

Postal telegraph, etc.	leading to said bridge. The United States shall also have a right of way over said bridge for postal telegraph and telephone purposes, and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies.
Unobstructed navigation.	SEC. 5. That the said bridge shall be so kept and managed at all times as not to interfere with the passage of vessels, barges, and rafts, both by day and night; and there shall be displayed on said bridge by the owner thereof, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe.
Lights, etc.	
Use by other companies.	SEC. 6. 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 the approaches thereto upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use, or, in case of disagreement, upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in interest.
Compensation.	
Time of construction.	SEC. 7. That this Act shall be null and void unless the bridge herein authorized shall be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.
Amendment.	SEC. 8. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 20, 1902.

May 22, 1902. [Public, No. 120.]	<b>CHAP. 819.</b> —An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."
District of Columbia. Billiard rooms, etc. Vol. 29, p. 595.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That section four of an Act entitled "An Act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto before the penalty clause thereof the following: "And it shall be unlawful for the proprietor or proprietors of any billiard or pool room or billiard or pool table operated in connection with a barroom or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold to suffer or permit any minor under eighteen years of age to frequent, visit, or patronize the same."
Minors not allowed in rooms adjoining barrooms.	Approved, May 22, 1902.

May 22, 1902. [Public, No. 121.]	<b>CHAP. 820.</b> —An Act Reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon, as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described, and so forth.
Public lands. Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., established. Boundaries.	<i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That the tract of land bounded north by the parallel forty-three degrees four minutes north latitude, south by forty-two degrees forty-eight minutes north latitude, east by the meridian one hundred and twenty-two degrees west longitude, and west by the meridian one hundred and twenty-two degrees sixteen minutes west longitude, having an area of two hundred and forty-nine square miles, in the State of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.
Regulations, etc., by Secretary of Interior.	SEC. 2. That the reservation established by this Act shall be under the control and custody of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty

it shall be to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any lumbering, or other enterprise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this Act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all destruction of timber or other property of the United States in consequence of any such unlawful act: *Provided*, That said reservation shall be open, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to all scientists, excursionists, and pleasure seekers and to the location of mining claims and the working of the same: *And provided further*, That restaurant and hotel keepers, upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, may be permitted by him to establish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accommodation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise.

Approved, May 22, 1902.

Settlement in, etc., prohibited.

Penalties.

Provisos. Admission of visitors, etc.

Hotels, etc., permitted.

**CHAP. 821.**—An Act To allow the commutation of and second homestead entries in certain cases.

May 22, 1902.

[Public, No. 122.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That homestead settlers upon the ceded portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota who made entry subsequent to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, shall be entitled to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to allow commutation of homestead entries in certain cases," approved January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and one, and in commuting shall only be required to pay the price provided in the law under which original entry was made.

Public lands. Settlers on ceded Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., may commute homestead entries. Vol. 81, p. 740.

SEC. 2. That any person who, prior to the passage of an Act entitled "An Act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose," approved May seventeenth, nineteen hundred, having made a homestead entry and perfected the same and acquired title to the land by final entry by having paid the price provided in the law opening the land to settlement, and who would have been entitled to the provisions of the Act before cited had final entry not been made prior to the passage of said Act, may make another homestead entry of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of any of the public lands in any State or Territory subject to homestead entry: *Provided*, That any person desiring to make another entry under this Act will be required to make affidavit, to be transmitted with the other filing papers now required by law, giving the description of the tract formerly entered, date and number of entry, and name of the land office where made, or other sufficient data to admit of readily identifying it on the official records: *And provided further*, That said person has all the other proper qualifications of a homestead entryman: *And provided also*, That commutation under section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, or any amendment thereto, or any similar statute, shall not be permitted of an entry made under this Act, excepting

Second homestead entries permitted settlers prior to May 17, 1900.

Provisos. Proof of former entry.

Qualification. Restriction on commutation. R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421. Vol. 26, p. 1098.