

(4-137.)

RECEIVER'S RECEIPT, No. 1707

APPLICATION, No. 1707

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office, Sidney, Neb.

May 8., 1889.

Received of John Fairchild the sum  
of fourteen dollars No cents;

being the amount of fee and compensation of Register and Receiver for the  
entry of South East Quarter

of Section 17 in  
Township 20 N. of Range 57 W., under

Section No. 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

[Signature]  
Receiver.

\$ 14<sup>00</sup>

*Transmitted D.S. #9063 - Oct March 1. 1889.*

See note in red ink, which Registrars and Receivers will read and EXPLAIN THOROUGHLY to persons making application for lands where the affidavit is made before either of them.

Timber land, entered in a homestead, or other entry not commencing, may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises, but for no other purpose. It, after clearing the land for cultivation, then remains more timber than is required for the purpose, the settler may, at his option, file an affidavit of the value of the timber, and also to extend the provisions under section 4911 of the Revised Statutes. The land is being cleared of its timber for legitimate purposes a question of fact which is liable to be raised at any time. If the settler so extends the provisions under section 4911 of the Revised Statutes, the entry is cancelled, and the person who enters it will be liable to suit and for recovery of the value of such timber, and also to extend the provisions under section 4911 of the Revised Statutes.

NOTE.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he can, at any time after six months, pay for it with cash or land warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.