

## WISCONSIN.

Surveys—Continued.  
Wisconsin.

Centreville Creek, Manitowoc County.

Racine Harbor, enlarging and deepening channel.

Kenosha Harbor, for refuge.

Harbor at mouth of Fond du Lac River, in Lake Winnebago.

Oconto Harbor, channel sixteen feet deep and seventy-five feet wide from piers to first contour in river at Spies Slough.

For a survey of Minnesota Point, at Superior, at the west end of Lake Superior, to ascertain what, if anything, should be done to preserve the same from the inroads of the Lake, and for the protection of the harbor, together with the cost thereof.

Menomonee Harbor, from the waters of Green Bay to N. Ludington and Company's mill, Wisconsin, for a channel sixteen feet deep and two hundred feet wide.

SEC. 14. For examinations, surveys, and contingencies, and for incidental repairs, for which there is no special appropriation, for rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no survey shall be made of any harbors or rivers until the Chief of Engineers shall have directed a preliminary examination of the same by the local engineer in charge of the district, or an engineer detailed for the purpose; and such local or detailed engineer shall report to said Chief of Engineers, whether, in his opinion, said harbor or river is worthy of improvement, and shall state in such report fully and particularly the facts and reasons on which he bases such opinion, including the present and prospective demands of commerce; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Engineers to direct the making of such survey, if, in his opinion, the harbor or river proposed to be surveyed be worthy of improvement by the General Government; and he shall report to the Secretary of War the facts, and what public necessity or convenience may be subserved thereby, together with the full reports of the local engineer: *And provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the construction or improvement of any waterway, harbor or canal mentioned in this act unless or until the work of construction shall have been actually appropriated for. Said reports of preliminary examinations and surveys shall be made to the House of Representatives, and are hereby ordered to be printed when so made.

Appropriation for surveys, etc.

*Provided*.

Preliminary examination to be made before survey.

Canal, etc., projects.

Report of preliminary examinations to be printed.

Received by the President July 31, 1888.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

CHAP. 866.—An act to correct the enrollment of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend sections one, two, three, and ten of an act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five."

August 13, 1888.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to amend sections one, two, three, and ten of an act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other

Removal of causes from State courts.  
Vol. 24, ch. 373, p. 552, amended.

purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Removal of causes from State courts, etc. Vol. 18, ch. 137, p. 470, amended.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled 'An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Concurrent jurisdiction of circuit with State courts.

"That the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of two thousand dollars, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which controversy the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, or a controversy between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign states, citizens, or subjects, in which the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value aforesaid, and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable by them. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a circuit or district court; and no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, but where the jurisdiction is founded only on the fact that the action is between citizens of different States, suit shall be brought only in the district of the residence of either the plaintiff or the defendant; nor shall any circuit or district court have cognizance of any suit, except upon foreign bills of exchange, to recover the contents of any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, or of any subsequent holder if such instrument be payable to bearer and be not made by any corporation, unless such suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment or transfer had been made; and the circuit courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts under the regulations and restrictions prescribed by law."

Limit. Subjects.

Restrictions.

Negotiable instruments.

Assignees.

Appeals.

That the second section of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Removal of causes to United States circuit courts.

"SEC. 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given original jurisdiction by the preceding section, which may now be pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed by the defendant or defendants therein to the circuit court of the United States for the proper district. Any other suit of a civil nature, at law or in equity, of which the circuit courts of the United States are given jurisdiction by the preceding section, and which are now pending, or which may hereafter be brought, in any State court, may be removed into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district by the defendant or defendants therein, being non-residents of that State. And when in any suit mentioned in this section there shall be a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them, then either one or more of the defendants actually interested

Non-residents.

Citizens of different States.

in such controversy may remove said suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district. And where a suit is now pending, or may be hereafter brought, in any State court, in which there is a controversy between a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, any defendant, being such citizen of another State, may remove such suit into the circuit court of the United States for the proper district, at any time before the trial thereof, when it shall be made to appear to said circuit court that from prejudice or local influence he will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, or in any other State court to which the said defendant may, under the laws of the State, have the right, on account of such prejudice or local influence, to remove said cause: *Provided*, That if it further appear that said suit can be fully and justly determined as to the other defendants in the State court, without being affected by such prejudice or local influence, and that no party to the suit will be prejudiced by a separation of the parties, said circuit court may direct the suit to be remanded, so far as relates to such other defendants, to the State court, to be proceeded with therein.

Local influences.

*Proviso.*  
Cause to be remanded as to defendants not prejudiced.

"At any time before the trial of any suit which is now pending in any circuit court or may hereafter be entered therein, and which has been removed to said court from a State court on the affidavit of any party plaintiff that he had reason to believe and did believe that, from prejudice or local influence, he was unable to obtain justice in said State court, the circuit court shall, on application of the other party, examine into the truth of said affidavit and the grounds thereof, and, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that said party will not be able to obtain justice in such State court, it shall cause the same to be remanded thereto.

Cause to be remanded if prejudice does not exist.

"Whenever any cause shall be removed from any State court into any circuit court of the United States, and the circuit court shall decide that the cause was improperly removed, and order the same to be remanded to the State court from whence it came, such remand shall be immediately carried into execution, and no appeal or writ of error from the decision of the circuit court so remanding such cause shall be allowed."

No appeal allowed.

That section three of said act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 471.

"SEC 3. That whenever any party entitled to remove any suit mentioned in the next preceding section, except in such cases as are provided for in the last clause of said section, may desire to remove such suit from a State court to the circuit court of the United States, he may make and file a petition in such suit in such State court at the time, or any time before the defendant is required by the laws of the State or the rule of the State court in which such suit is brought to answer or plead to the declaration or complaint of the plaintiff, for the removal of such suit into the circuit court to be held in the district where such suit is pending, and shall make and file therewith a bond, with good and sufficient surety, for his or their entering in such circuit court, on the first day of its then next session, a copy of the record in such suit, and for paying all costs that may be awarded by the said circuit court if said court shall hold that such suit was wrongfully or improperly removed thereto, and also for their appearing and entering special bail in such suit if special bail was originally requisite therein. It shall then be the duty of the State court to accept said petition and bond, and proceed no further in such suit; and the said copy being entered as aforesaid in said circuit court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been originally commenced in the said circuit court; and if in any action commenced in a State court the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of

Petition for removal from State court.

Bond for costs, etc.

Proceedings in State court to stay.

Actions on land titles.

interest and costs, the sum or value being made to appear, one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants, before the trial, may state to the court, and make affidavit if the court require it, that he or they claim and shall rely upon a right or title to the land under a grant from a State, and produce the original grant, or an exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his or their power, and shall move that any one or more of the adverse party inform the court whether he or they claim a right or title to the land under a grant from some other State, the party or parties so required shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant or give it in evidence upon the trial; and if he or they inform that he or they do claim under such grant, any one or more of the party moving for such information may then, on petition and bond, as hereinafter mentioned in this act, remove the cause for trial to the circuit court of the United States next to be holden in such district; and any one of either party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him or them stated as aforesaid as the ground of his or their claim."

Receivers to manage property according to State laws.

Punishment for violation.

Suits against receivers.

National banks deemed citizens of the States.

Not to apply to suits by the Government.

Civil rights jurisdiction not affected.  
R. S., secs. 641-643, pp. 115, 116; 722, p. 137. Title XXIV, p. 347.

Vol. 18, p. 472.  
Vol. 18, p. 336.

Inconsistent laws repealed.  
Vol. 18, p. 472.  
R. S., sec. 640.

SEC. 2. That whenever in any cause pending in any court of the United States there shall be a receiver or manager in possession of any property, such receiver or manager shall manage and operate such property according to the requirements of the valid laws of the State in which such property shall be situated, in the same manner that the owner or possessor thereof would be bound to do if in possession thereof. Any receiver or manager who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That every receiver or manager of any property appointed by any court of the United States may be sued in respect of any act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with such property, without the previous leave of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed; but such suit shall be subject to the general equity jurisdiction of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed, so far as the same shall be necessary to the ends of justice.

SEC. 4. That all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all actions by or against them, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State.

The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be held, deemed, or construed to repeal or affect any jurisdiction or right mentioned either in sections six hundred and forty-one, or in six hundred and forty-two, or in six hundred and forty-three, or in seven hundred and twenty-two, or in title twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or mentioned in section eight of the act of Congress of which this act is an amendment, or in the act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights."

SEC. 6. That the last paragraph of section five of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," and section six hundred and forty of the

Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the jurisdiction over or disposition of any suit removed from the court of any State, or suit commenced in any court of the United States, before the passage hereof except as otherwise expressly provided in this act.

*Proviso.*  
Pending suits not affected.

SEC. 7. That no person related to any justice or judge of any court of the United States by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin shall hereafter be appointed by such court or judge to, or employed by such court or judge in, any office or duty in any court of which such justice or judge may be a member.

No relative of judge to be appointed officer of his court.

Approved, August 13, 1888.

**CHAP. 867.**—An act to provide for the erection of a public building at Charlotte, North Carolina.

August 13, 1888.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected on a lot in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, known as the Mint Lot and belonging to the Government, a substantial and commodious building, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the United States circuit and district courts, post-office, revenue office, and for other Government uses at Charlotte, North Carolina. The building on said site, when completed upon plans and specifications to be previously made and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not exceed in cost the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars; and no plan for said building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of eighty-five thousand dollars for said building; and the site of said building shall leave the building unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended until a valid title to the said site shall be found to be vested in the United States, nor until the State of North Carolina shall cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State and the service of civil process therein.

Charlotte, N. C.  
Public building.

Plans, etc.

Cost.

*Proviso.*  
Title, etc.

Approved, August 13, 1888.

**CHAP. 868.**—An act to extend the provisions of "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," and for other purposes.

August 13, 1888.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as amended by the act approved February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be, and the same are hereby, revived and extended for a period of five years from the third day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Date of muster of certain volunteer officers and enlisted men.  
Vol. 23, p. 34.  
Vol. 24, p. 377.

Time for filing claims extended.

SEC. 2. That the limitation heretofore imposed by law on the presentation by officers or soldiers of claims for the loss of horses and equipments in the military services, during the late war is hereby suspended for the period of three years.

Horse, etc., claims.  
Time for filing extended.

Approved, August 13, 1888.