is by law entitled to make a homestead entry, shall be entitled to enter
the land so occupied, not exceeding twenty acres in a body, according
to the Government surveys and subdivisions thereof, upon payment
to the Government of the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre
for each acre entered by him, and upon showing residence and culti-
vation of such lands in the manner and for the length of time required
by the homestead laws of the United States.

Approved, June 9, 1906.

CHAP. 3071.—An Act To amend section forty-four hundred and twenty-one of
the Revised Statutes of the United States, inspection of steam vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-four hun-
dred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States be,
and it is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following:
"Upon such inspection and approval, the inspectors shall also make and
subscribe a temporary certificate, which shall set forth substantially
the fact of such inspection and approval, and shall deliver the same to
the master or owner of the vessel, and shall keep a copy thereof on file
in their office. The said temporary certificate shall be carried and
exposed by vessels in the same manner as is provided in section forty-
four hundred and twenty-three for copies of the regular certificate,
and the form thereof and the period during which it is to be in force
shall be as prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, or the
executive committee thereof, as provided in section forty-four hun-
dred and five. And such temporary certificate, during such period
and prior to the delivery to the master or owner of the copies of the
regular certificate, shall take the place of, and be a substitute for, such
copies of the regular certificate of inspection, as required by sections
forty-four hundred and twenty-three, forty-four hundred and twenty-
four, and forty-four hundred and twenty-six, and for the purposes of
said sections, and shall also, during such period, be a substitute for the
regular certificate of inspection as required by section forty-four hun-
dred and ninety-eight and for the purposes of said section until such
regular certificate of inspection has been filed with the collector or
other chief officer of customs. Such temporary certificate shall also
be subject to revocation in the manner and under the conditions pro-
vided in section forty-four hundred and fifty-three. No vessel re-
quired to be inspected under the provisions of this title shall be navi-
gated without having on board an unexpired regular certificate of
inspection or such temporary certificate," so that said section, when
amended as above, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4421. When the inspection of a steam vessel is completed and
the inspectors approve the vessel and her equipment throughout, they
shall make and subscribe a certificate to the collector or other chief
officer of the customs of the district in which such inspection has been
made, in accordance with the form and regulations prescribed by the
board of supervising inspectors. Such certificate shall be verified by
the oaths of inspectors signing it, before the chief officer of the
customs of the district, or any other person competent by law to
administer oaths. If the inspectors refuse to grant a certificate of
approval, they shall make a statement in writing, and sign the same,
giving the reasons for their disapproval. Upon such inspection and
approval, the inspectors shall also make and subscribe a temporary
certificate, which shall set forth substantially the fact of such inspec-
tion and approval, and shall deliver the same to the master or owner of
the vessel, and shall keep a copy thereof on file in their office. The said
temporary certificate shall be carried and exposed by vessels in the
...
same manner as is provided in section forty-four hundred and twenty-three for copies of the regular certificate, and the form thereof and the period during which it is to be in force shall be as prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors, or the executive committee thereof, as provided in section forty-four hundred and five. And such temporary certificate, during such period and prior to the delivery to the master or owner of the copies of the regular certificate, shall take the place of, and be a substitute for, such copies of the regular certificate of inspection as required by sections forty-four hundred and twenty-three, forty-four hundred and twenty-four, and forty-four hundred and twenty-six, and for the purposes of said sections, and shall also, during such period, be a substitute for the regular certificate of inspection as required by section forty-four hundred and ninety-eight and for the purposes of said section until such regular certificate of inspection has been filed with the collector or other chief officer of customs. Such temporary certificate shall also be subject to revocation in the manner and under the conditions provided in section forty-four hundred and fifty-three. No vessel required to be inspected under the provisions of this title shall be navigated without having on board an unexpired regular certificate of inspection or such temporary certificate."

Approved, June 11, 1906.

CHAP. 3072.—An Act Authorizing James A. Moore or his assigns to construct a canal along the Government right of way connecting the waters of Puget Sound with Lake Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to, and it shall be lawful for James A. Moore or his assigns to construct a ship canal not less than twenty-five feet in depth and with a bottom width of not less than sixty feet, with a suitable timber lock of not less than six hundred feet in length and seventy-two feet in width, along the Government right of way connecting the waters of Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, with Lake Washington, subject always to the provisions and requirements of this Act and to such conditions and stipulations as may be imposed by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War for the protection of navigation and the property and other interests of the United States, which shall include provision for the discharge of waters from lakes Union and Washington and afford adequate protection against claims for damages for changing the level of Lake Washington, subject to every right and power of the United States: Provided, That such canal and lock shall not be built or commenced until after the plans and specifications for their construction, together with such drawings of the proposed construction and such maps of the proposed locations as may be required for a full understanding of the subject, have been submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval and until after he shall have approved such plans and specifications and the location of such lock and any accessory works, and such works shall at all times be subject to the inspection and supervision of the Secretary of War; and when the plans for any lock and canal for construction under the provisions of this Act have been approved by the Secretary of War it shall not be lawful to deviate from such plans, either before or after the completion of the structure, unless the modification of such plans has previously been submitted to and received the approval of the Secretary of War: And provided, That the said James A. Moore or his assigns shall be liable for any damage that may be inflicted by the construction of said lock and canal by overflow, by a lowering of the waters affected, or otherwise, in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the said Secretary of War may compel...