

stood at the southeast corner of those streets. As they entered, the Ojibways fired and mortally wounded a Sioux woman. A Sioux, who had lost a leg in a fight several years before, seizing a gun in the store, pursued the foe a short distance.

Messengers were despatched to Fort Snelling, and a party of dragoons under Lt. W. B. Magruder were soon in pursuit of the Ojibways, who were overtaken the next day at the Falls of Saint Croix. The dragoons fired upon them, and an Ojibway was killed. His scalp was brought to Saint Paul and photographed. An engraving from the photograph soon after appeared in Graham's Magazine, published in Philadelphia.

TREATY OF 1854, WITH OJIBWAYS.

A treaty was made in 1854, by which the Ojibways of Lake Superior ceded the region "beginning at a point where the east branch of Snake River crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country, running thence up the said branch to its source; thence nearly north, in a straight line, to the mouth of the East Savannah River; thence up the Saint Louis River to the mouth of East Swan River; thence up the East Swan River to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westerly bend of Vermilion River; and thence down the Vermilion River to its mouth."

TREATY OF 1855.

In 1855, an important treaty was made at Washington between the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Ojibways. By one of its provisions a patent for a section of land was to be given to Pug-o-na-ke-shick or Hele-in-the-Day.

LAST CONFLICT OF OJIBWAYS WITH THE SIOUX.

Early on Thursday morning, May 27, 1858, a party of Mille Lacs Ojibways, numbering about one hundred and