

GREAT THINKER GONE

Death Calls Herbert Spencer, English Student of Sociology and Author.

HIS ILLNESS KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC

At His Request Least Possible Information Was Given Out.

LIFE-WORK COVERED A WIDE FIELD

Published Books Dealing with Many Phases of Human Life.

FAILED TO ATTAIN ULTIMATE OBJECT

Philosopher Forced to Stop Publication of Results of Research Because of Great Cost of Undertaking.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Herbert Spencer, the famous author, died this morning at his home in Brighton. His health had been failing for some time. The illness took a critical turn a few days ago and he became unconscious last night, passing away without pain.

By his own desire the least possible information was given out during Mr. Spencer's illness. He was born in 1820. The newspapers all publish long appreciations and anecdotes of Mr. Spencer, whom they universally describe as the "last of the great thinkers of the Victorian age."

His Biography.

Herbert Spencer was born at Derby in 1820. He was educated by his father, a teacher in Derby, and his uncle, Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church. He was active in various philanthropic movements. At the age of 17 he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during that period contributed various papers to the Civil Engineers and Architects' Journal. His first professional work was in literature. He wrote a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the Nonconformist in 1842, which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1853 he was engaged as sub-editor of the Economist, and during that time published his first review, "Social Statics; or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed," 1851, but this is out of print and has been suppressed. Various articles, chiefly for the Westminster Review, were quarterly reviews, written during the next four years. In 1856 appeared his "Principles of Psychology," which interpreted the phenomena of mind on the general principle of evolution (this was four years before the "Origin of Species" appeared). A second edition in health lowered, which prevented work for eighteen months; 1857, 1858 and 1859 were occupied in writing various essays for the quarterly reviews, etc.

The Work of His Life.

In 1850 Mr. Spencer issued the program of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," which proposed to carry out in its application to all orders of phenomena. The general idea was to treat of it in two volumes published in 1857. To the execution of this project his subsequent life has been mainly devoted. Of the works comprising the system, the following have already been published: "First Principles," 1852 (3d ed., 1885); "The Principles of Biology," 3 vols., 1864 (4th ed., 1885); "The Principles of Psychology," 2 vols., 1872 (5th ed., 1880); "The Principles of Sociology," vol. 1, 1876 (3d ed., 1885); "Cerebral Institutions," 1875 (3d ed., 1885); "Political Institutions," 1883 (3d ed., 1885); "Economic Institutions," 1885 (3d ed., 1885); "The Data of Ethics," 1879 (3d ed., 1885). Mr. Spencer's other works are: "Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical," 1861 (2d ed., 1885); "Essays: Scientific, Political and Speculative," 2 vols., 1851 (4th ed., 3 vols., 1885); "The Classification of the Sciences," to which are added, Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte, 1864 (3d ed., 1871); "The Study of Sociology," 1873 (11th ed., 1885); "The Man versus the State," 1884 (8th thousand, 1886). Beyond his own proper work Mr. Spencer has published eight parts of the "Descriptive Sociology," classified and arranged by himself, and compiled by Prof. Duncan, Dr. Scheppling and Mr. Collier. This work was originally undertaken simply for the purpose of providing himself with materials for the "Principles of Sociology," but was eventually published for the use of others. Part vii, published in 1881, contained the announcement that having during the preceding fourteen years sunk between \$2,000 and \$4,000 in the undertaking, he could no longer continue it.

When He Visited America.

Mr. Spencer paid a visit to the United States in 1882. On May 12, 1882, he was elected a correspondent of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, for the section of philosophy, in the room of Emerson, but he declined that in common with all scientific honors. Mr. Spencer's works have been extensively translated. All are rendered into French, nearly all into German and Russian, many into Italian and Spanish, and the work on Education has appeared also in Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Greek, Japanese and Chinese. Since 1885 Mr. Spencer has been an invalid and has published very little.

MILE SWIM IN CHICAGO RIVER

Captain Sidney Hisman Wins Five Hundred Dollars by Somewhat Heroic Method.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Clad in a rubber swimming suit and armed with a paddle with which to ward off ice cakes, Captain Sidney Hisman, an Australian, lowered himself into the Chicago river just below the Rush street bridge and swam with the current down to the Madison street bridge, a distance of nearly a mile, winning \$500 from George W. Turnbull, a contractor, who had bet him that he would not dare attempt the feat.

Mr. Turnbull was at every bridge as his friend went by with a cork awaiting him when he emerged from the river at Madison street, cheered by an admiring crowd.

BALTIMORE GRAFTERS GUILTY

Upton and McGregor Convicted of Getting Money from Government Contractor.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Columbus Ellsworth Upton and Thomas W. McGregor, on trial in the United States district court here for conspiracy to rob the government in connection with a contract for leather pouches, were adjudged guilty late this afternoon. Sentence was suspended pending a verdict for a new trial.

KILLS THE FLIRTING DANSEUSE

Prominent French Nationalist Commits Murder and Suicide Because of Jealousy.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A dancer at the Metropolitan in the boulevard Frieda Bock was murdered in Cologne December 2 by a prominent French nationalist, a manufacturer of machinery, who had several times been elected a candidate for member of the Chamber of Deputies. They were engaged to be married and had been betrothed for some time. The woman had looked too frequently, as the dancer thought, at another man in the dining room. He first tried to chloroform the dancer, but she was a strong woman and pushed him away. Then he took a hatchet, which he had concealed about him, and struck the woman, once, ineffectually, and then stabbed her fatally three times with a dagger. The hotel people heard the struggle and rushed to the spot, whereupon the dancer, with his back to the door, shot and killed himself. The body of the dancer was buried here yesterday.

CONGRESSMEN TO VISIT PARIS

French Baron Hopes to Arrange Exchange of Calls Across the Ocean.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The plan for a body of American congressmen to visit Paris and for a number of French parliamentarians to visit Washington is assuming a definite aspect through the efforts of Baron de Estroules de Constant. The latter said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "When I arranged for the exchange of visits between British and French parliamentarians in mind a similar exchange of visits between American and French representatives. Since then I have gone over the question with my colleagues in the chamber and I have received letters from Washington concerning the project. The idea of the visits is generally approved and I hope to arrange the details during my approaching visit to the United States, when I will present an invitation in behalf of several hundred members of the French Chamber of Deputies."

Service Attracts Americans

Forty-Fifth Anniversary of Founding of American College is Observed in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The pope today celebrated mass in his private chapel, the occasion here is actively interested in the American colony here. Only a few privileged persons were admitted. In addition to being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, this was also the forty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the American college, and Most Rev. Robert Seton of New York, titular archbishop of Heliopolis, celebrated pontifical mass there for the first time. The music, which was exceptionally fine, was under the direction of Joseph Kelly of Philadelphia. Besides the students a number of other Americans assisted at the functions, including Mrs. Dean and her two daughters of Chicago. The ceremony was followed by a dinner, at which the rector was congratulated on the prosperity of the college.

BRYAN IN FRENCH CONGRESS

Visits the Legislative Body to Study Its Parliamentary Methods.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—William J. Bryan visited the Chamber of Deputies and Senate today, comparing French parliamentary methods with those of the United States congress. He was accompanied to the Senate by Senator Clemenceau, who introduced him. Mr. Bryan had a long talk with M. Combes, the latter manifesting interest in American economic and political affairs. Mr. Bryan made a speech before the members of the American chamber of commerce this evening, during the course of which he dwelt on the importance of keeping political campaigns free from personalities. He also referred to the debt the United States owed to France, and said that next to the names of Washington, Jackson and Jefferson, Americans placed that of Lafayette.

MONEY LOOKS GOOD TO DANES

Economists' Association, Meeting at Copenhagen, Decides that United States is a Good Thing.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—The Danish Economists' association, which has been considering the growth of America, has decided by a considerable majority that the benefits to Denmark, Sweden and Norway from the drawbacks. The speakers who brought the objection contended that the country was objectionable to prevent the country from being denuded of its best workers, but the majority supported the view that the Danes were to be congratulated on the fact that the doors of such a progressive and prosperous country as the United States were open to them and that Denmark had much benefited by the considerable sums of money which yearly were sent back by its former subjects.

CHASTISE CHINESE ROBBERS

Russian Troops Square Accounts for Recent Killing of Five Comrades.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—The Russian troops have defeated a band of Chinese Manchurian robbers, killing 26 of them and wounding a similar number. After the conflict, reported November 24, between Russian soldiers and a body of Chin-Chus at Tchichiao, in which five Russians were killed and nine were severely wounded, the Russians pursued the fleeing tribesmen and finally hemmed them in at the Liu river. The great loss of the robbers is attributed to a Fort Arthur dispatch to "a panic among the Chin Chus."

How They Stole the Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Abraham Thaler and Morris Day, who have been arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., with jewels valued at \$10,000 in their possession, are said by the police to have been taken on complaint from two wholesale jewelers from whom they had stolen diamonds. The jewels were "memorandum plan" in disguise among traveling diamond dealers.

FIGHT OVER ISLE OF PINES

Recognition of Cuban Sovereignty Causes Acrimonious Debate in Congress.

IOWANS AND NEBRASKANS INTERESTED

Many of Them Have Invested in Land and Settled There and Object to Being Placed Under Cuban Rule.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The paragraph in the pending reciprocity treaty with Cuba relating to the cession to Cuba of the Isle of Pines caused an acrimonious debate in the house this afternoon in which Crumpacker of Indiana pitted himself against J. D. Richardson of Tennessee. The Tennessee contended that under the treaty of Paris the Isle of Pines was included in the territory which passed from Spain into the possession of the United States and therefore formed no part of the territory of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Richardson read a letter from the secretary of war dated nearly two years ago in which it was stated that the War department considered that the treaty of Paris included the cession to the United States by Spain of the Isle of Pines. Mr. Crumpacker took issue with Mr. Richardson, whereupon Representative Blinger Hermann, late commissioner of the general land office, now representing an Oregon district in congress, made a brief statement to the effect that the late President McKinley must have been thoroughly convinced that the treaty of Paris covered or ceded the Isle of Pines to the United States, as he as commissioner of the general land office had been instructed in making out the latest map of the United States to include his insular possessions. Mr. McKinley must have been thoroughly convinced that the treaty of Paris covered or ceded the Isle of Pines to the United States, as he as commissioner of the general land office had been instructed in making out the latest map of the United States to include his insular possessions. Mr. McKinley must have been thoroughly convinced that the treaty of Paris covered or ceded the Isle of Pines to the United States, as he as commissioner of the general land office had been instructed in making out the latest map of the United States to include his insular possessions.

Better Building for Hastings.

Congressman Norris of the Fifth district is in consultation with the supervising architect today relative to the submission of new plans for a public building at Hastings. The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated by the last congress for the Hastings building and, according to the plans of the architect, the estimated cost of the structure was about \$40,000. Congressman Norris wants Hastings to have the finest building in the state to secure within the full amount of the appropriation and is accordingly asking for new plans. He also consulted with the architect about a suitable building for the Grand Island state purchase and the house, which is likely, however, that these will be done by a day or two, or as soon as the creditors' committee appointed Monday has an opportunity to report on the advisability of accepting Dowle's offer of settlement. This provides for payment of all merchandise accounts within one year and the giving of notes in the meantime, bearing 5 per cent interest. By the terms of agreement Dowle has agreed to pay all the expenses of the receivers.

Merwin Moves to Capital.

F. N. Merwin, one of the publishers of the Reaver City Tribune, and secretary of the Nebraska Press, has moved to the city and during the present session of congress will be the private secretary of Congressman Norris.

Teaching the Mountaineers.

Prof. and Mrs. Dismore, who are identified with educational work in Kentucky, and who for years resided at Lincoln, Neb., have been in Washington the last week. Mrs. Dismore is now assisting Miss Helen Gould in advancing educational interests in the mountains of Kentucky and is returning from New York, where she has been in consultation with Miss Gould regarding her proposed work in the south.

Kicks on Discrimination.

Secretary Utt of the Commercial club has wired Senator Millard that the chief commodity of the Department of Colorado has discriminated against Omaha in the purchase of goods and has instructed that bids be received only from Kansas City. Senator Millard will see Commissioner General Weston tomorrow and endeavor to have Omaha included in the list. Why Omaha is discriminated against does not appear from Mr. Utt's telegram and it is Senator Millard's purpose to ascertain why Kansas City is given preference when the distance between Denver on one side and Kansas City and Omaha on the other are approximately the same.

Shaw Wants More Money.

Secretary Shaw today transmitted to the house a request for \$15,000 additional for the Department of Justice for "enforcement of the anti-trust laws."

Report on Indian Affairs.

The annual report of the United States commissioner for Indian affairs, which the Five Civilized Tribes in the territory, including Indians and freedmen, number 84,000 people, who hold over 19,000,000 acres of land. The report announces a material increase in population in the territory and calls attention to the duty imposed on the government, under existing laws, to provide for all the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, after town sites and other reservations have been made and to wind up the tribal affairs, limiting the life of the tribal governments to March 4, 1908.

Continuing the report says:

There is no doubt that many Indians, especially full-bloods, have been and are being imposed upon in the matter of leasing their lands. Many agricultural leases are for an indefinite period, and do not provide for the number of acres to be placed under cultivation each year, or if, in any way, every effort to get all the facts and figures or other improvements should be placed upon the land. Furthermore, it does not appear that any parties furnish bonds to all the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, after town sites and other reservations have been made and to wind up the tribal affairs, limiting the life of the tribal governments to March 4, 1908.

Democrats Run Office Out of Office

Because He Registered Negro Voters.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—Democrats in the town of Berkley have driven County Treasurer Lyons from his office, where it is charged, he was registering negro voters and had the negroes put up in one section of the town. The streets are filled with men armed with shotguns, and a request will be made for a company of militia from Norfolk or Portsmouth at once. Serious trouble is feared.

GRAND RAPIDS CENTRAL BUSY

Citizens Wanted for Participation in Heirly Come Now on Telephone Summons.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 8.—The prominent citizens for whom warrants were issued last night on charges in connection with the water scandal, about which Ladd K. Salsbury has made such startling confessions, were spared the humiliation of formal arrest today. Instead of placing the warrants in the hands of officers to serve the police telephoned the respondents from police headquarters, requesting them to appear.

The eighth warrant, for Gerrit H. Albers, charging perjury at his trial on the charge of attempting to bribe Alderman Renihan, has been issued, and Albers came into police headquarters and entered his appearance, being permitted to go then in search of bondsmen.

Judge Haggarty, who issued the warrant, announced that the Albers warrant was based on a confession of Dr. Ulko Devries, that he induced Albers to make an offer of a bribe to Alderman Renihan as charged in the indictment. Albers was acquitted at that time. Although Judge Haggarty refused to discuss Devries' confession any further, there are reasons for believing that it reveals much of the inside of the water deal and will be corroborative of Salsbury's confession. Charles S. Burch, manager of the Evening Press, waived examination today in police court and was bound over to the superior court for trial under \$1,000 bond. The charge against him is conspiracy.

J. Clark Sprout, formerly manager of the Democrat and the Post, and J. Russell Thomson, former municipal reporter of the Evening Press, also waived examination in police court, and were held to the superior court. The examination of former Alderman Mot was taken up in police court today. Salsbury testified that he not only got Mot \$25 for aiding the water deal, but also gave him \$50 to vote for him for city attorney. Salsbury also said he gave campaign money to Aldermen McCool, Kinney, Schriver, Ghysels, Johnson, Beck, Loxter and McLachlan.

"Where did you get his money?" "Some from the street railway company and some from the Bell Telephone company. I got the street railway money from Mr. Sprout, and I think he gave me \$1,000. The money from the telephone company came to him through Mayor Perry."

"Some from the street railway company and some from the Bell Telephone company. I got the street railway money from Mr. Sprout, and I think he gave me \$1,000. The money from the telephone company came to him through Mayor Perry." "Some from the street railway company and some from the Bell Telephone company. I got the street railway money from Mr. Sprout, and I think he gave me \$1,000. The money from the telephone company came to him through Mayor Perry." "Some from the street railway company and some from the Bell Telephone company. I got the street railway money from Mr. Sprout, and I think he gave me \$1,000. The money from the telephone company came to him through Mayor Perry."

DOWIE AGAIN RULES IN ZION

Receivers Appointed by Federal Court Discharged with Consent of Creditors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—John Alexander Dowle is again in control of Zion City and all its industries. The turn in the affairs in the head of the Christian Catholic church followed a financial showing made by the assets of the bank, which the creditors, who immediately made a formal motion before Judge Kohlsaat to have the receivership, ordered by the United States district court a week ago, dissolved. As no objection was offered to the motion by any of the creditors, Judge Kohlsaat granted the request and Receivers Blount and Curry were discharged.

While the receivers have been relieved from further duties at Zion City, the bankruptcy proceedings are still maintained. It is likely, however, that these will be discontinued by a day or two, or as soon as the creditors' committee appointed Monday has an opportunity to report on the advisability of accepting Dowle's offer of settlement. This provides for payment of all merchandise accounts within one year and the giving of notes in the meantime, bearing 5 per cent interest. By the terms of agreement Dowle has agreed to pay all the expenses of the receivers.

ST. LOUIS STOCKMEN UNITE

Band Together to Fight the Beef Trust in Yarding and Packing.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Preparations for re-establishing the stock yards and packing house industry on this side of the river, and for launching an enterprise which is regarded by stockmen and packing house managers as the opening move in a fight to a settlement between the cattle raisers and the so-called beef trust, have been quietly completed in St. Louis within the last few days.

The Independent Stock Yards company has been organized in St. Louis and will be in operation by the first of the year. The St. Louis Union Packing company, closely allied with and, to a large extent dependent upon, the stock yards company, will also begin operating by January, 1904. Both concerns will occupy the site of the old Union stock yards.

The Independent Stock Yards company was incorporated November 15, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The St. Louis Union Packing company was incorporated November 26, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which \$50,000 has been paid in. It is stated that the movement which resulted in the independent company began three months ago. The plans were carefully made and nothing was permitted to be made public until now.

ANY OLD BOWLER WILL DO

American Congress at Cleveland Throws Open to the Unaffiliated Clubs and Individuals.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 8.—A decision of importance to bowlers and bowling clubs is expected to participate in the national championship contests of the American Bowling congress at Cleveland, February 8-13, has just been rendered by the executive committee. Under the Indianapolis plan of organization it was supposed that all entries would have to be affiliated with some local club or association. This, however, is not the case. Any club or bowler is eligible upon compliance with the rules of the congress, but no club is entitled to any voice in the proceedings of the congress unless affiliated with one of the city associations.

FATAL TO OTTAWA PRIEST

Injuries Received a Week Ago in Calvesbury Fire Result in Father Fulham's Death.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 8.—Father Fulham, the priest who was injured at the Ottawa university fire on Wednesday last, died today.

ADVERSE TO SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Department Holds That Widows and Orphans Must Live on Homesteads.

REVERSES FORMER DECISION IN MATTER

Decision is Made in Case of Mrs. Anna Bowles, Who Made Entry in the Broken Bow District.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—To nullify attempts of cattlemen and others to obtain public lands in violation of the law the secretary of the interior today overruled former decisions of the department to the effect that widows or minor orphans of soldiers or sailors do not have to reside on the land on which they make homestead entry. The decision, which affects a large number of cases and which has an important bearing on the public land frauds, is made in the case of Mrs. Anna Bowles, who made an entry on land in the Broken Bow district in Nebraska. Mrs. Bowles claimed the right of entry as the widow of a sailor in the civil war, under a section of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised statutes, which allows such dependents to make homestead entries with credit for the time of the soldier's or sailor's military or naval service. It was admitted in this case that she made an agreement with the Standard Cattle company, whereby Mrs. Bowles, at the time of the revised