

CHAP. 35.—An Act To change and fix the time for holding the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee.

February 27, 1896.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee, held at Knoxville, Tennessee, shall commence on the first Mondays in March and September of each year, instead of the second Mondays in January and July, as is now provided by law; and each of said terms shall continue as long as the presiding judge may deem necessary.

Tennessee eastern
judicial district.
Terms, Knoxville.
R. S., secs. 572, 658,
pp. 101, 122.

SEC. 2. That no action, suit, proceeding, information, indictment, recognizance, bail bond, or other process in either of said courts shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of the change of time in the holding of the terms of said courts, but the same shall be deemed to be returnable to, pending, and triable at the terms herein provided for.

Pending causes.

SEC. 3. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it; and that all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this Act be, and are hereby, repealed.

Repeal, etc.

Approved, February 27, 1896.

CHAP. 36.—An Act Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to donate one condemned cannon and four pyramids of condemned cannon balls to W. H. Wallace Post, Numbered Sixty-six, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eldorado, Kansas, and for other purposes.

February 27, 1896.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to donate one condemned cannon and four pyramids of condemned cannon balls to W. H. Wallace Post, Numbered Sixty-six, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eldorado, Kansas, for the soldiers' monument to be erected in said town: *Provided,* That in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such articles can be spared without detriment to the public interest: *And provided further,* That the United States shall not be subjected to any expense on account of such donation.

Condemned cannon.
Donated to Grand
Army Post, Eldorado,
Kans.

Provisos.
Condition.

Expenses.

Approved, February 27, 1896.

CHAP. 37.—An Act To amend section fifty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1896.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, approved December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Remission of fines,
etc.
R. S., sec. 5294, p.
1098, amended.
Vol. 28, p. 595.

“**SEC. 5294.** The Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application therefor, remit or mitigate any fine, penalty, or forfeiture provided for in laws relating to vessels or discontinue any prosecution to recover penalties or relating to forfeitures denounced in such laws, excepting the penalty of imprisonment or of removal from office, upon such terms as he, in his discretion, shall think proper; and all rights granted to informers by such laws shall be held subject to the Secretary's powers of remission, except in cases where the claims of any informer to the share of any penalty shall have been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the application for the remission of the penalty or forfeiture; and the Secretary shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all such applications in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper.”

Remission of fines,
etc., on vessels ex-
tended to forfeitures.

Approved, March 2, 1896.