

TREATY OF 1842 AT LA POINTE ISLAND.

On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was concluded at La Pointe between Robert Stuart, U. S. commissioner, and the Ojibways of Lake Superior and the Mississippi by which they ceded to the United States the country "beginning at the mouth of Chocolate River of Lake Superior, thence northwardly across the lake to intersect the boundary line between the United States and the Province of Canada; thence up said Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis or Fond du Lac River (including all the islands in said lake); thence up said river to the American Fur Company's post, at the southwardly bend thereof, about twenty-two miles from its mouth; thence south to intersect the line of the treaty of July 29, 1837, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi; thence along said line to its southeastwardly extremity near the Plover Portage on the Wisconsin River; thence northeastwardly along the boundary line between the Chippewas and Menonomees, to its eastern termination on the Skonawby River of Green Bay; thence northwardly to the source of Chocolate River; thence down said river to its mouth, the place of beginning."

DEATH OF THE ELDER HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.

In the spring of 1847, the distinguished chief Hole-in-the-Day, while intoxicated, fell from a Red River cart near Platte River, Benton County, Minnesota, and soon died. He was buried upon a high bluff not far distant. For a quarter of a century he had exerted a great influence among his tribe.

In 1820, the principal chiefs of the Sandy Lake Ojibways were Kadewabedas, an old man called by the French, Breche or Brechedent; by the English, Broken Tooth; and Babikesundeba or Curly Head.

Broken Tooth in 1785 is mentioned in connection with traders at Sandy Lake, and Lieutenant Pike met him in