

U. P. TIME CARD. Taking effect January 6th, 1895. EAST BOUND—Eastern Time. No. 2, Fast Mail, 9:00 a.m. No. 4, Atlantic Express, 11:00 p.m. No. 28, Freight, 7:00 a.m.

FRENCH & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over N. P. Nat. Bank.

T. C. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office First National Bank Bldg., NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

WILCOX & HALLIGAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over North Platte National Bank.

D. R. N. F. DONALDSON, Assistant Surgeon Union Pacific Railroad and Member of Pension Board, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over Stritz's Drug Store.

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A. F. STREITZ, DRUGGIST. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, PAINTERS' SUPPLIES, WINDOW GLASS, MACHINE OILS, Diamanta Spectacles. Deutsche Apotheke. Corner of Spruce and Sixth-sts.

C. F. IDdings, LUMBER, COAL AND GRAIN. Order by telephone from Newton's Book Store. NORTH PLATTE: PHARMACY, Dr. N. McCABE, Prop., J. E. BUSH, Manager. NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. We aim to handle the Best Grades of Goods, sell them at Reasonable Figures, and Warrant Everything as Represented.

FRANKLIN PEALE'S WALL-PAPER, PAINT AND OIL DEPOT. WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, GOLD LEAF, GOLD PAINTS, BRONZES, ARTISTS' COLORS AND BRUSHES, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISHES, PREPARED HOUSE AND BUGGY PAINTS, KALOMINE MATERIAL, WINDOW SHADES. ESTABLISHED JULY 1868. 310 SPRUCE STREET.

Summer School. At North Platte, Neb., July 6 to Aug. 15, 1896. Six weeks of normal instruction. We offer more for the money than any summer school in Western Nebraska.

FOR SALE. Lot 5, block 66, having thereon a 5-room house, city water and modern improvements. Lots 5 and 6, block 55, 160 acres of farm land situated in Baker precincts.

Jos. Hershey, DEALER IN Agricultural Implements OF ALL KINDS, Farm and Spring Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Wind Mills, Pumps, Barb Wire, Etc. Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth

Claude Weingand, DEALER IN Coal Oil, Gasoline, Gas Tar, And Crude Petroleum. Leave orders at office in Broecker's tailor shop.

Wanted—An Idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their list of prizes offered and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE POPULIST. THE POPULIST, to be consistent with the principles and ravings of his party, cannot vote for millionaire-monopolist Sewall. NEVER in the history of this country has there been such a wholesale repudiation of a candidate and platform as is now going on in the ranks of the democratic party. Mr. Bryan will be very deep in brine after November 3d.

THE NEW YORK HERALD has sent letters of inquiry to all points in New York relative to the political condition, and from the replies received the Herald is warranted in making the assertion that the landslide to McKinley this year will be greater than that to Morton a year ago. THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS insist that there is no room for the tariff issue in the present campaign. This stand is not strange. The result of free trade is a sore spot for the tariff reformers, and they have no desire to discuss the measure which has brought such disastrous ruin to the country.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune. IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25. Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents.

THE WINNERS OF 1896. NATIONAL TICKET. For President—WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN H. MACCULL. For Lieutenant-Governor—ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State—JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts—P. O. HEDLUND. For State Treasurer—CHARLES E. CASEY. For Supt. Public Instruction—HENRY B. CORBETT. For Com. Lands and Buildings—HENRY C. BUSSELL. For Attorney-General—ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL. For Supreme Judge, Long Term—ROBERT RYAN. For Supreme Judge, Short Term—MOSES P. KINKAID. For Regent of State University—W. G. WHITMORE.

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JUDGE NEVILLE said yesterday that if Bryan was not endorsed by the St. Louis convention it would be because republican boodles had been distributed among the middle-of-the-road men. We are a little surprised that the Judge would admit that a populist would accept a bribe or could be bought. All populists, you know, are supposed to be reformers and perfectly honest men.

MR. BRYAN four years ago was positive free trade would bring prosperity to all the people; but everybody knows that since free trade policy went into effect prosperity is unknown in our land. Now Mr. Bryan declares that free silver will cure all our commercial ills, and everybody will be prosperous, but he has proven a false prophet in the past and the people will not allow him to fool them again.

AN EXCHANGE truthfully remarks that as November comes around the patriotic people will be found shoulder to shoulder behind the flag which is as representative today of all things American as ever before. The republican party, which massed behind it in 1861-64, and brought order out of confusion, and prosperity out of distrust and distress, is the same as then. To trust the republican party is no experiment. Its stands for the people of every class and condition, and under its wise leadership business in every department will take on a new lease of life.

A BIT OF HISTORY. Review of the Country Since the Free Coinage of Silver Was Stopped. The free coinage of silver stopped in 1873, but protective tariffs were steadily maintained and made higher from time to time for 20 years from that date until Mr. Cleveland and his party came into power with a mandate to lower them to the "revenue only" level. Now, what is the record of those 20 years from 1873 to 1893, with silver coinage suspended all the time, but with a protective tariff policy steadfastly maintained? In those 20 years we reduced the national debt \$1,230,000,000 and the annual interest charge over \$91,000,000. From 1870 to 1890 we increased our national wealth from \$30,000,000,000 to \$65,000,000,000. In addition to paying the national debt and adding so vastly to our wealth, individuals had deposited over \$2,000,000,000 in savings banks and building and loan associations, acquired during this period. The amount paid in wages to the 3,750,000 employees in our manufactures in 1890 was \$2,225,000,000, and the value of the product aggregated \$9,372,000,000, exceeding by 125 per cent that of any other country in the world. In the like time the manufacture of pig iron increased 200 per cent, railroad mileage over 150 per cent, the passenger traffic 400 per cent and the number of freight tons moved nearly 400 per cent. So that, writing in May, 1893, when Mr. Harrison was president and the McKinley tariff was in full operation, though free coinage had been denied to silver for nearly 20 years, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the eminent statistician, who is not a partisan pleader on either side, gave this testimony to the then existing condition of the country: "There has never been a period in this or any other country when the general rate of wages was so high as it is now or the price of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are today, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product."

That was the general condition of our people in May, 1892. Within a month of the election of Mr. Cleveland, pledged to the overthrow of protection, and before it was known or even suspected that he proposed to contract the currency and to enter upon the aggressive policy in favor of gold monometallism which he subsequently developed, this general condition of the country described by Mr. Wright had begun to disappear. It was not what Mr. Cleveland was going to do about silver, for that was then in doubt, but what he meant to do about the tariff, which was in no doubt at all, that started all forms of industrial and commercial business on the down grade of depression, panic and collapse.—New York Recorder.

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS. EVENTS OCCURRING IN ALL SECTIONS SUMMARIZED.

Friday, July 17. William Hamilton Gibbons, the artist and author, died of apoplexy at Washington, Conn.—A 2-year-old son of Joseph Smith fell into a tub of water and was drowned at Fort Wayne, Ind.—Jesse Overton accidentally shot and killed Willie Smith while hunting squirrels at Helena, Ark.—C. O. Sexton, a miner, was killed at Wellsville, Mo., while working in a shaft by the roof falling in. George Grising threw kerosene on his wife, set her on fire and tried to beat her brains out with a club at Hazleton, Pa. He afterward drowned himself.—Governor Stone has ordered Columbus Hayes removed from Buchanan, Mo., to Savannah, there to be again sentenced to the penitentiary.—Hayes escaped during his trial in 1884.—Fire destroyed about 1,000 acres of corn at Stockton, Cal. The loss is estimated at \$12,000.—Robert Young, who has been on trial for the murder of his wife at Hillsboro, Ill., has been released on bond.—John Chichester, residing at Belden Hill, Conn., fell into a well, and when taken out his neck was found broken.—The sixth international convention of the Baptist Union Peoples' Union of America met at Milwaukee, Wis. Alonzo E. Bembach, arrested for killing his young brother at Sedalia, Mo., will be charged with murder in the first degree.—Sam Lewis, the negro who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in Hinsdale, Kan., and who escaped, has been recaptured at Meridian, Miss.—Denver dispatches state that all traffic agreements between the Colorado Midland and the Midland Terminal have been suspended.—Western roads have voted against the proposition to make passenger rates to St. Joseph, Mo., for the laying of the corner stone of the home for aged and helpless ex-slaves.—The Missouri Pacific has been denied relief in authority to make a rate of one fare to Jefferson City, Mo., on account of the Missouri State Sunday School association meeting to be held there Aug. 25-27.—The total land sales of the Northern Pacific company during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$1,641,551. This is an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the land sales of the previous year.

Saturday, July 18. Iowa railroad lines have decided to put into effect the reduced rates on coarse grain recently adopted by the Chicago and Great Western and followed by the Iowa Central.—Three thousand persons attended the second annual picnic given by the Knights of Pythias at Springfield, Mo. Joseph Conrad has been convicted at Lebanon, Ind., of attempting to murder John Martz and sentenced to two years in prison.—The new railroad between Central and Chester, Ill., has been completed and the first train of passenger excursionists, was sent over it.—Charles S. Farris, an editorial writer for the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company, a pioneer of Kansas and one of the oldest newspaper men in the state, is dead at his home in Kansas City, Kan. He was 63 years old.—Dr. Alfred C. Carpenter, late professor in the New York City medical college, is suing for a divorce from his wife, Caroline, at Porry, O. T.—Walter O. Lewis, who built the first telephone line from New York to St. Louis, has established the present system of news gathering, is dead at the age of 82.—Frederick Steckle, a wealthy merchant at McKeesport, Pa., shot himself to death.—George Alexander, an 18-year-old boy, was drowned at Lorain, O., by the upsetting of a boat. George Schoner, an old settler, was thrown from a wagon and killed at Wichita, Kas.—An engine on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad left the track at New Hope, Tenn., and Engineer Will Hawkins was crushed to death.—Charles Margrave, postmaster at Emory, Tenn., was murdered by unknown parties. He has aided the police in running down several thugs and their chums are thought to have killed him.—Lettie Bauman narrowly escaped drowning at Rocky Springs, Pa. Shortstop McQuaid of the Lancaster State baseball league, who was bathing nearby, heard her screams and rescued her.

Monday, July 20. John F. Howard, who killed Martin Lains at Tulare, Cal., was hanged at Fresno, Cal.—Jacob Deaman, who was considered a pauper, died at Crawfordville. In his home \$5,000 was discovered hidden away.—Miss Floy Jackson, aged 15, daughter of Banker Jackson of Troy, Mo., and Ernest Turner, aged 19, eloped to St. Louis and were married.—Eugene Schuyler, another daring diver, repeated the performance of Albert Baker, diving from Eads bridge into the Missouri river at St. Louis, a distance of 125 feet.—Sonny Ewing, arrested for shooting John Louca, was discharged at Madisonville, Ky., and immediately after was rearrested, charged with killing a man in McLean county a year ago.—Elisha Burdick, a resident of Wisconsin since 1848, and of Madison since 1882, died of cerebral hemorrhage.—Richard D. Bass, one of the speakers at a Democratic ratification meeting at Springfield, Mo.—Charles Kinney, aged 17 years, was arrested at Jacksonville, Ill., on suspicion of being concerned in the El Dorado station robbery.—Ber Austin McGary has been arrested at San Antonio, Tex., charged with stealing a \$3,000 note from the Sullivan bank. He had deposited the note as collateral for a loan.—George M. Stockton was shot to death by Robert Harris at Nevada, Mo.—Deputy Sheriff Gamble shot and fatally wounded Will Brown at Taylor, Tex., in a scuffle.—Mike McCoy, who was hit over the head with a baseball bat by Matt Quinn, died at the city hospital at St. Louis.—Garrett Light, a farmer, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., charged with shooting Annie Riekel, a former sweetheart of Monticello, Ia., 16 years ago. Light escaped during his trial and went east.—A movement has been started in northwestern Kansas for Congressman William Baker for governor on the Populist ticket.—The annual international convention of journeymen plasterers has been held for several days at Cleveland. The next biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters will be held in the same city, beginning Sept. 22.—Pen Hargo, a resident of Helderberg, N. Y., died from continued blood-poisoning.—Dr. George H. Graham was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary at Fort Scott, Kan., for drugging and criminally assaulting 12-year-old Lizzie Shaugnessey.—Southern Pacific has slashed freight rates on tea.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the congress of Amazonas province has recognized Filipe Pires as governor.—Indian Spanish troops suffered defeat at the hands of Cuban insurgents.

Tuesday, July 21. At Henderson, Ky., the Pythian building, Park theater and Barrett house were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000.—Jose Kelly of San Francisco was nominated for congress by the DeRochees of the Fifth congressional district.—The six roundabout between "Kid" Lavigne and Charles McKeever of Philadelphia at New York City was declared a draw.—The Neel brothers, at Chicago, won the western tennis championship in doubles, defeating the Wrenn brothers. The score was 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.—Charles H. Warren, general manager of the Great Northern railroad, left his position and James H. Bass was assigned to his work under the title of general superintendent.—The funeral services over the remains of ex-Governor William E. Russell were held at Cambridge, Mass., conducted at the residence, by Rev. Dr. McKenzie, the late governor's pastor.—Gold reserve drops below \$90,000,000 for the first time in many months.—Charles Miller, a farmer living fifteen miles north of Louisville, in Floyd county, Indiana, killed his wife by shooting her with a rifle and then committed suicide with the same weapon.—In the English house of commons the 12 o'clock rule, under which the house rises at midnight in order to facilitate the discussion of the Irish land bill—Lewis La Rose, aged 62, was drowned at Elliptope, Wis.—A brakeman named Davis of Brookfield was run over and killed at Palmyra, Mo.—The general store of August Westerman, at Carlyle, Ill., was entered by burglars and \$100 worth of clothing stolen.—The 4-year-old daughter of Charles Lemar, residing five miles south of Carlyle, Ill., took morphine and will probably die.

Wednesday, July 23. James Richards, the famous "long man" of Chicago, has been arrested.—Secretary Olney left Washington for his summer home at Falmouth, Mass.—Grace Reed of Frankfort, Nev., committed suicide by drinking six ounces of carbolic acid.—Billy O'Donnell defeated John Lawson in the 8th round of a finish fight at Memphis.—J. H. Harris, an employe of the Cambrian Mining company, was found dead in a saloon at Newcastle, Wyo.—a battle between Musclemen and Christians at Niksar 60 of the former and 840 of the latter were killed.—Owing to over production, the ore mines of Lake Superior have been closed and 2,000 men are out of employment.—Rosy O'Brien, a Salvation Army convert at St. Joseph, Mo., who kidnapped 11-year-old Besse Littleton, and drove away with his employer's team, has been arrested at Chillicothe.—Harry McKean, a freeman at Valida, I. T., was scalded to death.—Phillip Board was sick and killed by a jealous husband at Harrodsburg, Ky.—Joseph Norris, a millwright at Leavenworth, Kan., suicided with morphine.—Because he was disappointed in love, Marion Waggoner, a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., blew off his head. At the Blue Hill observatory near Boston a kite was made to fly to the height of 7,300 feet above the level, which beats the record of experiments.—J. R. Bealey, an American archaeologist, claims to have discovered the remains of a prehistoric city of 300,000 inhabitants in the wilds of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico.—Fred A. Rolfe, proprietor of a crocker factory at Leavenworth, Kan., has sued the Santa Fe road for \$5,000 damages, saying that he was ejected from the train in a rough manner because he was thought to be riding on another man's suitcase.—Mrs. T. D. Swift soaked sulphur matches in a glass of water, drank the contents and died at Jonesboro, Ark.—Heavy rainstorm, almost a deluge, flooded the streets and caused much damage to Evansville and Brazil, Ind.—William Little, the champion pie eater of McKeesport, Pa., ate \$3 worth of pies and half a watermelon and died from the effects.

Thursday, July 23. F. Thomas, a 30-year-old unmarried man, shot himself to death at Chicago.—The dead body of an unknown man was found in Douglas park, Chicago, hanging from a tree.—The 8-year-old son of Thomas Harvey of Chicago fell from the pier at Cedar Lake, Ind., and was drowned.—Watchman John Marley of the Goodrich socks, Chicago, shot and seriously injured Patrick Fay, a freeman. Marley says he shot to defend himself.—Julius Benjamin was shot and probably fatally wounded by Peter Kinney while trying to gain entrance through a window into the latter's house at Austin, Ill.—About 1,000 employes of the National Iron rolling mills at McKeesport, Pa., agreed to the amalgamated ironworkers scale and will return to work at once.—While Mrs. Raymond Sisell and Mrs. Rich Dore were picking blackberries, near Channahon, Ill., they quarreled and Mrs. Dore stabbed the 16-year-old woman, who has since died.—During a fight among the inmates of the Geneva, Ill., county jail, Jailer Richardson fired a revolver through the bars at the roof and a glancing bullet killed Joseph Allen.—The dead body of Mrs. Henry Keith was found in her room by Dr. A. D. O'Neil at Chicago. She was the housekeeper for Dr. O'Neil and he believes she killed herself by means of gas.—Fred Baum, a 13-year-old boy, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Police Officer Frank Osterman in the Monon freight yards at Chicago. Baum, with three other boys, were caught stealing oats.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road will put on three bicycle luggage cars between Chicago and Pittsburg. Hooks will be placed along the roofs and the bicycles will hang by the wheels, upside down.—"Sigfried" was presented at Beyrott, the impersonation of Bruinhilde by Miss Liehman arousing great enthusiasm.—Burns, Scotland, was decorated en fete in honor of the centennial anniversary of the death of Robert Burns, who died there July 1, 1796.—A match has been made between Jake Glandauer and James Stansbury to decide the single scull championship of the world. The men will row over the Thames course Sept. 7, for \$1,000.

Protecting the Treasury Reserve. New York, July 23.—In pursuance of the informal agreement of the national banks of this city to protect the treasury gold reserve several meetings of bank officials were held again today to consider the situation. In an informal way bank officials generally concur in the reports that the banks are prepared to turn into the subtreasury an amount of gold extending to at least half of their holdings.

Digestible Food. A simple test for digestibility given to a class of nurses, by which one can easily determine if a solid food is one which is proper to give a sick person, is to drop a small piece of it in cold water. If it soaks up the water rapidly, the food is moderately digestible.—New York Post.

Many women have excelled as executants in music. No woman has ever been a great or even a mediocre composer.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick head ache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels, gradually invigorate the system. Regular size 25¢ per box. Sold by A. F. Stritz.

GENERAL GEORGE W. JONES. partner of Daniel Webster, was the colleague in congress of Thomas H. Benton, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward and James Buchanan, was the intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, John C. Fremont, Jefferson Davis and Franklin Pierce, was a minister to South America before the war, was party to seven "affairs of honor," caught the dying victim of the Ciley-Graves duel in his arms, was imprisoned by Seward on suspicion of being in collusion with Jefferson Davis, was the Chesterfield of Washington society nearly fifty years ago, was one of the richest men in Iowa, but in his later years has had little income except a pension of \$2 a month, granted eighty years after his service as a drummer boy.

Story of His Early Life. General Jones is the son of John Rice Jones, mentioned in history as the friend of Benjamin Franklin. The father was for years chief justice of the supreme court of Missouri. The family lived at St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1814, and when Captain Linn was commissioned to raise a company of soldiers young Jones was the drummer boy who marched along the street in that service. He graduated from Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky., in 1825. Henry Clay was his college guardian. In 1828 he was sergeant of the body guard of Andrew Jackson on his way to Washington to take the oath of office as president of the United States. When Lafayette revisited America the young student was selected by congress as a member of a reception committee and escorted the French patriot through Kentucky.

After graduation young Jones lived three years at St. Genevieve, studied law and was clerk of the United States district court for Missouri. His health gave out and his physician ordered him into the woods to recuperate. Accompanied by a dozen slaves and a number of hired men he went to Sinsinawa Mound, then in Michigan Territory, but now in Wisconsin not far from Dubuque. He engaged in mining, smelting, farming and merchandising, living a simple, rough life, which restored his health, and he possessed freedom from sickness for nearly 70 years.

When the Black Hawk war broke out in 1832 he enlisted as aide-de-camp to General Henry Dodge, father of his colleague as United States senator from Iowa. After the war the pioneers of Michigan Territory chose him colonel of militia within his knowledge, although a son of Alexander Hamilton was a candidate. Later he became a major general. While organizing a company of soldiers at what is now Mineral Point, Wis., he was chosen a county judge, although he had not sought the place.

Represented a Vast Territory. In 1838 he was elected delegate to congress from the Territory of Michigan, which then embraced all the country from Lake Huron to the Pacific, the largest district ever represented by one man in congress. One of his first acts was to introduce a bill for the formation of Wisconsin Territory, which comprised most of the country west of Lake Michigan. He took the name from the Otis-cousin river, so named by Marquette, and secured the passage of his bill before the bill admitting Michigan to statehood was passed. He was elected delegate from Wisconsin while still holding that position from Michigan. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the Territory of Iowa.

President Van Buren appointed him surveyor general of the Northwest Territory and he became a resident of Dubuque. President William Henry Harrison removed him, but he was reappointed by President Polk. He was chosen first United States senator from Iowa in 1848, a position to which he was re-elected. In 1850 he was appointed minister to the country now known as Colombia. While there he wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis, who had been a lieutenant with him in the Black Hawk war. Jones did not know of the beginning of the war, and the terms of his letter to his old friend put him under suspicion when it fell into the hands of Sec. of War Seward. General Jones was recalled and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for 61 days. The incident became convinced of his innocence and ordered his release. A year or two later General Jones retired from public life.

GEORGE W. JONES DEAD.

IOWA PIONEER PASSES AWAY AT DUBUQUE. First United States Senator From the Hawkeye State, a Veteran of 1812 and a Pioneer of Wisconsin and Michigan. Prominent in National Affairs.



Dubuque, July 23.—General George W. Jones, the oldest surviving ex-United States senator, died last night, aged 92. He represented, as a delegate to congress, that territory now included in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and the west except the Pacific coast. He was the state's first senator and in early days was prominent in national affairs, especially of the northwest.

General Jones died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. Dues, at 8 o'clock. George Wallace Jones had a remarkable career. Born at Vincennes, Ind., April 12, 1804, he was a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and won distinction in the Black Hawk war. He was the last delegate in congress from the territory of Michigan, the first delegate from Wisconsin and the first United States senator from the state of Iowa, and he selected the names of Wisconsin and Iowa. He has known every president since Monroe, was in the escort of Lafayette, was a business

partner of Daniel Webster, was the colleague in congress of Thomas H. Benton, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward and James Buchanan, was the intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, John C. Fremont, Jefferson Davis and Franklin Pierce, was a minister to South America before the war, was party to seven "affairs of honor," caught the dying victim of the Ciley-Graves duel in his arms, was imprisoned by Seward on suspicion of being in collusion with Jefferson Davis, was the Chesterfield of Washington society nearly fifty years ago, was one of the richest men in Iowa, but in his later years has had little income except a pension of \$2 a month, granted eighty years after his service as a drummer boy.

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