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out any stipulation or obligation to renew the same; but leases for a period longer than one year for grazing purposes and for a period longer than five years for agricultural purposes and for mineral purposes may also be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise. Any agreement or lease of any kind or character violative of this section shall be absolutely void and not susceptible of ratification in any manner, and no rule of estoppel shall ever prevent the assertion of its invalidity. Cattle grazed upon leased allotments shall not be liable to any tribal tax, but when cattle are introduced into the Cherokee Nation and grazed on lands not selected as allotments by citizens the Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the owners thereof a reasonable grazing tax for the benefit of the tribe, and section twenty-one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not hereafter apply to Cherokee lands.

Leases void.

Cattle grazing on leased allotments not taxable.

Grazing on unallotted lands.

R.S., sec. 2117, p. 370.

SEC. 73. The provisions of section thirteen of the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or in any manner affect the lands or other property of said tribe, and no Act of Congress or treaty provision inconsistent with this agreement shall be in force in said Nation except sections fourteen and twenty-seven of said last-mentioned Act, which shall continue in force as if this agreement had not been made.

Other lands and property of tribe not affected.

Vol. 30, p. 498.

Vol. 30, p. 499, 504.

SEC. 74. This Act shall not take effect or be of any validity until ratified by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the legal voters of the Cherokee Nation in the manner following:

Ratification.

SEC. 75. The principal chief shall, within ten days after the passage of this Act by Congress, make public proclamation that the same shall be voted upon at a special election to be held for that purpose within thirty days thereafter, on a certain date therein named, and he shall appoint such officers and make such other provisions as may be necessary for holding such election. The votes cast at such election shall be forthwith duly certified as required by Cherokee law, and the votes shall be counted by the Cherokee national council, if then in session, and if not in session the principal chief shall convene an extraordinary session for the purpose, in the presence of a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and said member and the principal chief shall jointly make certificate thereof and proclamation of the result, and transmit the same to the President of the United States.

Election.

Proclamation.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

CHAP. 1376.—An Act For the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1902.
[Public, No. 242.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall willfully and maliciously trespass upon or enter upon any railroad train, railroad car, or railroad locomotive, within any Territory of the United States, or any place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction or control thereof, with the intent to commit murder, robbery, or any unlawful violence upon or against any passenger on said train or car, or upon or against any engineer, conductor, fireman, brakeman, or any officer or employee connected with said locomotive, train, or car, or upon or against any express messenger or mail agent on said train, or in any such car thereof, or to commit any crime or offense against any person or property thereon, such person shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Train robberies in Territories, etc.

Punishment.

Aiding and abetting.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall counsel, aid, abet, and assist in the perpetration of any of the offenses set forth in the preceding section shall be deemed to be principals therein.

Proofs.

SEC. 3. That upon the trial of any person charged with any offense set forth in this Act it shall not be necessary to set forth or prove the particular person against whom it was intended to commit the offense, or that it was intended to commit such offense against any particular person.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

July 1, 1902.
[Public, No. 243.]

CHAP. 1377.—An Act Providing for the resurvey of certain townships in San Diego County, California.

San Diego County, Cal.
Resurvey of certain townships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made a resurvey of the lands in San Diego County, in the State of California, embraced in and consisting of the tier of townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen south, of ranges eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen east, and the fractional township seventeen south, of ranges fifteen and sixteen east, all of San Bernardino base and meridian; and all rules and regulations of the Interior Department requiring petitions from all settlers of said townships asking for resurvey and agreement to abide by the result of the same so far as these lands are concerned are hereby abrogated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the present bona fide claim of any actual occupant of any of said lands to the lands so occupied.

Proviso.
Bona fide claims of actual occupants.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

July 1, 1902.
[Public, No. 244.]

CHAP. 1378.—An Act To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.
Regulation of sale of and interstate traffic in viruses, serums, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this Act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid; nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: *Provided*, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not pre-

Proviso.
Revocation of licenses.