

puted territory after the extinguishment of the Indian rights therein.

But while it is the fact that the grantees of Dubuque failed to maintain a title under him to the land in question, is it not also the fact that Dubuque personally maintained his claim to ownership and enjoyed all the benefits thereof, both living and dead?

From the time of the execution of his agreement with the Indians in 1788, until his death in 1810, he lived upon the premises, carrying on his mining and trading operations thereon without let or hindrance, and to the exclusion of all other white men.

When he died he was given sepulture on one of the most sightly spots within the domain claimed by him, and after an undisturbed repose of more than three-quarters of a century, his right to the possession of all of Mother Earth that can be held even by the greatest of her sons, after death, has been assured to him through the action of the citizens of Dubuque.

His memory is connected for all time with the premises claimed by him, on which he lived and in which he is buried, in that the township, city and county which now include the region which he once petitioned might be granted him under the title of "The Mines of Spain", are known as Julien—Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, MARCH, 1902.

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GEN. FRANCIS GEHON, the present marshal of Iowa, passed by this place yesterday on his way to Dubuque. He left Washington city on the 13th ult., and states on good authority that the Hon. John Chambers of Kentucky, is to be our next Governor.—*Bloomington (Muscatine) Standard, April 2, 1841.*

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