

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 cultivation 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.

June 11, 1906.
[S. 4299.]

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.

[Public, No. 217.]

Steamboat-Inspection Service.
Temporary certificates of inspection.
R. S., sec. 4421, p. 857.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-four hundred 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 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," so that said section, when amended as above, shall read as follows:

Certificate of inspection.
R. S., sec. 4421, p. 857, amended.

Temporary certificate.

Exhibition of certificates.

"**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 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 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.

R. S., sec. 4423, p. 857.
Form, etc.
R. S., sec. 4405, p. 853.

Substitute for regular certificate.

R. S., secs. 4423, 4424, 4426, pp. 857, 858.

R. S. sec. 4498, p. 869.

Revocation.
R. S., sec. 4453, p. 862.

Restriction.

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.

June 11, 1906.
[S. 6329.]

[Public, No. 218.]

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

Puget Sound and Lake Washington, Wash.
James A. Moore may construct a canal, etc., connecting waters of.
Post, p. 1108.

Conditions, etc.

Proviso.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Inspection.

Damages.

Bond.