Postal telegraph. and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across said bridge.

Use by other companies. SEC. 5. 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 or cars 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 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: Provided, That the provisions of section four, in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge, shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said railroad companies for the use of said bridge.

Terms. Determining compensation. SEC. 6. That this act shall be subject, except as above mentioned, to the limitations and provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the town of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, and other bridges across said river, and to establish them as post-roads," approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Secretary of War to decide. Amendment, etc. SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved; and the right to require any change in such structure, or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interests require it, is also expressly reserved.

Provided, That the provisions of section four, in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge, shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said bridge by said railroad companies for the use of said bridge.

General provisions applicable. SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, on satisfactory proof that a necessity exists therefor, to require the corporation or persons owning said bridge to cause such aids to the passage of said bridge to be constructed, placed, and maintained at their own cost and expense in the form of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable or proper structures for the guiding of rafts, steam-boats, and other water-craft safely through the passage-way as shall be specified in his order in that behalf; and on failure of the corporation or persons aforesaid to make and establish such additional structures within a reasonable time, the said Secretary shall proceed to cause the same to be built or made at the expense of the United States, and shall refer the matter without delay to the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it shall be to institute, in the name of the United States, proceedings in any of the circuit courts of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which such bridge, or any part thereof is or may be located, for the recovery of the cost thereof; and all monies accruing from such proceedings shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Aids to navigation. SEC. 9. That this act shall be null and void, if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within two years, and completed within four years, from the date thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 358.—An act to extend the limits of the port of Memphis, Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of the present port of Memphis, Tennessee, be extended from Beale street southward to Jackson street, and that the east line of the present port be extended southward until it intersects said Jackson street.

Approved, March 2, 1889.