

leges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties except merely private individual property-holders. And the cession hereby made, conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtenances thereto.

Ratification. When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, on the one part, and on the other by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at

Washington within three months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

ARTICLE VII.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(seal) EDOUARD DE STOECKL,

(seal) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 30, 1886

July 30, 1886. CHAP. 818—An Act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States, to limit Territorial indebtedness, and for other purposes.

Territorial Legislatures. Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Legislatures of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized

shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Forbidden to pass certain local or special laws.

Granting divorces.

Changing the names of persons or places.

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways

Vacating roads, town-plats,

streets, alleys, and public grounds.

Locating or changing county seats.

Regulating county and township affairs.

Regulating the practice in courts of justice.

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables.

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village.

For the punishment of crimes or misdemeanors.

For the assessment and collection of taxes for Territorial, county, township, or road purposes.

Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries.

Providing for the management of common schools.

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.

The sale of mortgage or real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

The protection of game or fish.

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.

Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for that purpose.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

No special law to be enacted where general law can apply. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the Territories of the United States by the Territorial legislatures thereof.

Sec. 2. Not to subscribe, etc., to any corporation. That no Territory of the United States now or hereafter to be organized, or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of any such Territory, shall hereafter make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or company or association having corporate powers, or in any manner loan its credit to or use it for the benefit of any such company or association, or borrow any money for the use of any such company or association.

Sec. 3. In what cases debts may

be incurred by Territories; Limit; Not to prohibit refunding. That no law of any Territorial legislature shall authorize any debt to be contracted by or on behalf of such Territory except in the following cases: To meet a casual deficit in the revenues, to pay the interest upon the Territorial debt, to suppress insurrections, or to provide for the public defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize a loan for the erection of penal, charitable or educational institutions for such Territory, if the total indebtedness of the Territory is not thereby made to exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property in such Territory as shown by the last general assessment for taxation. And nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the refunding of any existing indebtedness of such Territory or of any political or municipal corporation, county, or other subdivision therein.

Sec. 4. Limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by counties, etc; Not to be retroactive. That no political or municipal corporation, county, or other sub-division in any of the Territories of the United States shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, county, or subdivision, to be ascertained by the last assessment for Territorial and county taxes previous to the incur-

ring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount given by such corporation shall be void: That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to affect the validity of any Act of any Territorial legislature heretofore enacted, or of any obligations existing or contracted thereunder, nor to preclude the issuing of bonds already contracted for in pursuance of express provisions of law; nor to prevent any Territorial legislature from legalizing the Acts of any county, municipal corporation, or subdivision of any territory as to any bonds heretofore issued or contracted to be issued.

Sec. 5. R. S., sec. 1889, p. 333, amended. That section eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, title twenty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

General Incorporation acts; Insurance, banking, etc., associations included. "The legislative assemblies of the several Territories shall not grant private charters or special privileges, but they may, by general incorporation acts, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining, manufacturing, and other industrial pursuits, and for conducting the business of insurance, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue) loan, trust, and guarantee associations, and for the construction or operation of rail-roads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement

of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable or scientific association."

Sec. 6. Power of Congress to annul laws, etc., not abridged. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to abridge the power of Congress to annul any law passed by a Territorial legislature, or to modify any existing law of

Congress requiring in any case that the laws of any Territory shall be submitted to Congress.

Sec. 7. Acts in conflict to be null and void. That all Acts or parts of Acts hereafter passed by any Territorial legislature in conflict with the provisions of this Act shall be null and void.

Approved July 30, 1886.

ORGANIC ACT

AN ACT to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Alaska Territory organized. That the Territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and known as Alaska, shall be and constitute the Territory of Alaska under the laws of the United States, the government of which shall be organized and administered as provided by said laws.

Sec. 2. Capital at Juneau. That the capital of the Territory of Alaska shall be at the city of Juneau, Alaska, and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

Sec. 3. Constitution and laws of United States extended: Limitation on Legislative Powers. That the Constitution of the United States, and all the laws thereof which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States; that all the laws of the United States heretofore passed establishing the executive and judicial departments in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until amended, or repealed by Act of Congress; that except as herein provided all laws now in