

CHAP. 371.—An act to repeal certain provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, relating to the purchase of arms for the use of the States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section three of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as provides that so much of the appropriations between the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, under the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eight, therein referred to, as would have been used for the purchase of arms to be distributed to the several States that were in rebellion, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Arms for the Militia.
Repeal of law requiring amounts for purchase of arms for States while in rebellion to be covered into the Treasury.
Vol. 18, p. 455.
Vol. 2, p. 490.

CHAP. 372.—An act to provide for the redemption and sale of the school-farm lands now held in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by the United States.

Mar. 3, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in Beaufort County, South Carolina, known as the school-farms, now owned or held by the United States by virtue of the proceedings under the act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and under acts supplementary thereto or upon the same subject-matter, may be redeemed and restored to such persons as shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within one year from the passage of this act, and furnish satisfactory evidence that such person or applicant in each case was, at the time the United States acquired title thereto, the legal owner of such land, or the heir-at-law, or devisee (or grantee, in good faith and for a valuable consideration) of such legal owner; but before such redemption shall be awarded and title restored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of tax, penalty, interest, and costs properly chargeable against the lands described in such application, together with the cost of advertising the sale of said lands: *Provided,* That if any such school-farm is only a part of a tract of land against which said tax was levied, then the applicant for redemption shall pay only such pro rata share of the tax, penalty, interest, and costs as may be ascertained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be properly chargeable against such school-farm.

Lands in Beaufort County, S. C., held by United States for direct taxes may be redeemed.
Vol. 12, p. 422.

Application to be made in a year.

SEC. 2. That whenever the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and redemption and restoration of title have been awarded in any case by the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make out a certificate of release of the interest and title of the United States in and to such lands, in duplicate, which shall be approved, in writing by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his approval indorsed thereon, and then one copy thereof shall be delivered to such applicant and the other filed in the office of said Commissioner. *Provided,* That if the applicant has received from the United States the surplus proceeds of the sale of such land under section thirty six of the act of August fifth eighteen hundred and sixty one, he shall not be entitled to redeem the same under this act unless such applicant shall refund the surplus so paid

Tax, etc., to be paid.

Provido.

Release.

Provido.
Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as may be after the passage of this act prescribe and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary and

Regulations.

proper to facilitate the execution of this act and secure the most speedy and least expensive attainment of the purpose hereof that is practicable.

Lands not re-
deemed in a year
to be sold.

SEC. 4. That if, at the expirations of the time hereinbefore allowed for redemption, there shall remain any of said lands unredeemed it shall then be the duty of the said Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to sell at public auction as soon as may be consistent with the public interests, the lands not redeemed and restored and to release and convey the same to the purchasers in the manner aforesaid.

Disposition of
proceeds.

SEC. 5. That all money derived from the redemption and sale of the said school-farm-lands shall be invested in United States bonds, for the use and support of free public schools in the parishes of Saint Luke and Saint Helena, South Carolina under the provisions of section six, act of June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two as amended by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Vol. 17, p. 600.

School-build-
ings, etc., exempt
from redemption
and sale.

SEC. 6. That wherever on said school farm there are buildings which have been erected by the State or United States for school purposes, and are now used for such purposes, said buildings, with two acres of land surrounding the same, shall be excepted from redemption or sale under the provisions of this act, and shall forever remain devoted to school purposes.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 373.—An act to amend the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes and to further regulate the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and for other purposes."

Removal of causes
from State courts,
etc.

Vol. 13, p. 470,
amended.

Circuit courts to
have concurrent
jurisdiction with
State courts in
suits of \$2,000
value.

Under United
States Constitu-
tion, laws, treaties.
Parties.

Restrictions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of two thousand dollars, and arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which controversy the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, or a controversy between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable by them. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a circuit or district court; and no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process of proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant; but where the jurisdiction is founded only on the fact that the action is between citizens of different States, suit shall be brought only in the district of the