

the removal of such impediment, and the issue of such subsequent marriage shall be considered as the legitimate issue of both parents

Section 15. The Commissioner of each precinct in the Territory shall on or before the 1st day of February in each year, make and return to the Territorial Registrar of Vital Statistics upon suitable blank forms to be provided by the Territory, of a statement of all marriage licenses issued by him during the preceding calendar year, including all the facts required to be ascertained by him upon the issuing of each license.

Commissioners
to report.

Section 16. The commissioner shall be entitled to receive Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for each marriage license issued by him and recorded in the marriage license docket in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Fees of Com-
missioners.

The Commissioner shall also at the time of issuing the marriage license collect One Dollar (\$1.00) additional for the filing of the marriage certificate as provided in section 7 of Chapter 35 of the Session Laws of 1913 entitled: "An act to require the registration of vital statistics in the Territory of Alaska and for other purposes," and hereafter the person solemnizing the marriage shall be relieved from the duty of collecting said sum.

Fee for
filing
Certificate.

Section 17. Nothing in this Act shall be construed or held to repeal or abrogate any part of the Territorial Vital Statistics Law.

Approved May 3, 1917.

CHAPTER 57.

AN ACT

(H. B. 59)

Defining the rights of locators of mining claims over the waters of any rivers or creeks on which such claims may be staked and the rights of locators of water rights on creeks and rivers in the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. That the locator of any mining claim in the Territory of Alaska who shall include within the boundaries of such claim both banks of any river, creek

Water rights
of mining
location on
creeks.

or stream, in the absence of any prior location and appropriation of the waters of said river, creek or stream, shall be entitled as against all subsequent locators of the waters of such stream, to the use of all of the waters of said stream for mining purposes, or as much thereof as are necessary for his use in mining said claim.

Provided: That any person locating the waters of said stream at any point above said mining claim and subsequent to the date of his location, may divert all or any part of the waters of said stream, but whenever the locator of the mining claim shall make demand therefor, such subsequent locator must turn back into the natural channel as much of the waters of the stream as may be necessary for the use of the claim owner in mining his said claim.

Approved May 3, 1917.

CHAPTER 58.

AN ACT

(H. B. 65)

Defining legal fences in the Territory of Alaska and the law of damages for trespass on lands legally fenced.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. LEGAL FENCE DEFINED:

Legal fences defined.

Any one of the following, if not less than four feet in height, shall be a legal fence in the Territory of Alaska.

1. All fences constructed of at least two barbed, horizontal, well-stretched wires, and one (1) board 1 in x 6 in. or pole of equal strength, the lowest of which must be not more than one and a half feet from the ground, securely fastened as nearly equidistant as possible, to substantial posts firmly set in the ground or to well-supported leaning posts not exceeding sixteen feet apart, or twenty-four feet apart where a stay or picket is used midway between posts.

2. All fences constructed of any standard woven wire not less than twenty-eight inches in height, securely