

there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as may be prescribed by the Light-House Board; and the said company shall, at its own expense, build and maintain such dikes, wing dams, or other works as the Secretary of War may deem necessary to maintain the channel within the draw or channel spans of the bridge.

Wing dams, etc.

SEC. 2. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner of said bridge and any railroad company desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sums to be paid or upon the conditions to be observed, all matters at issue shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proof of the parties.

Right of railroads to use.

SEC. 3. That the bridge constructed, maintained, and operated under this Act and according 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 transportation over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for transportation of said mails, troops, and munitions over the railroads and public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal, telegraph, and telephone purposes over said bridge.

Lawful structure and post route.

Postal telegraph, etc.

SEC. 4. 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 two years from the approval of this Act.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 25, 1901.

**CHAP. 478.**—An Act Supplemental to an Act entitled “An Act to incorporate the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia,” approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

February 25, 1901.

*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, which Act was made applicable to the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia by the sixth section of the Act to which this Act is a supplement, be, and they are hereby, amended as applicable to the said Reform School for Girls, so as to read as follows:

District of Columbia. Reform School for Girls. Vol. 25, p. 245. Vol. 19, p. 49, amended.

“SEC. 8. That whenever any girl 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 her to imprisonment in the county jail or fining her, may commit her to the Reform School for Girls, to remain until she 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 for Girls, first, any girl 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 girl under seventeen years of age, with the consent of her parent or guardian, against whom any charge of crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, upon probable cause shown to the satisfaction of the

Commitment of girls under 17 years of age.

—who may be committed.

court; third, any girl 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 girl under seventeen years of age who is incorrigible or habitually disregards the commands of her 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 her years and condition or to attend school. And the president of the board of trustees may also commit to the Reform School for Girls such girls 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 girl, 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 by president of board of trustees.

Period of detention.

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

By-laws, etc.

“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 girls 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.”

Approved, February 25, 1901.

February 26, 1901.

**CHAP. 607.**—An Act To amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five of Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools.

Retired Army and Navy officers.

Whereas the national defense must depend upon the volunteer service of the people of the several States; and

Whereas those schools which shall adopt a system of military instruction are entitled to the assistance of the Government in order to secure to the United States such a knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers if called upon for the national defense: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that Act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said Act, such retired officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States, where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities.

Detail authorized as instructors in drill, etc., in schools.  
R. S., sec. 1225, p. 216, amended.

Payments to officers by school.

SEC. 2. That no detail shall be made under this Act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: *Provided,* That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this Act unless the officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position without compensation from the Government other than their retired pay.

*Proviso.*  
—by United States.