

tion, and is required thereafter to expend not less than \$1 per acre each year for three years in necessary improvements looking to such irrigation.

Proof of these expenditures must be made at the end of each year, and at the end of the third year, a map showing the plan of the improvements must also be filed; four years are allowed within which to complete the proof and make final entry; proof made at an earlier date must show an aggregate expenditure of at least \$3.00 per acre; the final proof must also show cultivation of at least one-eighth of the land; an entryman under this act must be an actual resident of the State or Territory where the land lies; and an entry must not exceed 320 acres.

The pre-emption law is repealed, but all claims initiated by settlement prior to March 3, 1891, may be filed and perfected in the same manner and under the same conditions as if the law had not been repealed.

The homestead law is amended by restricting entries to persons, who are not the owners of more than 160 acres of land, and requiring fourteen months of actual residence with cultivation before claimant can "commute" by paying for the land at the government price.

All claims under the homestead, pre-emption, desert land, or timber culture laws, to which no adverse claims had attached at date of final entry, and which had been sold or encumbered prior to March 1, 1888, shall be confirmed and patented, provided no fraud on the part of the purchaser has been found; also after a lapse of two years from the date of the final receipt in such entries, patent shall be issued to the entryman; provided, no contests or protests against the validity of the entry are pending.

Suits to vacate patents issued prior to March 3, 1891, can only be brought within five years from that date, and in case of patents thereafter issued, only within six years from the date of patent.

The foregoing provisions are from the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and constitute the most important changes made by that act in the laws governing the disposal of public lands.

The same act also provides for the cutting of timber on government lands and for the securing by individuals or corporations of rights of way for canals, ditches, etc., for irrigating purposes.

Stone that is good only for building purposes does not render the land containing it subject to entry under the mining laws or except it from homestead entry.—Secretary's decision of January 2, 1901.

The land department has no power of disposal over land reserved for school purposes, and settlers thereon after survey cannot be authorized to remain thereon until such lands are subject to disposal by the State.—Secretary's decision of February 11, 1891.

Compiled by O. F. Davis, Land attorney.

In opening Parliament, Lord Jersey, the new Governor of New South Wales, announced bills entirely remodelling the electoral laws, by which the franchise will be extended among men and given to women.

LAWS GOVERNING ELECTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
SALT LAKE CITY, July 22, 1891.

REGISTRY LISTS AND OATHS.

Upon the completion of the registry list each registration officer should prepare triplicate lists in alphabetical order for each precinct, containing the names of all registered voters, one of which list shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county court on or before the first day of July; one list to be posted up in each precinct, at least fifteen days before the day of election, at or near the place of election, and the other list transmitted by him to the judges of election of the several precincts for use at the polls; and the oaths of the registered voters, immediately after the day of election, delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county.

TRANSFERRING NAMES OF VOTERS.

The law authorizes voters removing from one election precinct to another in the same county to appear before the registration officer at any time previous to the filing of their lists in the office of the clerk of the county court, and have their names erased therefrom, and they may thereupon have their names registered in the precinct to which they may remove.

NOTICE OF ELECTION AND OBJECTION.

Prior to each election the registration officer of each county shall cause to be written or printed a notice which shall designate the office or offices to be filled, and stating that the election will commence at..... (designating the place for holding the poll), one hour after sunrise, and continue until sunset on the..... day of..... 189.... Dated at..... this..... day of..... A.D. 189....
..... Registration Officer.

A copy of which should be posted up at least fifteen days before the day of election in the three public places in the precinct best calculated to give notice to all voters. It is the duty of the registration officer to give notice on the lists posted as aforesaid, that the deputy registration officer of such precinct will hear objections to the right to vote of any person registered, until sunset on the fifth day preceding the day of election. Said objection shall be made by a qualified voter, in writing, and delivered to said deputy registration officer, who shall issue a written notice to the person objected to, stating the place, day and hour when the objection shall be heard. The person making objection shall serve, or cause to be served, said notice on the person objected to, and shall also make a return of such service to the deputy registration officer, before whom the objection is to be heard. In the opinion of the Utah Commission the objections should specify the grounds thereof and should be made separately as to each person objected to; and actual personal service should be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, unless served, and return thereof made, by an officer authorized by law to serve process, and at least three days' notice should be given. Upon the hearing of the case, if said officer shall find that the person objected to is not a qualified voter, he shall, within three days prior to the

election, transmit a certified list of all such disqualified persons to the judges of election appointed by the commission; and said judges should strike such names from the registry list before the opening of the polls. In view of the numerous complaints that have been made with respect to the working of this provision of the law, the commission recommends that when a decision is made by the registration officer striking the name of a person from the list of voters, the fact should be made known to him without delay, either orally or in writing.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLLS.

The judges of election shall open the polls one hour after sunrise, and close at sunset.

Before opening the polls, the ballot box shall be carefully and publicly examined by the judges of election, who shall satisfy themselves that nothing is therein. It shall then be locked and the key delivered to the presiding judge; and said ballot box shall not be opened during the election.

At the opening of the polls on the day of election, the judges of election for their respective precincts shall designate one of the judges to act as clerk, who shall have in custody the registry of voters, and shall make the entries therein required by law; the other of said judges acting as clerk shall write the name of each person voting, and opposite to it the number of the vote. Every voter shall designate on a single ballot, written or printed, the name of the person voted for, with a pertinent designation of the office to be filled, which ballot shall be neatly folded and placed in one of the envelopes provided, and delivered to the presiding judge of election, who shall, in the presence of the voter, on the name of the proposed voter being found on the registry list, and on all challenges to such vote being decided in favor of such voter, deposit it in the ballot box without any mark whatever being placed on such envelope; otherwise the ballot shall be rejected. Whenever any ballot shall be deposited in the ballot box, the judge having the registry list shall write the word "voted" opposite the name of the person casting the vote.

Challenges shall be allowed at the polls for cause, by any qualified voter, and the judges of the election, or a majority of them, shall hear and immediately decide upon any challenge that may be made. If the voter, being a person of foreign birth, claims the right to vote by reason that he has become a citizen by the naturalization of his parents, the judges shall receive the vote upon satisfactory oral proof, without requiring the production of the naturalization papers of the parents.

Challenges, and the questions to be propounded thereunder, must relate only to the qualifications of the voter under the territorial law, or the acts of Congress.

CANVASS OF VOTES.

As soon as the polls shall be closed the judges of election shall immediately proceed to canvass the votes cast at such election, and continue without adjournment until completed. And all candidates voted for may be present in person, or by representative, to witness said count. If any envelope contains two or more ballots of the same