Higher and more powerful lights at or near the outer ends of the jetties at the South Pass, to replace those now in existence; a steam or hot-air fog-signal at or near the end of the east jetty; a higher and more powerful light on one of the jetties at the Head of the Passes; and a fog-signal at or near Cubit's Gap, in said Mississippi River; the entire cost of which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and the sum of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act.

Approved, August 14, 1888.

August 21, 1888.

CHAP. 899.—An act for the erection of a public building at Jackson, Michigan.

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 purchase, acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide a site, and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the post-office, and for other Government uses, at Jackson, Michigan. The site and building thereon, 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 sixty thousand dollars; nor shall any site be purchased until estimates for the erection of a building which will furnish sufficient accommodation for the transaction of the public business, and which shall not exceed in cost the balance of the sum herein limited after the site shall have been purchased and paid for, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and no purchase of site, nor plan for said building, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury involving an expenditure exceeding the said sum of sixty thousand dollars for site and building; and the site purchased 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 vested in the United States, nor until the State of Michigan 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.

Approved, August 21, 1888.

August 21, 1888.

CHAP. 900.—An act for improving the mouth of the Brazos River, Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and are hereby authorized, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to construct, own, and operate such permanent and sufficient jetties and such auxiliary works as are necessary to create and permanently maintain, as hereinafter set forth, a navigable channel at the mouth of the Brazos River, Texas, between said river and the Gulf of Mexico, and so far into the main-land and between the banks of the said Brazos River as may be necessary to reach a place that will afford security from storms, swells, cyclones, and tidal waves, for the purposes of furnishing the vessels and boats adapted to the purpose facilities for navigation in and along the entire length of said channel, charging and collecting such toll therefor as may be
prescribed by the regulations that may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in conformity with the laws of the United States; and for that purpose they may construct, in the river, and likewise in the Gulf of Mexico, such walls, jetties, dikes, levees, and other structures, and employ such boats, rafts, and appliances as they may, in the prosecution of said work, deem necessary: Provided, That no such structures or means employed shall hinder, delay, or materially interfere with the free navigation in said river or between said river and the Gulf of Mexico; and, to protect their said works, they may build and maintain such levees or embankments as may be necessary to secure their permanency along the banks of said Brazos River; and said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall hold the United States harmless from any damages that may accrue to any person or persons by overflow or otherwise caused by the construction of said walls, jetties, dikes, levees, and other works constructed by said company: Provided further, That unless the construction of the proposed work shall be substantially commenced within one year from date of the approval of this act, and prosecuted with due diligence, the provisions contained herein in relation to the said improvement shall be null and void; and unless the said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall secure a navigable depth of twelve feet of water from a point in the river so far as may be necessary to reach a place that will afford security from storms, swells, cyclones, and tidal waves, above its mouth and extending from said point to a depth of twelve feet in the Gulf of Mexico, outside of the present bar, within three years after the date of the approval of this act, Congress may revoke the privileges herein granted in relation to said improvement. And Congress may revoke the provisions herein granted in relation to said improvement, unless the said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall, after securing twelve feet of water, secure an additional depth of not less than two feet during each succeeding year thereafter; until eighteen feet shall have been secured; and in case said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall fail to comply with the foregoing conditions as to depth of water, and time, for any period of twelve months in excess of the time fixed, as aforesaid, then the privileges herein granted, in relation to said improvements shall absolutely become null and void without action by Congress.

Sec. 2. That the works of improvement in the said Brazos River, from the mouth of said river to the point described in section one of this act, shall consist of the construction of dikes, wing-dams, levees, embankments, and dredging or other means which may be considered by said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company necessary for obtaining a depth of eighteen feet of water between the mouth of said river and said point described in section one of this act: and that the said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company may, if they shall decide it best for the interests of navigation, change the course of said river at the sharp bend in said river between the mouth of said river and the said point described in section one of this act, but in making such change the channel shall be made of sufficient depth and width to receive the volume of said river without disturbance of its regimen.

Sec. 3. That if at any time during the construction of said jetties and auxiliary works, or after said jetties and auxiliary works shall have been completed, and said channel of eighteen feet in depth has been obtained, the United States shall have the right to pay the said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company the value of their jetties and other works constructed under and by the authority granted to said company by the State of Texas as well as by the authority of this act, and on such payment being made by the United States all right to said franchises and works on the part of said Brazos River Channel and Dock Company shall cease.
Amendment.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act.

Received by the President August 9, 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.]

August 22, 1888.

CHAP. 912.—An act to incorporate the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John W. Thompson, Richard H. Goldsborough, William J. Thompson, Henry H. Dodge, W. K. Ryan, Osceola C. Green, and Norval W. Burchell, of the District of Columbia; Arthur E. Bateman, T. W. Pearseall, and Harvey Durand, of the city and State of New York; and Nathaniel W. Bowe and John A. Coke, of the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, and their associates, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate under the name of the Georgetown and Tennallytown, Railway Company of the District of Columbia, with authority to construct and lay down a single or double track railway, with necessary switches, turn-outs, and other mechanical devices for operating the same by cable or electric power for carrying passengers in the District of Columbia, from the Potomac River near High street, to, and along High street in Georgetown to the Tennallytown road, but wholly outside of the limits of said road, and along the side of the said road to the District line; also the privilege of laying such conduits beneath the surface of Water street for the purpose of conveying or communicating power from any suitable point along said Water street to said High street, as may be found necessary, and subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: Provided, however, That such conduits shall be laid so as not to impair the surface of said Water street for traffic and wagon travel. Whenever the foregoing route or routes may coincide with the duly authorized route or routes of other duly incorporated street railway companies in the District of Columbia, either or both company may use the said track when necessary; and in such case they may use such tracks in common, upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies; and in the event said companies fail to agree upon equitable terms, either of said companies may apply by petition to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which shall hear and determine the matter in due form of law, and adjudge to the proper party the amount of compensation to be paid therefor. Said corporation is authorized and empowered to propel its cars on such other lines as it shall coincide with by cable power or such other motive power as it is authorized to use to propel its own cars over the routes prescribed in this act, and may repair and construct such portions of its road as may be upon the line or route, or routes, of any other road thus used; and in case of any disagreement regarding such construction or repairs with any company whose line is thus used, such disagreement may be heard and determined summarily upon the application of either road to any court in said District having common-law jurisdiction. Said company shall receive a rate of fare not exceeding five cents for each passenger for any distance between the termini of said railway, and shall sell tickets in packages six for twenty-five cents. Said railway shall be constructed of good materials and in a substantial