

obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made and all such obstructions be removed at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the cause may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama, in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

Changes.

Litigation.

SEC. 4. 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 over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties.

Other companies may use.

Compensation.

Secretary of War to decide disagreements.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 378.—An act to amend sections five thousand one hundred and ninety-one and five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as

Cities having 50,000 population may be added to "reserve" cities.

R. S., secs. 5191, 5192, p. 1004.



Cities having 200,000 population may be made "central reserve" cities.

R. S., sec. 5195, p. 1004.

provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

Legal-tender notes may be redeemed at San Francisco.

Vol. 18, p. 296.

SEC. 3. That section three of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding after the words "New York" the words "and the city of San Francisco, California,"

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 379.—An act relating to arrears of taxes in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the rate of interest to be collected on all general taxes in arrears on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and on all special assessments due the District of Columbia, shall be six per centum per annum, in lieu of the rate and penalties now fixed by law: *Provided,* That this act shall only apply to taxes and assessments paid on or before the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Mar. 3, 1887.

CHAP. 380.—An act relative to the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition to be held annually in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota.

Preamble.

Whereas, ample means have been provided for the holding in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, of an exposition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts; and

Whereas the objects of such an exposition should commend themselves to Congress, and its success should be promoted by all reasonable encouragement, provided it can be done without expense to the general public: Therefore,

Articles may be imported for exhibition at Minneapolis, Minn., without paying duty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, the first exhibition of which is to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be admitted without the payment of duty or of customs fees or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles as shall be sold in the United States, or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed on like articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation: *And provided further,* That in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption, or shall be sold without payment of duty as required by law, all penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale.

*Provisos.*

Withdrawals for consumption.

Penalty for sale without paying duty.

Approved, March 3, 1887.