

Feb. 21, 1887.

CHAP. 153.—An act to authorize the construction of a high wagon and foot-passenger bridge over the Mississippi River between the city of East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois, and the city of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

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

Approved, February 21, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

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

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

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

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

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

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

Provisos.
Control of number.
To revert when required.

Acceptance.

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

Approved, February 23, 1887.

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

Feb. 23, 1887.

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

Opium.
Importation by Chinese forbidden.
Punishment.
Vol. 22, p. 828.

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

Forfeiture.

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

United States citizens forbidden to traffic in opium in China.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction.

Forfeiture.