

YSpecial Correspondence.) OISE, Idaho, May 20.-The new Idaho, that of Irrigation, with a capital letter, is a development. of the just closing decade. 'Ten years ago there were irrigated lands ir this state, but it was only followed as a make-shift, and lands under irrigation would not sell in the market for what is now demanded and obtained for the rawest of raw sagebrush, with the hope of irrigation, one two or three years distant. The change in sentiment has been brought about peculiarly-not through the opening of markets to the products of irrigated hand, but actually through the opening of the land itself. The Carey land act as originally pass-ed by Congress provided that Ideb

The Carrey land act as originally pass, ed by Congress provided that Idaho should have for the asking 1,000,000 acres of desert land, to be reclaimed by irrigation, practically the only limi-tation placed on the gift, being the pro-vision that such grant should be selected and improved within 10 years of the going into effect of the act. This was looked upon as a princely gift of the public domain to the states in the arid west, but so little attention was paid to the idea of reclaiming desert lands by irrigation, that for a time the only by irrigation, that for a time the only state of the six coming within the con-gressional grant, that paid the least attention to the matter, was the state of Washington. It is doubtful if even there, legislative action was taken with other thought then to provide a soft where thought than to provide a soft snap for an aspiring party worker. In any event, this was the sole result of the action taken. The legislature pro-vided for the appointment of a Carey out complete and the sole result of a carey

ward with but little material encour-agement. Nearly four million dollars of investment was made before the agement. Nearly four million dollars of investment was made before the state land board consented to an op-ening of the lands. This was in Feb-ruary, 1905. Prior to this a few months the town of Twin Falls had been es-tablished, the Oregon Short Line had extended a branch line from Minidoka to Twin Falls, passing through the reclamation service project en route. The drawing was held at Twin Falls, and within a week of the day of the drawing about 70,000 acress of land had been filed on. On the day of the draw-ing the water was turned into the can-al at Milner, and permitted to flow down to the land about to be reclaim-ed. Then for the only time since the formation of the country, the waters of Snake river were completely shut off, the Twin Falls were dry and the black rocks lay bare in the whiter sun. As an illustration of the oddities of water supply in the Snake river val-ley, it is narrated that although all the water was shut off from the river, still 100 miles down the stream, the flow at no time showed a perceptibly diminished volume. SLOW PROGRESS.

SLOW PROGRESS.

SLOW PROGRESS. During the first year of Irrigation of the Twin Falls tract, it became ap-parent that the initiatory idea with many of those who had taken land, was entirely speculative. Having se-cured the land, the entrymen did not know what to do with it. Under the rules of the state land board they were given opportunity to make set-tlement at any time within six months. There were many requests for delay, and a number of the entries of the very choicest lands were relinquished for a small bonus-parties who first ena small bonus—parties who first en-tered on claims that are now worth \$50,000 to a quarter section, having in the early months of 1905;given up their chains on a cash payment of a dollar so an acre. There were some of the entrymen, however, of sterner suff-men with faith in the future of irrigated Idaho. faith in the future of irrigated Idaho. They were in sufficient number to make a respectable showing of im-provement during the year 1905. Some grain was raised that year, a little hay was cut, and potatoes to the amount of several carloads were ship-ped out. Several thousands of acres of alfalfa was sown and irrigated. The next were the Teals result, but next year, the Twin Falls region be-gan to show promise of becoming what had been a vision in the minds

of the projectors, and the close of the year saw enormious grops of hay and grain from a restricted area. The lands began to climb upward in value, and acreage that had first gone begging at \$10 an acre, became eagerly sought at from \$50 to \$100 an acre. During the two succeeding years, the Twin Falls region has grown as though a magician had waved his magic wand above the arid plains. Nearly -200,000 acress of sazebrush lands have been cleared, leveled, plowed, seeded, irri-gated and harvested. It is the proud boast of the region that no Carey act entrymen who held to his land until the water was provided, and until the bad cleared and improved a quarter of it, has failed, of an opportunity of finding a purchaser at profit to the original owner of from \$25 to \$300 an acre; and that no Carey act claims formed with seasoned. acce; and that no Carey act claims farmed with reasonable prudence and thrift, but that an carning from farm-

thrift, but that an earning from farm-ing operations has been obtained, large enough to give a minimum value to the land of more than \$100 an acre. It is difficult to understand, much less explain, just what has built Twin Falls. The hamlet of February, 1905, has during the ensuing four years, grown to be a town of 6,000 people, and is apparently certain to double this population within the next two years. In all things but size, it is a city, with electric lights, sewers, waterworks, paved streets, metropol-itan schools and all the conveniences that go with towns many times its size.

The people have apparently become so accustomed to growth that it has become a matter of course. There has become a course a thorough under-There has

of the projectors, and the close of the | Big Wood river than would serve to irrigate many times the acreage pro-posed to be improved; that the proposed do be improved, that the pro-posed dam and lake site was almost absolutely ideal for the purpose; that the lands the segregation of which were asked were the best in the state. Once these proofs were submitted, the state land board acted favorably, and in the latter part of the suppress of 107 there land board acted favorably, and in the latter part of the summer of 1907, there was a Carey act land drawing of about 30,000 acres of extremely rich land, cov-ering what had long been known as the Marley Burn, on the Little and Big Wood rivers. This opening was at-tended by a large number and the greater portion of the land offered was at once taken. The lands of the Mar-ley Burn resemble in their chief charley Burn resemble in their chief char-acteristics the great grain lands of the Palouse country of eastern Washington and northern Idaho, the rainfall, how-ever, being somewhat less, and pre-venting the successful prosecution of dry farming. The work of development was at once

At great expense the combegun. pauy began preparation for the build-ing of its dam. A diversion dam was constructed in Big Wood river about constructed in Eig Wood river about four miles below the big dam, and work on the main canal was at once commenced. Work was prosecuted with a very large force of men through-out the summer and fall, and when a second drawing of Carey act lands was announced to occur in November, the first fourteon miles of the main canal had been completed. The second openhad been completed. The second open-ing under this project was held in No-vember, 1907, at Gooding, occurring in the midst of a financial panic which had at least partially paralyzed growth. Despite these untergrad are dist.

railroad, immediately east of the town of Shoshone. After investigation the segregation was made, and the com-pany began the work of preparing to furnish water to these lands by the first of April, 1910. The contract with the state was made and signed, and the state land board has decided to open these lands to entry on June 8, 1909. The opening is to be held at Shoshone. The opening is to be held at Shoshone, and precedence in filing is to be de-termined by lot, the experience of the state with all previous Carey act ng made clear that this is the best method.

derstood.

also generally kept open, but can be used independently, provided anything should happen to the valve gate, which latter is designed to draw the stored water from the reservoir through the river below. These gates are all controlled by levers leading to the top of the tower. steel flumes, which are used to con-vey the water across narrow canyons. During the construction of the works During the construction of the works already completed, two thriving towns have been built, at Richfield and Good-ing. When it is remembered that the first named town is only seven months old, and already has a population ap-proaching a thousand people, with a fine modern hotel costing \$35,000 to con-struct handsome stone and brick store

to the top of the tower. Work on the construction of the dam, is just beginning. The rock toe is partially in place, and a large force of men is at work clearing off the loose earth and seamed rock on the sides of the canyon, preparatory to making the dirt fill. The trench through the bedrock is being made for the sheet-steel piling anchor, and rock for the heel of the dam is be-ing taken from an immense quarry struct, handsome stone and brick store buildings, and modern cottage resi-dences, the growth that follows upon irrigation enterprises will be better unrock for the heel of the dam is be-ing taken from an immense quarry of limestone on the east side of the mountain just below the dam. The tunnel has been completed and lined with cement concrete, and the gate tower is under course of construction, having now reached a height of about fifty feet. The steam shovels have been placed, and pit openings have been made from which more than 700,000 cubic yards of dirt filling must be taken to construct the dam. Work on the tunnel and dam was commenced about the first of last more water than was sufficient for the irrigation of all the Carey act, state and private owned land under their projected canals, and a petition was filed with the state land board request-ing the segregation of about 51,000 acres of choice land lying along the main line of the Oregon Short Line railroad, immediately east of the town of Shoshone. After investigation

December, and has been continued steadily since, with the largest num-ber of men possible to secure. There hus been an average of about four hundred men employed, and it is ex-pected that during the coming sum-mer fully eight hundred will be steadily used steadily used.

The dam is located on Big Wood river about twenty-five miles north-west of Richfield, and fully twenty miles from the railroad. The reser-voir extends north from the dam for a distance of over eleven miles, with an extreme width of two and a half miles and an average width of more than a mile. The dam site is an ideal one. one.

The river which has been running through a valley, suddenly runs into a gap in the hills, where the walls of the canyon are precipicos. The dam is located just above where the dam is located just above where the river makes a turn to the west, the drainage tunnel being driven through the neck of the turn, at a depth be-low the surface of 120 feet. It is esti-mated that the cost of the irrigation system as planned will be between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000.

C. A. ELMER

The ravages of time have

act commissioner, who was to select 1,000,000 acres of desert lands from the public domain in that state, preparatory to its reclamation by th state. The commissioner was appointed, drea his salary for several years, made some selections, but no plan of development was ever determined on. Washington. today has no Carey act lands.

CAREY ACT OPPORTUNITY

It was not until several years after the passage of the Carey act law that particular attention was called to the matter in Idaho, and the first segrega-tions were asked for by private capital, on the south side of Snake river in what is now widely known as the Twin Falls tract. There was a care have what is now widely known as the Twin Falls tract. There was a very large body of land lying along the Snake river here, which had long been known among stockmen as one of the best cat-lle ranges in the west. The climate was extremely mild, the soil a light volcanic extremely mild, being covered with a ash, the land being covered with a heavy growth of sagebrush and nutriheavy growth of sageordan and hurre-tious grasses, the snowfall of winter light in quantity, and the greatest drawback to its beneficial use being the lack of moisture. The annual prefrom six to 10 inches. The soll is a light lava ash, almost entirely residual In character, and almost entirely residual in character, and almost totally without alkali. Credit for the first develop-ment of the Carey act idea, is given to the state administration of the late ox-Gov. Steuenberg, who, associated with a number of other gentlemen, called the attention of capitalists to the feasibility of improving this region by irrigation. After some discouragements, the ble attention of the late Peter Kim-berley, F. H. Buhl of Sharon, Pa., and the Milners of Salt Lake, Utah, was engaged, and the work of development was commenced.

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

Under legislative provision the absolute control of Carey act activities in this state, had been placed in the hands of the board of state land commissionof the board of state land commission-ers, which under the constitution, is composed of the governor, secretary of state, attorney-general and superinten-dent of public instruction. A petition was presented to this board asking the segregation of about 240,000 acress of land lying south of Snake river, under the proposal to construct a day across the proposal to construct a dam across that stream at what is now Milner, raising the surface of the river so that the river's waters could be led through a large canal over this tract of land. After a careful examination by the state engineer, the surgerention was After a careful examination by the state engineer, the sogregation waz made, and a contract was entered into between the state of Idaho, and the Twin Falls Land and Water company. In this contract it was agreed that the state would permit the making of a charge by the company of \$25 an acre for a permanent water right, such charge to be paid during the course of 10 years after the water was placed on the land. It was further agreed that the lands should be thrown open to entry under rules adopted by the land board and that precedence of entry should be under rules adopted by the land board and that precedence of entry should be determined by lot. Th work of im-provement was to be under the im-mediate supervision of the state au-thorities.



By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. - "I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an

新公开方法 etable Compound had helped her, and I tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."-Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 11 Langdon Street, Chicago, Ill.

If you are ill do not drag along at home or in your place of employment none of m your place of employment until an operation is necessary, but build up the feminine system, and re-move the cause of those distressing aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled determined by lot. The work of im-provement was to be under the im-mediate supervision of the state au-thorities. Under this agreement the work of improvement was commenced, and for more than two years was carried for-

standing of the value of these lands under irrigation, that when there was an opening under the Carey act of 80,-000 acres of land lying to the south and known as the Salmon River segregaknown as the Salmon River segrega-tion, practically every resident of the Twin Falls region who had not exhaust-ed his Carey act right, was registered for the drawing, and a large portion of the land was taken by the residents of that region. When it is remembered that the lands in the Salmon river opening, are generally of an elevation of from 4.200 to 5.000 feet, that some of the lands are 35 miles from a railroad and that water will not in any event be delivered to these lands prior to 1911, something of the hold the idea of farming under irrigation, has on the people can be better understood. The history of the Twin Falls country in a large way, is duplicated in the

in a large way, is duplicated in the other irrigation projects under the Carey land act which have since been brought to a condition of completion. The opening to entry has been attended by the same degree of excitament, there has been something of the same specula-five strain, but it has not taken as long o dissipate, the work of subduing the ilderness has been more quickly be-un and more rapidly finished, and the sum and more rapidly missing, and the resulting profitableness of farming op-crations, has been sooner proven. The North Side Twin Falls company, which takes its water for irrigation from the same dam in Snake river, and which covers relatively the same area as the parent Twin Falls company's canals, is showing a bistory of mergenerit damit showing a history of more rapid develpment

CONSERVATION OF WATER.

It was not until the summer of 1906 that the idea of constructing irrigation systems whose supply should be water conserved by artificial means, began to or me. I was so sick st doctors in Chicago if I did not have an operation. I had already had two operations, and they wanted me to go through a third one. I suffered day and night from in-flammation and a small tumor, and never thought of seeing a well day and a helped her, and E. Pinkham's Veg-had helped her, and take serious root in Idaho. That water season in early summer, and was to be used for the later season irriga-tion. The company had acquired suf-ficient of the ordinary flow of the Litthe and Big Wood rivers, to provide for the irrigation of all the lands asked for during the earlier part of the irrigation season. The proposal was such an innovation upon what was regarded as the estab-lished order of things, that objection

was instantly made. It was not feasi-ble, the proposed take would not hold water, the river would not furnish any more water for irrigation than had al-ready been appropriated, and was in use. It was necessary before the state hand hoard could say the year to extra land board could see its way to acting favorably upon the application to se-cure some evidence that would fully answer the objections that were urged. This was done and it was speedily shown that more water was running to waste yearly from the watershed of

Despite these untoward conditions, almost all the lands surrounding Gooding to the east, south and west were filed

Soon after this came the final slump, the New York backers of the project withdrew their support, and the Idaho Irrigation company was compelled to find a market for its bonds in a depleted money market. Work was stopped and for a time it looked as though the plans of the company could not be carried out. There was so much meri in the idea, however, that J. G. White & Co., of New York, the greatest con-tracting firm in the world, became in-terested, and late in the fall of 1908, the work of continued development com-During the succeeding seven menced. menteed. During the succeeding seven months, the company has completed the digging of the main line and lateral canals for the Marley Burn lands, which are now being served with water. It has also placed a diverting dam in the Little Wood river about nine miles cast of Gooding, and constructed 18 miles of main canals to serve the lands in what is called the south Gooding tract. The water has been turned into this main line canal during the past

weeks It was found necessary, in order to bring the water on the land to the south and west of Gooding, to convey the water across the valley of the Little Wood river for a distance of nearly 4,000 feet, through a siphon. This siphon, which has just been completed, is said to be the largest and longest siphon used in connection with an irrigation system in the United States

The siphon is built of Oregon fir, the lumber being absolutely clear. The outside dlameter is six feet and th nside diameter five feet and four inch-The siphon has a drop of sever feet in four thousand. Still furthe down the canal there are a number of



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ANOTHER SEGREGATION

During the latter part of the summer

of 1908, the Idaho Irrigation company determined that its plans provided more water than was sufficient for the

The great storage reservoir, now under construction by the company, and which it is expected will take two years to complete, is the first of its kind of any magnitude in Idaho. The dam that will form the reservoir, is of what is called a rock-filled type. The dimen-sions are: On the bottom 782 feet wide; at the top 40 feet wide; height 135 feet; sions are: On the bottom 782 feet wide; at the top 40 feet wide; height 135 feet; extreme length 2,700 feet. The dam will have a rock toe, with a vertical height of 40 feet. and a rock heel of the same dimen-sions. In the center of the structure, a trench is being dug across the bed of the river to bedrock, about thirty-two feet below the bottom of the river, and in this trench is being plac-ed an anchor for the dam, made of sheet steel, piling. These sheet piles are I-beams, 40 feet long, which will be joined together with a steel web, fitting snugly over the flanges of the I-beam. Around this anchor coment concrete will be poured and permitted to harden. The main dam will be of dirt, which will be puddled as deposited, so that when the dirt fill has been completed, there will be no further danger of settling disturbing the structure. On the up-per face of the dam, a paving layer will be laid of cement concrete a foot thick, thus preventing washing and leakage. The dam has an upstream slope of three feet to one. The down-stream slope is two and a half feet to one. It is claimed that when the filled with the surplus water coming down Wood Cross river during the filled with the surplus water coming down Wood Cross river during the flood season within a very few weeks. Water from this reservoir is now taken directly into the canals of the taken directly into the canals of the company. Through a tunnel already completed, and which is 560 feet in length, twelve feet wide and fourteen feet high, the water is let into the river immediately below the dam, and is taken into the canal at a diverting dam about four miles be-low. While the water is being held in the reservoir, the waters of the river will be carried through a spill-way near the west end of the dam.

in the reservoir, the waters of the river will be carried through a spill-way near the west end of the dam, and over a rocky bluff. It is expected that ultimately an effort will be made to utilize this water-fall by the de-velopment of electric power. This, however, will probably not be at-tempted until some future time. One of the most interesting prob-lems that have confronted the com-pany's resident engineer at the dam, Mr. C. E. Abbott, was the construc-tion of a proper gate through which the water could be drawn from the reservolr, through the drainage tun-nel into the river below. This has been solved by the construction of a tower 135 feet in height, at the up-per portal of the tunnel. This tower is of cement concrete construction, initeen feet in diameter on the in-side. The north half of the tunnel is pierced with thirty-three eliptical openings, through which the water is allowed to enter the tower, Running longitudinally through the tower from east to west, is a wall reaching entirely to the top and dividing the tunnel equally. Still another walt divides this south half into two lobes. In each of the lobes are three gates, called wing gates, valve gates and shuice gates. The wing gates are al-ways open, and are not to be used ex-cept in case of emergency, if the other two gates should both be put close application to the study of rocks and the keen judgment they have shown and which was taken advantage of by others Probably the most prominent of these when has helped make more big mines of these when in the Tintic district are Walter Marshall Nesbet, ploneer of the camp, who has helped make more big mines in the camp than any other man, and John Brestelmeyer, father of the East Tintic district Tintic district. Mr. Nesbet came in by the saddle

The Mammoth, Centennial-Eureka and a score of others were carried through their fondling days by him. In appearance Mr. Nesbet is tall and athletic. failed to put their marks upon him, except to make his beard longer and grayer. With his prospector's plck he can still give some of the younger generation a hard day's work to follow im. MINED IN WISCONSIN. He was born in England, but came to this country when a child. In his younger days he went to Wisconsin where he followed the lead mining industry, locating at Mineral Point. After several years there he wont 0 ranching and sinking for oil in Wyo ming and from there came to Utah. As

Men Who Have Aided in

Building Up Tintic Camp

that time the nearest railroad to Eureka was 90 miles away and a few shacks made the town. John Brestelmeyer, who is of a later period in the camp, was a Bavarian warrior. For more than 13 years he fought the wars of his country and was beyond middle age when he can? to Utah. As a soldier Mr. Brestelmeyer fought in the war between Austria and Prussia and between Germany and France. Nuremburg was his bitti-place and the date was Int. 7 1812 place and the date was fan 7, 1843. When others were devoting their at tention to the territory adjacent to Eureka. Mr. Brestelmeyer sought other fields and thus brought to light the East Tintic district, where several four-ishing reconciling are working. He for Ishing properties are working. He firs went there in 1890 and has since mad the district his home, although his wif-

and family make their home at Provo The hardships this man must have suffered will probably never be known. Where but a little more than four decades ago the coyote howled his nightly requiem and hordes of hunnightly requiem and hordes of hun-gry wolves chased their prey over the hills, there has sprung up in the Tintic i the problem of nature. With only the mining district in Juab county, Utah, the mining town of Eureka. In fact, it is no longer a village or a town, but coyotes for company he worked for months and months without seeing a human face. He made open cuts, he a city and all this is due to the giant caldrons of metal that overflowed into this territory and made fortunes for

human face. He made open cuts, no sunk shafts and put in tunnel with no one to help him. Probably no miner every worked harder than this man has in the 19 years of endeavor. With a whim and a bucket he sunk two shafts, one 51 feet and the other 77 feet with no one to find riches snugly tucked away by raother nature is the birthright of every feet and the other 77 feet, with no one to aid him. Dropping the bucket down he would climb down the ladder, load mining camps. Eureka has its characteristic boosters and pioneers, men who have stayed by the camp when others have fled. They have not been known to the world by the bucket and then climb out and un-load it. Then there were the many-many times that the bucket became the money that clinked in their pockets or the bank rolls that come through barred windows. They are known by their knowledge of nature's mysterics.

There is no dispute of Mr. Breste meyer being the father of East Tinti-He thought the prospects good and stayed with them. The Big Till and East Tintic Consolidated

East Tintic Consolidated properties which have passed into the hands of "Uncle" Jesse Knight were discovered by this same Bayarian warrior. Tintle Standard was another property that he started. At present he has a number of properties that he is work-ing for himself. Among them are the Little Silver King, the Grutli and the Tintle Terminet Tintic Terminal.

If you want to feel well, look well and be well, take Foley's Kidney Remedy to swell, take Foley's Kidney Remedy. It tones up the kidneys and bladder, purifies the blood and restores health and strength. Pleasant to take and contains no harmful drugs. Why not commence today?-The F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitutors.) Lake City,

Four on April 7, 1871. It was shortly after Ed Peck had discovered the Eureka Hill mine, and the first big mine of the district. Mr. Nesbet was installed as superintendent. This mine was soon on a paying basis and has has soon a paying basis and has never since ceased to yield its store of treasure to the world. Nearly every big mine in the district up to the ad-vent of "Uncle" Jesse Knight has had Mr Neshet's hend at the bala

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FIONEERS OF TINTIC.

The love of gold and the desire

citizen and has made the pioneers of the

