School Lands.

At the meeting of the State Agricultural society the school land question was not reached until late at night. The farmers seemed to be all at sea on the question, having but a very indefinite idea of the subject—apparently having no idea of the rights of settlers on school lands and seemed to know very little in regard to what they themselves thought best to do. In looking up the matter the following has been obtained from a source that is authority on land questions: "Page 10, Reservation of lands from, 16 and 36 to a territory for the benefit of schools is not a grant, but an act with a view to a grant, and as territories have no vested right in the land cannot intervene, as between an entry man and the government. But the grant takes effect and the title passes to the State without patent or certificate when the state is admitted. By the State has a perfect right to sell as owner to all such school landes are not excluded from its grant. The law excludes as such, all land actual upon by qualified pre-emptors, with a view to pre-emption, when said settlement was before the land was surveyed by the United States. The pre-emption law provides that a settler upon surveyed land shall be protected in his settlement rights for three months, from the date of the filing of the plats of said land in the local office, against an intervening at-ad-verse claimant, which some have claimed a state to be. But the preponderance of evidence has been against a construing to be defeat the settler, even though he has not filed within the statutory period. The department has repeated ly held that settlement before and at time of survey excludes the land claimed, from the reservation to a territory, and have from the grant to the State, and this has to be the fact the fact that filing has not been made within the statutory period. A case decided in Utah was that of Jane Hodges, involving north half northwest quarter of section 36, township 6 south, range 2 west, as follows: "That the failure of a settler before survey, to assert his claim within the statutory period does not inure to the benefit of the reservation to the territory."

A state case in California has been decided as follows: "School land on which settlement or cultivation was formed at survey did not pass to the state."

Against the state of Colorado was the ruling: "A filing on a school section being held for cultivation on a special agent's report, charging want of settlement, the pre-emptor is allowed to furnish final proof, in view of alleged settlement before survey and continuous residence thereafter, though the filing was not placed on record within the statutory period."

And last but not least, the U. S. Supreme Court says, in the case of Mining Co. vs Consolidated Mining Co. (102, U. S. 167.) "We are now satisfied that whenever the sections (16 and 36) are ascertained by the government survey, there is either a dwelling house or the cultivation of any portion of the land, on which some one is residing, and is asserting claim to it, the title of the state does not vest."

So while there are some nice little technical points involved in the question, which I cannot explain by letter, I am of the opinion that a bona fide claim for school land would stand against the state.

In 1860 rights held by a pre-emptor were by law vested to a homesteader. So in speaking of a pre-emptor it includes a homesteader and the pre-emption law is repealed."

This information comes from a man whose business it is to know whereof he speaks and is reliable. Remembering that the government protects and aids all bona fide settlers in every way possible, I would strongly advise all such settlers on school lands, before 1896, to immediately apply through a qualified land attorney for the homesteader's rights. It is my opinion that it would better to do this before any State laws are passed on the subject, as then the individual will only have to defend himself, whereas if he waits till later the cases may become more complicated. A. A. MILLS,

Pres. Utah State Agricultural Society.

A Three Horse Evener.

A New York correspondent of Rural New Yorker thinks the three horse evener here shown ahead of all the eveners he has seen.

On the short end is a wheel or pulley around which runs a chain about 2 feet long, with a hook in each end into

THREE HORSE EVENER, WITH PULLEYS.

which the tugs are hooked. As one horse falls behind or steps ahead of the others, the chains play around the pulleys so that each horse must do his share. The pulleys should be fastened on with a strip of hard iron, as wide as the diameter of the pulley.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

Deseret and Salt Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Canal Company, Principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the board of directors of the said company, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th day of December, 1895, an assessment was made upon the capital stock of said company, payable to the undersigned, secretary and treasurer, at his office, No. 51 East South Temple street, or at office of the company, room 10, Templeton building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before the 21st day of January, 1896, at the rate of one cent per share. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, January 21, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1896, at the office of the secretary, room 10, Templeton building, Salt Lake City, Utah. East South Temple street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Salt Lake City, Utah, December 21, 1895. E. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE.

HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED UNDER an order of the Third District Court in the case of F. F. Warren vs. J. J. Green, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the purchase of said Green, in the following described real estate, situated in Salt Lake County, Utah, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot 3, block 63, Plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north 10 rods; thence west 16 rods; thence south 10 rods; thence east 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less, subject to a mortgage for $1,000 and interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from July 1st, 1895, and costs of suit, taxes and assessments, and a certain judgment in said action in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of