

SALE OF LANDS UNDER CAREY MEASURE

Act Giving States the Right to
Irrigate and Sell Lands
Proves of Great Benefit.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—What is known as the Carey act, passed by Congress in 1894, authorized the secretary of the interior to grant to the different states of the Union as much arid land as they would agree to irrigate and sell to actual settlers up to a limit of a million acres. This legislation was intended to promote the redemption of the vast area of desert land in the mountain states by affording private enterprise an opportunity to construct irrigation reservoirs and ditches and make a reasonable profit by the sale of water rights. Under that act up to and including the 15th of March, 1908, there have been patented in Idaho 76,000 acres, in Montana 18,000 acres and in Oregon 59,000 acres, which means that the area named has been entirely paid for and all conditions complied with. And it is expected that a very large amount of land will be patented during the present year, as many large irrigation schemes are being carried out, particularly in Idaho and Wyoming.

Congress has adopted a resolution authorizing the secretary of the interior to grant an additional million acres of land to the state of Wyoming and the state of Idaho, having practically contracted for all of its first million acres, is now asking for an additional grant of 2,000,000 acres.

In the application for additional land in Idaho it is represented that "the state has practically contracted for all of its first million acres of land under the Carey act. Much of this land lies in the central portion of the Snake River valley and must depend upon the flood waters of that river for supply. The two Twin Falls projects, which, when completed, will reclaim nearly 400,000 acres of land, take up nearly all of the available water in the Snake river, and to construct the development it will be necessary to store the flood waters of the early spring in reservoirs in a great natural basin at the source of the river. The state is now ready to enter into contracts for the construction of such reservoirs, but before it can do so it will be necessary for the federal government to relinquish certain sites it has already selected for its own reservoirs."

It is represented that, under present financial conditions, the reclamation service will not be ready to make use of these reservoir sites for many years, and therefore Gov. Gooding and other officials of Idaho urge that the general government should not insist upon reserving them, because that would materially retard the development of the state. He does not ask that the general government make a formal relinquishment until the state is ready to enter into contract with responsible parties to build reservoirs and construct systems of irrigation to utilize the water. But he has called the matter to the attention of the secretary of the interior, who now has the subject under consideration.

The land is sold at 50 cents an acre and the water rights are sold from \$15 to \$40 an acre, according to the cost of construction, which differs with the topography and the elevation. The charge for maintenance varies from 25 to 80 cents per acre per year, according to circumstances. In some of the cases expensive dams have been constructed and the canals have cost considerable money. The engineers report that the works compare favorably with those of the reclamation service, although it will be necessary in a few years to renew or strengthen some of them.

The state land board acts in cooperation with the irrigation companies in all matters relating to the sale and settlement of the land and the cash payment of from \$3 to \$5 an acre, which must be made at the time of entry, is a test which keeps out unimpeachable home-seekers. The system, however, does not prevent speculation, and quite a large percentage of entries are made by nonresidents, who expect to sell out their claims at an advance. They acquire title as soon as possible, which is an advantage to the state and to the community, because it furnishes a basis for taxation. The supervising engineer of the reclamation service,

in discussing these private enterprises, says:

"It is hard to estimate the far-reaching effect of these developments on the state as a whole. A vast amount of capital has already been invested, and enough success has been attained to warrant the investment of a great deal more. The colonization of land must be followed by other investments and various enterprises. Railways have been extended; new lines have been built; an area has already been opened up for settlement under these projects almost sufficient to double the population of the arid portion of the state. The works, after their completion, will be owned and managed by the settlers. There is no disposition on the part of the construction companies to retain possession for any length of time. All of these projects will undoubtedly pass through the usual troubles, but the people themselves will be directly responsible, and success will ultimately result without doubt."

All of these projects are said to be very successful, so far as they have gone. Indeed, they are so much so that several other companies are being organized and are applying for lands, which the state officials are not able to furnish without further grants from Congress, and therefore the resolution authorizing the secretary of the interior to give the state another million acres has been adopted by Congress.

Those who have been keeping a close watch of these enterprises agree that the larger part of the lands already settled sold have gone into the hands of actual settlers, who are spending their money building houses and other improvements and cultivating the soil, although a certain percentage of land in each case has been obtained by speculators who are holding it for a rise. This cannot be prevented, and as long as the speculators comply with the legal requirements they cannot be interfered with. It is difficult to devise any more complete or thorough protection than is now offered to the legitimate homeseeker, except to amend the law so that it shall be necessary for the owner to occupy the tract for a longer time and to cultivate a larger proportion of his land than he is compelled to do at present.

In Colorado there have been two projects undertaken—one by the Colorado Land and Water company and the other by the Routt County Development company; but they have not been carried on to a sufficient degree to afford ground for colony comment.

In Oregon there have been several important undertakings and the total area withdrawn from entry by the state under the authority of the Carey act is 296,907 acres, which are to be reclaimed by 29 different companies at a total estimated cost of \$4,632,700. In some cases the work is well under way and a considerable portion of the lands have been sold and settled by actual farmers. Other systems of irrigation are still under construction. Altogether, the reports from Oregon are favorable.

In Montana, it is alleged that there has been considerable fraud and that a part, if not all, of the 18,000 acres which have been patented under the Carey act have been unlawfully obtained. It is freely charged that the land is not now cultivated and is not in the hands of actual settlers. The governor of Montana has intimated that it may become necessary to apply for a cancellation of the patents. The state engineer has been outspoken in his condemnation of the frauds, and has expressed his conviction that the state should set itself right by annulling the patents and recover the land. There are certain complications, however, which would make such action difficult. Bonds have been issued upon the lands and are now in the hands of innocent purchasers. The question is an exceedingly perplexing one and is now under consideration by the officials of the department of the interior.

As a rule, however, the operations of the Carey act have been conducted without fraud or friction. The state officials have been careful in their contracts with private corporations to see that the rights of the settlers are thoroughly protected and that the generosity of the federal government is not imposed upon. While the construction work on several of the irrigation systems has not been of such a substantial or expensive character as that now being done upon the 13 projects of the reclamation service, it will average quite as well as other private operations throughout the arid regions. It is also gratifying to know that the greater part of the lands have passed into the hands of actual settlers who are prosperous and contented.

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Stopped the cleaning and pressing going out of our city to Denver, Los Angeles and other cities? THE BROWNS.

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Don't cut prices, but does the work better than the other fellows? THE BROWNS.

Does the cleaning and repairing at 218 1/2 W. Silver avenue, open day and night? THE BROWNS.

"Nuff Sed." Goods called for and delivered. Second-hand clothes bought and sold. Phone 451.

When your food seems to nauseate take Kodol. Take Kodol now and in 10 minutes you know you are right again. There isn't any doubt about what it will do and you will find the truth of this statement verified after you have used Kodol for a few weeks. It is sold here by J. H. O'Reilly Co.

CHICAGO TURNERS TO COMPETE IN GERMANY



Wm. Herzog, Joe Kraft, W. Langknecht, C. Ludwig. Lower Row—H. Berkman, Capt. Theo. Schock and Wm. Horschke.

Chicago, May 9.—Chicago is soon to send the pick of her German turners to Germany to take part in the international contest at Frankfurt, July 18. They will represent Chicago in the fencing bouts, the horizontal and parallel bar work, the gymnastic dances, club swinging and staccato poses.

A trip through Norway, Bohemia and Switzerland and exhibitions in London and the principal cities of the continent, are on their schedule.

MAJOR LEAGUE EXCITED OVER BASEBALL SCORES GOLD FIND AT HACHITA

HOW THEY STAND.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	11	7	.611
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Philadelphia	11	8	.579
St. Louis	10	8	.556
Chicago	8	8	.500
Boston	8	11	.421
Washington	7	11	.389
Detroit	5	10	.333

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	11	4	.733
Pittsburgh	9	4	.692
New York	10	7	.588
Boston	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	9	9	.500
Cincinnati	6	7	.467
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
St. Louis	3	14	.176

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Louis	12	6	.667
Omaha	11	6	.647
Denver	12	7	.632
Des Moines	8	11	.421
Lincoln	7	12	.368
Pueblo	5	12	.294

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At Washington	3	7	1
Philadelphia	2	7	2
Batteries: Hughes and Street; Bender and Schreck.			

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At Boston	3	12	1
New York	3	12	1
Batteries: Manning and Kleinow; Winters, Nurchell and Carrigan.			

Rain at Cleveland and Chicago.

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia	3	4	1
Brooklyn	3	4	1
Philadelphia	4	11	4
Batteries: McIntyre and Bergen; McQuillan and Dooin.			

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At St. Louis	3	9	0
St. Louis	2	5	1
Batteries: Raymond and Marshall; Coakley, Tozer and McLean.			

Rain at Pittsburgh and New York.

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At Des Moines	1	5	4
Des Moines	7	9	4
Batteries: Clark and Hopkins; Furcher and Henry.			

Rain at Pueblo and Denver.

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
At Kansas City	5	6	4
Minneapolis	5	6	4
At St. Paul	7	10	1
St. Paul	7	10	1
At Milwaukee	2	7	0
Milwaukee	2	7	0

ACRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In 5 and 10 acre tracts, within two miles of the city limits, at \$20 to \$75 per acre. Also a ranch of 1500 acres, all valley land, at \$30 per acre.

10 ACRE TRACTS.

On Fourth street, at \$50 per acre. Other small tracts at proportional prices. Money to loan on approved security.

Address Felipe J. Gurule, room 19, Armijo block, 304 West Central avenue, Albuquerque, N. M.

MAJOR LEAGUE EXCITED OVER BASEBALL SCORES GOLD FIND AT HACHITA

Discovery Causes Rush to the
Mountains and Many Claims
Have Been Taken.

El Paso, May 9.—There is considerable excitement in this city and section among mining men over the discovery of placer gold in the sand about fifteen miles from Hachita, N. M., midway between El Paso and Douglas, Ariz.

J. A. Freidenbloom, former manager of the old Pierson hotel, and former County Attorney Lew Davis are among the El Pasoans who have filed on claims and they are positive that there is plenty of the gold to be had and that it will prove a rich field. They are also positive that there must be rich gold in ledges in the mountains nearby, else they cannot account for the presence of the gold in the sand in the valley. Already Niehart and Martin have opened a ledge of very rich gold on top of a mountain and are shipping ore to the Douglas smelter, and other prospectors are busy. Niehart and Martin have taken out nuggets of gold from their ledge as large as beans, according to Mr. Freidenbloom.

The gold was first discovered last October by the Clark brothers, but they kept the matter quiet until lately when there has been a rush to the region and all the claims have been taken up. The region over which claims have been filed covers about fifteen square miles and as no can take up over twenty acres, it is apparent that many prospectors have been filing. In filing a man must do ten feet of development work and must do \$100 worth of assessment work a year to hold his title.

The four Clark brothers, who first entered the field, are actively at work every day with dry washers and one of them last week took out \$90 worth of gold. This method is very crude and the same dirt which he has worked with his dry machine can be

Every man or woman who suffers from a weak stomach, inactive liver or deranged kidneys should not hesitate another minute, but start taking

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at once, because during the past 54 years it has cured thousands of such cases. It also cures Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nausea, Female Ills and Malarial Fever.

NOTHING TALKS BUT RESULTS WHEN ADVERTISING IS THE SUBJECT

It is not hard for the business man to determine which of his advertisements are producing results, and it is only natural that he should place his advertising where experience shows it will do the most good.

That is exactly the reason why The Albuquerque Citizen is carrying more advertising than any other paper published in New Mexico. If you wish to verify this statement, lay your ruler upon The Citizen and the paper that in your estimation is its closest competitor. Measure them for a week and take the average. You will find The Citizen several columns in advance per issue.

We confess that we are in business for what we can make, and we realize that just as soon as an advertiser ceases to get results, we lose his account. That would be bad for us, so we spare no effort that could possibly increase the value of our services to him.

One reason why our advertisements secure results, is because The Citizen is issued at an hour when people have time to read. Prove the advantage of this by your own case. How much time do you have for reading in the morning? Don't you read the headlines, and maybe an article or two that are of particular interest—and then go to work? This is true of almost everybody, men and women. But when The Citizen comes out, it is different. You have time then to read everything, from telegraph to town topics, from editorials to advertisements. The evening is the only time that busy people have time to read.

We employ a man whose sole business it is to look after the advertising, in your office, in The Citizen office, and in the composing room. He is a busy man, but never so busy that he can't talk over your situation with you. He will advise you to your own best interests (for reasons aforesaid) and give you the benefit of his experience. He will write your ad from your suggestions, or from his own ideas, and he will care for it when it goes into the paper.

SEND FOR HIM

TELEPHONE 15

washed and will give a good yield and it is said that there will be an ample supply of water, as there is artesian water in the valley a few miles below and a lake two miles long and a mile wide near by, from which water can be pumped. But springs crop out in several places, and prospectors believe they can get artesian water with but little digging.

One of the Clark brothers is now in El Paso, but he is said to be doing no talking about the new gold field. The field, while new to present day miners, is an old one, a very old one, and is said to have been originally worked by Spaniards en route from Mexico to the rich copper mines about Silver City.

PASSION PLAY ENDS TOMORROW NIGHT

All those who have not seen the genuine Passion Play of Oberammergau pictures had better hurry, as to-night and tomorrow's presentations of them will be the last in this city.

There are all kinds of so-called Passion Play pictures touring the country and to be gotten by rental through film exchanges. Some are tinted and some are plain; some posed on the stage of a popular priced theater and others in film manufacturers' studios, but the one and only genuine reproduction of the celebrated religious drama as last given in the village of Oberammergau, Bavaria, is the magnificent hand-colored pictures taken by Pathé of Paris, the western rights to which are controlled by the Franc company of St. Louis, one of the companies of which is now filling a successful and commendable engagement at the Crystal theater, showing these glorious moving pictures.

If there are any yet remaining who have not seen these pictures they should endeavor to do so by the last exhibition tomorrow evening (9:15), as they are, without a doubt, the sight of a lifetime.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Denver, Colo., April 25, 1908. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 11 a. m. May 11th 1908, for wagon transportation on Route No. 1, from Holbrook to Fort Apache, Arizona. Full information furnished on application to this office. Mark envelopes "Transportation Route 1," and address to Col. J. W. Pope, Chief Quartermaster.

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It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.