domain and then taking the sections sixteen and thirty-six in place therein; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed as conferring any right not now existing.

"SEC. 2276. That the lands appropriated by the preceding section shall be selected from any unappropriated, surveyed public lands, not mineral in character, within the State or Territory where such losses or deficiencies of school sections occur; and where the selections are to compensate for deficiencies of school lands in fractional townships, such selections shall be made in accordance with the following principles of adjustment, to wit: For each township, or fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than three-quarters of an entire township, one section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one-half, and not more than three-quarters of a township, three quarters of a section; for a fractional township, containing a greater quantity of land than one quarter, and not more than one half of a township, one-half section; and for a fractional township containing a greater quantity of land than one entire section, and not more than one-quarter of a township one-quarter section of land: Provided, That the States or Territories which are, or shall be entitled to both the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in place, shall have the right to select double the amounts named, to compensate for deficiencies of school land in fractional townships."

Approved, February 28, 1891.

CHAP. 385.—An act to prohibit the granting of liquor licenses within one mile of the Soldiers' Home.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act no license for the sale of intoxicating liquor at any place within one mile of the Soldiers' Home property in the District of Columbia shall be granted.

Approved, February 28, 1891.

CHAP. 492.—An act to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Little Rock Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto over the Arkansas River, at a point on said river at or near the city of Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas, and to lay on or over said bridge a railroad track or tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroad or railroads that are or shall hereafter be constructed to the said river, on either or both sides thereof, at or opposite said point, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the owners or builders thereof, may be used for the passage of wagons or vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals of all kinds, and for foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war, or other property of the United States, than the rate
per mile charged for the transportation of the same over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads in the United States. Equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies; and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for postal-telegraph purposes.

SEC. 3. That the said bridge shall be constructed with a draw or pivot span, which shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and the openings on each side of the pivot pier shall not be less than one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, and as nearly as practicable both of said openings shall be accessible at all stages of water; that the spans shall be not less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the lowest point of the superstructure of said bridge; that the piers and draw rests of said bridge shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto; and that no riprap or other outside protection for imperfect foundations shall be permitted to approach nearer than four feet to the surface of the water at its extreme low stage, or otherwise to encroach upon the channel ways provided for in this act: Provided, That said draw shall be opened by the company or persons owning or controlling said bridge upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats or rafts, and there shall be maintained, at the expense of the owners thereof, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. 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 trains over the same 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.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure that object the owner or owners thereof shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the high and low water lines upon the banks of the river, the direction and strength of the current at all stages of the water with the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, and the location of any other bridge or bridges, such map to be sufficiently in detail to enable the Secretary of War to judge of the proper location of said bridge, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until such plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be commenced or built, and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, or after completion, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure, or its entire removal at the expense of the owners thereof whenever Congress or the Secretary of War shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.
SEC. 7. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date hereof.

Approved, March 2, 1891.

CHAP. 493.—An act to detach the county of Logan, in the State of Ohio, from the northern and attach it to the southern judicial district of said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county of Logan, in the State of Ohio, be detached from the northern and attached to the southern judicial district of the State of Ohio and assigned to the eastern subdivision therein.

Sec. 2. That all civil and criminal causes or proceedings now pending in the northern district of Ohio which originated in said county of Logan shall remain within the jurisdiction of the United States court for said northern judicial district for final disposition, and all offenses committed in said county against the laws of the United States before the passage of this act shall also be cognizable in the United States court for the said northern district until final disposition of the same.

Approved, March 2, 1891.

CHAP. 494.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes:

PAY OF THE NAVY.

For the pay of officers on sea duty; officers on shore and other duty; officers on waiting orders; officers on the retired list; Admiral's secretary; clerks to commandants of yards and stations; clerks to paymasters at yards and stations; general storekeepers; receiving ships and other vessels; extra pay to men re-enlisting under honorable discharge; pay of petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and boys, including men in the engineers' force and for the Coast Survey Service and Fish Commission, seven thousand five hundred men and seven hundred and fifty boys at the pay prescribed by law; in all, seven million three hundred thousand dollars.

PAY, MISCELLANEOUS.

For commissions and interest; transportation of funds; exchange; mileage to officers while traveling under orders in the United States, and for actual personal expenses of officers while traveling abroad under orders, and for traveling expenses of apothecaries, yeomen, and civilian employees, and for actual and necessary traveling expenses of naval cadets while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as cadets; for rent and furniture of buildings and offices not in navy yards; expenses of courts-martial, prisoners and prisons and courts of inquiry,