

to resort there, to the end that said Seal Rocks will continue to be a public preserve and resort for seals: *Provided*, That the United States may at all times control and limit or diminish the number of the seals resorting to said rocks so as to protect the fisheries and fishing industries: *And provided further*, That whenever any of said rocks, or the space occupied by said rocks, shall be required by the United States for the erection or maintenance of any public work, or for any other purpose, then as to the rocks or space so required the provisions of this act shall terminate, and the United States shall be reinvested with the full title, control, and possession thereof. Said city and county shall signify its acceptance of this trust, and thereupon the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall file in his office a plat showing the locus of said Seal Rocks, and said plat shall be the evidence of the extent and position of the premises hereby granted.

*Provisos.*  
Control of number.  
To revert when required.

Acceptance.

SEC. 2. That all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby declared inapplicable to the premises hereby granted.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

CHAP. 210.—An act to provide for the execution of the provisions of article two of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Emperor of China on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Feb. 23, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the importation of opium into any of the ports of the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China is hereby prohibited. Every person guilty of a violation of the preceding provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Opium.  
Importation by Chinese forbidden.  
Punishment.  
Vol. 22, p. 828.

SEC. 2. That every package containing opium, either in whole or in part, imported into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China, shall be deemed forfeited to the United States; and proceedings for the declaration and consequences of such forfeiture may be instituted in the courts of the United States as in other cases of the violation of the laws relating to other illegal importations.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 3. That no citizen of the United States shall import opium into any of the open ports of China, nor transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or buy or sell opium in any of such open ports of China, nor shall any vessel owned by citizens of the United States, or any vessel, whether foreign or otherwise, employed by any citizen of the United States, or owned by any citizen of the United States, either in whole or in part, and employed by persons not citizens of the United States, take or carry opium into any of such open ports of China, or transport the same from one open port to any other open port, or be engaged in any traffic therein between or in such open ports or any of them. Citizens of the United States offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by both such punishments, in the discretion of the court. The consular courts of the United States in China, concurrently with any district court of the United States in the district in which any offender may be found, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all cases arising under the foregoing provisions of this section, subject to the general regulations provided by law. Every package of opium or package containing opium, either in whole or in part, brought, taken, or transported, trafficked, or dealt in contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be

United States citizens forbidden to traffic in opium in China.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction.

Forfeiture.



forfeited to the United States, for the benefit of the Emperor of China; and such forfeiture, and the declaration and consequences thereof, shall be made, had, determined, and executed by the proper authorities of the United States exercising judicial powers within the Empire of China.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

**CHAP. 211.**—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, to be used for monumental purposes.

Gun - carriages  
donated to Somerville  
Grand Army  
of the Republic.

*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 and directed, if the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to deliver to the Somerville Grand Army of the Republic, of Somerville, Massachusetts, four condemned gun-carriages, being the same carriages from which the guns now in possession of said Grand Army Post, were taken.

Approved, February 23, 1887.

Feb. 23, 1887.

**CHAP. 212.**—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over Bayou Barnard, in the State of Mississippi.

Supervisors of  
Harrison County,  
Miss., authorized  
to bridge Bayou  
Barnard.

*Proviso.*  
Draw.

Plans, etc., to be  
approved by Sec-  
retary of War.

Lights.

Free navigation.

To be completed  
in three years.

To be a lawful  
structure and post-  
route.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for the board of supervisors of Harrison county, in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across Bayou Barnard, at a point in or near the town of Handsborough, in said county, for the transit, without tolls, of persons, animals, and vehicles of all kinds: *Provided,* That the said bridge shall have a draw of not less than thirty feet, and as much more as may be necessary for the passage of steam or sail boats or other water-crafts navigating said bayou; and said authorities shall have some person in charge of said draw, so that at all times the same may be opened for the passage of boats without unnecessary delay: *And provided further,* That before any bridge shall be built under this act the plans therefor, width of spans, and the location of said bridge shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War.

**SEC. 2.** That the said Board of Supervisors shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year, and during heavy fogs, such lights on the bridge as may be required by the Light-House Board for the security of navigation.

**SEC. 3.** That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river is hereby expressly reserved, and all changes or alterations so required shall be made at the expense of the parties owning or controlling said bridge.

**SEC. 4.** That if the construction of the bridge authorized herein be not commenced and completed within three years from the approval of this act this act shall be null and void.

**SEC. 5.** That any bridge built under this act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route.

Approved, February 23, 1887.