

CHAP. 89.—An act to provide for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation. May 1, 1876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a separate entry may be made of one or more packages contained in an importation of packed packages consigned to one importer or consignee, and concerning which packed packages, no invoice, or statement of contents or values, has been received. Separate entry of packages contained in an importation in certain cases.

Every such entry shall contain a declaration of the whole number of parcels contained in such original packed package; and shall embrace all the goods wares, and merchandise imported in one vessel at one time for one and the same actual owner, or ultimate consignee. Declaration.

SEC. 2. That the importer, consignee, or agent's oath prescribed by section twenty-eight hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby modified for the purposes of this Act, so as to require the importer consignee or agent to declare therein that the entry contains an account of all the goods imported in the whereof is master, from for account of which oath so modified, shall in each case, be taken on the entry of one or more packages contained in an original package. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to relieve the importer, consignee, or agent from producing the oath of the owner or ultimate consignee in every case, now required by law; or to provide that an importation may consist of less than the whole number of parcels contained in any packed package, or packed packages consigned in one vessel at one time, to one importer, consignee or agent. Oath of importer, consignee, or agent, in cases of separate entry.

SEC. 3. That all provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. R. S. 2841, p. 552.
Post, p. 247.

Approved, May 1, 1876. Repeals.

CHAP. 90.—An act revising and amending the various acts establishing and relating to the Reform-School in the District of Columbia. May 3, 1876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the institution known as the Reform-School of the District of Columbia shall be in the charge of, and governed and managed by, a board of seven trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General, each for the term of three years, but in such a manner that the terms of not more than three of them shall expire within any one or the same year; that one of the trustees shall be elected president of the board, whose duty shall be prescribed by the board. Board of trustees.
Appointment, term.
President of board.

SEC. 2. That the board of trustees shall be a corporation by the name of the "Board of Trustees of the Reform-School of the District of Columbia," for the purpose of taking and holding, in trust for the United States property of every description which has been purchased, appropriated, or set apart for the use of the institution, or which may hereafter be purchased, appropriated, or set apart for its use, or given or bequeathed to it, or to the said board, for its use, with all power necessary to carry this purpose into effect, and to protect and preserve such property, including the land and buildings, fences, stock, fruit, crops, and trees of all kinds. Name of corporation.
Title of property held by board.

SEC. 3. That the board of trustees may appoint a superintendent, two or more teachers or assistants, and a matron whose salaries are fixed by law; they may also employ two or more master-mechanics, a farmer, a gardner, and such other persons, as servants and laborers, as may be necessary, and fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the Attorney General. Superintendent and employes.

SEC. 4. That the board of trustees shall appoint a treasurer, who shall, Treasurer.

- Bond and duties.** before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the United States with two or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or a larger sum, at the option of the said Comptroller, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all the money received by him as treasurer; and it shall be his duty to keep a clear and full record of his accounts as treasurer, and report an abstract of the same to the board of trustees once in every two months, and shall also make an annual report to the board of trustees.
- Superintendent's bond.** SEC. 5. That before entering upon the duties of his office, the superintendent shall give a bond to the board of trustees, with sureties, to be approved by the Attorney General of the United States, in the sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all money received by him, and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent of said Reform-School.
- Residence of superintendent.** SEC. 6. That the superintendent shall reside at the institution constantly and that he, with such subordinate officers as may be appointed in accordance with the third section of this act, shall have the charge and custody of the boys; shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe in its by-laws; shall employ them in agricultural, mechanical or other labor; shall give them instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and such other studies and in such arts and trades as the trustees may direct; and shall employ such methods of discipline as will, as far as possible, reform their characters, preserve their health, promote regular improvement in their studies and employments, and secure in them fixed habits of religion, morality, and industry.
- Powers and duties of superintendent and officers.** SEC. 7. That the superintendent shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, tools, implements, stock, provisions, and every other species of property pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof, under the board of trustees, including the farm in possession of the board where the school was first located; and he shall
- Charge of lands and property.** keep in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and expenditures, and of all the property intrusted to him, so as to show clearly the income and expenses of the institution; and he shall account, in such manner as the trustees may prescribe, for all the money received by him from the proceeds of the institution or otherwise; and
- Books of account.** he shall keep a register of the names and ages of all boys committed to the institution, with the dates of their admission and discharge, and such particulars of their history before and after leaving the institution as he can obtain.
- Register of boys.** His books and all documents relating to the Reform-School shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, once or more in every month, carefully examine his accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result of such examination; and, once in every three months, the institution shall be thoroughly examined in all its departments by three or more of the trustees, and a report of such examination shall be made to the board.
- Inspection of books.** SEC. 8. That whenever any boy under the age of sixteen 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 misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such court or Judge, in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment in the county jail or fining him, may commit him to the Reform-School, to remain until he 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, first any boy under sixteen 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 boy under sixteen years of age, with the con-
- Inspection of institution, and report.**
- Commitment of boys under sixteen years of age, by whom, and in what cases.**

sent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school. And the president of the board of trustees may also commit to the Reform school such boys as are mentioned in the foregoing third and fourth classes upon application or complaint in writing of a parent, or guardian, or relative having charge of such boy, and upon such testimony in regard to the facts stated as shall be satisfactory to him; and for taking testimony in such cases, he is hereby empowered to administer oaths.

SEC. 9. That every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

SEC. 10. That whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact, whereupon no boys shall be sent to the schools by the said courts until notice shall be given them by the president of the board that more can be received.

SEC. 11. That if any person shall entice, or attempt to entice, away from said school any boy legally committed to the same, or shall harbor, conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said school, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and any policeman shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to arrest any boy, when in his power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

SEC. 12. That the trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed as herein described, during his minority, at such employment and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as may be suitable to his years and capacity, as they may see fit; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn such trade and employment as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the president of the board shall, for such purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship under the laws of the District of Columbia, and be filed and kept among the records in the office of the Reform-School, and it shall not be necessary to record or file them elsewhere.

SEC. 13. That for the support of the boys sent to the Reform-School, as hereinbefore mentioned the District of Columbia shall pay to the board of trustees two dollars for each boy per week; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent to make out and render to the proper officers monthly accounts at the close of each month for the support of the boys in said school, which shall be paid on demand; and, if not paid within ten days from the time the account is presented, shall draw interest at the rate of one per centum per month until paid.

SEC. 14. That all contracts and purchases made for or on account of the institution shall be made in the name of the board and by whomsoever the board may direct. The president of the board shall be its exec-

Period of detention.

When school is full, commitments suspended.

Enticing or harboring boys committed.

Arrest of boys escaping.

Employment of boys.

Apprenticing.

Filing of indentures.

Support of boys committed.

Contracts.

Executive officer.

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| Annual reports. | utive officer, and it shall be his duty to make an annual report to the Attorney General, to be accompanied by the annual report of the superintendent and treasurer. |
| By-laws. | SEC. 15. That the board of trustees may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own and the government of the institution, its officers, employees, and inmates, as they may deem necessary and proper. |
| Consulting trustees. | SEC. 16. That two consulting trustees shall be appointed, namely, one Senator of the United States, by the presiding officer of the Senate, for the term of four years, and one member of the House of Representatives, by the Speaker thereof, for the term of two years. |
| Repeals. | SEC. 17. That all acts and parts of acts incompatible with this act are hereby repealed. |

Approved, May 3, 1876.

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| May 5, 1876. | <p>CHAP. 91.—An act to exclude the States of Missouri and Kansas from the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States" approved May tenth eighteen hundred and seventy-two.</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That within the States of Missouri and Kansas deposits of coal, iron, lead, or other mineral be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operation of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of mining resources of the United States" approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two and all lands in said States shall be subject to disposal as agricultural lands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Approved, May 5, 1876.</p> |
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| May 9, 1876. | <p>CHAP. 93.—An act to relinquish the interests of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.</p> <p><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> That all the right and title of the United States to the following-described portion of the military reservation known as the Presidio, or Fort Point reservation, situated in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished to the said city and county, and its successors, assigns, and vendees, for the benefit of persons who, if the said land had not been reserved for public use, would have been entitled thereto under the ordinances numbered eight hundred, of the city of San Francisco, ratified by act of the legislature of said State, approved on the twenty-seventh day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to confirm a certain order passed by the board of supervisors of the city of San Francisco," relating to these premises, and being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southeasterly corner of the said Presidio, or Fort Point reservation, and thence running in a direct line due north to the shore-line of the Bay of San Francisco; thence westerly along the said shore-line to a point eighty feet west of the easterly line of the said Presidio, or Fort Point reservation, as established by the United States authorities, said eighty feet being relinquished for a public highway, or street, named Lyon street; thence southerly to a point on the southerly line of said reservation, where the west line of Lyon street intersects said line; thence easterly to the point of commencement, to conform as near as possible to the plan of the city-map of streets of San Francisco outside of reservation, said plan being now on file in the office of the War Department of the city of Washington: <i>Provided,</i> That Lyon street shall be extended to the Bay of San Francisco eighty feet wide, and is hereby dedicated for a public highway and street forever: <i>Provided</i></p> |
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| All lands in Missouri and Kansas subject to disposal as agricultural lands. | |
| R. S., 2319 to 2337, pp. 427 to 431. | |
| Part of Presidio reservation relinquished to San Francisco. | |
| Description. | |
| Streets. | |
| Proviso. | |
| Proviso. | |