

bered five, a corner post of the fence of old cemetery, marked "Cor. No. 5, Cemetery;" thence south eight degrees four minutes east three hundred and seventy-six and one-tenth feet to corner numbered six, a corner post of the fence of old cemetery, marked "Cor. No. 6, Cemetery;" thence south forty-eight degrees thirteen minutes east five hundred and seventy-five feet to corner numbered one, the place of beginning. Magnetic variation fourteen degrees and two minutes east. All courses deflected from a true meridian, the above-described tract of land containing twenty and eight hundred and forty-one one-thousandths acres, all in San Juan County, Colorado, and near the town of Silverton in said county.

Payment, etc.

SEC. 2. That the mayor of the town of Silverton, Colorado, is hereby authorized to enter the above-described land at the proper land office, for cemetery purposes, subject to any legal, valid, and existing claims, by paying to the receiver of the proper land office one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, and all legal fees.

Approved, June 4, 1900.

June 4, 1900.

**CHAP. 623.**—An Act To establish Calais, in the State of Maine, as a subport of entry, and to extend the privileges of the Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to the ports of Eastport and Calais, in the State of Maine.

Calais, Me., made subport of entry.

Vol. 21, p. 174

Immediate transportation privileges.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Calais, Maine, be, and is hereby, established as a subport of entry in the customs collection district of Passamaquoddy, Maine, and that the privileges of the Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisal, be, and are hereby, extended to said port and to the port of Eastport, in said district.

Approved, June 4, 1900.

June 5, 1900.

**CHAP. 714.**—An Act To extend the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods to the port of Astoria, Oregon.

Astoria, Oreg. Privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods extended to.

Vol. 21, p. 174.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the privilege of immediate transportation of dutiable goods, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and the amendments thereto, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the port of Astoria, Oregon.

Approved, June 5, 1900.

June 5, 1900.

**CHAP. 715.**—An Act To amend sections eight, nine, and fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act revising and amending the various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School in the District of Columbia," approved May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

District of Columbia. Reform School. Vol. 19, pp. 50, etc., amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections eight, nine, and fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act revising and amending the various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia," approved May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, be, and they are hereby, amended as follows:

Amend section eight so that it shall read as follows:

“SEC. 8. That whenever any boy under the age of seventeen years shall be brought before any court of the District of Columbia, or any judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment in the county jail or fining him, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia shall have power to commit to the Reform School, first, any boy under seventeen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the District of Columbia, or any law that may be enacted and in force in said District; second, any boy under seventeen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under seventeen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under seventeen years of age who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school. And the president of the board of trustees may also commit to the Reform School such boys as are mentioned in the foregoing third and fourth classes upon application or complaint, in writing, of a parent, or guardian, or relative having charge of such boy, and upon such testimony in regard to the facts stated as shall be satisfactory to him; and for taking testimony in such cases, he is hereby empowered to administer oaths.”

Commitment of boys under 17.

—by whom made.

—in what cases.

Commitment by president of board of trustees.

Amend section nine so that it shall read as follows:

“SEC. 9. That every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice.”

Period of detention.

Amend section fifteen so that it shall read as follows:

“SEC. 15. That the board of trustees may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own government and that of the institution, its officers, employees, and inmates, the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and absolute, temporary, or conditional release of all boys committed to the school, as they may deem necessary and proper, and as are not contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of the District of Columbia.”

By-laws.

Approved, June 5, 1900.

**CHAP. 716.**—An Act For the relief of the Colorado Cooperative Colony; to permit second homesteads in certain cases, and for other purposes.

June 5, 1900.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the desert-land laws of the United States by members of the Colorado Cooperative Colony, namely: Number four hundred and ninety-four, George Douglass, section four, township forty-six north, range fifteen west; number four hundred and thirty-eight, Erskine Easton, section five, township forty-six north, range fifteen west; number four hundred and twenty-one, Ruth R. Miller, section five, township forty-six north, range fifteen west; number four hundred and sixty-six, Evelyn Winter, section five, township forty-six north, range fifteen west; number*

Colorado Cooperative Colony.

Time extended to members of, for payment, etc., for lands located under desert-land laws, etc.