

Rock Creek and Eckington railway companies may contract for running cars over tracks of each other.

Commencement and completion.

Opening of streets, etc.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 3. That the Rock Creek Railway Company and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company shall have the power to make any contracts or agreements that may be necessary to enable the said companies to run the cars of each or either company over the tracks of the other company, and also to contract for and use the power of each or either company to propel the cars of the other company. The said extension and branch shall be completed within one year and a half from the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That the streets or avenues opened under the provisions of this act shall conform to the general plans for the extension of the streets and avenues of the District of Columbia, and shall be laid out under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That Congress reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, April 30, 1892.

May 3, 1892.

CHAP. 59.—An act to create a third division of the district of Kansas for judicial purposes, and to fix the time for holding court therein.

Kansas judicial district.

Third division constituted.

R. S., sec. 531, p. 89, amended.

Terms.
Fort Scott.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Miami, Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Elk and Greenwood in the State of Kansas, shall constitute the third division of the judicial district of Kansas, and a term of the circuit and district courts for said district shall be held therein at the city of Fort Scott, on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of November of each year. The remaining counties heretofore embraced in the first division of the judicial district of Kansas shall constitute the first division thereof.

Jurisdiction in civil causes.

SEC. 2. That all civil suits which shall hereafter be brought against a defendant or defendants who reside in said third division of said district shall be brought in said third division, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different divisions of said district, such suit may be brought in either division of said district in which any defendant or defendants reside, and all mesne and final process subject to the provisions of this act, issued in either of the divisions of the judicial district of Kansas, may be served and executed in either or all of the divisions.

Prosecutions for crimes.

SEC. 3. That all crimes and offenses against the laws of the United States hereafter committed within the counties comprising the third division of said district, and all crimes and offenses against said laws known and defined as infamous hereafter committed within the limits of the Quapaw Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, and of which the courts in Kansas have heretofore had jurisdiction, shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined at the terms of the district court hereinbefore provided for: *Provided*, That all such crimes and offenses heretofore committed within said district shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Quapaw Indian Agency.

Proviso.

Pending prosecutions.

Deputy marshal and clerks.

SEC. 4. That the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said district and the marshal of said district shall each appoint a deputy, who shall reside and maintain an office at the City of Fort Scott, each of whom shall, in the absence of the clerks or marshal, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of his principal within the division for which he shall be appointed: *Provided* That the appointment of such deputy shall be approved by the court for which they shall be respectively appointed, and they may be removed by such court at pleasure, and the clerk and marshal shall be responsible for the official acts and neglects of all their deputies.

Proviso.

Court to approve appointments.

SEC. 5. That all civil suits and proceedings now pending in the circuit or district court of said district of Kansas which would if instituted after the passage of this act, be required to be brought in the third division of said district, may be transferred by consent of all the parties to said third division of said district, and there disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if the same had been there instituted, and all process, writs, and recognizances relating to such suits and proceedings so transferred shall be considered as taken at and returnable to the term of court in the third division of said district in the same manner and with like effect as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto originally.

Transfer of pending causes.

Approved, May 3, 1892.

CHAP. 60.—An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States.

May 5, 1892.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Chinese exclusion extended ten years. Vol. 22, p. 58; Vol. 23, p. 115; Vol. 25, p. 504.

SEC. 2. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge, or commissioner before whom he or they are tried that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country: *Provided*, That in any case where such other country of which such Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

Removal of Chinese illegally in the United States.

Proviso. Chinese claiming citizenship in other countries.

SEC. 3. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent arrested under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby extended shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge, or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Person arrested must prove lawful residence.

SEC. 4. That any such Chinese person or person of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding one year and thereafter removed from the United States, as hereinbefore provided.

Punishment for illegal residence.

SEC. 5. That after the passage of this act on an application to any judge or court of the United States in the first instance for a writ of habeas corpus, by a Chinese person seeking to land in the United States, to whom that privilege has been denied, no bail shall be allowed, and such application shall be heard and determined promptly without unnecessary delay.

Bail not allowed in habeas corpus proceedings.

SEC. 6 And it shall be the duty of all Chinese laborers within the limits of the United States, at the time of the passage of this act, and who are entitled to remain in the United States, to apply to the collector of internal revenue of their respective districts, within one year after the passage of this act, for a certificate of residence, and any Chinese laborer, within the limits of the United States, who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, or who, after one year from the passage hereof, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be arrested, by any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, and taken before a United States judge, whose duty it shall be to

Certificates of residence to be obtained.

Arrest on failure to obtain certificate, etc.

Trial.