furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and, until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War, no work upon the bridge shall be commenced; 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. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act at any time; and if at any time navigation of said river shall in any manner be obstructed or impaired by the said bridge, the Secretary of War shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to require the said bridge company to alter and change the said bridge, at its own expense, in such manner as may be proper to secure free and complete navigation without impediment.

Sec. 4. That the draw provided for the bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. That all telephone and telegraph companies shall be granted equal rights and privileges in the construction and operation of their lines across said bridge; and if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized shall not be commenced within one year from the passage of this Act, and be completed within three years from same date, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall cease and be determined.

Approved, February 25, 1901.
there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, such
lights or other signals as may be prescribed by the Light-House Board;
and the said company shall, at its own expense, build and maintain such
dikes, wing dams, or other works as the Secretary of War may deem
necessary to maintain the channel within the draw or channel spans of
the bridge.

Sec. 2. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge
shall have equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway
trains over the same and over the approaches thereto, upon payment
of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner of
said bridge and any railroad company desiring such use shall fail to
agree upon the sums to be paid or upon the conditions to be observed,
all matters at issue shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon
hearing the allegations and proof of the parties.

Sec. 3. That the bridge constructed, maintained, and operated under
this Act and according to its limitations shall be a lawful structure,
and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which also no
higher charge shall be made for the transportation over the same of
the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States
than the rate per mile paid for transportation of said mails, troops,
and munitions over the railroads and public highways leading to said
bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal,
telegraph, and telephone purposes over said bridge.

Sec. 4. 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 two years from the approval of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby
expressly reserved.
Approved, February 25, 1901.

CHAP. 478.—An Act Supplemental to an Act entitled “An Act to incorporate
the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia,” approved July ninth,
eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That sections eight, nine,
and fifteen of the Act entitled “An Act revising and amending the
various Acts establishing and relating to the Reform School of the
District of Columbia,” approved May third, eighteen hundred and
seventy-six, which Act was made applicable to the Reform School for
Girls of the District of Columbia by the sixth section of the Act to
which this Act is a supplement, be, and they are hereby, amended as
applicable to the said Reform School for Girls, so as to read as follows:

“Sec. 8. That whenever any girl under the age of seventeen years
shall be brought before any court of the District of Columbia or any
judge of such court, and shall be convicted of any crime or misde-
meanor punishable by fine or imprisonment other than imprisonment
for life, such court or judge, in lieu of sentencing her to imprisonment
in the county jail or fining her, may commit her to the Reform School
for Girls, to remain until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one
years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the
judges of the criminal and police courts of the District of Columbia
shall have power to commit to the Reform School for Girls, first, any
girl under seventeen years of age who may be liable to punishment by
imprisonment under any existing law of the District of Columbia or
any law that may be enacted and in force in said District; second, any
girl under seventeen years of age, with the consent of her parent or
guardian, against whom any charge of crime or misdemeanor shall
have been made, upon probable cause shown to the satisfaction of the