

troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid over the railroad leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post routes of the United States, and the United States shall have a right of way for postal telegraph over and across said bridge.

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 railway trains or cars over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon the payment of reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge, and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid as such compensation, or upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters so 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 said bridge shall be constructed and built without interference with the security and convenience of the navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and, in order to secure that object, the said corporation shall, before commencing the construction of said bridge, submit to the Secretary of War a plan and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the river and shores for a distance of a mile above and a mile below the proposed location, together with all information touching said bridge, its approaches, and the river which said officer may deem requisite; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, upon being satisfied that a bridge upon such plan and locus will conform to the conditions of this act, to notify said corporations that he approves the same; whereupon, and not sooner, said corporations may proceed to the erection of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location; and likewise any change in the plan of the bridge or accessory works during the progress of the work thereon shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, and said 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. 6. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of said bridge be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of this act.

Approved, February 14, 1893.

CHAP. 108.—An act to authorize the Homestead and Pittsburg Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River from Pittsburg to Homestead.

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 Homestead and Pittsburg Bridge Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge, and approaches thereto, over the Monongahela River from a point in the city of Pittsburg to a point in the borough of Homestead, in the county of Allegheny.

SEC. 2. That said bridge may be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, street cars, wagon roads, and vehicles of all

Postal telegraph.
Use by railroad companies.
Compensation.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.
Changes.
Opening draw.
Lights, etc.
Amendment, etc.
Existing laws not affected.

Commencement and completion.

February 14, 1893.

Homestead and Pittsburg Bridge Company may bridge Monongahela River at Pittsburg, Pa.

Railway, wagon, etc., bridge.

kinds, for the transit of animals, foot passengers, and all kinds of commerce, travel, or communication, and said corporation may charge and receive reasonable tolls therefor, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. 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, and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads in the United States: *Provided*, That the United States may construct a postal telegraph over said bridge without charge therefor.

SEC. 4. That said bridge shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object, the said corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the said bridge and a map of the proposed location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river and the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until the plan and location of said bridge have been approved by the Secretary of War, the bridge shall not be commenced or built.

SEC. 5. That all railroad companies desiring the use of any bridge constructed under this act 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 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 proof of the parties.

SEC. 6. That said bridge herein authorized to be constructed shall be so kept and managed at all times as to afford proper means and ways for the passage of vessels, barges, or rafts, both by day and by night, and there shall be displayed on said bridge by the owners thereof, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe; and such changes shall be made from time to time in the structure of said bridge as the Secretary of War may direct, at the expense of said bridge company, in order the more effectually to preserve the free navigation of said river.

SEC. 7. 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, or the corporation or persons controlling the same, whenever public interest requires it, is also reserved.

SEC. 8. 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, February 14, 1893.

CHAP. 114.—An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such rules and regulations of State and

Tolls.
Lawful structure and post route.
Postal telegraph.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.
Use by railroad companies.
Compensation.
Aids to navigation.
Lights, etc.
Changes.
Amendment, etc.
Commencement and completion.
February 15, 1893.
Quarantine.
Entry of vessels violating health rules unlawful.

Penalty. municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereof shall forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Proceedings.

Consular bill of health required. SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

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Proceedings.

Marine Hospital Service to assist local health boards to enforce rules, etc.

Rules to operate uniformly.

Additional rules, etc., by Secretary of the Treasury where local regulations are inadequate.

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, co-operate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not

sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary co-operation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interest.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary conditions of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of

Enforcement.

Rules for vessels from foreign ports.

Rules to be posted in consulate.

Duties of Marine Hospital Service.

Sanitary reports to be made by consuls.

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Publication and distribution.

Annual report.

Rules to secure sanitary conditions of vessels, etc.

Inspection, etc., on arrival.

Vessels not to enter unless upon health officer's certificate.

Delivery of papers to customs officer.

Infected vessel to be sent to nearest quarantine station.

Certificate after treatment.

Local quarantine.

Suspension of immigration during existence of contagious diseases.

Compensation for use of State buildings, etc.

National board of health abolished.

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Disposition of property.

the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, paper, or records belonging to the United States which are not in the possession of an officer of the United States under the Treasury Department which were formerly in the use of the National Board of Health or any officer or employee thereof.

Approved, February 15, 1893.

CHAP. 115.—An act providing for sundry light-houses and other aids to navigation.

February 15, 1893.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That light houses, fog signals, and other aids to navigation be established and erected as hereinafter set forth, to wit:

Light-houses, fog signals, etc., established.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Lake Ontario.

First. On Galloo Island, a fog signal at a cost not exceeding five thousand seven hundred dollars.

Second. On the head of Carltons Island, a light-house, at a cost not exceeding eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Third. On Bay State Shoal, at the cross over, floating lights, at a cost not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

LAKE ERIE.

Lake Erie.

Fourth. At the entrance to Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, a fog signal, at a cost not exceeding four thousand three hundred dollars.

Fifth. At Fairpoint Harbor, Ohio, a fog signal, at a cost not exceeding four thousand three hundred dollars.

Sixth. At Lorain Harbor, Ohio, a fog signal, at a cost not exceeding four thousand three hundred dollars.

Seventh. On southerly end of South Bass Island, to range with Green Island light and Marblehead light, a light, at a cost not exceeding eight thousand six hundred dollars.

Eighth. For re-establishing light at Port Clinton, Ohio, at a cost not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ninth. For moving range lights, Maumee River, Ohio, so as to properly light the new channel, at a cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

LAKE HURON.

Lake Huron.

Tenth. On Poes Reef, Straits of Mackinaw, a light-ship of suitable pattern, at a cost not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars.

Eleventh. At Forty Mile Point, a light and fog signal, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior.

Twelfth. At or near Grand Marais, a light and bell, at a cost not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

Thirteenth. At or near Big Sable Point, a steam fog signal, at a cost not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars.

Fourteenth. At or near Big Point Bay, between Granite and Huron islands, a light and fog signal, at a cost not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars.

Fifteenth. At or near Mendota, Bete Grise Bay, re-established light and bell, at a cost not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sixteenth. At or near Eagle Harbor, a fog signal, at a cost not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars.

Seventeenth. At or near Sand Hills, twelve miles west of Eagle River, a light, at a cost not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Eighteenth. Eagle River light to be discontinued.

Nineteenth. At Portage Lake, ship canal, a fog signal, at a cost not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars.

Twentieth. At or near Fourteen Mile Point, a light and fog signal, at a cost not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Twenty-first. For moving main Chequamegon Light and establishing fog signal, at a cost not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, and for harbor light and bell, Chequamegon, at a cost not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars.