

of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi to the sources of the Ocha-sau-sepe, a tributary of the Chippewa River; thence to a point on the Chippewa River twenty miles below the outlet of Lake de Flambeau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican Rivers; thence on an east course twenty-five miles; thence southerly on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin River, to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomnies; thence to Plover Portage; thence along the northern boundary of the Chippewa country to the commencement of the boundary line dividing it from that of the Sioux, half a day's march below the Falls, on the Chippewa River; thence with said boundary line to the north of Wattap River, at its junction with the Mississippi; and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning."

#### HOLE-IN-THE-DAY ATTACKS SIOUX.

In the spring of 1838 a party of Sioux, with their families, accompanied by Rev. G. H. Pond, one of the Presbyterian missionaries, left Lac-qui-Parle, to hunt in the upper part of the valley of Chippewa River, near the site of the town of Benton, in Swift County, Minnesota. The number of lodges was six, but on one Thursday in April, Mr. Pond and three lodges of Sioux were separated from the others. That evening there arrived at the other lodges Hole-in-the-Day, with his young son and nine Ojibways. The Sioux in these lodges were three men, and ten or eleven women or children. Hole-in-the-Day said he had come to smoke the pipe of peace, and was cordially received. Two dogs were killed, and he was treated to the luxury of dog-meat.

At length all lay down, but all did not sleep. At midnight Hole-in-the-Day and party arose, and massacred the sleeping Sioux, with the exception of a woman, and a wounded boy, who escaped, and a girl whom they took