

a design and drawings of the proposed bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of two miles above and two miles below the proposed location the high and low water lines upon the banks of the river, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages of the water, with the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream and the location of any other bridge or bridges, such map to be sufficiently in detail to enable the Secretary of War to judge of the proper location of said bridge, 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 no work upon the bridge shall be commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Changes.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act at any time; and that if at any time navigation of the said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said bridge company to alter and change the said bridge at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment; and if, upon reasonable notice to said bridge company to make such change or improvements, the said company fails to do so, the Secretary of War shall have authority to make the same at the expense of said company, and all the rights conferred by this Act shall be forfeited; and Congress shall have power to do any and all things necessary to secure the free navigation of the river.

Amendment, etc.  
Free navigation.

SEC. 5. That said company shall be permitted to charge and take such rates of toll for crossing said bridge as may be reasonable, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Toll.

SEC. 6. That the draw provided for the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; 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.

Opening draw.

Lights, etc.

SEC. 7. That all telephone and telegraph companies shall be granted equal rights and privileges in the construction and operation of their lines across said bridge; and if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized shall not be commenced on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and be completed by the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be determined.

Use by telegraph, etc., companies.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 8. 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 railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon 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 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.

Use by railroad companies.

Compensation.

SEC. 9. That the said company may associate or join with themselves in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said bridge, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, or any other railway company duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Mississippi.

Cooperation in construction.

Approved, May 28, 1896.

CHAP. 270.—An Act To amend section four hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia.

May 29, 1896.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the

District of Columbia.

Property in hands of police.

Property clerk to have charge of property taken on suspicion, etc.

R. S. D. C., sec. 416, p. 49, amended.

Sale of property of deceased persons.

Provisos. Administration on property exceeding \$50 in value.

Balance to policeman's fund.

District of Columbia be, and the same is, amended as follows, so as to read:

"SEC. 416. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into possession of any member of the police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime or from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted as soon as practicable to the property clerk, to be fully registered and advertised for the benefit of all parties interested, and for the information of the public as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police. That whenever any money or property of deceased persons coming into the custody of the property clerk of the police department shall remain in his hands for the period of one year without being claimed by the legal representatives of such deceased person, such money or property, when not exceeding fifty dollars in value, shall be disposed of as lost or abandoned property as provided in this chapter: *Provided*, That when the value of such money or property shall exceed fifty dollars and shall have remained in the custody of the property clerk for one year, all records pertaining to the same shall be certified by the property clerk to the orphans' court of the District of Columbia, which shall appoint an administrator of such estate, according to law: *Provided further*, That the administrator so appointed by the orphans' court shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, to the credit of the policeman's fund, any balance remaining in his hands after the time limited for the final settlement of the estates of deceased persons under existing law."

Approved, May 29, 1896.

May 30, 1896.

CHAP. 274.—An Act Defining the standard shape and size for dry measures in use in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia. Penalty for use of illegal dry measures.

Description of standards.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall not be lawful for any person, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of said District in the same manner as other fines and penalties are recovered, to use any bushel, half-bushel, peck, half peck, or quarter-peck measure unless the same be of the dimensions following, to be measured from inside to inside, to wit: Every bushel measure shall not be less than fifteen and one-fourth inches in diameter at the top, fourteen and one-half inches in diameter at the bottom, twelve and three-eighths inches deep, and the staves three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Every half-bushel measure shall not be less than twelve and one-half inches in diameter at the top, eleven and one-half inches in diameter at the bottom, nine and one-half inches deep, and the staves at least one inch thick. Every peck measure shall not be less than ten inches in diameter at the top, nine and one-fourth inches in diameter at the bottom, seven and five-eighths inches deep, and the staves three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Every half-peck measure, when joined to the peck, shall not be less than eight and five-eighths inches in diameter at the top, nine and one-eighth inches in diameter at the bottom, four and one-half inches in depth, and the staves five-eighths inch thick; and every one-half peck measure, when made separate from the peck, shall not be less than nine and one-eighth inches in diameter at the top, eight and five-eighths inches in diameter at the bottom, four and one-half inches deep, and the staves five-eighths inch thick; every quarter-peck measure shall not be less than six and one-eighth inches in diameter at the top, five and seven-eighths inches in diameter at the bottom, four and three-fourths inches deep, and the staves one-half inch in thickness.