

March 2, 1901.

CHAP. 810.—An Act To restore to the public domain a small tract of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona.

White Mountain
Apache Indian Reser-
vation, Ariz.

Boundaries of tract
restored to the public
domains.

Proviso.
Lands to be sold
under mining laws.

—disposition of pro-
ceeds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a small tract of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, established by Executive orders, dated November ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; August fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; January twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; and March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, as modified by an Act entitled "An Act to restore to the public domain a portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; lying within the following boundary lines, namely: Beginning at station numbered "naught," which is a mound stone marked "Mo. No. 0" from which corner nineteenth milepost on the south boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation bears north seventy-seven degrees forty-eight minutes west five hundred and ninety feet; thence north forty-six degrees no minutes west one thousand five hundred and five feet to station numbered one, which is a mound of stone; thence north forty-four degrees no minutes east two thousand four hundred feet to station numbered two, which is a mound of stone; thence south forty-six degrees no minutes east five thousand four hundred feet to station numbered three, which is a mound of stone set on the reservation line; thence north seventy-seven degrees forty-eight minutes west along the reservation line two thousand five hundred and forty (more or less) feet to the one-half mile corner between the eighteenth and nineteenth mile on the reservation line; thence continuing two thousand and ninety (more or less) feet to the station numbered naught, the place of beginning; or, from station numbered three, four thousand six hundred and thirty (more or less) feet to station numbered naught, the place of beginning; containing about two hundred and thirty-one acres, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain and declared to be open and subject to entry, location, and occupation under the mining laws of the United States: *Provided,* That said lands shall be sold under the provisions of the mining laws of the United States, and that all moneys accruing from the sale of the lands hereby restored, except the fees allowed by law to the register and receiver, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and applied solely as follows:

First. To reimburse the United States for all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in surveying said lands.

Second. The remainder to be held in trust for the sole use and benefit of the tribes of Indians now located upon said reservation and to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner and for such purposes as may to him seem to be for the best interests of said Indian tribes.

Approved, March 2, 1901.

March 2, 1901.

CHAP. 811.—An Act To refund excessive postage paid on certain newspapers.

Refund of excessive
postage 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 pay, out of

any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following persons the following amounts, being the sums, respectively, found by the Court of Claims as the difference between the postage at third-class rates, which they were required to pay and did pay on newspapers published by them, respectively, during the years eighteen hundred and ninety-three and eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and the postage at second-class rates with which such papers were legally chargeable, as follows: To the Modern Woodmen of America, publisher of the Modern Woodman, of Springfield, Illinois, five thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-two cents; to David I. Lillard, publisher of The Anchor and Shield, of Paris, Illinois, one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and nine cents; to Frank G. Simmons, publisher of the Nebraska Workman, of Seward, Nebraska, one thousand and ninety dollars and ninety-one cents, all as found and set forth by the Court of Claims in its findings of fact in House Documents Numbered Five hundred and ninety, Two hundred and ninety-four, and Five hundred and ninety-two, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

Approved, March 2, 1901.

CHAP. 812.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April twelfth, nineteen hundred, and to increase the salary of the commissioner of education provided for by said Act.

March 2, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the commissioner of education for Porto Rico shall, from and after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and one, be four thousand dollars per annum, and in addition to the duties provided by section thirty-six of the Act of April twelfth, nineteen hundred, the executive council shall, from time to time, determine the salaries of all officials and assistants, appointed by the United States district court, including the clerk and the interpreter, which shall be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico as other salaries and expenses of like character are paid under the provisions of said Act.

Porto Rico.
Salary of commissioner of education.

—employees district court.
Ante, p. 85.

SEC. 2. That such fees and expenses as are payable by the United States, if earned or incurred in connection with a circuit or district court of the United States, shall be paid from the revenues of Porto Rico, if earned or incurred in connection with the district court of the United States for Porto Rico. That all such fees, fines, costs, and forfeitures as would be deposited to the credit of the United States, if collected and paid into a circuit or district court of the United States, shall become revenues of Porto Rico, if collected and paid into the district court of the United States for Porto Rico. The commissioners appointed, as provided in section thirty-four of said Act approved April twelfth, nineteen hundred, shall be entitled to the fees provided for United States commissioners: *Provided*, That payments of fees and expenses, heretofore made in good faith by the United States district marshal, either from funds advanced to him by the United States or by Porto Rico, may be allowed by the accounting officers of the United States or the accounting officers of Porto Rico, as the case may be, in the settlement of his accounts.

District court expenses payable from Porto Rican revenues, etc.

—disposition of fees earned.

Fees United States commissioners.

Proviso.
Payments of United States district marshal allowed.

SEC. 3. That the jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico in civil cases shall, in addition to that conferred by the Act of April twelfth, nineteen hundred, extend to and embrace controversies where the parties, or either of them, are citizens of the United States, or citizens or subjects of a foreign State or States, wherein the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest or costs, the sum or value of one thousand dollars.

Jurisdiction of district court extended.