

SEC. 332. That crimes may be prevented by the intervention of the officers of justice—

First. By requiring security to keep the peace;

Second. By forming a police in towns, villages, and settlements, and by requiring their attendance at exposed places;

Third. By suppressing riots.

Persons acting in their aid are justified.

SEC. 333. That when the officers of justice act in the prevention of crime, other persons who by their command act in their aid are justified in so doing.

Information of threatened crime, before whom laid.

SEC. 334. That an information may be laid before any of the magistrates mentioned in section two hundred and seventy-one of this Title that a person has threatened to commit a crime against the person or property of another.

Examination of complainant and witnesses.

SEC. 335. That when the complaint is made to a magistrate, he must examine the complainant on oath, and reduce his statement to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by him, and also take the depositions of any witnesses that the complainant may produce in support thereof.

Warrant of arrest, when issued.

SEC. 336. That thereupon, if it appear to the magistrate that there is good reason to fear the commission of the crime threatened by the person complained of, he must issue a warrant for the arrest of such person.

Warrant of arrest, to whom directed, form of, and how served.

SEC. 337. That the warrant must be directed and executed as a warrant of arrest, and may be substantially in the same form, except that, instead of reciting the commission of a crime, it must recite the substance of the threat to commit one, according to the information.

Proceedings on complaint being controverted.

SEC. 338. That when the person complained of is brought before a magistrate, if the charge be controverted he must take the testimony in relation thereto, and the evidence must be reduced to writing and subscribed by the witness.

SEC. 339. That the magistrate may adjourn the examination and commit the person complained of, or take bail or a deposit of money in lieu thereof, as provided in sections three hundred and two, three hundred and three, and three hundred and four of this Title.

Conduct of the examination as to adjournment, commitment, and bail.

SEC. 340. That the magistrate must issue subpoenas for witnesses for the complainant or person complained of if such witnesses be within fifty miles from the place where the magistrate is sitting.

Subpoenas, when issued.

SEC. 341. That the person complained of is entitled, if he choose, to make a statement concerning the charges against him, as provided in sections three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, and three hundred and eleven of this Title.

Persons complained of entitled to make statement.

SEC. 342. That if from the examination it appear that there is no good reason to fear the commission of the crime alleged to have been threatened, the person complained of must be discharged; the order for the discharge must be indorsed upon the warrant, and signed by the magistrate with his name of office, and may be to the following effect: "There being no good reason shown to fear the commission of the crime within mentioned by the within-named A B, I order him to be discharged."

When to be discharged.

SEC. 343. That if, however, there be good reason to fear the commission of the crime, the person complained of must be required to enter into an undertaking in such sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as the magistrate may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties, to abide the order of the district court, and in the meantime to keep the peace toward the people of said District, and particularly toward the complainant.

Security to keep the peace, when required.

SEC. 344. That the sureties in the undertaking must have the qualifications of bail, and justify thereto as provided in sections two hundred and eighteen and two hundred and nineteen of this Title.

Qualifications of sureties.

SEC. 345. That if the undertaking required by section three hundred and forty-three of this Title be given, the party complained of must be discharged; but if he do not give it, the magistrate must commit him to the custody of the marshal, specifying in the commitment the requirement to give security, the amount thereof, and the omission to give the same.

Persons complained of to be committed if security be not given.

SEC. 346. That the commitment may be in substantially the following form:

Form of commitment.

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal for the District of Alaska, greeting:

"An order having been this day made by me that A B give an undertaking in the sum of dollars, as security to keep the peace and abide the order of the district court, and the said A B having failed to give such undertaking, you are therefore commanded to receive him into your custody, and detain him until legally discharged.

"Dated at , this day of , eighteen hundred and

"C D,

"Commissioner and ex officio Justice of the Peace."

SEC. 347. That a person who, in the presence of a court or magistrate, assaults or threatens to assault another, or to commit an offense against his property, or who contends with another with angry words to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered by the court or magistrate, without warrant or other proof, to give security as provided in section three hundred and forty-three, or if he omit to do so may be committed as provided in section three hundred and forty-five of this Title.

Breach of peace committed in presence of court or magistrate.

SEC. 348. That a person committed for not giving an undertaking to keep the peace may, at any time thereafter, upon giving the required undertaking, be discharged from custody by the order of any magistrate before whom the information might have been laid.

Person committed for not giving security, how discharged.

SEC. 349. That an undertaking to keep the peace must be transmitted by the first day of the term to the district court by the magistrate to whom it is given; but if the person be committed for want of an undertaking, the magistrate must, in like manner, transmit a statement of the commitment.

Undertaking or statement to be transmitted to district court.

Evidence to be transmitted with undertaking.

Undertaking, when forfeited.

Proceedings in case of forfeiture, how regulated.

Proceeding if complainant do not appear in district court.

Proceeding in district court.

Right of sureties in undertaking to keep the peace.

When court may require defendant to give security.

Undertaking to keep the peace to include good behavior.

SEC. 350. That with the undertaking or statement mentioned in the last section the magistrate must also transmit the evidence taken by him for and against the charge.

SEC. 351. That a person who has entered into an undertaking to keep the peace must appear on the first day of the next term of the district court, and abide the order thereof; and if he do not, the court must direct the fact to be entered in its journal, and the undertaking is thereupon forfeited. The undertaking is also forfeited upon the person complained of being convicted of a breach of the peace.

SEC. 352. That sections two hundred and thirty-eight to two hundred and forty-two, of this Title inclusive, shall apply to and govern the excusing of a forfeiture of the undertaking, the remission of the forfeiture, and the prosecution of the undertaking.

SEC. 353. That if the complainant do not appear at the district court, the person complained of may be discharged, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

SEC. 354. That if both parties appear, the court must hear the proofs and allegations transmitted by the magistrate, and such other evidence as the parties may produce, and may either discharge the undertaking or require a new one, for a time not exceeding one year.

SEC. 355. That the sureties in an undertaking to keep the peace are entitled to the rights and authority of bail, as provided in chapter twenty-two of this Act, and may be exonerated from their undertaking in the manner therein prescribed.

SEC. 356. That the court before whom any person is convicted of a crime, which by the judgment of such court is punished otherwise than by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, may require such person to enter into an undertaking as provided in section three hundred and forty-three, of this Title for a period not exceeding two years, and in default thereof may commit him until the undertaking be given or the period expired.

SEC. 357. That an undertaking to keep the peace shall be taken and deemed to be an undertaking to be of good behavior also, and can not be required except as provided in this chapter.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX.

OF THE SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

Sec.

358. How and by whom rioters commanded to disperse.

359. If rioters do not disperse, to be arrested.

360. Consequence of refusing to aid officers.

Sec.

361. Magistrate or officer neglecting to act guilty of misdemeanor.

362. Proceedings if rioters do not disperse.

363. If death ensue, who deemed guilty thereof.

How and by whom rioters commanded to disperse.

SEC. 358. That when any persons, to the number of three or more, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled in any town, village, or settlement, the marshal or any deputy, the chief executive officer of such town, village, or settlement, and the commissioners as justices of the peace for the precinct where the assemblage takes place, must go among the persons assembled, or as near to them as they can with safety, and command them in the name of the United States to disperse.

SEC. 359. That if the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, the magistrates and officers must arrest them or cause them to be arrested, that they may be punished according to law, and for that purpose may command the aid of all persons present.

SEC. 360. That if a person so commanded to aid the magistrate or officers, or any of them, mentioned in section three hundred and fifty-eight, of this Title neglect to do so, he is deemed one of the rioters, and may be treated and is punishable accordingly.

If rioters do not disperse, to be arrested.

Consequence of refusal to aid officers.

SEC. 361. That if a magistrate or officer having notice of an unlawful or riotous assembly, mentioned in section three hundred and fifty-eight, of this Title neglect to proceed to the place of assembly, or as near thereto as he can with safety, and to exercise the authority with which he is invested for suppressing the same and arresting the offenders, he is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Magistrate or officer neglecting to act, guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 362. That if the persons assembled and commanded to disperse do not immediately disperse, any two of the magistrates or officers mentioned in section three hundred and fifty-eight of this Title may command the aid of a sufficient number of persons, armed or otherwise, as may be necessary, and may proceed in such manner as in their judgment may be most expedient to disperse the assembly and arrest the offenders.

Proceedings if rioters do not disperse.

SEC. 363. That if, in the effort to suppress or disperse any unlawful or riotous assembly, or to arrest or detain any of the persons engaged therein, any such rioters or other persons then present as spectators or otherwise be killed or wounded, the magistrate and officers and persons acting in their aid are guiltless thereof; but if any such magistrate or officers or persons acting in their aid be killed or wounded, all the persons engaged in such assembly are guilty thereof.

If death ensue, who deemed guilty thereof.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN.

OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

Sec.	Sec.
364. Commissioners to act as coroners.	371. Testimony, how taken.
365. Duty of coroners.	372. To issue warrant, when, and proceedings thereon.
366. To summon jury to hold inquest.	373. When coroner to bury body.
367. Oath of jury.	374. Coroner's statement of expenses.
368. Witnesses to be subpoenaed to include physician.	375. Inventory of property found on the deceased.
369. Compelling attendance of witnesses.	376. Disposition of property.
370. Verdict of jury.	

SEC. 364. That the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and those appointed by the judge of the district court in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of coroners.

Commissioners to act as coroners.

SEC. 365. That every such commissioner has the power, and it is his duty, when he is informed that a person has been killed or dangerously wounded by another or has suddenly died under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that his death has been occasioned by criminal means or has committed suicide, to inquire by the intervention of a jury into the cause of the death or wound, and to perform the other duties incidental thereto in the manner prescribed by statute.

Duty of coroners.

SEC. 366. That in such case he must go to the place where the dead or wounded person is, and forthwith summon six persons, qualified by law to serve as jurors, to appear before him forthwith at a specified place, to inquire into the cause of the death or wound.

To summon jury to hold inquest.

SEC. 367. That when the jurors to the number of six appear, they must be sworn by the coroner to inquire who the person was, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death or was wounded, as the case may be, and into the circumstances attending the death or wounding, and to give a true verdict thereon, according to the evidence offered to them or arising from the inspection of the body.

Oath of jurors.

SEC. 368. That the commissioner must subpoena and examine as witnesses every person who in his opinion has knowledge of the material facts, and also a surgeon or physician, who must, in the presence of the jury, inspect the body and give a professional opinion as to the cause of the death or wounding.

Witnesses to be subpoenaed to include physician.

SEC. 369. That for the purpose of subpoenaing witnesses, compelling them to attend and testify, and punishing them for disobedience, the

Compelling attendance of witnesses.

- commissioner shall have the power and authority conferred upon justices of the peace with respect to examinations in criminal cases.
- Verdict of jury.** SEC. 370. That when the examination is closed the jury, or two-thirds of their number, must give their verdict in writing, and signed by them, setting forth, so far as they know or have good reason to believe, who the person killed or wounded is, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death or was wounded, and whether any person, and who, is guilty of a crime thereby.
- Testimony, how taken.** SEC. 371. That the testimony of the witnesses must be reduced to writing by the commissioner, or under his direction, and the verdict of the jury delivered to him.
- To issue warrant, when, and proceedings thereon.** SEC. 372. That if the jury find that a crime was committed in the killing or the wounding, and also charge a person with the commission of the crime, the commissioner, as a magistrate, must forthwith issue a warrant for the arrest of such person as on an information, and when the defendant is brought before him must proceed to examine the charge contained in the verdict, and hold the defendant to answer, or discharge him therefrom, in the same manner in all respects as upon a warrant of arrest.
- When coroner to bury body.** SEC. 373. That when a commissioner shall hold an inquest upon the body of a stranger or pauper, and no friend or relative appears to claim the body for burial, the commissioner must cause the same to be plainly and decently buried.
- Coroner's statement of expenses.** SEC. 374. That the commissioner must return to the district court a written statement, verified by his own oath, of the expense of any inquest or burial held by him, including his fees and the fees of jurors and witnesses, which account, upon being allowed by the district court, must be paid to the persons to whom the items thereof are due by the United States marshal, from moneys appropriated to pay the expenses of United States courts.
- Inventory of property found on the deceased.** SEC. 375. That if money or other property be found on the body, the commissioner must make an inventory of it, and take the same into his possession, which inventory he must verify and return to the district court, with the account specified in the last section.
- Disposition of property.** SEC. 376. That the commissioner must, within thirty days from the inquest, deliver the money, or other property, to the clerk of the district court. If it be other property the clerk must cause it to be sold as upon execution, and after deducting the expenses of sale, deposit the same in the manner provided in the case of moneys collected on judgments in favor of the United States. If it be money, he shall also so deposit it.

CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT.

OF SEARCH WARRANTS, AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

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| <p>Sec.</p> <p>377. Who may issue search warrant.</p> <p>378. On what ground search warrant may issue.</p> <p>379. Search warrant issued only upon probable cause.</p> <p>380. Examination of complainant and his witnesses.</p> <p>381. When magistrate to issue warrant, form of.</p> <p>382. Power of officer in executing search warrant.</p> <p>383. Officer must give receipt for property taken.</p> <p>384. Property when delivered to magistrate, how disposed of.</p> | <p>Sec.</p> <p>385. Within what time warrant must be executed and returned.</p> <p>386. Return of warrant and delivery of property.</p> <p>387. Magistrate to give copy of inventory to whom.</p> <p>388. Proceedings if grounds of issuing warrants controverted.</p> <p>389. Property, when to be restored.</p> <p>390. Return of magistrate.</p> <p>391. When person procuring search warrant guilty of misdemeanor.</p> <p>392. Person charged with crime may be searched. Disposition of weapon.</p> |
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- Who may issue search warrant.** SEC. 377. That a magistrate authorized to issue a warrant of arrest has authority to issue a search warrant, directed to the peace officer, commanding him to search for personal property at any place within said District and bring it before the magistrate.

SEC. 378. That a search warrant may be issued upon either of the following grounds:

On what ground search warrant may issue.

First. When the property was stolen or embezzled, in which case it may be taken, on the warrant, from any house or other place in which it was concealed or may be found, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or of any other person in whose possession it may be;

Second. When the property was used as a means of committing a felony, in which case it may be taken, on the warrant, from any house or other place in which it is concealed or may be found, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or of any other person in whose possession it may be;

Third. When the property is in the possession of any person with the intent to use it as the means of committing a crime, or in possession of another to whom he may have delivered it for the purpose of concealing it or preventing its being discovered, in which case it may be taken on the warrant from the possession of such person, or the person to whom he may have so delivered it, or from any house or other place occupied by them or under their control, or either of them.

SEC. 379. That a search warrant can not be issued but upon probable cause, shown by affidavit, naming or describing the person, and describing the property and the place to be searched.

Search warrant issued only upon probable cause.

SEC. 380. That the magistrate must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witnesses he may produce and take their depositions in writing, and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

Examination of complainant and his witnesses.

SEC. 381. That thereupon, if the magistrate be satisfied that there is probable cause to believe in the existence of the grounds of the application, he must issue the warrant, which may be in substantially the following form:

When magistrate to issue warrant, form of.

"District of Alaska, division No. . . .

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal for the District of Alaska, greeting:

"Information on oath having been this day laid before me (stating the particular grounds of the application, according to section three hundred and seventy-eight of this Title), you are therefore hereby commanded, at any time in the day or night, to make immediate search on the person of A B (or in the house situated—describing it—or any other place to be searched with reasonable particularity, as the case may be) for the following property (describing it with reasonable particularity), and if you find the same, or any part thereof, to bring it forthwith to me at (stating the place).

"Dated at , this day of , eighteen hundred and

"C D,

"Commissioner and ex officio Justice of the Peace."

SEC. 382. That in the execution or service of a search warrant, the officer has the same power and authority, in all respects, to break open any door or window, to use all necessary and proper means to overcome any forcible resistance made to him, or to call any other person to his aid, that he has in the execution or service of a warrant of arrest.

Power of officer in executing search warrant.

SEC. 383. That when the officer takes property under the warrant, he must give a receipt for the property taken, specifying it in detail, to the person from whom he takes it or in whose possession it is found, or in the absence of any person he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

Officer must give receipt for property taken.

SEC. 384. That when the property is delivered to the magistrate, he must, if it was stolen or embezzled, dispose of it as provided in sections two hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-six, and two hundred and sixty-nine of this Title; but if it were taken on a warrant issued on the grounds stated in subdivisions two and three of section three hundred and seventy-eight, of this Title he must retain it in his possession, subject to the order of the court to which he is required to

Property when delivered to magistrate, how disposed of.

Within what time
warrant must be ex-
ecuted and returned.

Return of warrant
and delivery of prop-
erty.

Magistrate to give
copy of inventory to
whom.

Proceedings if
grounds of issuing
warrants contro-
verted.

Property, when to
be restored.

Return of magis-
trate.

When person pro-
curing search warrant
guilty of misdemean-
or.

Person charged with
crime may be searched.
Disposition of weap-
on.

return the proceedings before him, or any other court in which the crime in respect to which the property was taken is triable.

SEC. 385. That a search warrant must be executed and returned to the magistrate by whom it was issued within ten days from its date, unless such magistrate, before the expiration of such time, shall, by indorsement thereon, extend the time for thirty days. After the expiration of the time herein prescribed, the warrant, unless executed, is void.

SEC. 386. That the officer must forthwith return the warrant to the magistrate and deliver to him a written inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken, and of the applicant for the warrant, if they be present, verified by the oath of the officer, to the following effect:

"I, A B, the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant."

SEC. 387. That the magistrate must thereupon, if required, deliver a certified copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

SEC. 388. That if the person from whose possession the property was taken controvert the grounds of issuing the warrant, the magistrate must proceed to examine the matter by taking testimony in relation thereto.

SEC. 389. That if it satisfactorily appear that the property taken is not the same as that described in the warrant, or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the magistrate must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

SEC. 390. That the magistrate must annex together the depositions, the search warrant and return, and the inventory, and return them to the district court at or before the first day of the next term thereof.

SEC. 391. That a person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 392. That when a person charged with a crime is supposed by the magistrate before whom he is brought to have on his person a dangerous weapon, or anything which may be used as evidence of the commission of the crime, the magistrate may direct him to be searched in his presence, and direct the weapon or other thing to be retained, subject to his order or the order of the court in which the defendant may be tried.

CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE.

OF PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

- Sec.
393. Governor to appoint agent to demand fugitive from justice.
394. Governor may require report from district attorney.
395. Payment of expenses of agent.
396. Fugitive from justice, when to be delivered up by governor.
397. When fugitive not to be delivered, and when he may be.
398. Report of district attorney in relation to custody of fugitive.
399. When and to whom governor to issue warrant for arrest.
400. Executive warrant to direct officers and magistrate to aid in its execution.

- Sec.
401. Magistrate may issue warrant for arrest of fugitive.
402. Proceeding for arrest and commitment of fugitive before magistrate.
403. When magistrate to commit, and for what time.
404. Magistrate may admit person arrested to bail.
405. Magistrate to give notice to governor of commitment.
406. Person arrested to be discharged unless taken under executive warrant.
407. Person causing arrest liable for costs and expenses.

Governor to appoint
agent to demand fugi-
tive from justice.

SEC. 393. That whenever a person charged with treason or other felony, in said district shall flee from justice the governor of said district may appoint an agent to demand such fugitive of the executive author-

ity of any State or Territory of the United States in which he may be found.

SEC. 394. That before appointing such agent the governor may require the district attorney to investigate the matter and report to him the material circumstances, together with his opinion upon the expediency of allowing the application.

Governor may require report from district attorney.

SEC. 395. That the account of the agent, including his actual expenses incurred in performing the service, must be paid by the United States marshal, after being allowed by the district court, out of moneys appropriated to pay the expenses of United States courts.

Payment of expenses of agent.

SEC. 396. That a person charged in any State or Territory of the United States with treason, felony, or other crime, who may flee from justice and be found in said District, must, on demand of the executive authority of the State or Territory from which he fled, be delivered up by the governor of said District, to be removed to the State or Territory making the demand.

Fugitive from justice, when to be delivered up by governor.

SEC. 397. That when the person demanded is in custody in said District, either upon a criminal charge, an indictment for a crime, or a judgment upon a conviction thereof, he can not be delivered up until he is legally discharged from such custody; but if he be in custody upon civil process only, the governor may deliver him up or not before the termination of such custody, as he may deem most conducive to the public good.

When fugitive not to be delivered, and when he may be.

SEC. 398. That before issuing a warrant for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, the governor may require the district attorney to ascertain and report to him whether such fugitive is in custody as mentioned in the last section, and if he be so upon civil process only, whether such custody be with the consent or procurement of the fugitive.

Report of district attorney in relation to custody of fugitive.

SEC. 399. That when the governor finds that the demand is conformable to law, and the person demanded should be given up, either then or at some future time, if he be in custody, he must issue his warrant under the seal of the District, directed to the person who makes the demand, and authorizing him, either forthwith or at some future time therein designated, to take and transport the fugitive to the border line of said District at the expense of the person demanding the fugitive.

When and to whom governor to issue warrant for arrest.

SEC. 400. That the executive warrant must also require all peace officers and magistrates, when requested by the person to whom the warrant is directed, to render all needful assistance in the execution thereof; and in so doing such officers or magistrates may exercise the same power and authority to prevent a rescue, an escape, or to effect a recapture, as if the fugitive was in arrest upon a charge of crime committed in said District.

Executive warrant to direct officers and magistrate to aid in its execution.

SEC. 401. That a magistrate authorized to issue a warrant of arrest may issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged as provided in section three hundred and ninety-six, of this Title who shall flee from justice and be found in said District.

Magistrate may issue warrant for arrest of fugitive.

SEC. 402. That the proceedings for the arrest and commitment of the person charged are in all respects similar to those provided in this Act for the arrest and commitment of a person charged with a crime committed in said District, except that an exemplified copy of an indictment found, or other judicial proceedings had against him, in the State or Territory in which he is charged to have committed the crime, may be received as evidence before the magistrate.

Proceeding for arrest and commitment of fugitive before magistrate.

SEC. 403. That if from the examination it appear that the person charged has committed the crime alleged, the magistrate must commit him to the proper custody for a time specified in the commitment, which the magistrate deems reasonable, to enable the arrest of the fugitive under the warrant of the executive authority of said District on the requisition of the executive authority of the State or Territory in which he committed the crime, or until he be legally discharged, unless he give bail as provided in the next section.

When magistrate to commit, and for what time.

Magistrate may admit person arrested to bail.

SEC. 404. That the magistrate may admit the person arrested to bail by an undertaking, with sufficient sureties and in such amount as he deems proper, for his appearance before him at a time specified in the undertaking, and for his surrender to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor of said District.

Magistrate to give notice to governor of commitment.

SEC. 405. That immediately upon the commitment of the person charged, the magistrate must inform the governor of said District of the name of the person, the cause of the arrest, and his commitment; and the governor must thereupon give the like notice to the executive authority of the State or Territory having jurisdiction of the crime, to the end that a demand may be made for the arrest and surrender of the person charged.

Person arrested to be discharged unless taken under executive warrant.

SEC. 406. That the person arrested must be discharged from custody or bail unless, before the expiration of the time designated in the warrant or undertaking, he be arrested under the warrant of the governor of said District.

Person causing arrest liable for costs and expenses.

SEC. 407. That the person making the complaint to the magistrate is liable for the costs and expenses of the proceedings and for the support in the jail of the person so committed; and unless he advance to the jailer or other proper officer, from week to week during the commitment, a sum sufficient for his support, the jailer or other officer having such person in custody may, upon the order of the magistrate, discharge such person from custody.

CHAPTER FORTY.

OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES EX OFFICIO.

Sec.

408. Additional commissioners to be appointed by court.

Sec.

409. Additional deputy marshals.

Additional commissioners to be appointed by court.

SEC. 408. That in addition to the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States in pursuance of Acts of Congress now in force, or that may be hereafter enacted, the judge of the district court of said District may appoint commissioners, who shall reside at such places as he may designate in the order of appointment, and who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon justices of the peace by this Act.

Additional deputy marshals.
Vol. 23, p. 25.

SEC. 409. That in addition to the deputies now provided for by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing a civil government for Alaska," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the United States marshal for said District shall appoint deputies, who shall reside at such places as the judge of the district court shall from time to time designate; and all United States deputy marshals shall be ex officio constables and executive officers of the commissioners' and justices' courts, and shall have the powers and discharge the duties of constables under the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER FORTY-ONE.

OF JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES' COURTS.

Sec.

410. Criminal jurisdiction of a justice's court.

Criminal jurisdiction of a justice's court.

SEC. 410. That a justice's court has jurisdiction of the following crimes:

First. Larceny, where the punishment therefor may be imprisonment in the county jail or by fine.

Second. Assault, or assault and battery, not charged to have been committed with intent to commit a felony, or in the course of a riot, or with a dangerous weapon, or upon a public officer in the discharge of his duties.

Third. Of any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, or by fine, or by both.

CHAPTER FORTY-TWO.

CRIMINAL ACTION IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Sec.	Sec.
411. Proceedings in criminal action, how governed.	427. Judgment of acquittal, entry of.
412. Criminal action, how commenced; person injured must appear or be subpoenaed.	428. Judgment against prosecutor for costs.
413. Complaint to be deemed indictment.	429. Judgment against prosecutor, how enforced.
414. Warrant of arrest.	430. Judgment of conviction, entry of.
415. Warrant, requisitions of.	431. Entry of judgment and copy of, as evidence.
416. Defendant, when must plead.	432. Judgment of conviction.
417. Defendant may plead same pleas as in indictment.	433. Payment of fine and costs.
418. Issue, how tried.	434. Money paid on judgment of conviction.
419. Order to summon jury.	435. Action to be tried within one day, unless, etc.
420. When jurors required to appear.	436. Defendant may give bail.
421. Officer to summon persons qualified to serve as jurors.	437. Undertaking of bail, form of.
422. Order for jury, how served.	438. Proceeding if defendant do not give bail.
423. Deficiency in jurors, how supplied.	439. Form of commitment.
424. Challenges.	440. Proceeding when crime not within jurisdiction of justice.
425. Verdict of jury, how given.	
426. Judgment of conviction.	

SEC. 411. That a criminal action in a justice's court is commenced and proceeded in to final determination, and the judgment therein enforced, in the manner hereinbefore provided, except as in this chapter otherwise specially provided. Proceedings in criminal action, how governed.

SEC. 412. That in a justice's court a criminal action is commenced by the filing of the complaint therein, verified by the oath of the person commencing the action, who is thereafter known as the private prosecutor; and no judgment of conviction or acquittal can be given in a criminal action in justice's court unless the person injured appear or be subpoenaed to attend the trial as a witness. Criminal action, how commenced; person injured must appear or be subpoenaed.

SEC. 413. That the complaint is to be deemed an indictment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter seven, title two, of this Act, prescribing what is sufficient to be stated in such pleading and the form of stating it. Complaint to be deemed indictment.

SEC. 414. That upon the filing of the complaint the justice must issue a warrant of arrest for the defendant named therein. Warrant of arrest.

SEC. 415. That a warrant of arrest in a criminal action is issued, directed, and executed in all respects as the warrant provided for in chapter thirty-two, title two, of this Act, except that it must be made returnable only before the justice who issues it. Warrant, requisitions of.

SEC. 416. That when the defendant is brought before the justice, the complaint must be read to him, and he must be required to plead thereto. Defendant, when must plead.

SEC. 417. That the defendant may plead the same plea as upon an indictment. His plea must be oral and entered in the docket. If the defendant refuse to plead, the justice must enter the fact, together with the plea of not guilty on his behalf. Defendant may plead same pleas as in indictment.

SEC. 418. That upon a plea other than a plea of guilty, if the defendant do not then demand a trial by jury, the justice must proceed to try the issue. Issue, how tried.

SEC. 419. That if a trial by jury be demanded, the justice must make an order in writing, directed to the United States marshal or any deputy, commanding him to summon twelve persons to serve as jurors in the action, at a time and place to be named therein. Order to summon jury.

SEC. 420. That the order shall require the jurors to appear before the justice forthwith, or at some future time to which the trial of the issue may be postponed. When jurors required to appear.

SEC. 421. That the officer serving the order for a jury must do so impartially by selecting only such persons as he knows, or has good reason to believe, are qualified according to law to serve as jurors in the court to which they are summoned and in the particular action for which they are selected. Officer to summon persons qualified to serve as jurors.

Order for jury, how served.

SEC. 422. That the officer must serve the order by giving notice to each person selected of the time and place he is required to appear, and for what purpose, and return the same according to the direction therein, with the names of the persons summoned, verified by his own certificate.

Deficiency in jurors, how supplied.

SEC. 423. That if a sufficient number of jurors do not appear at the time and place required, or if any of those appearing are peremptorily challenged, or upon a challenge for cause found disqualified, the justice must order the proper officer to summon a sufficient number of other qualified persons, until the jury is completed.

Challenges.

SEC. 424. That each party is entitled to take challenges for cause, and to two peremptory challenges.

Verdict of jury, how given.

SEC. 425. That when the jury have agreed upon a verdict, they must deliver the same to the justice publicly, who shall enter it in his docket.

Judgment of conviction.

SEC. 426. That when the defendant pleads guilty, or is convicted, either by the justice or the jury, the justice must give judgment thereon for such punishment as may be prescribed by law for the crime.

Judgment of acquittal, entry of.

SEC. 427. That when the defendant is found not guilty, either by the justice or a jury, he must be immediately discharged; and if it appear to the justice that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, he must make an entry to that effect in his docket.

Judgment against prosecutor for costs.

SEC. 428. That upon making the entry prescribed in the last section, the justice must give judgment against the private prosecutor for the costs and disbursements of the action, and require him to pay the same or give satisfactory security therefor, by a written undertaking, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the justice, to pay the same to the justice within thirty days from the date of such judgment.

Judgment against prosecutor, how enforced.

SEC. 429. That the judgment may be enforced against the prosecutor, if he do not pay the same or give the required security therefor, in all respects as a judgment for a fine in a criminal action; but if he give the required security therefor, said judgment may be enforced, at the expiration of the thirty days, against the prosecutor and his sureties in the undertaking in all respects as a judgment for money in a civil action.

Judgment of conviction, entry of.

SEC. 430. That when a judgment of conviction is given, either upon a plea of guilty or upon a trial, the justice must enter the same in the docket substantially as follows:

"Justice's court for the precinct of _____, District of Alaska, division No. _____.

"The United States of America v. A B

(day of the month and year).

"The above-named A B having been brought before me, C D, a commissioner and ex officio justice of the peace, in a criminal action, for the crime of (briefly designate the crime), and the said A B having thereupon pleaded 'not guilty' (or as the case may be), and been duly tried by me (or by a jury, as the case may be), and upon such trial duly convicted, I have adjudged that he be imprisoned in the county jail _____ days and that he pay the cost of the action, taxed at _____ dollars (or that he pay a fine of _____ dollars and such costs and be imprisoned in such jail until such fine and costs be paid, not exceeding _____ days, as the case may be).

"C D,

"Commissioner and ex officio Justice of the Peace."

If the defendant has pleaded guilty, instead of the paragraph commencing "and the said A B," and ending "upon such trial duly convicted," the entry must state substantially as follows: "And the said A B having been thereof duly convicted upon a plea of guilty."

Entry of judgment and copy of, as evidence.

SEC. 431. That an entry of judgment and the transcript thereof, made or filed as in the last two sections provided, is conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

Judgment of conviction.

SEC. 432. That the judgment must be executed by the United States marshal or any deputy, upon receiving a certified copy of the entry of judgment, and such copy shall also be deemed an execution against

the property of the defendant for the purpose of collecting the amount of any fine or costs mentioned therein.

SEC. 433. That if the fine and costs, or any part thereof, be paid before commitment, they must be paid to the justice, and thereafter to the officer in whose custody the defendant may be at the time of such payment, which officer must immediately pay the same to the justice. Payment of fine and costs.

SEC. 434. That any money paid to the justice upon a judgment in a criminal action must first be applied to the costs of the action, and the remainder, by such justice, paid to the clerk of the proper division of the district court, to be deposited as provided by law. Money paid on judgment of conviction.

SEC. 435. That when the defendant is brought before the justice upon the warrant of arrest, the action must be tried within one day thereafter, unless continued for cause. Action to be tried within one day, unless, etc.

SEC. 436. That at any time before the commencement of the trial, or during the progress thereof, the justice must admit the defendant to bail if he require it, and take bail of him accordingly. Defendant may give bail.

SEC. 437. That the bail must be given by a written undertaking, executed by one or more sufficient sureties, approved by the justice, in substantially the following form: Undertaking of bail, form of.

"Justice's court for the precinct of _____, District of Alaska, division No. _____.

"A criminal action having been commenced on the _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____, in the justice court aforesaid, against A B, for the crime of (designating it generally), and he having been duly admitted to bail by the justice of said court in the sum of _____ dollars,

"We, C D, of (stating his place of residence and occupation), and E F, of (stating the like as to him), hereby undertake that the above-named A B shall appear at the time and place fixed for the trial of the above-mentioned action, in whatever court it may be prosecuted, and shall at all times render himself amenable to the orders and process of the court, and if convicted shall appear for judgment and surrender himself in execution thereof; or if he fail to perform either of those conditions, that we will pay to the United States the sum of _____ dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail)."

SEC. 438. That if the defendant do not give bail when brought before the justice upon the warrant of arrest, or during the progress of the trial, he must be continued in the custody of the officer, or, if the court be held in the vicinity of a jail, be committed to jail, to answer the action as the justice may direct. Proceeding if defendant do not give bail.

SEC. 439. That the commitment must be signed by the justice, with his name of office, and may be substantially as follows: Form of commitment.

"Justice's court for the precinct of _____, District of Alaska, division No. _____.

"In the name of the United States of America.

"To the United States marshal or any deputy:

"An order having this day been made by me that A B be committed for trial in a criminal action against said A B for the crime of (designating it generally), you are hereby commanded to receive him into your custody, and detain him accordingly, or until he be otherwise legally discharged.

"Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____.

"C D,

"Commissioner and ex officio Justice of the Peace."

SEC. 440. That if, in the progress of the trial, it shall appear to the magistrate that the defendant has committed a crime not within the jurisdiction of a justice's court, such magistrate must dismiss the action, and state in the entry the reasons therefor, and hold the defendant upon the warrant of arrest, and proceed to examine the charge as upon an information of the commission of crime. Proceeding when crime not within jurisdiction of justice.

CHAPTER FORTY-THREE.

OF APPEALS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

Sec.	Sec.
441. Appeal in criminal action, when taken.	447. Allowance of appeal and return of execution.
442. Appeal, how taken.	448. Qualification and justification of sureties.
443. Undertaking for appeal.	449. Appeal, when perfected and how tried.
444. Appeal taken by defendant only.	450. Judgment in the appellate court.
445. Justice must transmit transcript.	451. Defective undertaking, how cured.
446. Undertaking for stay of proceedings.	452. Errors of law, how reviewed.

Appeal in criminal action, when taken.

SEC. 441. That an appeal may be taken from a judgment of conviction given in a justice's court, in a criminal action, to the district court, except when the same is given on a plea of guilty, as prescribed in this chapter, and not otherwise.

Appeal, how taken.

SEC. 442. That an appeal may be taken within thirty days from the date of the entry of the judgment by serving a notice upon the district attorney or upon the private prosecutor in the action and filing the original, with the proof of service indorsed thereon, with the justice, and by giving the undertaking for the costs of the appeal as hereinafter provided.

Undertaken for appeal.

SEC. 443. That the undertaking of the appellant must be given, with one or more sureties approved by the justice, to the effect that the appellant will pay all costs and disbursements that may be awarded against him on the appeal.

Appeal taken by defendant only. Justice must transmit transcript.

SEC. 444. That an appeal can only be taken by the defendant.

SEC. 445. That if the defendant is in custody at the time the appeal is allowed, the justice must make the proper transcript and deliver it to the clerk of the district court by the first day of the next term thereof, or transmit the same to such clerk by mail or other safe conveyance by the first day of such term.

Undertaking for stay of proceedings.

SEC. 446. That an allowance of an appeal does not stay the proceedings on the judgment unless the defendant give the undertaking of bail on appeal as provided in section two hundred and nineteen, title two, of this Act.

Allowance of appeal and return of execution.

SEC. 447. That when an appeal is taken, the justice must allow the same, and make an entry thereof in his docket, stating whether the proceedings are thereby stayed or not; and when the proceedings are stayed, if an execution has been issued to enforce the judgment, the justice must recall the same by written notice to the officer holding the execution, and thereupon it must be returned, and all the property taken thereon and not sold released; and if the defendant is in custody, he must be discharged therefrom.

Qualification and justification of sureties.

SEC. 448. That all sureties in an undertaking under the provisions of this chapter must have the qualifications of bail upon arrest, and, if required by the adverse party, must justify before the justice in like manner.

Appeal, when perfected and how tried.

SEC. 449. That from the filing of the transcript with the clerk of the district court the appeal is perfected, and the action is to be deemed pending therein and for trial upon the issue tried in the justice's court. The appellate court has the same authority to allow an amendment of the pleadings, on an appeal in a criminal action, that it has on an appeal in a civil action.

Judgment in the appellate court.

SEC. 450. That when an appeal is dismissed, the appellate court must give judgment as it was given in the court below, and against the appellant, for the costs and disbursements of the appeal. When judgment is given in the appellate court against the appellant, either with or without trial of the action, it must also be given against the sureties in his undertaking according to the nature and effect thereof.

SEC. 451. That an appeal can not be dismissed on the motion of the appellee on account of the undertaking therefor being defective, if the appellant before the determination of the motion to dismiss will execute a sufficient undertaking and file the same in the appellate court, upon such terms as may be deemed just.

Defective undertaking, how cured.

SEC. 452. That no provision of this chapter in relation to appeals or right of appeal must be construed so as to prevent the defendant in a justice's court from having the judgment reviewed in the district court for errors in law appearing upon the face of such judgment or the proceedings connected therewith.

Errors of law, how reviewed.

CHAPTER FORTY-FOUR.

OF MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Sec.	Sec.
453. Qualification of bail.	470. Marshals and commissioners shall have privilege of examining premises, etc.
454. Security for costs.	471. Druggists and apothecaries not to sell intoxicating liquors, etc.
455. Who may act as attorney.	472. Penalty for selling liquors without license.
456. Special deputies.	473. Penalty for violation of provisions of license.
457. Fees of officers, witnesses, jurors, interpreters, etc.	474. Prosecutions for violations of provisions of this Act shall be on information filed, etc.
458. "District attorney" construed.	475. Where liquor shall be sold.
459. Increased bond of clerk and marshal.	476. When application for renewal of license must be made.
460. Tax on business and trades.	477. Provisions of this Act not to interfere with Federal internal-revenue laws.
461. Penalty for evasion of tax.	478. Licensee not to allow female, minor, or person convicted of crime to sell, etc.
462. Limiting sale of intoxicating liquors and defining term "intoxicating liquor."	479. Interpretation of words "singular" and "plural."
463. Who shall issue licenses.	480. When provisions of this Act shall take effect.
464. Restrictions imposed before license will issue.	
465. Before license issues applicants for must file petition.	
466. No intoxicating liquor to be sold to minors. To whom licenses may be issued.	
467. License to be issued for one year.	
468. Two classes of licenses—wholesale and retail.	
469. Licenses shall be framed.	

SEC. 453. That the qualifications of bail in criminal actions in justices' courts, and the justification thereof, shall be conducted in the manner hereinbefore provided for like proceedings in the district court.

Qualification of bail.

SEC. 454. That the justice may, in his discretion, require the private prosecutor in a criminal action to give security for costs and disbursements before filing or receiving a complaint therein.

Security for costs.

SEC. 455. That any person may act as attorney for another in a justice's court, except a person or officer serving any process in the action or proceeding other than the subpoena.

Who may act as attorney.

SEC. 456. That whenever it appears to a justice that any process or order authorized to be used or made by this Act will not be served for want of an officer, such justice may appoint any suitable person not being a party to the action to serve the same; such appointment may be made by an indorsement on the process or order in substantially the following form and signed by the justice, with his name of office: "I hereby appoint A B to serve the within process, or order," as the case may be.

Special deputies.

SEC. 457. That the judge of the district court or the judges of the respective divisions of the district court for the District of Alaska shall forthwith prepare, and, with the approval of the Attorney-General, promulgate necessary rules and regulations not in conflict with this Act or the general laws of the United States, for the guidance and control of the court commissioners acting as such, or acting as ex officio justices of the peace, probate judges, coroners, or civil magistrates within said District; and he or they shall also, with the approval of the Attorney-

Fees of officers, witnesses, jurors, interpreters, etc.

General, prepare and promulgate a bill of fees and rates of mileage and allowances for jurors, witnesses, interpreters, and other officers or persons designated to serve process, whose fees, mileage, or other allowances are not specially provided for by law, which said rules, regulations, rates of mileage, allowances, and fees so fixed, after they have been approved by the Attorney-General and promulgated by his authority, shall have the force and effect of law and the same may be modified or changed with the approval of the Attorney-General: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees, mileage, and allowances prescribed be in excess of double the fees, mileage, and allowances allowed for like services in the State of Oregon.

*Proviso.
Limit.*

*"District attorney"
construed.*

*Increased bond of
clerk and marshal.*

*Tax on business and
trades.*

SEC. 458. That wherever the words "district attorney" occur in this Act they shall be construed to mean the United States attorney for said District, or any division thereof.

SEC. 459. That whenever the business of the courts in the District of Alaska shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the clerk or marshal to furnish greater security than the official bond now required by law, a bond in a sum not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars shall be given when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof.

SEC. 460. That any person or persons, corporation or company prosecuting or attempting to prosecute any of the following lines of business within the District of Alaska shall first apply for and obtain license so to do from a district court or a subdivision thereof in said District, and pay for said license for the respective lines of business and trade as follows, to wit:

Abstract offices, fifty dollars per annum.

Banks, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Boarding houses having accommodations for ten or more guests, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Brokers (money, bill, note, and stock), one hundred dollars per annum.

Billiard rooms, twenty-five dollars per table per annum.

Bowling alleys, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Breweries, five hundred dollars per annum.

Bottling works, two hundred dollars per annum.

Cigar manufacturers, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Cigar store or stand, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Drug stores, fifty dollars per annum.

Public docks, wharves, and warehouses, one hundred dollars per annum.

Electric light plants, furnishing light or power for sale, three hundred dollars per annum.

Fisheries: Salmon canneries, four cents per case; salmon salteries, ten cents per barrel; fish-oil works, ten cents per barrel; fertilizer works, twenty cents per ton.

Freight and passenger transportation lines, propelled by mechanical power on inland waters, one dollar per ton per annum on net tonnage, custom-house measurement, of each vessel.

Gas plants, for heat or light, for sale, three hundred dollars per annum.

Hotels, fifty dollars per annum.

Halls, public, ten dollars per annum.

Insurance agents and brokers, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Jewelers, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Mines: Quartz mills, three dollars per stamp per year.

Mercantile establishments: Doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, five hundred dollars per annum; doing a business of seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, three hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum; doing a business of fifty thousand dollars per annum, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; doing a business of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; doing a business of ten thousand dollars per annum, fifty dollars per annum; doing a business of under ten

thousand dollars per annum, twenty-five dollars per annum; doing a business of under four thousand dollars per annum, ten dollars per annum.

Meat markets, twenty dollars per annum.

Manufactories not enumerated herein, same classification and license charges as mercantile establishments.

Physicians, itinerant, fifty dollars per annum.

Planing mills, fifty dollars per annum when not part of a sawmill.

Pawnbrokers, three hundred dollars per annum.

Peddlers, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Patent medicine venders (not regular druggists), fifty dollars per annum.

Railroads, one hundred dollars per mile per annum on each mile operated.

Restaurants, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Real-estate dealers and brokers, fifty dollars per annum.

Ships and shipping: Ocean and coastwise vessels doing local business for hire plying in Alaskan waters, one dollar per ton per annum, on net tonnage, custom-house measurement of each vessel.

Sawmills, ten cents per thousand feet on the lumber sawed.

Steam Ferries, one hundred dollars per year.

Toll-road or trail, two hundred dollars per annum.

Tobacconists, twenty-five dollars per annum.

Tramways, ten dollars for each mile or fraction thereof, per annum.

Transfer companies, fifty dollars per annum.

Taxidermists, twenty dollars per annum.

Theaters, one hundred dollars per annum.

Waterworks furnishing water for sale, fifty dollars per annum.

SEC. 461. That any person, corporation, or company doing or attempting to do business in violation of the provisions of the foregoing section, or without having first paid the license therein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined, for the first offense, in a sum equal to the license required for the business, trade, or occupation; and for the second offense, a fine equal to double the amount of the license required; and for the third offense, three times the license required and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months: *Provided*, That each day business is done or attempted to be done in violation of the preceding section shall constitute a separate and distinct offense: *And provided further*, That any person, firm, or corporation hitherto engaged in any business within the said District of Alaska mentioned in the last preceding section, or that may engage in such business at any time prior to the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, shall not be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section and the last preceding section if, in the opinion of the court or judge thereof, such person, firm, or corporation shall not have had reasonable time and opportunity to apply for license as hereinbefore required.

Penalty for doing business without license.

Proviso.
Each day to constitute distinct offense.

Opportunity to apply for license.

SEC. 462. That no person, corporation, or company shall sell, offer for sale, or keep for sale, traffic in, barter, or exchange for goods in said District of Alaska any intoxicating liquors, except as hereinafter provided; but this shall not apply to sales made by a person under provisions of law requiring him to sell personal property. Wherever the term "intoxicating liquors" is used in this Act, it shall be deemed to include whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, hoochinoo, and all spirituous, vinous, malt, and other fermented or distilled liquors.

Limiting sale of intoxicating liquors and defining term "intoxicating liquor."

SEC. 463. That the licenses provided for in this Act shall be issued by the clerk of the district court or any subdivision thereof, in compliance with the order of the court or judge thereof duly made and entered; and the clerk of the court shall keep a full record of all applications for license and of all recommendations for and remonstrances against the granting of licenses and of the action of the court thereon. The clerk of the court shall be entitled to receive from each applicant for a license a fee of five dollars, and no other or additional compensa-

Who shall issue licenses.

Proviso.
Clerk's bond.

tion shall be paid such clerk for his services in connection with such license or the issue thereof: *And provided*, That the clerk of said court and each division thereof shall give bond or bonds in such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury may require and in such form as the Attorney-General may approve, and all moneys received for licenses by him or them under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Restrictions imposed before license will issue.

SEC. 464. That before any license is granted, as provided in this Act in relation to intoxicating liquor, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of said court that a majority of the white male and female residents over the age of eighteen years other than Indians within two miles of the place where intoxicating liquor is to be manufactured, bartered, sold and exchanged, or bartered, sold and exchanged, have, in good faith, consented to the manufacture, barter, sale and exchange, or the barter, sale, and exchange of the same, and the burden shall be upon the applicant or applicants to show to the satisfaction of said court that a majority of the white male citizens have consented thereto, and no license shall be granted in the absence of such evidence: *Provided*, That when it is made to appear that a majority of said white male and female residents over the age of eighteen years other than Indians of any one place have consented to the manufacture, barter, sale and exchange, or the barter, sale and exchange of intoxicating liquor, no further proof of the consent of the citizens of the place where said intoxicating liquor is to be manufactured, bartered, sold and exchanged, or bartered, sold and exchanged will be required for twelve months thereafter.

Proviso.
Consent to issue by residents.

Before license issues applicants for must file petition.

SEC. 465. That every person applying for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in said District shall file with the clerk of the court a petition for such license, and such petition shall be considered and acted upon by the court in the order in which the same was filed and numbered. Said petition shall contain:

Contents of petition.

First. The name and residence of the applicant, and how long he has resided there.

Second. The particular place for which license is desired, designating the same by reference to street, locality, or settlement, in such manner that the exact location at which such sale of liquor is proposed may be clearly and definitely determined from the description given.

Third. The statement that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such; that he is not less than twenty-one years of age, and that such applicant has not been, since the passage of this Act, adjudged guilty of violating the laws governing the sale of intoxicating liquors or laws for the prevention of crime in said District.

Fourth. If any false statement is made in any part of said petition or affidavit the petitioner or petitioners shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction thereof, his license shall be revoked and he shall be subject to the penalties provided by law for that crime.

Fifth. That he intends to carry on such business for himself and not as an agent of any other person, and that if so licensed he will carry on such for himself and not as the agent of any other person.

Sixth. That he intends to superintend in person the management of the business licensed, and that if so licensed he will so superintend in person the management of the business so licensed.

No sale of liquor to minors, etc.

SEC. 466. That under the license issued in accordance with this Act no intoxicating liquors shall be sold, given, or in any way disposed of to any minor, Indian or intoxicated person, or to an habitual drunkard.

License to be issued for one year.

SEC. 467. That no license under this Act shall be issued for a greater period than one year, and no license can be transferred by the licensee to any other person except with the written consent of the court by authority whereof the same shall issue, upon application thereto in writing.

SEC. 468. That the liquor licenses authorized and provided for by this Act shall be of two classes—wholesale liquor licenses and barroom licenses. Every applicant for a liquor license shall deposit the amount of the license fee with the clerk of the court at the time of filing his application for the license. If, upon consideration of the application for license by the court as provided for in this Act, the court should determine to grant the license prayed for, it shall notify the clerk and the applicant for such license in writing and the applicant shall thereupon receive his license. The fee for a wholesale license shall be two thousand dollars per annum and for a barroom or retail license in towns or settlements of one thousand five hundred population or upward one thousand five hundred dollars per annum; in towns, camps, or settlements of more than one thousand and less than one thousand five hundred population, one thousand dollars per annum. In towns, camps, or settlements of less than one thousand population, five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That the words towns, camps, or settlements as herein used shall be construed to embrace the population within a radius of two miles of the site of the place wherein business is to be done under the license. A retail or barroom license shall be required for every hotel, tavern, boat, barroom, or other place in which intoxicating liquors are sold by retail. A wholesale liquor license shall only authorize the licensee to sell distilled, malt, or fermented liquors, wines, and cordials in quantities not less than one gallon, not to be drunk upon the premises where sold; and no such license shall be granted until it is satisfactorily shown that the place where it is intended to carry on such business is properly arranged for selling such liquors as merchandise. Every place where distilled, malt, or fermented wines, liquors, or cordials are sold in quantities as prescribed for retail dealers by section thirty-two hundred and forty-four, Revised Statutes of the United States, to be drunk upon the premises, shall be regarded as a barroom; and the possession of malt, distilled, fermented, or any intoxicating liquors, with the means and appliances for carrying on the business of dispensing the same to be drunk where sold, shall be prima facie evidence of a barroom within the meaning of this Act, and the license therefor shall be known as a barroom license: *Provided*, That no license shall be granted for the sale of liquors at either wholesale or retail in any other than a substantial building which shall have cost for construction not less than five hundred dollars.

Two classes of licenses—wholesale and retail.

Provisos.
"Towns," etc., defined.

R. S., sec. 3244, p. 622.

Building where sold.

SEC. 469. That every person receiving a license to sell under this Act shall frame it under glass and place it in a conspicuous place in his chief place of sale of such liquor, so that anyone entering such place of sale may easily read such license.

License to be displayed.

SEC. 470. That all applicants for license and persons holding licenses shall allow the clerk of the court, or any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, or any United States commissioner, full opportunity and every facility to examine at any time during business hours the premises where intoxicating liquor is sold, and for which a license has been asked or has been granted.

Examination of premises.

SEC. 471. That druggists and apothecaries shall not be required to obtain license under the provisions of this Act, but they shall not sell intoxicating liquors, nor compound nor mix any composition thereof, except upon the written prescription of a reputable physician, nor more than once on any one prescription of the physician; and every druggist or apothecary shall keep a book for the special purpose, and enter therein the date of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, the person to whom sold, the kind, quantity, and price thereof, and purpose for which it was sold; and such book shall be at all times open to the inspection of the United States marshal or any deputy marshal, any United States commissioner, the collector of customs or any deputy collector of customs for the district of Alaska, and shall be produced when required; and any failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall render such druggist or apothecary so failing liable to the same penalties as if he had sold intoxicating liquors without a license.

Restrictions on druggists.

—record of sales.

Penalty for selling
liquors without li-
cense.

SEC. 472. That anyone engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors, as specified in this Act, in the District of Alaska, who is required by it to have a license as herein specified, without first having obtained a license to do so as herein provided, or any person who shall engage in such sale in any portion of the District where the sale thereof is prohibited, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for not less than one month nor more than one year; and upon every subsequent conviction of a like offense shall, in addition to the penalty above named, be imprisoned not less than two months nor more than one year.

Penalty for viola-
ting license.

SEC. 473. That any person, having obtained a license under this Act, who shall violate any of its provisions, shall, upon conviction of such violation, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and upon every subsequent conviction of such violation during the year for which such license is issued shall be fined a like amount, and in addition to such fine shall pay a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the amount of the fine imposed for the offense immediately preceding, and have his license revoked, and in case of nonpayment of the fines and penalties above named shall be imprisoned for a period of time not exceeding six months, or till the same are paid. That after second conviction no license shall thereafter be granted to said party: *Provided*, That no minor under sixteen years of age shall be allowed to enter any place where liquors are sold other than a hotel, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor.

Proviso.
Minors not admitted
where liquor sold.

Procedure.

SEC. 474. That prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this Act shall be on information filed in the district court or any subdivision thereof, or before a United States commissioner, by the United States marshal or any deputy marshal, or by the district attorney or by any of his assistants. Or such prosecution may be by and through indictment by grand jury, and it shall be the duty of either of said officers, on the representation of two or more reputable citizens, to file such information, or to present the facts alleged to constitute violations of the law to the grand jury.

Proximity to
schools, etc.

SEC. 475. That license for any of the purposes specified shall not be granted to any person to conduct such business within four hundred feet of a public schoolhouse, private school, or house of religious worship, except in such places of business as may have been located previous to the erection or occupation of such schoolhouse, private school, or house of religious worship owned or occupied in the District of Alaska, measured between the nearest entrance to each by the shortest course of travel between such place of business and the schoolhouse, private school, or house of religious worship.

Renewal of licenses,
etc.

SEC. 476. That all applicants who have had a license during the preceding year shall apply for a renewal of such license on or before November first of each license year, and shall be permitted to continue business until license shall be granted or refused by the court or judge thereof; but in all cases of refusal to grant license such proportion of the license fee as may have become due shall be deducted and retained from the sum deposited therefor as the time from the first day of November to the date of such refusal bears to the entire license year, and no other person shall be permitted to conduct said business until a license is issued therefor.

Internal revenue
laws unaffected.

SEC. 477. That nothing in this Act shall in any way repeal, conflict, or interfere with the public general laws of the United States imposing taxes on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for the purpose of revenue and known as the "Internal-Revenue laws."

Employment of
minors, etc., to retail
forbidden.

SEC. 478. That no licensee under a barroom license shall employ, or permit to be employed, or allow any female or minor or person convicted of crime, to sell, give, furnish, or distribute any intoxicating drinks or any admixture thereof, ale, wine, or beer to any person or persons. And no licensee in any place shall knowingly sell or permit to be sold in his establishment any intoxicating liquor of any kind to

Sale to minors.

any person under the age of twenty-one years, under the penalty, upon due conviction thereof, of forfeiting such license, and no person so forfeiting his license shall again be granted a license for the term of two years.

SEC. 479. That in the interpretation of this Act words of the singular number shall be deemed to include their plurals, and that words of the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine, as the case may be. Interpretation of words.

SEC. 480. That the provisions of this Act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. When provisions of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 481. That in any case where a conviction occurs, except in a case of murder or rape, the court may, when in its opinion the facts and circumstances are such as to make the minimum penalty provided in this Act manifestly too severe, impose a less penalty, either of fine or imprisonment, or both: *Provided*, That in any such case the court shall cause the reasons for its action to be set forth at large on the record in the case. Imposing less than minimum penalty.

Proviso.
Reasons to be recorded.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

Referred to in section forty of Title II of this Act, and containing the manner of stating the act constituting the crime.

No. 1. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

Purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice killed C D by (shooting him with a gun or pistol, or by administering to him poison, or by pushing him into the water, whereby he was drowned, or by throwing him from the window of a building, or by means unknown to the grand jury, as the case may be).

No. 2. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER COMMITTED IN THE COMMISSION OR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT RAPE, ARSON, ROBBERY, OR BURGLARY.

Was engaged in the commission (or attempt to commit, as the case may be) of arson, by (stating it, as in an indictment therefor). And the said A C, while engaged in the commission (or attempt to commit, as the case may be) of such arson, by his act killed C D, by (striking him with a club, or by other means, or means unknown to the grand jury, to be stated as in number one).

No. 3. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Purposely and maliciously killed C D by (shooting him with a gun or pistol, or by other means, to be stated as in number one).

No. 4. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE COMMITTED IN THE COMMISSION OR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A FELONY.

Was engaged in the commission (or attempt to commit, as the case may be) of the following felony (stating it as in an indictment therefor).

And the said A B, while engaged in the commission (or attempt, as the case may be), by his act killed C D, by (striking him with a club, or by other means, to be stated as in number one).

No. 5. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Voluntarily killed C D by (shooting him with a gun or pistol, or by other means, to be stated as in number one).

NO. 6. MANSLAUGHTER BY ASSISTING ANOTHER TO COMMIT SELF-MURDER.

Purposely and deliberately assisted or procured one C D to commit self-murder, which crime the said C D then and there committed by (hanging himself by the neck until he was dead, or by other means, to be stated as in number one).

NO. 7. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR RAPE.

Forcibly ravished C D, a woman of the age of fourteen years or upwards, or carnally knew a female child under the age of fourteen years (as the case may be).

NO. 8. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR ARSON.

Willfully and maliciously set fire to (or burned) a dwelling house of another, namely, C D (or whose name is unknown to the grand jury).

NO. 9. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR ROBBERY.

Feloniously took a gold watch (or as the case may be) from the person of C D, and against his will, by violence to his person (or by putting him in fear of some immediate injury to his person).

NO. 10. ROBBERY, BEING ARMED WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Being armed with a dangerous weapon, did commit an assault upon one C D, with intent, if resisted, to kill or wound the said C D, and then and there feloniously took a gold watch (or as the case may be) from the person of the said C D, and against his will.

NO. 11. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR LARCENY.

Feloniously took and carried away a gold watch (or as the case may be), the personal property of C D (or of a person whose name is unknown to the grand jury), of the value of more than thirty-five dollars.

NO. 12. LARCENY IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Feloniously took and carried away in a dwelling house (or other house, ship, or boat, as the case may be) a gold watch (or as the case may be), the personal property of C D (or of a person whose name is unknown to the grand jury).

NO. 13. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR BURGLARY.

Broke and entered a dwelling house in which there was at the time a human being, namely, one C D (or whose name is unknown to the grand jury, as the case may be), with intent to commit larceny (or other crime, describing it generally) therein, by forcibly bursting or breaking the wall (or an outer door, or a window, or a shutter of a window) of such house (or as the case may be).

NO. 14. BURGLARY AFTER ENTERING WITH INTENT TO COMMIT CRIME.

Having entered a dwelling house, in which there was at the time a human being, namely, one C D (or whose name is unknown to the grand jury, as the case may be), with intent to commit larceny (or other crime, describing it generally) therein, broke such dwelling house by forcibly bursting or breaking the wall (or by other means to be stated as in number thirteen), or (following the words therein) was armed with a dangerous weapon therein, or committed an assault upon C D, a person lawfully then in such house.

NO. 15. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR FORGERY.

Forged (or falsely made, altered, or counterfeited, or as the case may be) an instrument purporting to be (or being) the last will and testament of C D, devising certain property with intent to defraud or injure.

NO. 16.

Forged a certificate purporting to have been issued by J C, an officer duly authorized to make such certificate, of the acknowledgment of C D of the execution by him of a conveyance to E F of certain real property, with intent to defraud or injure.

NO. 17.

Counterfeited a gold (or silver) coin of the of Mexico, called a dollar, which was at that time current by law or usage within this district.

NO. 18. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR PERJURY.

On his examination as a witness, duly sworn to testify the truth, in the trial of an action at law in the court of , between C D, plaintiff, and E F, defendant, which court had authority to administer said oath, he testified falsely, that (stating the facts alleged to be false), the matters so testified being material, and the testimony being willfully false.

NO. 19. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR POLYGAMY.

Having a wife (or husband) then living, unlawfully married one C D, or simultaneously, or on the same day, unlawfully married C D and E F.

NO. 20. IN AN INDICTMENT FOR LIBEL.

Published or caused to be published in a newspaper called the the following libel concerning C D (stating the matter published).

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 430.—An Act To amend the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington and University Railroad Company of the District of Columbia."

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the Act of Congress approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington and University Railroad Company of the District of Columbia," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read and be as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the company is authorized to construct and operate a street railway for carrying passengers along the following-named route: Beginning at or near the intersection of Wisconsin avenue or the Tenallytown road with Trenton street; thence westerly on Trenton street to Forty-fourth street; thence northerly on Forty-fourth street to Vallejo street; thence westerly on Vallejo street to Forty-seventh street; thence northerly on Forty-seventh street to Flint street; thence west on Flint street to Boundary avenue; thence southerly on Boundary avenue to Forty-eighth street; thence southerly on Forty-eighth street to Brandywine street; thence easterly on Brandywine street to Forty-seventh street, as shown upon the plans of the third section of highway extensions: *Provided*, That where this route lies within the lines of a proposed highway the company shall acquire a right of way not less than thirty feet wide in the center thereof, and all rights of way

District of Columbia.
Washington and
University Railroad.
Change of route.
Ante, p. 725.

Proviso.
To acquire right of
way in proposed high-
ways.

acquired within the lines of proposed highways shall be dedicated to the use of the public before a permit is issued for the construction of a railroad therein."

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 431.—An Act To extend S street, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.
Extension of S street.

Provisos.
Dedication in the
"Kall."
Assessments against
abutting property.

Extension of Six-
teenth street.

Assessments against
abutting property.

Extension of Elev-
enth street.

Assessments against
abutting property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within thirty days from the passage of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary to open and extend S, Twenty-second, and Decatur streets through lots forty-one and forty-two of Phelps and Tuttle's subdivision of Connecticut Avenue Heights, part of Widow's Mite: *Provided*, That the owners of the "Kall" tract dedicate the land in said tract contained within the lines of said streets: *And provided further*, That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this section for the opening of said streets, not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by the jury in said proceedings against the pieces and parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of the extension of said streets, and also on all or any adjacent pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited by the opening of said streets as herein provided.

SEC. 2. That within thirty days after the dedication to the District of Columbia of the lands lying within the lines of Sixteenth street northwest as extended (according to the highway plans), between the Piney Branch and the Blagden Mill road, and also between the Military road and the District of Columbia boundary line, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Sixteenth street northwest from Morris street to the District of Columbia boundary line with the uniform width of one hundred and sixty feet. That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned for the extension of Sixteenth street as in this section provided, not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces and parcels of ground situated and lying on each side of said Sixteenth street northwest between Morris street and the Piney Branch, and between the Blagden Mill road and the Military road, to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, measured on each side from the building lines of the said Sixteenth street as extended.

SEC. 3. That within ninety days after the passage of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Eleventh street northwest on a straight extension of the lines thereof, as now established in the city of Washington, with a width of ninety feet, from Florida avenue to Harvard street, and thence with the same width and in a straight line to Lydecker avenue, joining said avenue with its center line opposite the center line of Eslin avenue.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension of the said Eleventh street at least one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting that portion of the street to be opened, and extending to a

depth of two hundred feet from the building lines of said Eleventh street as extended.

SEC. 4. That within ninety days after the passage of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of New Hampshire avenue from the intersection of Whitney and Sherman avenues to the west line of Brightwood avenue at its intersection with the Rock Creek Church road, the same to be on a straight extension and of the same width of said avenue as now established in the subdivision of Petworth.

Extension of New Hampshire avenue.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension of said New Hampshire avenue, at least one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting that portion of New Hampshire avenue to be opened, and extending to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, measured on each side of the building lines of the said New Hampshire avenue as widened, and also on such other pieces or parcels of land as may, in the judgment of the said jury, be benefited by the extension and widening as herein provided.

Assessments against abutting property.

SEC. 5. That the proceedings for the condemnation of said lands as provided for in sections one, two, three, and four of this Act shall be under and according to the provisions of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, which provide for the condemnation of lands in said District for public highways; and to provide the necessary funds for the cost of such condemnation proceedings, the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Condemnation proceedings.
R. S. D. C., pp. 29, 30.

SEC. 6. That payment of the sum or sums of money adjudged to be due and payable for lands taken under the provisions of this Act shall be made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, upon the warrant of the said Commissioners, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia; and a sufficient sum to pay such judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District.

Payments.

SEC. 7. That the sums to be assessed against each lot and piece and parcel of ground shall be determined and designated by the jury, and in determining what amount shall be assessed against any particular piece or parcel of ground, the jury shall take into consideration the situation of said lots, and the benefits that they may severally receive from the opening of said streets. When the use of a part only of any piece or parcel of ground shall be condemned, the jury, in determining its value, shall not take into consideration any benefits that may accrue to the remainder thereof from the opening of said streets or highways, but such benefits shall be considered in determining what assessment shall be made on or against that part of such lot as is not taken, as is hereinbefore provided.

Considerations of value.

SEC. 8. That when confirmed by the said court, the assessments shall severally be a lien upon the land assessed, and shall be collected as special improvement taxes in the District of Columbia, and shall be payable in five equal installments, with interest at the rate of four per centum per annum until paid: *Provided*, That each juror shall receive a compensation of five dollars per day for his services during the time he shall be actually engaged in such services under the provisions of this Act: *And provided further*, That no appeal by any interested party from any decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia confirming said assessment or assessments shall delay or prevent the payment of said awards in respect to the property condemned.

Assessments to be lien, etc.

Proviso.
Jurors' fees.

Payment of award, not delayed by appeal, etc.

SEC. 9. That payment of the awards made in respect of the property condemned shall not be made until the assessments herein provided for shall have been made against the aforesaid property and duly confirmed.

--not to be made until assessments confirmed.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

VOL XXX—85

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 432.—An Act To punish the impersonation of weighmasters in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

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 falsely represent himself or herself as being a weighmaster of hay, straw, fodder, or corn, or to make, give, or issue any certificate of the quantity of hay, straw, fodder, or corn weighed in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That hereafter in the District of Columbia three hundred and fifty pounds of corn on the cob shall constitute a barrel and two hundred and eighty pounds of shelled corn shall constitute a barrel: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be held to prohibit the sale of corn on the cob by the barrel.

SEC. 3. That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court of the District aforesaid shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 433.—An Act To confirm title to lots thirteen and fourteen, in square nine hundred and fifty-nine, in Washington, District of Columbia.

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 release and quitclaim to Thomas Yates, his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the United States of America in and to all those lots or parcels of ground situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and known on the ground plan of said city as lots numbered thirteen and fourteen, in square nine hundred and fifty-nine, upon the payment by the said Thomas Yates of such a sum as the said Secretary of the Interior shall deem just and equitable: *Provided,* That the said Thomas Yates pay to the proper officer of the District of Columbia all taxes heretofore assessed against said property, both general and special now unpaid and standing against said property.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the records of the War Department in respect of any of the lots mentioned in Senate Document Numbered Two hundred and seventy-seven, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session (being a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with list of lots in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the title to which the records of his office show to be in the United States, and list of lots in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, which are shown by the records of his office to have been donated by the United States), upon the filing by an actual occupant of any of the lots mentioned in said document sufficient proof that the said occupant or the party under whom he claims has been in actual possession of the said lot or lots for an uninterrupted period of twenty years, so that said records shall show the title to said lots to be in the said occupant.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 434.—An Act To encourage the holding of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition at the city of Toledo, Ohio.

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition at the city of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, in the year nineteen hundred and two or nineteen hun-

District of Columbia.
Impersonating
weighmasters forbid-
den.

Corn on cob, etc.
What quantity to
constitute a barrel.
Proviso.
Sale of, not prohib-
ited.

Penalty.

District of Columbia.
Quitclaim to Thomas
Yates of certain lots.

Proviso.
Payment of taxes.

—correction of records
of War Department,
etc.

Ohio Centennial and
Northwest Territory
Exposition, Toledo,
Ohio.
Preamble.

dred and three, as the Ohio general assembly may hereafter determine, for the exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and the progress and civilization of the American countries, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea; and

Whereas it is desirable to commemorate by an appropriate naval display the important victory of Commodore Perry in the western waters of Lake Erie, beside which waters said exposition is located; and

Whereas it is desirable for its historical and educational effect that there be given an exhibition of the Indians of North America, and especially the tribes of the old Northwest Territory; and

Whereas it is desirable that an exhibition shall be made of the great staples of the original Northwest Territory and Ohio Valley region, which contributes so largely to domestic and international commerce; and

Whereas encouragement should be given to an exhibit of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products illustrative of the progress and development of that and other sections of the country; and

Whereas such exhibition should be international as well as national in its character, in which the people of this country, of Mexico, the Central and South American Governments, and other States of the world should participate, and should, therefore, have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas it is desirable and will be highly beneficial to bring together at such an exposition the people of the United States and other States of this continent; and

Whereas the Ohio Centennial Company, a corporation, has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and two or nineteen hundred and three, and closing on the first day of November, nineteen hundred and two or nineteen hundred and three: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be exhibited by the Government of the United States at said Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition from the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of American Republics such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government, its resources as a war power, and its relations to other American Republics; and, to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said Government exhibit, a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of said departments and institutions of the Government may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be detailed by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, one by the head of the United States Fish Commission, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of said board of management, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive this allowance in lieu of the transportation and mileage now allowed by law.

Exhibits from Executive Departments.

—board to arrange, etc.

—composition of.

—compensation, etc.

Detail of Govern-
ment officials.

Disbursing officer,
bond of.

—advances to, for ex-
penses Government
exhibit.

Government build-
ings.

—cost limited.

—final disposition of.

Appropriation for
expenses.

Proviso.
Appropriation con-
ditioned on subscrip-
tions of equal amount.

Exhibits imported
for, admitted free.

—subsequent sale of.

Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine. The disbursing officer shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall advance to said officer from time to time, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a sum of money from the appropriation for the Government exhibit, not exceeding at any one time three-fourths of the penalty of his bond, to enable him to pay the expenses of said exhibit as authorized by the board of management herein created.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings, from plans to be approved by the board of management, to be erected on the site selected at the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition for the Government exhibit; and he is hereby authorized and directed to contract therefor in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States; but the contract for said building or buildings shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, said sum being hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury shall dispose of such building or buildings or the material composing the same after the close of the exposition, giving preference to the city of Toledo or the Ohio Centennial Company to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as the President and Secretary of the Treasury may determine; and whatever sum may be so realized shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care, and return of said Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management created by this Act and for their expenses, and for the maintenance of the building hereinbefore provided for, and for other contingent expenses incidental to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management, or in the event of his absence or disability by such other officer as the board may designate, upon itemized accounts and vouchers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be expended for clerical service: *Provided*, That no liability against the Government shall be incurred and no expenditure of money under this Act shall be made until the officers of said exposition shall have furnished the Secretary of the Treasury proofs to his satisfaction that there has been obtained by said exposition corporation subscriptions of stock in good faith, contributions, donations, or appropriations from all sources for the purpose of said exposition, a sum aggregating not less than five hundred thousand dollars, nor until the State of Ohio shall by legislative enactment have appropriated a sum of money equal to that herein appropriated.

SEC. 4. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import

duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the Ohio Centennial Company, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Provisos.
—duty.

Salaries and ex-
penses.

Commemorative
medals.

Vol. 17, p. 432.

SEC. 5. That medals with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat be prepared at some mint in the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, upon the payment by the Ohio Centennial Company of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medal struck and issued under this Act.

Liability of United
States limited.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Ohio Centennial Company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition, nor for any amount whatever in excess of the five hundred thousand dollars herein authorized; and the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of American Republics, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, agents, servants, or employees, shall in no manner and under no circumstances expend or create any liability of any kind for any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made or create any deficiency.

Return of exhibits
to Executive Depart-
ments, etc.

SEC. 7. That at the close of the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition the exhibits of the United States Government shall be returned to the several departments or bureaus from which they were received; and such collections as may be acquired by the board by purchase, preparation, gift, or otherwise, illustrating the natural resources, industries, customs, and commerce of the other American Republics, shall be placed for permanent preservation in the United States National Museum.

Availability of ap-
propriation.

SEC. 8. That the appropriation herein made, of five hundred thousand dollars in all, shall take effect and become available immediately upon the proof being made to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions prescribed in section three of this Act have been complied with.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 435.—An Act To amend the internal-revenue laws relating to distilled spirits, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the conditions and limitations imposed by section fifty of the Act of August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the support of the Government, and for other purposes," allowance for loss shall be made as to all distilled spirits produced and originally gauged for deposit prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and which lawfully remain in any internal-revenue bonded warehouse, after the expiration of the period

Distilled spirits.
Loss allowance on,
in warehouse remain-
ing after forty-eight
months from original
gauge.
Vol. 28, p. 564.

Proviso.
Maximum allow-
ance.

of forty-eight months from the date of original gauge: *Provided, however,* That the allowance for loss herein authorized shall not exceed nine and one-half gallons for forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, and fifty-two months; ten gallons for fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, and fifty-six months; ten and one-half gallons for fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, and sixty months; eleven gallons for sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-four months; eleven and one-half gallons for sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, and sixty-eight months; twelve gallons for sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, and seventy-two months; twelve and one-half gallons for seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six months; thirteen gallons for seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, and eighty months; and thirteen and one-half gallons for eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, and eighty-four months, and no further allowance shall be made.

Regaging at ware-
house within eighty-
four months from orig-
inal gauge.

Proviso.
Spirits originally
gauged March 1, 1882,
etc.

SEC. 2. That the allowance for loss herein provided shall be ascertained by regauge on request of distiller before the expiration of eighty-four months from date of original gauge, and shall apply to spirits remaining in any internal-revenue bonded warehouse which shall have been regauged heretofore under the provisions of section fifty of the said Act of August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four: *Provided,* That for the regauge of spirits originally gauged for deposit on or before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the request of the distiller for a regauge under the provisions of this Act may be made at any time before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 436.—An Act To amend an Act entitled “An Act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes.”

Army.
Suspension of cer-
tain provisions of law.
Ante, p. 433.

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 suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes,” approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“That the operation of the following provisions of law be, and is hereby, continued suspended for such further time as, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, may be found necessary, or until otherwise provided by Congress, not longer, however, than March first, nineteen hundred, namely:

“First. The provision of the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes,’ in the following words:

Provisos.
Limit of draft ani-
mals.
Vol. 25, p. 486.

“‘*Provided,* That hereafter no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the purchase for the Army of draft animals until the number on hand shall be reduced to five thousand, and thereafter shall only be expended for the purchase of a number sufficient to keep the supply up to five thousand.’

Ante, p. 323.

“Second. The provisions of the first section of the Act entitled ‘An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes,’ in the following words:

Quartermaster’s De-
partment.
—printing for, etc.

“‘*Provided,* That hereafter no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster’s Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition: *Provided further,* That after advertisement all the supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army and of the branches of the army service shall hereafter be purchased where

—purchases where
cheapest, etc.
Ante, p. 322.

the same can be purchased the cheapest in the markets of the United States, quality and cost of transportation and the interest of the Government considered, except that purchases may be made in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War.'

"And the words:

"*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.'

"And the words:

"*Provided*, That no more than one million 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, camp and garrison equipage; that no employee paid therefrom shall receive a salary more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month unless the same be specially fixed by law.'

—purchase of horses;
limit, etc.
Ante, p. 323.

—civilian employees;
limit.

"Third. So much of the Act approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine,' under the heading "Ordnance Department," as provides that not more than sixty-five 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."

Ordnance Department.
Ante, p. 326.
Civilian clerks;
limit.

SEC. 2. That during the time the operation of the foregoing provisions of law shall remain so suspended pursuant to this Act materials required by the War Department may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be purchased abroad, and shall be admitted free of duty.

Admission free of
war materials.

SEC. 3. That during the same time the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department is authorized to purchase without advertisement such ordnance and ordnance stores as are needed for immediate use; and when such ordnance and ordnance stores are to be manufactured, then to make contracts without advertisement for such stores, to be delivered as rapidly as manufactured.

Purchases without
advertisement.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 437.—An Act Granting to the Muscle Shoals Power Company right to erect and construct canal and power stations at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

March 3, 1899.

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 Muscle Shoals Power Company, a corporation created and organized under a charter granted by the legislature of the State of Alabama, its successors or assigns, to erect, construct, operate, and maintain inlet and outlet races or canals and a power station or stations at a point or points at or near the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River, and to make such other improvements as may be necessary within said limits for the development of water power and transmission of the same: *Provided*, That the constructions hereby authorized do not in any way interfere with the Muscle Shoals Canal, or with navigation of said river: *Provided further*, That until the plans and location of the works herein authorized, so far as they affect the interests of navigation, have been approved by the Secretary of War, the improvements shall not be commenced or built, and the Sec-

Muscle Shoals Power Company may construct canal, etc., at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

Proviso.
No interference
with Muscle Shoals
Canal, etc.
Approval of Secretary of War.

retary of War is authorized and directed to fix reasonable charges for use of said power.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 2. That unless the work herein authorized be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof, the privileges hereby granted shall cease and be determined.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

Amendment.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 438.—An Act To enable the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to create certain indebtedness, and for other purposes.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Issue of bonds authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Albuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of the said city in a sum not to exceed sixty-five thousand dollars in all, in such denominations and at such rate of interest, not exceeding five per centum per annum, as the municipal government of said city shall provide, notwithstanding the Act of Congress approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An Act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes." And any and all bonds of the said city issued in pursuance of the terms of this Act shall be valid and binding obligations of said city, notwithstanding the same or any part thereof may be in excess of the limit of municipal indebtedness fixed by said Act of Congress approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six: *Provided*, That the bonds issued by virtue of this Act shall be issued only for the purpose of funding the warrants of said city outstanding on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Such bonds shall not be disposed of for less than their par value, and shall not bear a greater rate of interest than five per centum per annum.

Vol. 24, p. 171.

Proviso.
Restrictions.

Effect.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 439.—An Act For the erection of public building at Lockport, New York, and New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Lockport, N. Y.
Public building authorized.

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, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices, in the city of Lockport and State of New York, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Proposals for site.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in the advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Examination of site.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said

examination, and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to said proposed site.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however,* That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

No part of said sum shall be expended, except ordinary preliminary expenses until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the State of New York 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. The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the borough of New Brighton and State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 440.—An Act Authorizing the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to pay certain dividends barred by the Act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, from the funds in his hands available for that purpose, to all claimants otherwise legally entitled thereto who have not yet received them, the sixty-two per centum in dividends heretofore declared in favor of the depositors of said company, notwithstanding the limitation for the payment of such dividends contained in section eight of an Act entitled "An Act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

—commission.

Compensation.

Proviso.
—of Treasury member.

Title.

Fire space.

Limit of cost, etc.

March 3, 1899.

Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
Payment of dividend to certain depositors authorized.

Vol. 21, p. 328.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 441.—An Act To amend section nine hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes.

Delivery bond in admiralty proceedings.

R. S., sec. 941, p. 179, amended.
General bond.

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

"SEC. 941. When a warrant of arrest or other process in rem is issued in any cause of admiralty jurisdiction, except in cases of seizures for forfeiture under any law of the United States, the marshal shall stay the execution of such process, or discharge the property arrested if the process has been levied, on receiving from the claimant of the property a bond or stipulation in double the amount claimed by the libellant, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the court where the cause is pending, or, in his absence, by the collector of the port, conditioned to answer the decree of the court in such cause. Such bond or stipulation shall be returned to the court, and judgment thereon, against both the principal and sureties, may be recovered at the time of rendering the decree in the original cause. And the owner of any vessel may cause to be executed and delivered to the marshal a bond or stipulation, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the judge of the court in which he is marshal, conditioned to answer the decree of said court in all or any cases that shall thereafter be brought in said court against the said vessel, and thereupon the execution of all such process against said vessel shall be stayed so long as the amount secured by such bond or stipulation shall be at least double the aggregate amount claimed by the libellants in such suits which shall be begun and pending against said vessel; and like judgments and remedies may be had on said bond or stipulation as if a special bond or stipulation had been filed in each of said suits. The court may make such orders as may be necessary to carry this section into effect, and especially for the giving of proper notice of any such suit. Such bond or stipulation shall be indorsed by the clerk with a minute of the suits wherein process is so stayed, and further security may at any time be required by the court. If a special bond or stipulation in the particular cause shall be given under this section, the liability as to said cause on the general bond or stipulation shall cease."

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 442.—An Act To increase the limit of the cost for the erection of a public building in Stockton, California, and making provision for the acquisition of additional land or a new site therefor, and to provide for an addition to the public building at Los Angeles, California, and appropriating money therefor.Stockton, Cal.
Limit of cost for public building extended.

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 the cost for the erection of a public building by the United States Government in Stockton, California, be, and the same is hereby, increased by eighty-one thousand nine hundred dollars, making the aggregate cost thereof one hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

Contracts.

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: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, an additional piece or parcel of land adjacent to the present site of said building, of such size as may be necessary to provide for the site of said building or the future extension thereof, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars; or if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government will be better subserved thereby, in case such adjacent lands can not be procured for a reasonable sum, to exchange

Proviso.
Additional ground, etc.

the present site for one of suitable size, or to sell the present site and with the proceeds thereof to purchase a suitable site, using, in connection with such exchange or purchase, so much as may be necessary of said sum of eighty-one thousand nine hundred dollars, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, which shall be available for that purpose.

SEC. 3. 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 addition to the public building now the property of the United States in the city of Los Angeles, California, with fireproof vaults therein, for the adequate accommodation of the United States district and circuit courts, internal revenue, customs offices, and other Government offices in the city of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles, Cal.
Public building authorized.

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 all improvements and additions, 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 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; and there is hereby appropriated for the purchase of said site and the commencement of said additional building one hundred thousand dollars.

Limit of cost.

Proviso.
Fire space.

Title, etc.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 443.—An Act To provide for the purchase of additional land in the square now occupied by the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and for the erection of a new public building thereon for the accommodation of the Government service in said city.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to acquire title to additional property in the block or square upon which stands the United States custom-house, in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and to give additional space for the accommodation of the Government service in said custom-house building, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the United States, is hereby authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, a certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings thereon, in the said city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, now owned and lately occupied by the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay for such additional property an amount in excess of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Md.
Public building authorized.
Site.

SEC. 2. That after having acquired the lot or parcel of ground specified in the preceding section, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and directed to cause to be erected upon the enlarged site, consisting of the property already owned by the Government, and the additional lot authorized to be purchased as aforesaid, reserving such space as it may be deemed necessary to reserve for approaches to said building, a substantial and commodious new fireproof building, including heating apparatus, vaults, elevator service, and approaches, adequate for the use and accommodation of the United States custom-house service, internal-revenue service, subtreasury, and other Government offices, excepting the post-office, in the said city of Baltimore. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for said building shall be

Limit of cost.

previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and the cost of said building, exclusive of the site, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of one and one-half million dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not approve any plan or plans for said building the cost of which will exceed, when completed, the said sum of one and one-half million dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 444.—An Act To provide for a public building at Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio.
Public building au-
thorized.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise, the block of land located in the city of Cleveland which is bounded by Rockwell street on the north, by Wood street on the east, by Superior street on the south, and on the west by the land now owned by the United States, upon which the post-office building is located, to be used in connection with the said land already occupied by the post-office or Government building, as a site for a new public building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, custom-house, internal-revenue office, United States circuit and district courts, signal service, Weather Bureau, pension office, and other Government offices, in the said city of Cleveland and State of Ohio: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury can purchase said property at a reasonable price.

Proviso.
Cost of site.

—limit, etc.

The cost of the site and building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches, complete, shall not exceed the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

The public building now located upon the land belonging to the United States aforesaid shall be torn down before the new building is completed, but the same may be used until a sufficient portion of the new building is finished to make temporary provision for the transaction of the Government business therein.

Fire space.

The building to be erected shall be unexposed to danger from fire for an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 445.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

Reimbursement of
States for expenses
equipping volunteers,
etc., Spanish war.
Ante, p. 730, amend-
ed.
Expenses after July
8, 1898, allowed.

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 to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," approved July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be so amended that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to allow, in the settlement of the claims of the governors of States and Territories for reimbursement under the provisions of the said Act, expenses incurred after as well as before July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That no reimbursement shall be made for service of members of the National Guard, or organized militia, or naval reserves of any State or Territory who were not accepted into the Volunteer Army of the United

Provisos.
No reimbursement
for members militia,
etc., not accepted as of
same grade.

States, and no reimbursement shall be allowed for payments made to any person in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by the laws of the State or Territory for the grade in which he was accepted into the Volunteer Army of the United States. That the compensation allowed by the laws of the States and Territories to officers and men of the National Guard, or militia, or naval reserves of said States and Territories shall be allowed to the States and Territories, or the governors of the States and Territories, as pay for such officers and men of said National Guard, or militia, or naval reserves as appeared and remained at the place of muster, and who were afterwards received into the service of the United States for the period between the date of assembly at the rendezvous and the date they were mustered into the United States service: *Provided, however, That in all States and Territories where no laws exist for the payment of the officers and men of the National Guard, or militia, or naval reserves, there shall be allowed to said States and Territories, or the governors of said States and Territories, for the officers the same pay as allowed officers in the Regular Army holding the same rank, and for the men, one dollar per day, for such officers and men as appeared and remained at the place of muster and were afterwards received into the service of the United States for the period between the date of assembly at the rendezvous and the date they were mustered into the service of the United States: Provided further, That for all officers and men of the National Guard, or militia, or naval reserves of the States and Territories, who appeared at the rendezvous for muster, and were rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer, pay shall be allowed for the same to the States and Territories or the governors of States and Territories, at the several rates as fixed as aforesaid from the date of assembly to the date of their rejection: Provided further, That where States and Territories have not paid amounts to the officers and men or any part thereof the pay allowed them by this Act, the same shall be paid by the States and Territories direct to the officers and men, and no money allowed by this Act for officers and men shall be covered into the treasury of the State or Territory.*

Compensation.

—where Regular Army pay allowed.

—rejected officers, etc.

Payment direct to officers, etc.

Transportation expenses.

SEC. 2. That under the appropriation made by said Act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to reimburse the governor of any State or Territory for reasonable expenses incurred by him for the actual transportation of the members of organized militia, or National Guard, or naval reserves of his State from the place of company, battalion, or regimental rendezvous to the State rendezvous, or place designated for examination and acceptance of the members of such organization into the Volunteer Army of the United States, and the actual transportation from such State rendezvous, or such place designated for examination and acceptance, to their respective company, battalion, or regimental rendezvous of such men as were rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer: *Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made for the transportation of any man who did not present himself for enrollment in the Volunteer Army of the United States as provided by law: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall apply also to payments made by the governor of any State or Territory for the actual transportation of individual volunteers who presented themselves for enrollment in the Volunteer Army of the United States and who were rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer.*

Proviso.
No reimbursement for men not presenting themselves.

—men afterwards rejected.

SEC. 3. That nothing in said Act of July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be so construed as to prohibit the reimbursement of the governor of any State or Territory for reasonable expenses incurred for the subsistence of the members of any organization of the organized militia or National Guard, or naval reserves of his State or Territory after having been called out by the governor on or after April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided, That such organizations shall afterwards have been accepted into the Volunteer Army of the United States.*

Subsistence of organized militia allowed.

Proviso.
—condition.

Unsettled accounts
against States not to
be set off.

Provisos.
—where caused by de-
fault in payment, etc.

Equipment, etc.,
purchased at rendez-
vous afterwards used
in Army, etc.

Payment of accounts
for transportation,
etc.

Proviso.
Limit of rates.

Filing claims.

—to be itemized.
—limit of time for pre-
senting.

SEC. 4. That the expenses incurred by the governors of States in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid to them, notwithstanding any unsettled accounts, claims, or indebtedness of the United States against their States, and without prejudice to such unsettled accounts: *Provided*, That when such unsettled account is caused by a default in payment of principal or interest on any bonds or stock issued or guaranteed by any State, the ownership of which is vested in the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to institute any act or proceeding which he may consider advisable against such State or its representatives to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds or stocks: *And provided further*, That where the governor of any State or Territory, or any officer of the Army detailed as mustering officer of volunteers, or any commander of a company or companies, or troop or troops, or battery or battalion, or regiment, or brigade, has purchased or authorized the purchase of supplies or equipments, or incurred any necessary expense for the comfort of the men in camp or rendezvous, and said supplies were used and equipments were subsequently taken into the United States service by said volunteers, and no receipts given to such military officer, the certificate to that effect of the governor of the State or Territory to which the volunteers belonged, shall be held sufficient to authorize the settlement and payment of such account on investigation, if the Treasury Department shall be satisfied of the fact of such purchase of such equipment and supplies, or that such necessary expenses were incurred and such use of such supplies, or such taking of such equipments into the United States service, and the voucher or vouchers of said officers be produced by said governor.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the just and proper account or claim of any railroad, transportation company, or person for transportation of men or troops from place of enrollment to point of rendezvous, furnished at the request of the Quartermaster-General of the Army or his agents, or at the request of any United States mustering officer or other officer authorized by the Secretary of War to enroll, muster or mobilize volunteers for the war with Spain; and also to pay such just and proper accounts as may be presented for transportation back from point of rendezvous to place of enrollment of men who volunteered and were rejected by the medical examiner or mustering officer: *Provided*, That the amount allowed and paid for such transportation shall not be in excess of the rates charged for transporting troops of the United States under like circumstances.

All claims under the provision of this Act must be filed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and must be supported by proper vouchers or other conclusive evidence of interest.

SEC. 6. That all claims for reimbursement under this Act or the Act of July eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be presented in itemized form to the Treasury Department on or before January first, nineteen hundred and two, or be forever barred.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 446.—An Act to provide for the erection of a building for the Department of Justice.

Whereas the building now occupied by the Department of Justice is too small for its purpose, is unsafe, overcrowded, and dangerously overloaded, and has been so pronounced, after examination by the proper officials of the Treasury Department: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a fireproof building shall be erected for the accommodation and use of the Department of Justice upon the ground belonging to the Government at the corner of Penn-

Department of Jus-
tice.
New building for,
authorized.

sylvania avenue and Madison place (Fifteen-and-a-half street northwest), in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, part of which is covered by the building now occupied by the Department; and the construction of said building shall be in charge of the Attorney-General, who shall be authorized and directed to select and adopt plans for the said building and to make contracts for its construction and for the removal of the old building, after proper advertisements and the reception of plans and bids, and to pay to the persons submitting the two sets of plans next in order of merit to those selected such sums as, in his judgment, shall be proper compensation for their preparation; and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and completing and furnishing the said building the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the money appropriated for said building shall be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

SEC. 2. That said building shall be constructed so as to provide a court room and necessary accommodations for the Court of Claims. In the meantime the Attorney-General is authorized to hire temporary quarters for the use of said court, and to remove said court and its records and archives thereto; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to remain available until expended.

Accommodation for
Court of Claims, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Attorney-General shall annually report to Congress at the commencement of each session a detailed statement of all the proceedings made under the provisions of this Act.

Report.

SEC. 4. The limit of cost of said building is one million of dollars and no plan therefor shall be accepted or construction thereof entered upon that will involve an expenditure exceeding the limit of cost fixed herein.

Limit of cost.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 447.—An Act Authorizing the exchange of lot six, of square ten, known as the old custom-house lot, in the city of Saint Augustine, Florida, for lands adjoining that part of the United States military reservation in said city designated as the powder-house lot.

March 3, 1899.

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 empowered to convey the title of the United States to lot six, of square ten, in the city of Saint Augustine, State of Florida, known as the old custom house lot, to Charles F. Hamblen, or his heirs or assigns, in exchange and upon a conveyance by said Charles F. Hamblen, his executors or assigns, to the United States of America of the lot of land known as the Hedrick lot, in square forty-four, in said city of Saint Augustine, situated between the United States military reservation known as the powder-house lot and the Matanzas River or Bay, with all riparian rights and water privileges to said lot belonging. But the conveyance of the said lands belonging to the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be subject to the rights of Henry M. Flagler in and to a lease of the same heretofore made to him by the Treasury Department: *Provided, however,* That the exchange of lands herein authorized shall not take effect until the governor of the State of Florida shall have ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the said lands to be conveyed by the said Charles F. Hamblen, with exemption from State, county, and municipal taxation: *And provided further,* That the title to the land authorized to be acquired by this Act shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

St. Augustine, Fla.
Exchange author-
ized of old custom-
house lot for adjoining
lands.

Provisos.
Jurisdiction over
lands conveyed, etc.

Title.

SEC. 2. That an open thoroughfare or street sixty feet in width shall be maintained along the northern boundary of the present military reservation known as the powder-house lot and along the northern boundary of the lands which shall have been acquired as aforesaid by the

Street along north-
ern boundary of mil-
itary reservation, etc.

United States; this provision to be operative when the city of Saint Augustine shall by ordinance abolish that part of Marine street south of the north line of said powder-house lot, or sooner, at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 448.—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, South Dakota.

Dakota Southern
Railroad may bridge
Missouri River at
Yankton.

Transit, etc.

Tolls.

Proviso.
—rates.

May be drawbridge,
etc.

Proviso.
Construction if built
of unbroken spans.

—if as drawbridge.

Draw.
Lights.

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 Dakota Southern Railroad Company, a corporation organized for that purpose under the general corporation laws of the State of South Dakota, or its assigns, to construct, under and subject to the conditions and limitations hereafter provided, a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River, at the city of Yankton, South Dakota, and to lay on and over said bridge railway tracks for the more perfect connection of any and all railways that now are, or which may hereafter be, constructed to the Missouri River at the city of Yankton, or to the river on the opposite side of the same, near the city of Yankton, and to build, erect, and lay on and over said bridge ways for wagon, vehicles of all kinds, and for the transit of animals, and to provide ways for foot passengers, and to maintain and operate said bridge for the purposes aforesaid; and that when said bridge is constructed all trains of railroads terminating at said river, and on the opposite side thereof, at the city of Yankton, South Dakota, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation to be made to the owners of the same; and if the amount of said compensation can not be agreed upon by the parties the same shall be fixed by the Secretary of War. The owners of said bridge may also charge and receive reasonable compensation or tolls for the transit over said bridge of all wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, and foot passengers: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may at any time prescribe such rates of toll for such transit over said bridge as may be deemed proper and reasonable.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of this Act may, at the option of the corporation building the same, be built as a drawbridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the same shall be made of unbroken continuous spans, it shall not be in any case of less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than three hundred feet in the clear at low-water mark; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river at high water, and the main spans shall be over the main channels of the river: *And provided also*, That if a bridge shall be built under this Act as a drawbridge the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with one or more draws, as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot piers of the draws, and the next adjoining spans over the river to the draws shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet in the clear, measured at low water; and said spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river at high water: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, without unnecessary delay; 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, and such sheer booms or other structures as may be necessary to safely guide vessels, rafts, or other water craft safely

through said channel span, or draw openings, and as shall be designated and required by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That the corporation building said bridge may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, enter upon the banks of said river, either above or below the point of location of said bridge, and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel, and to do whatever may be necessary to accomplish said object, but shall not impede or obstruct the navigation of said river, and shall be liable in damages for all injuries to private property; and all plans for such works or erections upon the banks of the river shall first be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval: *And provided further*, That any bridge built under the provisions of this Act shall be at right angles to the current of the river at high water: *And provided further*, That the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall not be built within less than one mile of any other bridge across said Missouri River.

Permanent channel, etc.

Position of bridge.

Proximity to other bridges.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 3. 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 no bridge shall be commenced or built under this Act until the location thereof and the plans and specifications for its construction shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War; and any change in the plan of its construction or any alteration in the bridge after its construction shall be subject to the like approval; and whenever said bridge or its accessory works shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, unreasonably obstruct the free navigation of said river, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge or its accessory works 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, or the persons operating or controlling the same; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of the Missouri River, at or near the crossing of said bridge, caused or alleged to be caused thereby, the cause shall be commenced and tried in the circuit courts of the United States of either judicial district of South Dakota or Nebraska in which the said bridge or any portion of such obstruction touches. And the bridge shall not be open to traffic until all piling and other false work used in constructing the bridge shall have been wholly removed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War.

Changes

Litigation.

Removal of piling, etc.

SEC. 4. 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, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transportation over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to such bridge. The United States shall also have the right to construct, without charge therefor, telegraph or telephone lines across said bridge.

To be lawful structure, etc.

Telegraph, etc., lines.

SEC. 5. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year, and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Commencement and completion.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 449.—An Act For the erection of a public building at Tampa, Florida.

March 3, 1899.

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, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site for, and cause to be erected, a suitable building, with proper fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, post-office,

Tampa, Fla.
Public building authorized.

Limit of cost.

Provisos.
Title.

Fire space.

custom-house, and other Government offices, at the city of Tampa, Florida. 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 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 sum of two hundred and fifty 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 Florida 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 process therein: *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.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 450.—An Act To ratify agreements with the Indians of the Lower Brule and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota, and making an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Agreement with Indians of Lower Brule and Rosebud reservations.

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make and conclude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe, occupying or belonging on the Lower Brule Reservation in South Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made and entered into on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians occupying or belonging on the Lower Brule reservation, in South Dakota, witnesseth:

ARTICLE 1. The said Indians belonging on the Lower Brule Reservation hereby consent and agree that those of their tribe now south of the White River on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, may remain thereon; that they may take with them and have converted into the permanent fund of the Indians belonging upon the Rosebud Reservation their proportional or pro rata share of the funds now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging upon the Lower Brule Reservation; and that the Lower Brule Indians who have so removed may become and are hereafter to be considered Indians of the Rosebud Reservation.

Lands relinquished.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the lands upon the Lower Brule Reservation abandoned by the Indians who have removed to the Rosebud Reservation, and in order that the United States may reimburse itself for the lands purchased for the Indians last mentioned upon the Rosebud Reservation, the said Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States a tract of territory constituting a portion of the Lower Brule Reservation, and estimated to contain about one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) acres, described as follows:

Townships 107, 108 and 109, N. Range 79 W. of the 5th Principal Meridian; also Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and west half of Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35, in Township 109 N. Range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in Township 108 N. Range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in Township 107 N. Range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also north $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Township 106 N. Range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; and north $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Township 106 N. Range 79 W. of 5th Prin. Mer. The same being the western portion of the Lower Brule Indian Reservation from its northern boundary to its southern boundary as herein described.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby further agreed that a re-allotment shall be made by the United States to the Indians remaining upon the Lower Brule reservation within the diminished portion thereof: *Provided*, That all children born prior to the time of making such re-allotment shall receive allotments of land in manner and quantity as provided in Section eight of the Act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *And Provided Further*, That instead of giving an allotment of 320 acres of agricultural or double that quantity of grazing land to the head of a family as provided in said section eight, one-half of that quantity shall be allotted to the husband and one-half to the wife, where both are living and otherwise entitled to the benefits accruing to Indians belonging upon said reservation.

ARTICLE 4. The United States hereby agrees to maintain and continue the Lower Brule Agency and Agency Boarding School as at present for those Indians who remain upon the Lower Brule Reservation.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by Act of Congress of the United States.

Dated and signed at the Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota, on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, (SEAL)

U. S. Indian Inspector.

1. BIG MANE (his x mark) (SEAL)
 2. BLACK ELK (his x mark) (SEAL)
 3. CHAS DE SHEUQUETTE (his x mark) (SEAL)
- (and two hundred and forty (240) others)

I hereby certify that at the request of Indian Inspector McLaughlin, I read the foregoing Agreement in open council to the Indians of the Lower Brule Agency, parties thereto, and that it was explained to them through the interpreters, paragraph by paragraph.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.

March 1st, 1898.

We hereby certify that the foregoing Articles of Agreement were fully explained in open council to the Indians of Lower Brule Agency, parties hereto, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the Agreement was duly executed and signed by said Indians.

ALEX. RENCOUNTRE,
Official Interpreter.
GEORGE ESTES,
Special Interpreter.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.

March 1st, 1898.

Witnesses to the foregoing Agreement, signatures of Inspector and the 243 Indians whose names appear as parties thereto.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent.
GEORGE S. STONE,
Agency Clerk.
J. R. COLLARD,
Agency Physician.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.

March 1st, 1898.

Reallotment.

Proviso.
Vol. 25, p. 890.
Children born prior
to reallotment.

Division of allotment
between husband and
wife.

School.

Ratification neces-
sary.

Signatures.

I certify that the total number of male Indians over eighteen (18) years of age belonging on this reservation, is two hundred and sixty-eight (268), of whom two hundred and forty-three (243) have signed the foregoing Agreement.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.
March 1st, 1898.

I certify that the official records of the Lower Brule Agency show two hundred and sixty-eight (268) male adult Indians over eighteen (18) years of age, residing on or belonging to the Lower Brule Reservation, two hundred and forty-three (243) of whom have duly signed the foregoing Agreement.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.
March 1st, 1898.

And

Agreement with Indians on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make and conclude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Sioux tribe, on or belonging on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in the State of South Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made and entered into on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian Inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in South Dakota, witnesseth:

— consent of, to allotment, etc., to Lower Brule Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Indians of the Rosebud Indian Reservation hereby give their permission and consent for the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, in South Dakota, who have left the same and settled upon the Rosebud Reservation, to remain thereon and take allotments of lands in severalty as provided in Section eight of the Act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine modified as hereinafter provided.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

Consideration.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration for the permission and consent aforesaid it is hereby agreed that the United States shall pay the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, as now constituted, excluding the said Indians who have removed to the Rosebud reservation from the Lower Brule Reservation, pro rata, in cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre for the lands allotted to the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, as provided in Article 1 of this agreement; and it is understood and agreed that the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation shall not be dependent upon the funds of the Lower Brule Indians for such payment, but the same shall be made to them directly by the Government of the United States.

Rights of Lower Brule Indians settled on Rosebud Reservation.

ARTICLE 3. It is further provided and agreed that the Lower Brule Indians who have permanently located upon the Rosebud reservation shall have their pro rata or proportional share of the tribal funds, now in the Treasury of the United States, belonging to the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, transferred to and consolidated with the funds of the Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, and that hereafter they shall be regarded in all essential respects as Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, and their annuities and other benefits from the Government, whether derived from treaty provisions, or otherwise, shall be distributed to them at the Rosebud Agency, or a sub-agency connected therewith; *Provided*, That the Lower Brule Indians who have so located upon the Rosebud Reservation shall have no further interest in the Lower Brule Reservation, or the lands comprising the same, after their interest in the tribal funds has been transferred to the Rosebud funds as above stipulated.

Proviso.
—to have no further interest in Lower Brule Reservation.

ARTICLE 4. It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States that allotments in severalty shall be made to all children born prior to the date of the ratification of this agreement, then living, in manner and quantity as provided in Section eight of said Act of March two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; *Provided*, That in future allotments upon the Rosebud Reservation, instead of allotting 320 acres of agricultural or double that quantity of grazing land to the head of a family, as provided in said Section eight, one half of said quantity shall be allotted to the husband and one half to the wife, where both are living and otherwise entitled to the benefits accruing to the Indians before upon said reservation; *Provided Further*, that the allotments heretofore made on the Rosebud Reservation shall be revised in conformity with the preceding proviso. *And Provided Further*, That where any Indians to whom allotments in severalty have been made in the field, have since died, such allotments shall be duly completed and approved, and the lands shall descend to the heirs of such decedents in accordance with the provisions of section eleven of said Act last above mentioned.

Allotments to children.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

Provisos.

—division of allotment between husband and wife.

Revision of provisions of allotment.

Completion of allotments, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 891.

Ratification necessary.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by Act of the Congress of the United States.

Dated and signed at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, (SEAL)

U. S. Indian Inspector.

1. CHARLES C. TACKETT, (SEAL)

2. I. P. BETTELYOUN, (SEAL)

3. CLEMENT WHIRLWIND SOLDIER, (SEAL)

(and one thousand and twenty others).

I hereby certify that at the request of Indian Inspector McLaughlin I read the foregoing agreement in open council to the Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. D., parties thereto, and that it was explained to them through the interpreters paragraph by paragraph.

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,

U. S. Indian Agent.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.

March 10, 1898.

We hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. D.; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that we witnessed the signatures of the Indians thereto; and we further certify that the foregoing names though similar in some cases represent different individuals in every instance.

LOUIS ROULIDEAU,

Official Interpreter.

THOMAS FLOOD,

Special Interpreter.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.,

March 10, 1898.

We certify that we witnessed the signatures of Indian Inspector McLaughlin and Indians to the foregoing agreement, parties thereto.

FRANK MULLEN,

Agency Clerk.

H. B. COX,

Assistant Clerk.

J. FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Day School Inspector.

H. J. CATON,

Farmer Cut Meat Creek District.

JOHN SULLIVAN,

Farmer Black Pipe Creek District.

FRANK SYPAL,

Farmer Butte Creek District.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.

March 10, 1898.

I certify that the total number of male Indians over eighteen years of age belonging on this reservation is eleven hundred and sixty (1160), of whom ten hundred and twenty-three (1023) have signed the foregoing agreement.

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.
March 10, 1898.

I certify that the official records of Rosebud Agency, S. D., show eleven hundred and sixty adult male Indians over eighteen years of age belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, ten hundred and twenty-three of whom have signed the foregoing agreement, being one hundred and fifty-three (153) more than the three-fourths majority of the adult male Indians of Rosebud Agency.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.
March 10, 1898.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement made and entered into on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians in South Dakota, be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That the agreement made and entered into on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety eight, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States and the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging to the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of making the payment to the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation stipulated for in article two of the foregoing agreement, the sum of one hundred and forty eight thousand six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said payment is to be in full for all lands required by the said Lower Brule Indians for allotments in accordance with the provisions of article one of the aforesaid agreement.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 451.—An Act To authorize the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee River at or near Sheffield.

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 and Ferry 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, in Colbert County, 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.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under the provisions of 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 and troops and the munitions of war of the United States, or passengers or freight passing over the said bridge, than the rate per mile paid for

Ratification.
—Lower Brule Indians.

—Rosebud Indians.

Appropriation.

Proviso.
To be in full.

Tennessee Bridge and Ferry Company may bridge Tennessee River at Sheffield, Ala.

Toll.

To be lawful structure.
Post route.

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; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes, and all telegraph and telephone companies shall have equal rights and privileges in constructing and maintaining their lines across said bridge.

SEC. 3. That said bridge shall be constructed as a drawbridge of such character of construction, and having such width of draw openings and such elevation above high water, as the Secretary of War may prescribe; and the draw openings of said bridge shall be so protected and arranged that water crafts can be worked through them at any and all times; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signals for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain at its own expense, from sunset until sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under authority of this Act which at any time substantially or materially obstructs 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 circuit court of the United States or the State of Alabama in whose jurisdiction 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 exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

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 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 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 shall submit to the Secretary of War for his examination and approval a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of 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 directions and strength of currents at all stages, and soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, and 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 if any change is required by the Secretary of War in the plan of said bridge while the same is in progress of construction or after its completion, or if the entire removal of said bridge is required by him at any time, the cost of such change or removal shall be paid by the company owning or controlling said bridge.

Draw, etc.

Provisos.

Lights, etc.

Obstruction to navigation.

Changes, etc

Litigation.

Rights of railroads to use.

— disagreement with owner of bridge.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter or amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 7. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 452.—An Act To authorize the appointment of a clerk of the district courts of the United States within and for the eastern district of Virginia, to validate their acts, and prescribe where the records shall be kept.

Virginia eastern judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That within and for the eastern district of Virginia, there shall be only one clerk, to be appointed by the judge of the district court, and said clerk may have as many deputies as may be necessary to be appointed as now provided by law.

Acts of acting clerks validated, etc.

SEC. 2. That all acts heretofore performed by the several persons acting as the clerks of said court at its several places of meeting, and all payments heretofore made, in pursuance of law or judgments and decrees of said court, or sums due, to any one or all of said clerks are hereby validated.

Records.

SEC. 3. That the records of said court shall be kept at the respective places of meeting thereof.

Effect.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 453.—An Act To authorize the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Creek nations, in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company granted right of way through Choctaw and Creek nations, Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, 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 Choctaw and Creek nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas at or near the city of Fort Smith, in Sebastian County, in said State, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route in and through that part of the Indian Territory known as the Choctaw Nation in a southwesterly and westerly direction through the counties of Skullyville, San Bois, Gaines, and Tobucksy, and crossing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, in said Choctaw Nation, at or near South Canadian; continuing thence westerly to the South Canadian River; continuing thence northwesterly and through the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, to a point on the western boundary thereof near the Sac and Fox Agency, said line forming a continuous line of railway with the line of said railway company which continues westward from said boundary line of the Creek Nation, as above set forth, into and through Oklahoma Territory, to Kingfisher, in said Oklahoma Territory, with a switch or spur line from the nearest feasible point on said line in the Choctaw Nation to a connection with the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at a point between Cedars Station and Backbone Tunnel, of about eight miles in length, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for. The railway so constructed shall be of standard gauge, and the railway shall be built as a standard railway and with rails weighing not less than sixty pounds to the yard.

Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway and telegraph and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through the said Choctaw and Creek nations for the said Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company, the same to be fifty feet on either side of the track of said railway from the center thereof, and, in addition to the above right of way, to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, for station purposes to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed and track, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the 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 Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation.

Width.

Additional land for stations.

Proviso.
—limit.

Restricted use, etc.

Reversion.

Damages.

Referees, appraisal by.

Proviso.
Hearings, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone line shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, usages, and custom of the Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation, respectively, or under any law or treaty with the United States, 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 and telegraph and telephone line. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of disinterested referees, to be appointed—for the Choctaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and one by the said railway company; and for the Creek Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before a judge or clerk of a United States 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 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 judge of the United States court for the district of the Indian Territory in which the property sought to be condemned is situated upon the application of the other party. A majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. The chairman of such board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings: *Provided*, That the hearings shall be within the county where the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damage thereto, and at a place as convenient as may be for said occupant, unless the said occupant and said railway company agree to have the hearing at another place. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is actually engaged in assessing compensation, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of his duties. Said board of referees shall have power to call for and examine witnesses under oath, and said witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed witnesses by the laws of the Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation, respectively. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by the said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award.

Appeal, etc.

SEC. 4. That either party, being dissatisfied with the findings and award of the referees, shall have the right, within sixty days after the filing of the award as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the district of the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the land and property which is sought to be condemned; and said suit shall then proceed for determining the damage done to the property in the same and like manner as other civil actions in the said court. The said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, and the same shall be heard and determined by said court in accordance with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of said court; and the measure of damages in condemning property authorized by this Act shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of the United States courts in said Choctaw and Creek nations in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of the litigation shall be adjudged against the railway company; and if the judgment of the court shall be for the same 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 appellee. When proceedings shall 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 shall have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad and telegraph and telephone line. If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Costs.

Work may begin
on depositing double
award.

Crossings.

SEC. 5. That said railway company is authorized, and hereby given the right, to connect or cross with its tracks the tracks and railroad of any other company or person owning or operating a railway in the said Choctaw or Creek Nation. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such corporation or person for such crossing, such compensation shall be determined in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for determining the compensation for land and other property taken and damaged.

Freight charges.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas 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 nations 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 of 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.
Regulation.

Limit passenger
rates.

Mail.

Additional compen-
sation to tribes.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation, respectively, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to the compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damages done to indi-

vidual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said nations, 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 the Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as hereinafter set forth, dissents from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said nations 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 nations shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation or nations would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision except the annual tax herein provided for. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw Indians or Creek Indians, respectively, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations, respectively. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force within said nations: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations, 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.

SEC. 8. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said nations to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of the said nations; 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 a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the same shall be commenced: *Provided further*, That said railway company can change its located line after the approval of its map by the Secretary of the Interior in such cases where the topography of the country, in the opinion of the president of the railway company, justifies such change; but such change of line shall not vary more than five miles in either direction from the location shown on the map so approved, and an additional map showing such change shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of that portion of the road shall be commenced, and thereupon shall have the same force and effect as if originally filed with and approved by him.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railroad 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.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nations within three years after the passage of this Act and complete the same within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all roads and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross

Provisos.
Appealed by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

Provisos.
—before construction, etc.

Changes, etc.

Employees may reside on right of way.

Construction.

Crossings, etc.

said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 11. That the said Fort Smith and Western Railroad 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 any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaw Indians or Creek Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw Nation or Creek 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.

Proviso.
Violation of forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation 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.

Amendment.

SEC. 13. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Assignment, etc., of right of way.

SEC. 14. That 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.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 454.—An Act Amending the Act entitled "An Act to allow the return free of duty of certain articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes," approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Return, duty free, of animals taken abroad for exhibition with circuses, etc.
Vol. 29, p. 122.

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 to allow the return free of duty of certain articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes," approved May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety six, is hereby amended so as to include in the privilege of free entry conferred thereby wild and other animals of foreign origin taken abroad temporarily for exhibition in connection with any circus or menagerie, subject, however, to the conditions and limitations prescribed in said Act: *Provided, however*, That the provision of this amendment shall apply only in such cases as those of foreign-born animals taken abroad, and inventories of which are filed prior to their leaving the country with the collector of customs at the port of their departure.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

Proviso.
Inventories, etc.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 455.—An Act To provide a site for a building for the Washington Public Library.

District of Columbia.
Site for Washington Public Library.
Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby conferred upon a commission, to consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the president of the board of trustees of the Washington Public Library, to cause to be erected upon Mount Vernon square, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, a building for the use of the Washington Public Library, with funds to be contributed by Andrew Carnegie: *Provided*, That such building shall be commenced within twelve months and completed within three years from the passage of this Act: *And provided further*, That no liability shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia for the cost of the erection of said building.

Proviso.
Commencement and completion.
No liability to United States, etc.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall invite ten architects or firms of architects, of conspicuous ability and experience, to submit competitive designs for the said building, upon a carefully drawn programme, said competition to be adjudged by said commission acting with two other persons to be selected by the competing architects. The architect, or firm of architects, whose design shall thus be adjudged most acceptable shall be employed as architect of the building, to act under the direction of the office of construction hereinafter provided for, and to furnish all designs and drawings required for the construction of the building and personal services requisite for their artistic execution. Said architect shall receive as full compensation for the said designs, drawings, and personal services the sum of three per centum of the total cost of said building, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses; and all designs and drawings furnished by him for the said building shall become the property of the District of Columbia.

Designs, etc.

SEC. 3. That the construction of said building shall be placed in charge of an officer of the Government especially qualified for the duty, to be appointed by the aforesaid commission, who shall receive for his additional services an increase of forty per centum of his present salary, to be paid out of any available funds, and he shall disburse the funds under rules to be prescribed by the said commission, make all contracts, and employ all necessary personal services not herein otherwise provided for.

Supervisor of construction.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 456.—An Act To authorize the Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company, of Maryland, to extend its line of road into and within the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, is hereby authorized to construct a city and suburban division of said railway in the District of Columbia, with single or double tracks, equip and operate the same for the carrying of passengers, parcels, milk, garden truck, and other small freight, with the necessary switches, turn-outs, buildings, and necessary mechanical devices, along the following-named route:

Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company may extend road into District of Columbia.

ROUTE.

Beginning at the boundary line of the District of Columbia at the intersection of said boundary line with Fourteenth street northeast extended, as shown on the proposed plans of street extensions; thence by double track south on said Fourteenth street for a distance of eight hundred and fifty feet; thence in a westerly direction to Thirteenth street northeast extended, as shown on the plans of street extensions; thence south on Thirteenth street to the north line of Bunker Hill road; thence along the north side of said road, and wholly outside the limits thereof, to Twelfth street, Brookland; thence south by single track on Twelfth and Duncan streets to Rhode Island avenue; thence in a south-westerly direction on Rhode Island avenue to Tenth street; thence north on Tenth and Wallace streets to and across Bunker Hill road to the north side thereof; thence along said road and wholly outside thereof to Twelfth street, connecting with the double tracks at that point: *Provided*, That no freight cars or passenger cars shall be switched in the public streets of the District of Columbia, and that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby empowered to make and to enforce all proper regulations in regard to handling cars at terminal points.

Route.

Proviso.
Switching freight cars, etc.

COINCIDING ROUTE.

SEC. 2. That where this route coincides with an existing street railway, one set of tracks shall be used in common, upon terms mutually

Coinciding route.

agreed upon, or, in case of disagreement, upon terms determined by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which is authorized and directed to give hearing to the interested parties and to fix the terms of joint trackage. Payments for the use of the tracks shall be made monthly, in advance; default in such payments shall suspend the right of the company to use the tracks until such payment is made; that the motive power shall be cable, electric, compressed air, or other mechanical power, other than steam locomotive power; and wherever the trolley system is used, a return wire, similar in capacity, situation, and insulation to the feed wire, shall be provided for the current, and each car shall be provided with a double trolley; and no dynamo furnishing power to the road, or any portion thereof, shall have either of its poles connected to the earth.

PLANS.

Plans.

SEC. 3. That all plans of location and construction shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

EXCAVATIONS.

Excavations.

SEC. 4. That excavations in the highways shall be made only under permits from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and subject to regulations prescribed by them.

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction.

SEC. 5. That the said railway and its appurtenances shall be constructed in a substantial and durable manner, subject to inspection by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All changes to existing structures in public space shall be made at the expense of the company.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits.

SEC. 6. That the said company shall deposit such sums as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require, to cover the cost of District inspection and the cost of changes to public works in the streets.

CARE OF ROADWAY.

Care of roadway.

SEC. 7. That the company shall keep the space between its rails and tracks and two feet exterior thereto in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The pavement of these spaces shall be at least as good as that of the contiguous roadway. The proper authorities shall have the right to make changes of grade and other improvements which they may deem necessary; and when any highway occupied by the company is improved, the company shall bear the entire expense of improving said spaces to correspond with the remainder of the roadway. The requirements of this section shall be enforceable under the provisions of section five of the Act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

GUARANTEE DEPOSIT.

Guarantee deposit.

SEC. 8. That within sixty days from the approval of this Act the company shall deposit one thousand dollars with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, to guarantee the construction of its railway within the prescribed time. If this sum is not so deposited this charter shall be void. If the sum is so deposited and the road is not in operation as herein prescribed, said one thousand dollars shall be forfeited to the District of Columbia and this charter shall be void.

CARS.

Cars.

SEC. 9. That the cars shall be first-class and shall be kept in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

TIME-TABLE.

SEC. 10. That the cars shall be run as often as the public convenience requires, on a time-table satisfactory to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and approved by them. Time-table.

SPEED.

SEC. 11. That the speed of cars shall be subject to the police regulations of the District of Columbia. Speed.

EJECTION FROM CARS.

SEC. 12. That persons drunk, disorderly, contagiously diseased, or refusing to pay the legal fare may be ejected from the cars by the officers in charge thereof. Ejection from cars.

ARTICLES LEFT IN CARS.

SEC. 13. That as far as possible articles left in cars shall be cared for by the company, to the end that they may be returned to the rightful owner. Articles left in cars.

FARE.

SEC. 14. That the rate of fare which may be charged for the transportation of passengers over the lines of said company within the District of Columbia shall not exceed five cents per passenger, and six tickets shall be sold for twenty-five cents: *Provided, however,* That the said Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company, the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company are hereby required to issue free transfers, so that for the payment of one fare a passenger on any one of the roads shall have the privilege of a continuous ride over the lines of the other two or either of them. Fare.

Proviso.
Transfers.

BUILDINGS.

SEC. 15. That the company is authorized to erect and maintain the buildings necessary to the operation of its road, subject to the building regulations of the District of Columbia. The company shall erect and maintain passenger rooms and transfer stations as required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All passenger rooms and transfer stations shall be provided with such conveniences for the public as said Commissioners may direct. Buildings.

LAND.

SEC. 16. That the company is authorized to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the necessary land for its authorized right of way and to issue its bonds or other evidences of debt, secured by mortgage or deed of trust on its properties and franchises: *Provided,* That the total issue of said bonds shall not in the aggregate exceed the amount necessary for the construction and equipment of said railroad, and before any bond or trust deed shall be executed the amount of bonds necessary to be issued shall be ascertained and fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and for this purpose said Commissioners are hereby authorized to subpoena and examine witnesses and take such testimony as may be necessary to enable them to make such determination and fix the amount of issue: *And provided further,* That an appeal may be taken from the decision of said Commissioners to the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and all bonds issued in excess of the amount authorized by said Commissioners or said court, or in violation of the provision of this Act, shall be null and void. Land.

Proviso.
Limit of bond issue.

Appeal.

TAXES.

Taxes.

SEC. 17. That said road shall annually pay a franchise tax to the tax collector of the District of Columbia of five-eighths of one per centum of the entire grossearnings of such company; that there shall be levied and collected in addition to such franchise tax, upon all the real estate of said company, a tax in the same manner and to the same extent as upon all other real estate of the District of Columbia; and in addition to said taxes shall pay an annual tax of two per centum on their entire gross earnings within the District of Columbia.

CHANGES IN GRADES.

Changes in grades.

SEC. 18. That nothing in this Act shall prevent the District of Columbia at any time, at its option, from altering the grade of any avenue, street, or highway occupied by said railway or from altering and improving streets, avenues, highways, and the sewerage thereof; and said company shall change its railway construction and pavements so as to conform to such grades and improvements as may have been or may be established.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Telegraph and telephone lines.

SEC. 19. That said company is also authorized to construct and operate, for its own use only, telegraph and telephone lines along its railway, as herein provided for, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 20. That the construction of the said extension on the lines of the said railway company within the District of Columbia shall be commenced within one year of the passage of this Act and be completed and cars running thereupon for passenger traffic within two years from the passage of this Act, in default of which this Act shall be void and of no effect in so far as the said line shall not be so completed.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 21. That the construction, adoption of motive power, erection of buildings, regulation of schedule and speed of running, shall be at all times under the supervision and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

PENALTIES.

Penalties.

SEC. 22. That each and every violation of the requirements of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of from twenty-five to one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, such fines to be collectible in any court of competent jurisdiction as other fines and penalties are collected in the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT; REPEAL.

Amendment; repeal.

SEC. 23. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 457.—An Act To distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.
Distinctive designation of squares, lots, etc., for taxation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of facilitating assessment and taxation of real estate in the District of Columbia, the following system of designating the several parcels of land therein is hereby prescribed, and every designation given in conformity with

said system shall be a sufficient description of the parcel of land to which it relates, for all purposes of assessment and collection of taxes and assessments of every kind:

Each square in the city of Washington shall bear a number or other designation that will distinguish it from every other square in said city.

Each lot or parcel of ground in each such square shall bear a number or other designation that will distinguish it from every other lot or parcel of ground in such square.

Each block in each subdivision in said District outside of the limits of the city of Washington shall bear a number that will distinguish it from every other such block.

Each lot or parcel of land in each such block shall bear a number that will distinguish it from every other lot therein.

Each piece or parcel of unsubdivided land and each parcel of land deeded by metes and bounds in said District shall have a distinctive designation.

As nearly as practicable, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the numbers in each of the aforesaid squares, blocks, or parcels of land requiring to be numbered shall be in a regularly increasing numerical sequence and order, beginning with the lowest number practicable; and, in case of the lots, shall commence at the same relative location in each of the squares, blocks, or parcels of land, and be continued in the same relative order.

Numerical sequence.

It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause a record of the designations of the several aforesaid parcels of land to be made in accordance with the foregoing system, in the office of the surveyor of said District; and said Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be commenced immediately upon the passage of this Act; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the surveyor, in giving numbers to blocks or lots of future subdivisions, to be governed by said system.

Record of designations in office of surveyor.

SEC. 2. That the designation given as hereinbefore prescribed to each of said lots or parcels of land, which they shall respectively bear on the records of the assessor of said District at the time said lots or parcels become subject to sale for arrears of any tax or assessment, shall be the official designation of said lots or parcels of land for the enforcement of the collection of all such arrears of general taxes and assessments for the tax year in which the said designation shall be given, and until such designation be changed pursuant to law.

To be the official designation for collection of arrears of taxes, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause to be made a daily transcript, and entry on the records of said assessor, of the designations of lots or parcels of land in said District appearing in instruments of conveyance received for record in the office of the recorder of deeds, and the designations of lots or parcels of land in said District transferred by probated wills; and the person or persons whom the Commissioners of said District may designate for the purpose of making such transcript shall for this purpose at all times during office hours have full access to the records of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills of said District; and the assessor shall daily furnish the surveyor with a copy of such transcript.

Daily transcript from records of recorder of deeds and register of wills.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SEC. 5. That in the District of Columbia the annual license fee for an exhibition of paintings, works of art, or works of historical interest shall be one hundred dollars.

License fee for exhibition of works of art.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 458.—An Act Relative to the control of wharf property and certain public spaces in the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with the exceptions hereinafter provided, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have the exclusive charge and control of all wharf property belonging

District of Columbia. Commissioners to have control of wharf property.

to the United States or to the District of Columbia within said District, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon and waters adjacent thereto within the pier lines, and all slips, basins, docks, water fronts, land under water, and structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions, and rights belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the United States or the District of Columbia, or to which they or either of them is or may become entitled, or which they or either of them may acquire under the provisions hereof or otherwise; and said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have exclusive charge and control of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing, and protecting said property and every part thereof, and all the cleaning, dredging, and deepening necessary in and about the same within the pier lines. Said Commissioners are also hereby authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the government and control of all wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto within the pier lines, and all the basins, slips, and docks, with the land under water, in said District not owned by the United States or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, The the following described property shall be placed under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States: The banks of the Potomac River from the north line of the Arsenal Grounds to the southern curb line of N street south; also five hundred linear feet of shore line in the Flushing Reservoir at the foot of Seventeenth street, west, and west from the western curb of said street, including a levee one hundred feet wide.

Regulations.

Proviso.
Property controlled
by Chief of Engineers.

Regulations.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army are hereby authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the government and proper care of all the property placed in their charge and under their respective control by the provisions of section one of this Act and to annex such reasonable penalties to said rules and regulations as will secure their enforcement; and also to make and enforce rules and regulations in regard to building and repairing wharves, the rental thereof, and the rate of wharfage. All rents so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, one-half to be placed to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia. No lease made under the provisions of this Act shall extend beyond the period of ten years.

Leases.

Testing grounds in
Potomac Park for De-
partment of Agricul-
ture.

Proviso.
Character of land
not to be changed, etc.
Vol. 29, p. 624.

Park to be under
control of Secretary of
War.

Removal of Botan-
ical Garden fence.

Proviso.
—of Botanical Garden.

Harbor lines.

That the Secretary of War is authorized to grant permission to the Department of Agriculture for the temporary occupation of such area or areas of Potomac Park, not exceeding a total of seventy-five acres in extent, as may not be needed in any one season for the reclamation or park improvement, the said areas to be used by the Department of Agriculture as testing grounds: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change the essential character of the lands so used, which lands shall continue to be a public park, as provided in the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That said area or areas shall be vacated by the Department of Agriculture at the close of any season upon the request of the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That the entire park shall remain under the charge of the Secretary of War.

That on or before January first, nineteen hundred and three, the fence around the Botanical Garden shall be removed: *Provided*, That at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the Joint Committee on Library is directed to report a bill embodying a plan for removing the Botanical Garden to another location.

SEC. 3. That the harbor lines of the District of Columbia shall be determined by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 459.—An Act To quiet land titles in the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1899.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases when the title or claim of any person out of possession of any real estate in the District of Columbia shall be barred by adverse possession, and the title thereto has vested in the party in possession or the party under whom he claims, the party holding a title which has vested by adverse possession may file a bill in equity, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to have his title thereto perfected; and it shall be sufficient for him to state in his petition that he holds the title to such real estate and that the same has vested in him, or those under whom he claims, by adverse possession. And in such action it shall not be necessary to make any person a party defendant, except such persons as may appear to have a claim or title adverse to that of the plaintiff. And upon the trial of such cause proof of the facts showing a title in the plaintiff by adverse possession shall entitle him to a decree of the court declaring his title by adverse possession, and a copy of such decree may be entered of record in the office of the recorder of deeds for said District. And in any such action service of process may be had, as provided in sections seven hundred and eighty-seven, seven hundred and eighty-eight, and seven hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia. And if in any case an adverse claimant shall be dead, then the heirs, devisees, or alienees of such person, or those claiming by, through, or under him, if known, shall be made defendants as adverse claimants, and if they be unknown to the plaintiff, then he shall allege in his petition, under oath, that there are, or he verily believes that there are, persons interested in the subject-matter of the petition as heirs or devisees of the deceased, or as claiming by, through, or under him or them, whose names he can not insert therein because they are unknown to him, and shall describe the interest of such person and how derived, so far as his knowledge extends, and service of process on such unknown persons shall be had by designating them in the published notice as the unknown heirs, devisees, or alienees of the last known owner or claimant of the title; and when such service shall be had a decree shall be rendered the same as though personal service had been had: *Provided*, The rights of infants, or others under legal disability shall be saved for a period of two years after the removal of their disabilities: *Provided, however*, That the entire period during which such rights shall be preserved shall not exceed twenty-two years from the time such rights accrued either in said claimant or in the person or persons under whom he claims.

District of Columbia.
Perfection of title
under adverse posses-
sion.

Petition, etc.

Decree.

Service of process.
R. S. D. C., secs. 787,
788, 789, pp. 93-94.

Death of adverse
claimant.

Provisos.
Preservation of
rights of infants.
—limit of time.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 460.—An Act To amend section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

March 3, 1899.

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 seventy-six, Title fifty-seven, of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional provisions and provisos, to wit: *Provided further*, That in case a resident pensioner of the United States shall for a period of over six months desert his lawful wife, she being a woman of good moral character and in necessitous circumstances, or, if he have no lawful wife, shall desert his legitimate minor child or children under sixteen years of age, or his permanently helpless and dependent child, the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby directed, upon being satisfied by competent evidence of such desertion, to cause one-half of the pension due or to become due said pensioner during the continuance of such desertion to be paid to the wife, or in case

Payment of part of
pension to family of
pensioner during his
desertion.
R. S., sec. 4, 766p. 927,
amended.

—during residence in
State soldiers' home.

—National Soldiers'
Home.

Payment of pensions
to widows; conditions,
etc.

Regulations, etc.

there is no wife, to the legal guardian of the child or children: *Provided further*, That when a soldier or sailor enters into a State home for soldiers or sailors as an inmate thereof, one-half of his pension accruing during his residence therein shall be paid to his wife, she being a woman of good moral character and in necessitous circumstances, or if there be no wife, then to his child or children under sixteen years of age, or his permanently helpless and dependent child, if any, unless such wife and children shall also be inmates of the same institution or of some home provided for the wives and children of soldiers and sailors: *Provided further*, That if any such pensioner is or shall become an inmate of a National Soldiers' Home one-half of the pension drawn in his behalf or to which he may become entitled during his residence therein shall be paid by the treasurer of that institution to such pensioner's wife, she being in necessitous circumstances and a woman of good moral character, or, if there be no wife, to the legal guardian of the minor child or children, or the permanently dependent and helpless child or children of such pensioner, on the order of the Commissioner of Pensions: *Provided further*, That hereafter no pension under any law of the United States shall be granted, allowed, or paid to the widow of a soldier, sailor, officer, naval or military, marine, marine officer, or any other male person entitled to a pension under any law of the United States, unless it shall be proved and established that the marriage of such widow to the soldier, sailor, officer, marine, or other person on account of whose service the pension is asked, was duly and legally contracted and entered into prior to the passage of this Act, or unless such wife shall have lived and cohabited with such soldier, sailor, officer, marine, marine officer, or other person continuously from the date of the marriage to the date of his death, or unless the marriage shall take place hereafter and prior to or during the military or naval service of the soldier, sailor, officer, marine, or other person on account of whose service the pension is asked or claimed. This proviso shall not apply to or affect the widow of any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or marine officer serving or who has served in the war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain.

In all cases the questions of desertion, entrance into a home, necessitous circumstances, and of good moral character shall be ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of Pensions under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, and the treasurers or governors of the several soldiers' and sailors' homes shall be advised of such action from time to time.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 461.—An Act For the extension of Pennsylvania avenue southeast, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.
Extension of Penn-
sylvania avenue SE.

Condemnation pro-
ceedings.

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 extend and open Pennsylvania avenue southeast to the District line, the same to be on a straight extension and of the same width of said avenue as now established, and to fix and establish the grades of the extension herein provided for within sixty days from the approval of this Act.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners shall, within thirty days from the date on which the grades on the extension herein provided for have been fixed and established according to the requirements of this Act, institute by petition a proceeding in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court of the United States for said District, for the condemnation of a permanent right of way for the public over all the land lying within the limits of the aforesaid extension not already owned by the United States or the District of Columbia, excepting also all lands that may be dedicated to the public use for the said highway and the extension thereof.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this section for the opening and extending of said street one-half thereof shall be assessed by the jury in said proceedings against the pieces and parcels of land situate and lying upon each side of said Pennsylvania avenue extended, and also on any or all adjacent pieces or parcels of land which in the judgment of the jury will be benefited by the said extension as herein provided.

Damages assessed against abutting property.

SEC. 3. That within ninety days after the approval of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Staughton street from its present terminus westward through block one of the Meridian Hill subdivision to Columbia avenue with a uniform width of sixty-five feet.

Extension of Staughton street.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension of said street, one half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting on both sides of Staughton street and the extension thereof as herein provided.

SEC. 4. That within ninety days after the passage of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Eckington place, between Q street and Florida avenue, to a full width of sixty feet by acquiring the necessary land below Q street on the west side of said Eckington place.

Extension of Eckington place.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the widening of the said Eckington place, one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting that portion of the street to be opened and extending to a depth of two hundred feet from the westerly building line of said Eckington place.

SEC. 5. That within ninety days after the approval of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension and widening of Sherman avenue from Florida avenue to Whitney avenue with the uniform width of one hundred feet.

Extension of Sherman avenue.

That of the amount found due and awarded for damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension and widening of said Sherman avenue not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground abutting on both sides of Sherman avenue, and the extension thereof as herein provided, to a distance of three hundred feet from the building lines on the east and west sides of Sherman avenue as widened and extended: *Provided*, That no assessment shall be made against those pieces or parcels of ground out of which land has already been dedicated to the District of Columbia for the purpose of widening Sherman avenue as herein provided for.

SEC. 6. That within ninety days after the approval of this Act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Twentieth street southerly from Wyoming avenue to Columbia road, including the triangular-shaped piece of land bounded by the east line of Twentieth street thus extended, the south line of Wyoming avenue, and the west line of Columbia road.

Extension of Twentieth street.

That of the amount found due and awarded for damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension of said Twentieth street not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of land

situate and lying upon each side of said Twentieth street between Wyoming avenue and Columbia road, and also on any or all adjacent pieces or parcels of land which will be benefited by the said extension as herein provided.

Extension of Fifth street.

SEC. 7. That within thirty days after the dedication to the District of Columbia of sufficient land to open Elm street from Linden street to Fifth street the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Fifth street, Le Droit Park, between Elm street and Wilson street, a distance of one square.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the extension of Fifth street not less than one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against those pieces or parcels of ground situate and lying on each side of said Fifth street between Pomeroy street and Spruce street, including the lots abutting on the said Fifth street, as extended.

Extension of Howard avenue.

SEC. 8. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to institute by a petition in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a District court, a proceeding to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Howard avenue through lot numbered one hundred and thirty and one-half, in Chapin Brown's subdivision of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains, within thirty days from the passage of this Act.

That of the amount found due and awarded as damages for and in respect of the land condemned under this Act for the widening of said avenue, one-half thereof shall be assessed by said jury in said proceedings against blocks two, three, four, five, and six of Chapin Brown's subdivision of Ingleside, and against lots one hundred and twenty-two to one hundred and forty-four, inclusive, of Chapin Brown's subdivision of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains.

Condemnation proceedings.
R. S. D. C., chap. 11,
pp. 29 and 30.

SEC. 9. That the proceedings for the condemnation of the lands as provided for in this Act shall be under and according to the provisions of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, which provide for the condemnation of lands in said District for public highways: and to provide the necessary funds for the cost of such condemnation proceedings the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That each juror shall receive a compensation of five dollars per day for his services during the time he shall be actually engaged in such services under the provisions of this Act: *And provided further*, That no appeal by any interested party from any decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia confirming said assessment or assessments shall delay or prevent the payment of said awards in respect to the property condemned.

Provisos.
Jurors' fees.

Appeals not to delay awards.

Payments.

SEC. 10. That payment of the sum or sums of money adjudged to be due and payable for lands taken under the provisions of this Act shall be made by the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, upon the warrant of the said Commissioners, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia; and a sufficient sum to pay such judgments and awards is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Considerations of value.

SEC. 11. That the sums to be assessed against each lot and piece and parcel of ground shall be determined and designated by the jury; and in determining what amount shall be assessed against any particular piece or parcel of ground the jury shall take into consideration the situation of said lots and the benefits that they may receive from the extension of said avenue and highway.

Assessments, how collected, etc.

SEC. 12. That when confirmed by the court the assessments shall severally be a lien upon the land assessed, and shall be collected as special improvement taxes in the District of Columbia, and shall be payable in five equal installments, with interest at the rate of four per

centum per annum until paid. When the use of a part only of any piece or parcel of ground shall be condemned, the jury, in determining its value, shall not take into consideration any benefits that may accrue to the remainder thereof from the opening of said streets or highways, but such benefits shall be considered in determining what assessment shall be made on or against that part of such lot as is not taken, as is hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 13. That when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have taken possession of the pieces or parcels of ground in respect to which such judgment condemning the right of way shall have been entered under the provisions of sections one and two of this Act, it shall be their duty to cause a roadway of said Pennsylvania avenue southeast, as extended under the provisions herein, of such width and character of construction as in their judgment may be suitable, to be graded and regulated as soon as practicable thereafter.

Roadway Pennsylvania avenue SE.

SEC. 14. That payment of the awards made in respect of the property condemned shall not be made until the assessments herein provided for shall have been made against the aforesaid property and duly confirmed.

Confirmation of assessments to precede payment of awards.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 462.—An Act To redeem certain outstanding certificates issued by the board of audit and the board of public works of the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1899.

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 and directed to receive and audit certificates of indebtedness numbered four thousand and ninety-eight, four thousand and ninety-nine, four thousand one hundred, four thousand one hundred and one, four thousand one hundred and two, four thousand one hundred and three, four thousand one hundred and five, and four thousand one hundred and six, in the sum of fifty dollars each, issued by the treasurer of the late board of public works of the District of Columbia, and now held by W. D. Williams, for the redemption of which there is no existing law, and to pay to him the amount respectively found due on such certificates, including interest thereon at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per centum per annum from the date of issue to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty. A sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest of the certificates hereinbefore mentioned is hereby appropriated, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

District of Columbia. Redemption authorized of outstanding certificates of board of public works, etc.

Appropriation, etc.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to receive and audit certificates of indebtedness numbered forty-three hundred and fifty-two (sewer bond), of the sum of one hundred dollars; numbered forty-seven hundred and forty-six (sewer bond), of the sum of fifty dollars; numbered twenty-nine hundred and ten (sewer bond), of the sum of fifty dollars; numbered twenty-six hundred and twenty-four, of the sum of one hundred dollars, issued by the auditor or treasurer of the late board of public works of the District of Columbia. Also, certificates of indebtedness numbered thirty-five hundred and forty-eight, in the sum of twenty-one dollars and sixty cents; numbered sixty-two hundred and sixty-seven, in the sum of forty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents; numbered five hundred and seventy-eight, in the sum of twenty-six dollars and sixty-one cents; numbered fifty-five hundred and seventy, in the sum of thirty-one dollars and thirty-four cents; numbered thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-six, in the sum of four dollars and ninety cents; numbered fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-six, in the sum of ten dollars and seventy-two cents; numbered fifteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, in the sum of six dollars and eighty-seven cents; numbered fifty-two hundred and seventy-nine, in

the sum of eight dollars; numbered fifty-two hundred and eighty, in the sum of twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents; numbered fifty-seven hundred and forty-four, in the sum of fifty-eight dollars; numbered fifty-seven hundred and forty-six, in the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents; numbered fifty-seven hundred and forty-seven, in the sum of twenty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, issued by the late board of audit of the District of Columbia, for the redemption of which there is no existing law, and to pay to the holders of these, and to the holders of those issued by the auditor or treasurer of the late board of public works of the District of Columbia, as described in the first part of this bill, the amount respectively found due on such certificates, including interest thereon at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per centum per annum from the date of their issue to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty; and a sufficient amount to pay the principal and interest of the certificates aforesaid is hereby appropriated, one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 463.—An Act For the establishment of a light and fog signal on or near Sabine Bank, Texas.

Sabine Bank, Tex.
Light station estab-
lished at.

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 to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on or near Sabine Bank, Texas, at a cost not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] Joint Resolution To pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on the twenty-first day of said month.

December 20, 1898.

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, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, on the twenty-first day of said month.

Officers, etc., of Congress, to be paid December salaries December 21, 1898.

Approved, December 20, 1898.

[No. 2.] Joint Resolution For the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wisconsin.

January 10, 1899.

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 hereby is, requested and directed to cause a survey to be made of the harbor at Racine, Wisconsin, to ascertain the best method or plan, by breakwaters or otherwise, to prevent the injurious effects of the northeast seas, and to report said method or plan with the approximate cost of the same, and that the Secretary of War report as to the advisability of making such improvement.

Racine, Wis.
Investigation and report on harbor improvement.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

[No. 3.] Joint Resolution For improvement of the harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

January 10, 1899.

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 hereby is, requested and directed to cause a survey to be made of the harbor at Kenosha, Wisconsin, to ascertain the best method or plan, by breakwaters or otherwise, to prevent the injurious effects of the northeast seas, and to report said method or plan, with the approximate cost of the same, and that the Secretary of War report as to the advisability of making such proposed improvement.

Kenosha, Wis.
Investigation and report on harbor improvement.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

[No. 4.] Joint Resolution Asking for preliminary survey of Ohio River at or near Cincinnati.

January 10, 1899.

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 cause a preliminary survey to be made of the Ohio River at a point at or near Cullums Riffle, imme-

Ohio River.
Survey of, at Cullums Riffle, below Cincinnati, for dam, etc.

diately below the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of reporting upon the probable cost and advisability of constructing a suitable lock and dam across said river at that point, of sufficient dimensions to secure a channel depth opposite said city of not less than six feet of water at low-water stage.

The expense of this investigation and report shall be paid for out of any moneys remaining unexpended in any funds heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio River.

Approved, January 10, 1899.

January 12, 1899.

[No. 5.] Joint Resolution Providing for estimate of cost of certain improvements of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Conn.
Estimates for harbor improvement, etc.

Vol. 28, p. 339.

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 submit estimates of the cost of extending the channel of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut, through an arm of the sea known as Yellow Mill Branch of said harbor, such channel to be twelve feet deep and two hundred feet wide; also of widening the main channel to the western harbor line, between the inner beacon and the Naugatuck Railroad wharf, with a depth of twelve feet; all as shown by maps and surveys made in compliance with the provisions of the river and harbor Act of August seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and submitted to Congress under date of November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

January 12, 1899.

[No. 6.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the printing of extra copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Navy Department.
Office Naval Intelligence.
Printing additional copies of publications of, authorized.
Vol. 28, p. 622.

Proviso.
Limit.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to print, in excess of the one thousand copies authorized by the Act of January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, such extra copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence for the calendar year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine as may be necessary for distribution to the naval service and to meet other official demands: *Provided*, That in no case shall the edition of any one publication exceed three thousand copies.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

January 12, 1899.

[No. 7.] Joint Resolution Directing the Secretary of War to submit a report of survey and estimate for the improvement of the east channel in New York Harbor.

New York Harbor.
Improvement of east channel etc.

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 hereby is, directed to submit a report of survey and estimate for the improvement of the east channel in New York Harbor, from The Narrows to the sea, and for the enlarging of the same to the depth of thirty-five feet and a width of one thousand five hundred feet, and to also report upon the desirability of such improvement.

Approved, January 12, 1899.

[No. 8.] Joint Resolution Providing for the removal of the remains of the late Major-General John A. Rawlins from the Congressional Cemetery to the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, together with the base and granite shaft now marking the spot.

January 16, 1899.

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, directed to cause the remains of the late Major-General John A. Rawlins to be removed from the Congressional Cemetery in this city to the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, together with the base and granite shaft now marking the spot, and which were erected by the children, relatives, and friends of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Maj. Gen. John A. Rawlins.
Removal of remains of, to Arlington.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of such removal.

Appropriation.

Approved, January 16, 1899.

[No. 9.] Joint Resolution For the improvement of Mystic River, Massachusetts.

January 21, 1899.

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 prepare and submit plans and estimates for the improvement of Mystic River, Massachusetts, with a view of obtaining a depth of twenty-five feet and three hundred feet width to a point about three thousand five hundred feet above Chelsea Bridge, so called, between Boston and Chelsea.

Mystic River, Mass.
Estimates for improvement of.

Approved, January 21, 1899.

[No. 10.] Joint Resolution To fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

January 24, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than members of Congress, shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, a resident of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Smithsonian Institution.
James B. Angell re-appointed regent.

Approved, January 24, 1899.

[No. 11.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy, at West Point, Luis Yglesias, of Costa Rica.

January 28, 1899.

*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 hereby is, authorized to permit Luis Yglesias, of Costa Rica, to receive instructions at the Military Academy at West Point: *Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby: And provided further, That in the case of the said Yglesias the provisions of sections thirteen hundred and twenty and thirteen hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.**

Luis Yglesias, of Costa Rica, admitted to West Point.
Provisos.
No expense to the United States.
Oath and service.
R. S., secs. 1320, 1321, p. 227.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

January 28, 1899.

[No. 12.] Joint Resolution To furnish the Congressional Record to the Library of Congress.

Library of Congress.
To be furnished
with Congressional
Record.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to supply to the Library of Congress six copies of the daily Congressional Record, for use in the following departments: Librarian's office, reading room, Senators' reading room, Representatives' reading room.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

February 9, 1899.

[No. 13.] Joint Resolution Granting authority to the Republic of Venezuela to send a cadet to West Point Military Academy.

Andrés Ponte, of
Venezuela, admitted
to West Point.
Provisos.
No expense to
United States.
Oath and service.
R. S., secs. 1320-1321,
p. 227.

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 permit Andrés Ponte, of Venezuela, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby: And provided further, That in the case of the said Ponte the provisions of sections thirteen hundred and twenty and thirteen hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Approved, February 9, 1899.

February 15, 1899.

[No. 14.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Ricardo Yglesias, of Costa Rica.

Ricardo Yglesias, of
Costa Rica, admitted
to Naval Academy.
Provisos.
No expense to Uni-
ted States.
Modification of reg-
ulations.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Ricardo Yglesias, of Costa Rica, to receive instruction at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby: And provided further, That in the case of the said Ricardo Yglesias the Secretary of the Navy may modify or dispense with any provisions of the rules and regulations of the said Academy which circumstances may, in his opinion, render necessary or desirable.

Approved, February 15, 1899.

February 15, 1899.

[No. 15.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Alberto Valenzuela Montoya, of Colombia.

Alberto Valenzuela
Montoya, of Colombia,
admitted to Naval
Academy.
Provisos.
No expense to United
States.
Modification of reg-
ulations.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Alberto Valenzuela Montoya, of Colombia: Provided, That no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in the case of the said Montoya, modify or dispense with any provisions of the rules and regulations of the said academy which circumstances may, in his opinion, render necessary or desirable.

Approved, February 15, 1899.

February 20, 1899.

[No. 16.] Joint Resolution To provide for the removal of snow and ice in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby

appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the following object, namely:

For cleaning snow and ice from the streets and avenues of the District of Columbia, twenty thousand dollars, one-half of said sum to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, February 20, 1899.

Removal of snow and ice.

[No. 17.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay certain laborers, workmen, and mechanics at United States navy-yards and naval stations fifty per centum additional for work performed in excess of eight hours per diem.

February 25, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay fifty per centum additional for all work in excess of eight hours per diem performed by laborers, workmen, and mechanics whose compensation is fixed upon a basis of eight hours per diem, and who, between March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, were employed at any United States navy-yard or naval station, and who worked in excess of eight hours per day and have not already received said additional compensation; the amount due each laborer, workman, and mechanic affected by the above to be based upon the time records of the several bureaus at the navy-yard or naval station where the work was performed.

Navy.
Additional pay for laborers at navy-yards, etc., who have worked more than eight hours.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

[No. 18.] Joint Resolution Providing for the further distribution of the Compiled Statutes of the District of Columbia.

February 27, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to distribute copies of the Compiled Statutes of the District of Columbia now in his charge, as follows: To each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses not already supplied with the work, one copy; to each of three public, university, or college libraries not depositories of public documents, to be named by each Senator of each State, the Representative of each Congressional district, and the Delegate of each Territory in the Fifty-fifth or Fifty-sixth Congresses, one copy; and to such executive and judicial officers of the Government not already supplied as may require this work in the discharge of their official duties, one copy each: *Provided*, That the libraries supplied in compliance with the provisions of this resolution shall each be notified as to the Senator, Representative, or Delegate upon whose order the work is furnished.

Compiled Statutes, District of Columbia.
Distribution of copies in possession of the Secretary of the Interior authorized.

Proviso.
Notification to libraries by whose order sent.

Approved, February 27, 1899.

[No. 20.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Osborne W. Deignan a naval cadet at Annapolis.

February 28, 1899.

Resolved 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 Osborne W. Deignan, of Stuart, Iowa, a cadet in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, notwithstanding the fact that said Osborne W. Deignan is past the age when he could be admitted as a cadet at Annapolis.

Naval Academy.
Appointment of Osborne W. Deignan as cadet authorized.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

[No. 21.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to alter, amend, or repeal certain health ordinances.

Resolved 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, in making regulations under the authority conferred by Congress, to alter, amend, or repeal any of the ordinances of the late board of health of said District which were legalized by joint resolution approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, whenever in their judgment the public interest requires it.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

District of Columbia.
Commissioners authorized to alter ordinances of late board of health.
Vol. 21, p. 304.

February 28, 1899.

[No. 22.] Joint Resolution To prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available, one-half out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to enable the Commissioners of said District to provide for the proper care of smallpox patients and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in said District, including a house to house inspection, and such compulsory vaccination as may be deemed necessary by the Health Officer of said District in accordance with existing law, and for other extraordinary emergencies.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

District of Columbia.
Prevention of spread of smallpox, etc.

Vaccination.

February 28, 1899.

[No. 23.] Joint Resolution To amend section twenty-five of the Act passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act passed June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," be amended by adding to the end of Schedule A, section twenty-five, the following: "Whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, or deed of trust but one stamp shall be required to be placed upon such papers: *Provided*, That the stamp tax placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them."

Approved, February 28, 1899.

Taxes to meet war expenditures.
Act, p. 462, amended.
Bonds secured by mortgages, but one stamp required, etc.

Proviso.
—maximum rate.

March 1, 1899.

[No. 24.] Joint Resolution Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the commercial exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the Acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the Acts amendatory of these Acts, shall not be construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in any wise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder who is a citizen of a foreign nation of any concession or privilege from the Philadelphia Exposition Association of Pennsylvania from bringing into the United States, under contract.

Philadelphia exposition.
Vol. 23, p. 332.
Vol. 23, p. 115, etc.
Alien mechanics, etc., under contract to labor may be brought into the United States to install exhibits.

such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing or installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Philadelphia Exposition Association of Pennsylvania in connection with such exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this Act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than three months after the close of the exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien contract-labor law aforesaid.

Proviso.
—express permission,
etc.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

[No. 25.] Joint Resolution Providing for the printing of the Report on the Financial and Industrial Conditions of the Philippine Islands, by Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States.

March 1, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed nine thousand copies of the Report on the Financial and Industrial Conditions of the Philippine Islands, by Edward W. Harden, special commissioner of the United States; three thousand copies for the use of the Senate, five thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and one thousand copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

Printing authorized
of Report on Financial
and Industrial
Conditions of the
Philippine Islands.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

[No. 26.] Joint Resolution Authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare maps of Alaska, showing all known topographic and geologic features, and so forth.

March 1, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Director of the Geological Survey is hereby authorized and directed to prepare maps of Alaska, showing all known topographic and geologic features, including what is known of the gold-bearing rocks, and a text of the same, the text to contain also an explanation of the best known routes and methods of reaching the gold fields; twenty thousand copies of the maps and text to be printed, five thousand for the use of the Senate, ten thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, and five thousand for distribution by the Geological Survey; and the Director is authorized to have said maps and text prepared and printed in the engraving and printing division of the Geological Survey; and four thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose, and that this appropriation be made immediately available.

Alaska.
Preparation, etc., of
maps of, authorized.

Distribution.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

[No. 27.] Joint Resolution To promote the relocation of certain tracks of the City and Suburban Railway Company, of the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1899.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the City and Suburban Railway Company, of Washington, be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to abandon its single track passing around the south side of Stanton Square, and in lieu thereof construct an additional single track on the north side of Stanton Square from the intersection of Fourth and C streets northeast to Sixth and C streets northeast. That the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, be and it is hereby authorized and required within six months after the passage of this

District of Columbia.
City and Suburban
Railway.
Relocation of tracks
of.

Motive power pre-
scribed for suburban
route.

Act, to equip with the same underground system of electrical propulsion, as is now being installed on its urban lines the following portion of its suburban route, to wit:

Beginning at the intersection of Florida avenue and Eckington place, and running thence north through Eckington place to north R street; thence east on north R street to east Third street; thence by single track north on east Third street to north T street; thence still by single track west on north T street to east Second street; thence south on east Second street to north R street; thence on north R street to Eckington place, and thence to the beginning:

Construction, North
Capitol street from T
to Michigan avenue,
etc.

Ante, p. 491.

Providing, upon completion by said City and Suburban Railway of the underground construction hereinbefore provided for, the obligation of the said City and Suburban Railway imposed by section two of the Act approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in respect to the construction of its line on North Capitol street north of T street, shall cease and in lieu of that provision said City and Suburban Railway is required, within six months after North Capitol street shall have been graded, to construct and operate a double-track railway on North Capitol street from T street to Michigan avenue; thence on Michigan avenue east, to connect with its present tracks on Bunker Hill road.

Overhead trolley, etc.

Said railway on North Capitol street north of T street and on Michigan avenue is to be operated by the overhead trolley system; but the right to operate an overhead trolley on North Capitol street shall cease and determine on July first, nineteen hundred and four, or whenever after that date the said street shall be paved; and the said company shall, on and after said date or paving as aforesaid operate the said portion of its line by the underground electric system.

Approved, March 3, 1899.