

of violation of a subpoena to appear before the register or receiver, and subject to the same limitations. The fees of the officer taking the depositions shall be the same as those allowed in the State or Territorial courts, and shall be paid by the party taking the deposition, and an itemized account of the fees shall be made by the officer taking the depositions and attached to the depositions.

SEC. 5. That whenever the taking of any depositions taken in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act is concluded the opposite party may proceed at once at his own expense to take depositions in his own behalf, at the same time and place and before the same officer: *Provided*, That he shall, before taking of the depositions in the first instance is entered upon, give notice to the opposing party, or any agent or attorney representing him in the taking of said depositions, of his intention to do so.

Approved, January 31, 1903.

Fees.

Depositions in behalf of opposing parties.

Expense.

Proviso.
Notice.

CHAP. 345.—An Act Providing for an additional circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit.

January 31, 1903.

[Public, No. 47.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the eighth circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall possess the qualifications, and shall have the powers and jurisdiction and receive the compensation prescribed by law in respect to other circuit judges.

Approved, January 31, 1903.

United States courts.
Additional judge,
eighth judicial circuit.
R. S., sec. 607, p. 107.

CHAP. 346.—An Act Establishing a regular term of United States district court in Addison, West Virginia.

January 31, 1903.

[Public, No. 48.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the regular term of the district court of the United States for the southern district of West Virginia shall be held in each year in the city of Addison, West Virginia, on the first Monday in September: *Provided*, That accommodations for said term of court shall be furnished without cost to the United States.

Approved, January 31, 1903.

West Virginia southern judicial district.
Term at Addison.

Proviso.
Cost of accommodations.

CHAP. 349.—An Act To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes.

February 2, 1903.

[Public, No. 49.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other live stock, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by sections four and five of an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals,"

Contagious diseases of live stock.
Powers to suppress transferred to Secretary of Agriculture.

Vol. 23, p. 32.

Transportation, etc.,
regulations.

Shipment after in-
spection.

Fees.

Supervision, etc., of
the Bureau of Animal
Industry.

Regulations to pre-
vent contagious dis-
eases, etc.

Penalty.

approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four (twenty-third United States Statutes, thirty-one), are hereby conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, to be exercised exclusively by him. He is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries, as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law. Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such officer had inspected any cattle or other live stock which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another, as above stated, and had found them free from Texas or splenic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, including the Indian Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to make such regulations and take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction or dissemination of the contagion of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease of animals from a foreign country into the United States or from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to another, and to seize, quarantine, and dispose of any hay, straw, forage, or similar material, or any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

SEC. 3. That any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of this Act or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, February 2, 1903.

February 2, 1903.

[Public, No. 50.]

CHAP. 350.—An Act Fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle, and other live stock in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Indian Territory.
Penalty for horse
stealing, etc.
R. S., sec. 2156, p. 375,
amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall hereafter be convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing any horse, mare, gelding, filly, foal, mule, ass, or jenny, or of stealing, or marking, killing, or wounding with intent to steal, any kind of cattle, pigs, hogs, sheep, or goats, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than fifteen years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.