

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

Jan. 17, 1887.

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

Bond of executors.

How regulated.

Provisos.

Not to exceed double value of estate.

Court may require additional bond, or remove executor in case of waste.

[R. S., D. C., p. 114.]

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

After-acquired real estate may be devised by will.

Approved, January 17, 1887.

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

Jan. 17, 1887.

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

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

Location.

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

Right of way.