THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

First—During eleven years of supremacy, it has persistently, with grand courage, the solemn issue of the time:

It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage.

Exhibiting unmatched magnanimity, it eliminated, pardoned and gave back to political offices, and equally welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors.

It has steadily decreased, with firm hand the reckless disorders of the great war and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians.

The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted:

The public lands have been freely given to actual settlers, immigration has been promoted and encouraged, and full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens of foreign birth have been secured from European powers;

A uniform national currency has been provided, protection in free work decreed, the national credit has been sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates:

The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied;

Despite internal taxes reductions of thy rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's Presidency, at the rate of one hundred million dollars yearly:

A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout;

Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation have been kept in the front rank throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the purest, best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and vigorously maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. We deem it our duty to recognize the fact that the exercise of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law; and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted to the party that secured these amendments.

Fourth—The National Government, should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, practicing the civilizing influence of good example, and sympathizing with all people who strive for republican institutions.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evil of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fitness essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and declare that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties on importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative prices for labor, protect the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold to undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care and support of a grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all who were soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of service or cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The Congress of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance "once a subject, always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of an individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of the Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments, and we urge continual and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure protection and the fullest reward for capital and labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunity and a joint share of mutual profits of civilization.

Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore, they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principle of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that the national currency will be profited by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth—The Republican party mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their address to congress and to the loyal people, received with satisfaction and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteen—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will lead to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth—We believe the mission, the triumph, the earnest purpose, the sound judgement, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and we hail him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

BETTING.—Some of our Democratic friends—newly fledged Democrats—are heavy on propositions to bet money on the election of Horace. We saw a man in Omaha the other day who told us that he lost $5,000 through Douglas' defeat, and he wanted to make it up by betting on Greeley. We saw another who told us he lost $3,000 through Gen. Scott's defeat, and he was going to make it up through Greeley. There never was an election for President since the days of Jackson that millions of money has not been lost in betting. The practice is a bad one, has no argument in it, and should be frowned down by every man not a professional gambler. A better opportunity to make money by betting was never offered than is now presented to the adherents of Grant, but the adherents of Greeley will feel bad enough in November without being relieved of their money.

Pomeroy's *Democrat* for July 6th is before us, in which we find four columns of letters published in small type, written by Democrats who will not support Greeley, as also several columns of extracts from Democratic papers, the editors of which decline being handed over to the corruptionists, who, to secure office, bartered principle and signed a bond of delivery of their party to Horace Greeley, Belmont, Tweed & Co.

Judge Davis and Governor Palmer have declined the Labor Reform nominations in favor of Greeley and Brown.—*Nebraska City News.*

Inasmuch as the above named gentlemen in their letters of declination, said nothing about Greeley and Brown, the above reminds us of what Josh Billings says, "Better not know so much, than to know so much that isn't so."

The New York Evening *Post*, says that Greeley's nomination, "if worth anything, is only valuable to Democrats as a last desperate attempt to save their party from dissolution."—Just so. How do our Republican friends who have joined the broken cohorts of the Democracy like Bryant's picture of themselves?

Prof. Martin, one of the finest gentlemen in or out of Peru, was in the city on Monday last.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

The Omaha *Tribune* records the pleasing fact, that Gen. John A. Logan has promised to deliver two or three speeches in this State on his way home from Salt Lake, whither he went on last Saturday. We had the pleasure of meeting the General, (with whom we have been acquainted since 1856, when he was a member of the Illinois Legislature,) at Omaha on last Friday, and he then promised us that if he did speak in Nebraska, Brownville would be one of his points. He also promised to give us timely notice, by telegraph, as to when he will be here. This will be pleasing intelligence to all who desire to hear the best stump-speaker in the Union, and one of the ablest expounders of the Republican faith extant.

The Gen. will probably be here about the first week in August.

R. R. MATTERS.

James D. Wright, of Chariton, Iowa, an agent of the Burlington & Missouri R. R., Co., was in our city last week, looking over the ground, and in consultation with our rail-road men, with reference to a Road from this place west.

It is now a fixed fact that there is to be a concentration of Eastern R. R. enterprises touching the Missouri River opposite this city. There will be an immediate offer for a Western outlet. Mr. Wright was looking to the getting hold of the Brownville & Fort Kearney R. R., or the building of a Road over a new route, viz.: from Brownville via. Nemaha City, and to Table Rock, in Pawnee County. The latter idea seemed to be the prominent one with Mr. W. He has returned to make a favorable report in relation to the enterprise, and other R. R. men may be expected here shortly, with authority to talk business with our people. This is a feasible project, and one our R. R. men have given attention to heretofore.

The Democratic papers of the country are jubilating over the fact that the N. Y. *World* and Louisville (Ky.) *Ledger* have hoisted the Greeley and Brown flag. The *World* says Greeley cannot be elected, and that at present it has no other candidate to support, and while it cannot endorse Greeley it will not sustain Grant. As to the *Ledger* we clip the following special dispatch from last Sunday's Missouri *Republican*, (a leading Greeley paper,) which is of the same tenor as the *World's* position:

LOUISVILLE, July 13.

The Ledger this afternoon came out for the Baltimore ticket. Col. Jas. A. Dawson says in his editorial that he can't defend Greeley's record or approve the platform, but will support the nominees as the best that can be done under the circumstances.

The jury in the Stokes case failed to agree, and were discharged. What mockery of justice. His murdering of Fisk was cool and wanton in the extreme, and he should have been hung up to the nearest lamp-post and tried afterwards. Even the jury which acquitted him admitted that from their investigation of the murdered man's clothes. Fisk when shot, had his arms enveloped in his military cloak. The trial of a man for muder in New York is a farce, unless the murderer be some vulgar fellow, without money or friends.

Horace Greeley has boasted for years that his highest ambition was to destroy the Democratic party. Now that he is its nominee for the Presidency, no reasonable doubt can exist that he will reach the apex of his laudable ambition, and next November can die happy.

The fees on P. O. money orders have been reduced. On sums of ten dollars or less they will be five cents. No change in sums above that amount.

Papers Which will be Free of Stamps after Next October.

An internal revenue circular now in reparation gives the following list of papers and documents on which stamp duties will be abolished after the 1st of October next:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements or contracts, or renewal of the same.

Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.

Assignment of a lease, mortgage, policy, or insurance or anything else.

Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of landing and receipts, in the United States or anywhere else.

Bills of sale of any kind.

Bond-administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond in it and now taxed by stamp.

Broker's note.

Certificates of measurement of anything.

Certificates of stock, profits, damage deposit, any other kind of certificates now taxed by stamp.

All contracts or agreements.

Conveyence, any part of the work of conveyancing.

Indorsements of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.

Entry, for consumption, warehousing or withdrawel.

Gauger's returns.

Insurance policies, contracts, tickets,, renewals, etc., (life marine, inland and fire.)

Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgement, cognovit, appeals warrants, etc., letters of administration, testimentary, etc.

Manifests at custom-house or anywhere else, or for any purpose.

Mortgage of any kind.

Passage ticket to any part of the world.

Pawners' checks.

Power of attorney for any purpose.

Probate of will of any kind.

Promissory note for anything.

Protest of any kind.

Quit-claim deed.

Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if include in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.

Sheriff's return.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrant of attorney.

Weigher's return of any character.

The only stamp-tax retained on any business or legal documents, or writ-paper of any kind, is the two-cent stamp on bank checks.

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

There are now several candidates for the Presidency in the field. In the list there are but two whose electoral vote will amont to anything, viz: Grant and Greeley. The action of the Democratic party of the nation, in convention assembled, presenting Horace Greeley as its nominee—though lacking between one and two hundred votes of being unanimous—completed all preliminaries, and now enables the two political armies to marshal their forces and prepare for the battle which will come off on the 5th day of next November.

"Those who are not with us are against us." Those who are not prepared to battle under the standard of the Republican party and the leadership of our Great Captain, Grant, have but the other alternative, that of fighting shoulder to shoulder, with the Democratic cohorts and under the Democratic colors.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary and protracted efforts of the foes of the administration, who consumed many weeks of valuable time in the Senate in vituperative debate, and who, by parliamentary tactics, defeated much useful legislation in the House, the legislation accomplished during the last session is important and satisfactory.

It is true the projects for the better protection of emigrants, and for the appointment of labor commission, with various other progressive and beneficient measures, failed to receive the assent of both houses for the want of time and opportunity; but it is nevertheless true, and a careful examination of the record enables us to testify, that the acts which did become laws are judicious and in accordance with the reform and progressive tendencies of the Republican party. In fact, since 1861, there have been placed upon the statute books more acts solely and exclusively for the benefit of the masses of our people than had been enacted since the foundation of the government.

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Foremost among these beneficent measures we place the various acts which are designed to reduce taxation to the amount of fifty-five millions of dollars per year. Among these is the act repealing the duty on tea and coffee, both of which are necessaries of life. The duty on these articles would have amounted this year to very nearly twenty millions of dollars. As tea and coffee are used by nearly all families, the absence of taxation will result in a direct saving to the masses; and since a much greater proportion of the mechanic's and laborer's earnings are expended in the purchase of these articles than the professional classes expend for similar objects, the benefits accruing are much greater to the man of ordinary circumstances than the rich.

The tariff act makes also a very considerable reduction on other articles of prime necessity. There is a reduction on bituminous coal; the duty on salt is reduced to eight cents per hundred pounds, when imported in bulk, and to twelve cents when imported in sacks. The lumber most generally used for building and fencing is taxed only one dollar per thousand feet; laths, fifteen cents per thousand; shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand; and clap boards are taxed two dollars per thousand feet. The reduction of duties on coal, salt, and lumber enures to the direct benefit of farmers and mechanics, and in the aggregate will make a very considerable difference in their expenditures.

In addition to these special reductions a general reduction has been made of ten per cent. on all cotton, tobacco, and woolen goods, and also, on all manufactures composed of iron and steel; also, on India rubber, glass ware, china ware, &c. In fact, on all articles which can, by the most liberal construction, be classed as necessaries of life, a reduction of ten per cent., or more, has been made.

In addition to these special reductions of duties, about four hundred articles have been placed on the free list. Nearly all the articles that enter into our manufactures or that are not produced in the United States, and where the aggregate duties are less than a hundred thousand dollars per year, have now been placed on the free list. Prominent among these are hides, dried, salted, and pickled, and the free introduction of these from South America, where cattle are chiefly raised for the use of their hides, will, no doubt, cheapen the price of leather, which is another necessary of life, and stimulate our commerce with the South American Republics. A great number of the articles which were placed on the free list are necessary to the production of other manufactures, and by cheapening these the producer will be enabled to compete more successfully with the foreign importer. Taxation is so intimately woven together that a reduction in the price of a comparatively small article may affect the prices of many manufactures.

Among the three or four hundred articles placed on the free list, we quote as specimens: round logs, farina, macaroni, and sago, paper stock and rags of every description, bed feathers, tin in bars, whale bones, yeast cakes, bologna sausages, saurkraut, &c.

Internal revenue taxation has also been greatly diminished and the machinery for the collection of internal revenue taxes has been simplified. Taxes on malt and spirituous liquors, en tobacco in all forms, and to some small extent a stamp tax, are all the internal revenue taxes now levied—both the income tax and all special taxes, known as license taxes, having been abolished. The tax on beer is one dollar for thirty-one gallons, and on spirits seventy cents per gallon.

The tax on spirits has been raised from sixty to seventy cents in lieu of all other taxes and gaguer's fees, and constitutes a consolidation of all taxes on spirits into one, which was desired by the distillers, and which is also economical to the Government. The tax on all manufactured tobacco, plug tobacco, snuff and cigars, is twenty cents per pound, and stamps are now only necessary for instruments of considerable value, the minor taxes having been repealed. Thus it will be seen that our nation, already prosperous beyond any other, owing to its increase of population, and the steady reductions of the public debt which have already taken place, will shortly experience a very great diminution of Federal taxation. This will enable every head of a family in our land to purchase more of the comforts of life for a less proportion of the proceeds of a day's labor than has been the case since 1860.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

A very important act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads," has become a law; and it is singular that this important act has attracted so little of public attention.

Under the present homestead law a settler must make some permanent improvements on the land, and remain thereon for five years before he can secure a title.

This act provides that the entire time which a soldier or sailor may have served in the warshall be deducted from that term; and if any soldier or sailor shall have been honorably discharged on account of disability or wounds, the entire term of his enlistment shall be deducted. The widow of such soldier and sailor, if married, may also have the same benefit of the deduction, as if her husband still lived, and should she be married, and there are minor children from the first marriage, these minor children are entitled to the benefit of the term of service of their father.

A number of land sharks were anxious to procuring the issue of land scrip to soldiers generally without the condition of any settlement whatever, but this would have been a very great evil, because the land scrip would have been sold almost instantly for a few dollars, while the land would have been located by non-resident capitalists and by speculators in large contingents, locking the public bodies, thus preventing the speedy settlement of the western States and Territories, and increasing the evils of land monopoly. Congress, in the interest of the soldiers and the sailors, and of our western States, provided that actual settlement should be requisite for obtaining title under this law, so that soldiers may have free homes in preference to any other class of citizens.

THE MINING LANDS TO BE SOLD.

Among the measures of next greatest importance is the act entitled "An act to promote the mining resources of the United States." Hitherto the government has refused to part with the public domain containing precious metals on any terms, and the consequence has been that in our mining districts there were not only constantly conflicting claims, but permanent and expensive structures for machinery were rarely erected, because no one had more than a squatter's title. It is not necessary to state the provisions of this act in detail. The leading outlines are, that lands can be entered not exceeding twenty acres in a tract for $5 per acre; and sufficient notice must be given before obtaining title, so that all adverse claimants may have a hearing before a patent is issued. The benefits which our nation derives from our mines consist not in the price of the lands, but in the more speedy development of our mineral resources; and we have no doubt that whenever the procurement of the precious metals is reduced to the same system of manufacture as the production of iron ore, a larger profit will remain to the producer, and a more speedy development of the mines will be the result.

ACTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIER.

Two acts have been passed—one prohibiting the retention of soldiers discharges by claim agents and attorneys and other persons, under any pretext whatsoever; and another providing for a system of deposits for soldiers in the regular army. This latter act provides that any soldiers may cause an allotment to be made of his monthly pay of ($5) five dollars or more, and that as soon as the sum reaches fifty ($50) dollars four per cent. interest will be paid thereon. The government, therefore, becomes a savings bank for the soldier, and the money thus saved cannot be forfeited for any cause, except that of desertion; nor can it be garnisheed or retained, and must be given up at the expiration of the term of enlistment.

BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

Among the best considered and most beneficient acts of the last Congress is the act known as the "Commissioners Shipping bill." It provides for the appointment by the district judges of a sufficient number of shipping commissioners, who shall supervise the articles of shipment entered into between the seamen and their employer. The bill comprises a large number of sections, and is designed to prevent every form of abuse whatsoever to which sailors are subjected. It is a measure that seeks to provide adequate remedies, and will, if carried out in its beneficient spirit, protect the children of the sea, who are so careless of themselves and their earnings, when on shore, from the rapacity of land-sharks and shipping agents. They are also enabled, by allotments, to secure to their families regular payments of a portion of their wages.

THE ACT TO SECURE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

A number of attempts were made to take from the Speaker's table, in the House, the bill which was falsely entitled "the enforcement act." The revolutionary proceedings on the part of the minority defeated this purpose, and the Senate finally engrafted an amendment upon the miscellaneous appropriation bill which, in part, provides against the commission of election frauds.

The amendment in substance provides that, at the request of ten or more citizens, the United States district judge may appoint two commissioners of election—one from each political party—who must be voters at the precinct where they are stationed, and they will have the right to be present from the opening to the close of the polls, including the final counting of the ballots.

They have not the power of challenge, nor of commitment, and are simply witnesses. We cannot perceive why the Democratic minority resisted with such fierceness and pertinacity the clothing of these commissioners with the power of challenge, and the interposition in case of fraud, unless they intend to profit by the falsification of election returns. As the exercise of the right of suffrage is the basis of our Republican institutions, so the purity of the ballot box is the only guarantee of their perpetuity. If there is one political right more sacred and all-important than any other, it is the security of the suffrage. If by fraud and falsification the suffrages of honest citizens are overcome, and the thieves and rogues, who already constitute a large minority of the land, thereby attain a seeming majority, the republic is necessarily ruined.

The Democrats have not the slightest excuse for resisting this measure, which was solely in the interest of the purity of elections. Neither members of Congress nor Presidential electors are State officers. A Presidential election is a national election, and cheating in Texas is of as vital importance to the citizen of Maine as if the fraud had been committed there. Inasmuch as the President is elected by a majority of all the electoral votes cast, and the destiny of the entire country is confided to his care, all the people in every State of the Union are alike interested that in no particular State frauds shall be committed, and we hope that every member who by revolutionary parliamentary tactics resisted the enactment of the law for the protection of the purity of the ballot-box, will be called to an account by an indignant people.

THE POSTAL CARD SYSTEM.

The codification of the postal laws was also a work of vast magnitude and importance. The money-order system, which a few years ago began with a few offices, has rapidly increased in magnitude, and in July next five hundred additional offices will be added. The penny-postal card has also been adopted. This will constitute a great benefit to the people, and largely augment postal receipts. We predict that millions of them will be used in the course of a few years. Every business man will have them constantly about him to make appointments or to give orders to agents and subordinates. The fact that the writing is not protected is no objection, because the writing can, in nearly all cases, be so worded that only the person who understands the context can derive any important information. Besides, there are hundreds of subjects to which the writer is indifferent whether any one reads his communication or not.

The foregoing summary of the leading public acts of the last Congress proves that the entire tendency of legislation has been favorable to the advancement of our people, the development of our resources, to national progress, and to the perpetuation of Republican institutions. While we may deplore acts of omission, we cannot find a single dissonance to the general tendency of beneficient and progressive legislation. The Republican party, which has won so many laurels in war and in peace, has not tarnished its fame and renown, so justly won in the past, and, therefore, the popular confidence, which has been so generously bestowed, will, no doubt, be continued in the future.

The record is brave and honest; and yet the opposition to every one of these measures has been uniform and persistent, and if the Democratic minority had been in the majority, the legislation of Congress would have been solely confined to the passage of the appropriation bills, and the allowance of private claims. More than a hundred millions of dollars of trumped-up claims, represented by skillful and unscrupulous agents, are now awaiting the triumph of that minority, so that it may wring from the sweat of Northern men's brows what the rebels could not take from their stalwart arms. There are, no doubt, honest claims that ought to be speedily paid, and measures have already been devised for that end, but care and integrity are all essential to prevent the opening of the sluice-gates of fraud which are ready to swamp the treasury.

As we value our liberty, the purity of the ballot-box and the safety of the government and the National Treasury, we must labor and organize, and make all necessary sacrifices to retain the control of the government. The conspiracy is vast and powerful, and the enemies of the government are on the scent like blood-hounds. The four hundred millions of dollars saved by the honesty and economy of Secretary Boutwell seem to them an abomination, and they would take good care that no monthly debt statement should hereafter show a surplus.

This is the people's fight, and they must take the burthen of organization upon their own shoulders; but as they saved the nation in war, so will they, when fully informed, save it again from the hands of the traitors and the money and land-sharks, in November next.

CIRCULAR

Relating to Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads, under the Act of Congress, Approved June 8, 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 13, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—Attached is a copy of the amended law of Congress granting homesteads to soldiers and sailors, widows and orphan children. This law allows—

1st. Every soldier and officer of the army, and every seaman, marine, and officer of the navy, who served for not less than ninety days in the army and navy of the United States, "during the rebellion," and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, to enter under the provisions of the homestead law, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, including the double minimum lands.

2d. That time of service, or the whole term of enlistment, when discharged on account of wounds or disability, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title: *Provided, however*, That the person shall reside upon, improve and cultivate his homestead for a period of, at least, one year after he shall commence his improvements. It is required that the period (whether one year or more) of actual residence, improvement and cultivation that may be found necessry to perfect each case of entry under this act shall follow immediately upon the date of entry.

3d. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act, and who has heretofore made a homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter under this act an additional quanity of land contiguous to the first entry, which shall make in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

4th. That the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then the minor orphan children of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions, with the additional privilege accorded, that if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow, or minor children, should have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

5th. That where a person may heretofore have made an entry under the homestead laws while in the United States military or naval service, or before entering such service, the time of service shall be equivalent to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That the party shall show at least one year's continued residence upon, and improvement and cultivation of the tract. The law also reinstates such entries as may have been canceled because of the party's absence from the land while in the military or naval service, provided the land has not been disposed of. And where it has been disposed of, the statute authorizes another entry and the application to the second entry of the proofs touching his residence and improvement on the first tract.

6th. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act may file his claim for a tract of land through an agent, and shall have six months thereafter within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement upon the land.

The last section of the act authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions" of the act.

Therefore, when application shall be made to enter a tract of land under the provisions of this act, you will permit—

1. *In case of original claimants.* immediate entry to be made; but if the party so elects, he may file a declaration to the effect that he claims a specified tract of land as his homestead, and that he takes it for actual settlement and cultivation. These statements you will enter upon your records, and report in an abstract as homestead declarations, commencing the series with number one.

Thereafter, and at any time within six months from the date of said declaration, you will allow the principal to make, in the usual manner, a homestead entry of the tract. These entries you will report with your regular series of homesteads, using, however, the forms hereto attached. Should the party present his declaration through an agent, as authorized by the fifth section, said agent must produce a duly executed power of attorney from the principal desiring to make the entry, who will be bound by the selection his agent makes, the same as though made by himself. Failure on the party of principal to make entry of the tract filed upon by himself, or agent, within six months from the date of said filing, will be regarded as an abandonment, and will entail a forfeiture of all right to said principal to the benefits of this act.

2. *Claims of widows and orphan children.*—The initiation of a claim by declaration will be the same as in the first instance. When making the homestead entry, the widow must make affidavit of the widowhood and right to enter; and in case of minor orphan children, the duly appointed guardian must file certified copies of the power of guardianship when making the declaration, which must be transmitted with the abstract of such declaration. It is not ocmpulsory in any case that a party when applying in person should first file a declaratory statement. That is a privilege accorded to him, but he may at once make an entry of the land upon the proofs necessary to show his right under the law.

3. *Settlers whose entries have been cancelled.*—The applicant must make oath that he had made an entry while in the military or naval service, or prior to such service, giving the date of entry, and describing the tract of land entered; that he went upon or returned to the land within six months from the date of his discharge from the service, and that his entry was cancelled by reason of his absence from the claim for more than six months while in the United States service. This affidavit you will transmit, with a report of the condition of your records, for the examination of this office, when, if found correct, and the land covered by the original entry is found to be undisposed of, the entry will be reinstated upon the records, and the applicant allowed to make proof that he had settled upon, improved and cultivated the tract, which proof, if satisfactory, will entitle him to a patent. If the tract has been disposed of he will be allowed to select another homestead, and the proof of settlement and cultivation of the first tract may be used by him in proving his claim in the second entry. *You will not, however, allow any entry under this head except upon instructions from this office.*

5. *Applicants for additional land.*—Such persons will file their application for the tract desired, which must be *contiguous to the original homestead.* The entire tract must not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, except in the nature of an immaterial excess, caused by the fractional character of some subdivision of the public surveys, such as is not allowed in similar cases. The application must be accompanied by the prescribed evidence of the military or naval service of the applicant and of his right to the benefit of the law. An entry of additional land will take the current date.

A, B, C, D are forms of declaration, application, affidavit, and receipt to be used under this law, and you will be careful to use them in all cases arising under it. In addition to these forms you will require, when entries are made in the future,

1st. From original applicants, certified copies of certificate of discharge, showing when the party enlisted and when he was discharged, or, if these cannot be procured, the satisfactory evidence on these points.

2d. In case of widows, evidence of military service of husband and affidavit of widowhood.

3d. In case of minor orphan children, in addition to the evidence of military service, proof of death or marriage of the mother. Evidence of death may be the testimony of two witnesses or certificate of a physician duly attested. Evidence of marriage may be a certified copy of marriage certificate, or of the record of the same, or testimony of two witnesses to marriage ceremony.

The Register and Receiver will be allowed to charge one dollar each for receiving and filing the initiatory declaration of the parties wherever they exercise the privilege of first filing such declaration, but you will take care to advise applicants that such declaration is not necessary where they first apply in person to make an actual homestead entry. This fee the Receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same therein as fees for "homestead declarations," which will be charged against the maximum of $3,000 now allowed by the law. In the States and Territories, for which fifty per centum additional is allowed by the sixth section of the act of March 21, 1864, the additional allowance will apply to the fee herein named.

Should any doubt arise in your mind upon any point of the law, you will promptly communicate with this office and await instructions in the premises.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Com.

To Registers and Receivers of United States Land Offices.

CHINESE INGENUITY

How They Rid Themselves of Poacher on Their Cabbage Gardens.

[From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.]

A little incident was brought to our notice a day or two since, which illustrates the ingenuity of the Chinese in a rather peculiar manner. "Mickey McDaniels," as he is familiarly called, owns a number of geese, which occasionally get in the slough and stray away to the Chinese vegetable gardens which border this pleasant pool. Doubtless they would help themselves to John's cabbage on these predatory excursions, for it is well known that the descendants of Rome's ancient preservers have a fondness for this article. The plan hit upon by John to prevent them from gratifying their natural propensities were ingenious and novel, and remained undiscovered until a few days since. Several geese belonging to Mr. McDaniels had died, and no reason could be assigned for this strange procedure on their part, for they were fat and healthy, and a goose is supposed to be a long-lived fowl. But when they were driven up to be picked the mystery was solved. Four of the birds were found gaged in a singular manner and one which ean hardly be described. A ring of fine wire, about two inches in circumference was found in the mouth of each, held their by being turned over the top of the head and hooked in under the feathers. The way it came there is easily understood The Chinaman, when making these rings, twisted two ends of the wire together, turning the end over, making quite a strong hook. This was hung on a cabbage leaf or other vegetable, and left to wait for the coming of the victim. In feeding the goose would strike its bill down to pick up a tempting morsel, and if one part of the bill went inside this loop its doom was sealed, for the loop would by the force of the blow be turned over the head of the reckless bird, and the hook, of necessity, would fasten under the feathers on the top of the head. A few struggles of the prisoned bird would draw the fine wire under the feathers, out of sight, and thus the bird would be left unable to close its bill. In this condition, with its head held high in air, it would run around in a circle until exhausted. Even in being driven home and observed in that situation, it would reqnire close inspection to detect the cause of this strange proceeding on the part of the tortured bird. Mr. McDaniels had lost a large number and only discovered the cause accidentally, when engaged in picking them. If anyone can produce a more ingenious method of getting rid of geese, without killing them outright, we should like to be informed of the mode of disposing of them. We shall doubt the ingenuity of John no longer, but indorse that famous saying, "For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar."

It is reported that the form of the Chicago *Tribune* will be changed to a quarto on the completion of its new building.

Senator Schurz and the Missouri Germans.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "interviewed" Senator Schurz on the Cincinnati Convention with the following result:

Correspondent—How does the ticket please you, Senator?

Schurz—Oh, I am satisfied, so far as I am concerned.

Cor.—How will it suit in Missouri?

Schurz—Greeley cannot carry Missouri.

Cor.—Why not?

Schurz—he cannot secure the German vote.

Cor.—What reason?

Schurz—Our Germans are strongly to what we may term personal government, and fear the interference with personal privileges. Mr. Greeley's temperance opinions and Sabbath views are exceedingly distasteful to them.

Cor.—But your influence with the Germans will lead them to support the ticket.

Schurz—No sir—I cannot secure a single German vote in Missouri. Last night I dined with a party of personal friends, the most prominent Germans of the West. I ventured to make a remark as to the possible success of the ticket, but they told me I was wrong and that "I was sold out."

Cor.—Will the German press support the nominations?

Seburz—I shall support it in my paper. Last night my editor telegraphed to me to ask if he should support the nominations. I telegraphed him "yes."

A short time after I received a dispatch asking if I understoed the question, and I repeating it, again said yes. This shows how doubtful they are about the matter at home. My paper is the only German paper as yet come out squarely for the ticket. A liberal German paper in Cleveland, may do so, also, but I know no others.

Cor.—Then you are doubtful of the success of the ticket?

Schurz—I think we have a great deal of hard work before us. I fear that our two years of labor will be but a little advantage, and that we shall have to go back to squad drill.

MARRIED.

June 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, Mr. J. R. WILCOX, of Red Cloud, Neb., to Miss MINERVA PAYE, of Nemaha City, Neb.

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27-3m

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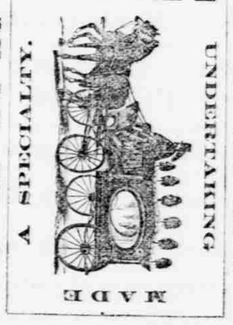

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale.

BY ORDER of the Probate Court of Nemaha County, Nebraska, will be sold at public vendue, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1872, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Henry Hooper, deceased, in Lafayette Precinct, Nemaha County, Nebraska, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of Grain, Farming Implements, Hogs, Household and Hogs. Sale at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

GILES R. READER,
40w3 Administrator.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hooper, deceased:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administrator of said estate, before me, Probate Judge of Nema