

structure may, in whole or in part, exist, and proper proceedings to this end may be instituted under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States at the request of the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to navigation created by the construction of any bridge under this Act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in any district which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Litigation.

SEC. 6. That the authority hereby granted shall cease and be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge authorized in this Act be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of the passage of this Act.

Time of construction.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved as to any and all bridges which may be built in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the United States shall incur no liability for the alteration, amendment, or repeal thereof to the owner or owners or any persons interested in any bridge which shall have been constructed in accordance with its provisions.

Amendment.

SEC. 8. That the word "persons" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the singular and the plural, as the case demands, and shall include municipalities, quasi municipal corporations, corporations, companies, and associations.

Meaning of "persons."

Approved, February 24, 1906.

**CHAP. 507.**—An Act To allow the entry and clearance of vessels at San Luis Obispo, Port Harford, and Monterey, California.

February 24, 1906.  
[S. 3318.]

[Public, No. 25.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of customs at San Francisco is hereby authorized to depute an officer of the customs from his collection district to proceed to San Luis Obispo, Port Harford, or Monterey in his district for the purpose of receiving at those places the entries of vessels arriving there in ballast and of clearing them with cargoes of petroleum and its products only in the same manner as if they had proceeded to San Francisco before entry.*

Customs.  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
district.  
Petroleum vessels  
may enter and clear  
at San Luis Obispo,  
Port Harford, and  
Monterey.  
R. S., sec. 2582, p. 511,  
amended.

Approved, February 24, 1906.

**CHAP. 508.**—An Act To provide for the purchase of certain coal claims in the island of Batan in the Philippine Islands.

February 26, 1906.  
[H. R. 12864.]

[Public, No. 26.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase the coal claims owned by Messrs. Munoz and Villanueva, lying on the island of Batan, Philippine Islands, and upon which the War Department now holds an option; and to provide for the purchase of said claims the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the above sum is made immediately available in order that purchase may be made before the said option expires, to wit, before March first, nineteen hundred and six.*

Philippine Islands.  
Purchase of coal  
claims on Batan Is-  
land.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 26, 1906.

February 26, 1906.  
[H. R. 13104.]  
[Public, No. 27.]

**CHAP. 509.**—An Act To amend an Act entitled “An Act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,” approved March third, nineteen hundred and five.

Philippine Tariff,  
1905.  
Amendments.  
Vol. 33, p. 928.

*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 revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,” approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, be, and is hereby, amended as follows:

Cotton textiles,  
Vol. 33, p. 949,  
amended.  
Classification.

Under “Class IV, cotton and its manufactures, group three, textiles,” Rule B and paragraphs one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and twenty-three of said Act are hereby amended to read as follows:

Rule B.

“Rule B. Articles included in this group, which are within the under-mentioned conditions, shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see rules two to twelve, inclusive):

“(a) Textile brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of fifteen per centum.

“(b) Textiles embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of thirty per centum.

“Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metal or of silver the surtax shall amount to sixty per centum of the duties applicable to the textile.

“When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold the surtax shall be one hundred per centum.

“(c) Textiles and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of fifty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

“When the threads or purl are of gold the surtax shall amount to one hundred per centum.

“(d) Textiles entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of fifteen per centum.

“Shawls called ‘mantones’ and ‘panalones,’ traveling rugs, sarongs, patadeones, counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of thirty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

“Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, except corsets and the articles provided for in paragraph one hundred and twenty-five, finished, half finished, cut, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component textile on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of one hundred per centum.

False selvage added.

“Textiles having a false selvage, on either one or both sides, shall be considered as goods improved in condition, and shall be liable, as the textile, to the duties leviable thereon, plus an additional surtax of one hundred per centum. This provision applies to all cotton fabrics.

NOTE.—By a false selvage shall be understood an edge obtained by cutting, ripping, tearing, or otherwise splitting the textile in the direction of the warp.

Plain textiles.  
New rating.  
Vol. 33, p. 950.

“117. Textiles, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing ten kilos or more per one hundred square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed; and

“Textiles, plain and without figures, stamped or printed, napped or not, measuring not over sixty-five centimeters in width, weighing eight kilos or more per one hundred square meters; and

“Textiles, plain and without figures, not stamped or printed, what-