

NUMBER 7.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the homestead law for officers, soldiers and privates of the army and navy of the United States.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the congress of the United States be requested to pass the following bill:

That where homestead entries have been made, or may hereafter be made, by parties who served in the military or naval service of the United States as officers, soldiers or sailors for ninety days during the rebellion, such parties shall not be required to make settlement and cultivation of the land for the full period of five years from the date of such entry before receiving their patents; but the patents shall be issued on proof of settlement and cultivation for such time as may, with the time of their service in the army or navy during the rebellion, equal five years, the time of service or enlistment to be counted as part of the five years; in all cases quantity and location of land to be as provided in section 25 of an act approved July 15, 1870. Further, that any officer, soldier or sailor having received his discharge before the expiration of his term of enlistment on account of wounds received or disability incurred while in the service of the United States, he shall be allowed credit for the full term of his enlistment. Further, that any officer, or soldier, or sailor, entitled to the above provisions, having died after being discharged, the widow, children or parents, in the order named, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the soldiers in securing credit for the length of time served in the army or navy of the United States: *provided*, that this rule shall not apply to any entries which may have been annulled or vacated by the commissioner of the general land office, on account of abandonment or other cause prior to the passage of this resolution.

Approved March 5, 1872.