

and approaches thereto across the Ohio River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, extending from some point between Third and Twelfth Streets in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, across said river to a point opposite on the Indiana shore, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act. The construction of such bridge shall not be commenced, nor shall any alterations in such bridge be made either before or after its completion, until plans and specifications for such construction or alteration shall have been submitted to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers and approved by them as being adequate from the standpoint of the volume and weight of traffic which will pass over it.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the said city of Louisville or such board or boards, commission or commissions, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, appropriate, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches and terminals as are possessed by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the States in which such real estate and other property are located upon making proper compensation therefor, to be ascertained according to the laws of such States; and the proceedings thereof may be the same as in the condemnation and expropriation of property in such States.

SEC. 3. The said city of Louisville, board or boards, commission or commissions, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge and the rates so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in such Act of March 23, 1906.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of tolls to be charged for the use of such bridge, the same shall be so adjusted as to provide as far as possible a sufficient fund to pay for the cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches, to pay an adequate return on the investment, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and approaches within a period of not to exceed thirty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient to pay the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches shall have been provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper care, maintenance, and operation of the bridge and its approaches.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 2, 1926.

CHAP. 102.—An Act To amend section 129 of the Judicial Code relating to appeals in admiralty cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 129 of the Judicial Code is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"In all cases where an appeal from a final decree in admiralty to the circuit court of appeals is allowed an appeal may also be taken to said court from an interlocutory decree in admiralty determining the rights and liabilities of the parties: *Provided*, That

Location.

Construction.
Vol. 34, p. 84.
Post, p. 1379.

Approval of traffic capacity required.

Right to condemn real estate for location, etc.

Tolls authorized.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

Rates of tolls to provide for operation, return of investment, and sinking fund.

Maintenance as for bridge, etc., subsequently.

Amendment.

April 3, 1926.

[S. 989.]

[Public, No. 89.]

Judicial Code.
Vol. 43, p. 937, amended.

Appeals in interlocutory decrees in admiralty to circuit court of appeals.

Proviso.

Time limit.
Notice by appellant,
etc.

the same is taken within fifteen days after the entry of the decree: *And provided further*, That within twenty days after such entry the appellant shall give notice of the appeal to the appellee or appellees; but the taking of such appeal shall not stay proceedings under the interlocutory decree unless otherwise ordered by the district court upon such terms as shall seem just.

Approved, April 3, 1926.

April 3, 1926.
[H. R. 3834.]
[Public, No. 90.]

CHAP. 103.—An Act To amend section 65 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

District of Columbia
Code.
Vol. 41, p. 555, amend-
ed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 65 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

Supreme court.
General term powers.

"**SEC. 65.** The general term of said court shall be open at all times for the transaction of business; and said court, by orders passed in general term, may regulate the periods of holding the special terms, fix the number of said terms, and alter the same from time to time, as public convenience may require; may direct as many terms of any of the special terms to be held at the same time as the public business may make necessary; may assign the several justices from time to time to the respective special terms; may establish written rules regulating pleading, practice and procedure, and by said rules make such modifications in the forms of pleading and methods of practice and procedure prescribed by existing law as may be deemed necessary or desirable to render more simple, effective, inexpensive, and expeditious the remedy in all suits, actions, and proceedings: *Provided*, That said rules shall not become effective until thirty days after the date when they are adopted and spread upon the minutes of the said general term: *And provided further*, That said court in general term shall not have power to make or establish rules regulating pleading, practice or procedure in equity which are inconsistent with the rules in equity heretofore or hereafter adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; may appoint a clerk and in the event of a vacancy in the office of clerk may designate one of the assistant clerks to act as clerk of the court until the vacancy shall have been filled, provided that if such vacancy occurs in vacation, such designation may be made by the Chief Justice if in the District of Columbia or in his absence by the senior Associate Justice of said court then in said District. Said court in general term may appoint an auditor and also a crier and a messenger for each court in special term and all other officers of the court necessary for the due administration of justice, with the exception of all officers and employees in any manner connected with the probate term, and also United States Commissioners; may hear charges of misconduct against any judge of the municipal court and remove him from office for cause shown; may admit persons to the bar of said court and censure, suspend, or expel them; and may pass all other orders not inconsistent with existing laws which may be necessary to the effective administration of justice in said court, but shall not hear any cause in general term: *Provided*, That the general term may assign more than one justice to a special term for the trial of a given case."

Adoption of rules of
pleading, practice, and
procedure.

Proticos.
Effective period.

Equity rules re-
stricted.

Clerk.
Acting clerk in event
of vacancy.

Other officers, etc.

Causes not to be
heard.
Special term assign-
ments.

Approved, April 3, 1926.