

nished by any particular or celebrated band. Fiddlers were as plenty then as organ-grinders are now, and of about the same grade. Nearly every French house had its fiddler, and seemed to be all half-breeds. No matter, we danced.

The military had a full band, but that was only used at the fort. Now and then the officers gave some very elegant parties.

These were the days of tallow candles. Later, when the town offered sperm candles, we purchased them if we could afford it; but were not ashamed to do without any article we could not afford to pay for.

We citizens had to make our own candles; the fort was supplied by government with a better article. For common use, we made dipped candles, and for company, we made moulded ones.

Horseback riding was the principal mode of getting about. The gentlemen always rode to their places of business, and the ladies made their calls on horseback. Once-in-a-while calls were made in a birch bark canoe; calls at the fort were made frequently in this way. Other calls were made on foot to a friend's house.

But civilization crawled in among us, really to the regret of some, making us in a degree uncomfortable, and giving a feeling of oppression. Many would have gone farther west could they have afforded it.

After a while came steamboats, but who would have thought of railroads reaching old Green Bay? These are "days and dates to be remembered."

Indian Massacre at Prairie du Chien

During the first half of the present century, there existed between different Indian tribes of the North and West a succession of sanguinary wars. The conflicts between the contending parties were marked by the characteristic traits of cruelty and ferocity of a barbarous race. The tribes engaged in these hostilities were the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes. Their battles were not always fought in their own country, nor on their own lands. Whenever and wherever a hostile party met, a contest was sure to be the result; and many incidents connected