

April 14, 1906.
[H. R. 12848.]

[Public, No. 102.]

CHAP. 1627.—An Act To amend the seventh section of the Act entitled “An Act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and the several Acts amendatory thereto.

United States courts.
Appeal in equity to
circuit courts of ap-
peal.
Vol. 26, p. 828,
amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled “An Act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes,” approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as amended by Act approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Appeals allowed in
all interlocutory or-
ders.

“SEC. 7. That where, upon a hearing in equity in a district or in a circuit court, or by a judge thereof in vacation, an injunction shall be granted or continued, or a receiver appointed by an interlocutory order or decree, in any cause an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing such injunction, or appointing such receiver, to the circuit court of appeals: *Provided,* That the appeal must be taken within thirty days from entry of such order or decree, and it shall take precedence in the appellate court; and the proceedings in other respects in the court below shall not be stayed unless otherwise ordered by that court, or by the appellate court, or a judge thereof, during the pendency of such appeal: *Provided further,* That the court below may, in its discretion, require as a condition of the appeal an additional bond.”

Provisos.
Stay of proceedings,
etc.

Approved, April 14, 1906.

Additional bond.

April 16, 1906.
[S. 87.]

[Public, No. 103.]

CHAP. 1631.—An Act Providing for the withdrawal from public entry of lands needed for town-site purposes in connection with irrigation projects under the reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, and for other purposes.

Public lands.
Town-site withdraw-
als under irrigation
projects.
Vol. 32, p. 388.
Maximum acreage,
survey, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may withdraw from public entry any lands needed for town-site purposes in connection with irrigation projects under the reclamation Act of June seventeenth, nineteen hundred and two, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in each case, and survey and subdivide the same into town lots, with appropriate reservations for public purposes.

Appraisement and
sale of lots, etc.

SEC. 2. That the lots so surveyed shall be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and sold under his direction at not less than their appraised value at public auction to the highest bidders, from time to time, for cash, and the lots offered for sale and not disposed of may afterwards be sold at not less than the appraised value under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Reclamation funds may be used to defray the necessary expenses of appraisement and sale, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the reclamation fund.

Expenses and pro-
ceeds.

Improvement of
public reservations,
etc.

SEC. 3. That the public reservations in such town sites shall be improved and maintained by the town authorities at the expense of the town; and upon the organization thereof as municipal corporations the said reservations shall be conveyed to such corporations by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the condition that they shall be used forever for public purposes.

Water rights.
Vol. 32, p. 389.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, in accordance with the provisions of the reclamation Act, provide for water rights in amount he may deem necessary for the towns established as herein provided, and may enter into contract with the proper authorities of such towns, and other towns or cities on or in the immediate vicinity

of irrigation projects, which shall have a water right from the same source as that of said project for the delivery of such water supply to some convenient point, and for the payment into the reclamation fund of charges for the same to be paid by such towns or cities, which charges shall not be less nor upon terms more favorable than those fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for the irrigation project from which the water is taken.

Payment of charges.

SEC. 5. That whenever a development of power is necessary for the irrigation of lands under any project undertaken under the said reclamation Act, or an opportunity is afforded for the development of power under any such project, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease for a period not exceeding ten years, giving preference to municipal purposes, any surplus power or power privilege, and the moneys derived from such leases shall be covered into the reclamation fund and be placed to the credit of the project from which such power is derived: *Provided*, That no lease shall be made of such surplus power or power privilege as will impair the efficiency of the irrigation project.

Lease of surplus water power.

Terms.

Disposal of proceeds.

Proviso.
Impairment of irrigation projects prohibited.

Approved, April 16, 1906.

CHAP. 1632.—An Act To incorporate the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men.

April 16, 1906.
[S. 3292.]

[Public, No. 104.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John W. Cherry, of Virginia; W. A. S. Bird, of Kansas; Joseph Farrar, of Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Harrison, of Indiana; Wilson Brooks, of Illinois; William Provin, of Massachusetts; George P. Johansen, of the District of Columbia; D. A. Dugan, of the District of Columbia; Robert T. Daniel, of Georgia; D. J. Marvin, of the District of Columbia; J. E. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia; Thomas K. Donnalley, of Pennsylvania; George B. Griggs, of Texas; William H. King, of the District of Columbia; Joseph J. Caylor, of the District of Columbia; William H. Boyce, of Delaware; F. W. Kahlert, of the District of Columbia; W. H. Hyronemus, of Tennessee; Benjamin F. Morey, of Pennsylvania; William C. White, of the District of Columbia; Andrew H. Paton, of Massachusetts; James A. Madison, junior, of the District of Columbia; Edwin D. Wiley, of Iowa; William B. Garner, of the District of Columbia, and all other persons who are now members, or shall hereafter be admitted as such, agreeable to the constitution and laws of the said Great Council, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of the "Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and change the seal at pleasure, and be entitled hereunder to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incidental to fraternal and benevolent corporations.

District of Columbia.
Great Council of the United States Improved Order of Red Men incorporated.
Incorporators.

Name of corporation.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation may provide for the holding of sessions of its legislative or governing body wherever it may order or direct within the United States, and all business transacted in such session shall be of full force and effect, and valid in every respect, as if said session shall have been held or had within the District of Columbia.

Sessions.

SEC. 3. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold real and personal estate, not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and transmitted to their successors for the promotion of the fraternal and benevolent purposes of the said corporation.

Property powers.