

CHAP. 48.—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia, which became a law August tenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

March 24, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia" be, and the same hereby is, amended, by substituting after the words "and along High street, in Georgetown, to the Tennallytown road" the words "and thence along and in said road" for the words "but wholly outside of the limits of said road and along the side of said road": *Provided,* That the inner line of rails shall be at the minimum distance of eight feet from the center of the improved road-way: *And provided further,* That said railway shall be located on such side of the road way as may be indicated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia. Location of tracks. Vol. 25, p. 446, amended.

Provisos. Location of inner rails.

Commissioners to locate railway.

Approved, March 24, 1890.

CHAP. 49.—An act to increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized by act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to be erected at El Paso, Texas.

March 24, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, providing for the erection of a public building in the city of El Paso and State of Texas, for the accommodation of the United States custom-house, post-office, and Federal courts, and for other Government uses, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to extend the limit of cost of the site and the building, including all additional work incident to the increased depth of excavation found necessary to secure stable foundations, fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches complete, from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for said purpose out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to be governed by the provisions herein contained in the erection and completion of the said building upon plans, detailed estimates, and so forth, prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and approved in accordance with existing law.

El Paso, Tex. Public building. Vol. 24, p. 107, amended.

Limit of cost increased.

Appropriation.

Erection and completion of building.

Approved, March 24, 1890.

CHAP. 50.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between the city of Pierre, in Hughes County, and Stanley County, in the State of South Dakota.

March 24, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pierre Ponton Bridge Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of South Dakota, its successors, or assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, across the Missouri River between the city of Pierre, in the State of South Dakota, and Stanley County, in the State of South Dakota. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railroad trains, wagons, and vehicles of all kinds, steam and street cars, animals, foot-passengers, and for all road travel, for such reasonable rates of toll and under such reasonable

Pierre Ponton Bridge Company may bridge Missouri River between Pierre and Stanley County, S. Dak.

Railway, wagon, etc., bridge.

Tolls.

rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said corporation, its successors, or assigns, and approved by the Secretary of War.

Lawful structure
and post-route.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to said bridge, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge, and its approaches, for postal telegraph purposes.

Use to all telegraph
companies.

Postal telegraph.

Ponton draw.

SEC. 3. That said bridge shall be constructed as a ponton draw-span bridge, and shall contain a ponton draw-span of not less than three hundred feet in length, which draw-span shall be maintained over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with and the bridge itself at right angles to the current of the river: *Provided*,

Provisos.
Opening draw.

That said draw shall be opened promptly by said company or corporation upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and rafts and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time obstruct the free navigation of said river, and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause the entire removal thereof or such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction, and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions shall be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge, and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of South Dakota in whose jurisdiction any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided*

Lights, etc.

Free navigation.

Changes.

Litigation.

Existing laws.

further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of the law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operations of the same: *Provided*, That said company may construct a wagon and foot bridge alone, and in case of the construction of a wagon and foot bridge alone the draws shall be of the same length herein provided, and shall be of such construction as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained in respect to being promptly opened to admit of the unobstructed navigation of said river, and of keeping the same lighted as herein provided in case of a railroad and wagon bridge, and in such case the provisions herein in relation to the use for railroad purposes shall not apply.

May be wagon and
foot bridge alone.

Construction, etc.

Unobstructed navi-
gation, etc.

Lights.

Use for railroad pur-
poses.

Use by other com-
panies.

Terms.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railroad trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches to the same, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his approval and examination, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one-half mile above and one-half mile below the proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be commenced or built, and should any change be made in the plans of said bridge during the progress of its construction, such changes shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Changes.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the time this act takes effect: *Provided*, That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act whenever it may think the public interests so require.

Commencement and completion.

Proviso.
Amendment.

Approved, March 24, 1890.

CHAP. 51.—An act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another and for the punishment of certain offenses.

March 27, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President that cholera, yellow-fever, small-pox, or plague exists in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, and that there is danger of the spread of such disease into other States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, he is hereby authorized to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to promulgate such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of such disease from one State or Territory into another, or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory, and to employ such inspectors and other persons as may be necessary to execute such regulations to prevent the spread of such disease. The said rules and regulations shall be prepared by the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And any person who shall willfully violate any rule or regulation so made and promulgated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Contagious diseases.
To prevent the spread of, from one State to another, etc.

Promulgation of rules, etc.

Inspectors, etc.

Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service to prepare rules, etc.

A misdemeanor to willfully violate.
Penalty.

SEC. 2. That any officer, or person acting as an officer, or agent of the United States at any quarantine station, or other person employed to aid in preventing the spread of such disease, who shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, or any of the rules and regulations made and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury as provided for in section one of this act, or any lawful order of his superior officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Quarantine officials, etc., willfully violating.

Penalty.