

his day, was the village chief at this time, and possessed of a comely daughter whom Johnston soon sought and obtained in marriage. Taking his bride to his island home, Johnston appears to have lived there for a year or two in friendly commerce with the natives, at last retiring to his old station at Sault Ste. Marie.¹

Mention has been made of Jean Baptiste Cadotte, who was a partner of Alexander Henry in the latter's Lake Superior trade, soon after the middle of the century. Cadotte, whose wife was a Chippewa, after his venture with Henry had returned to Sault Ste. Marie, from which point he conducted an extensive trade through the Northwest. Burdened with advancing years, he retired from the traffic in 1796, and divided the business between his two sons, Jean Baptiste and Michel.

About the opening of the present century,² Michel took up his abode on Madelaine Island, and from that time to the present there has been a continuous settlement there. He had been educated at Montreal, and marrying Equaysayway, the daughter of White Crane, the village chief of La Pointe,³ at once became a person of much importance in the Lake Superior country. Upon the old trading site at the southwestern corner of the Island, by this time commonly called La Pointe,—borrowing the name, as we have

¹ McKenney, in *History of the Indian Tribes* (Phila., 1854), i., pp. 154, 155, tells the story. He speaks of Johnston as "the accomplished Irish gentleman who resided so many years at the Sault de Ste. Marie, and who was not better known for his intelligence and polished manners than for his hospitality." See also, *ante*, pp. 180, 181, for Schoolcraft and Doty's notices of Johnston, who died (æt. 66) at Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 22, 1828. His widow became a Presbyterian, and built a church of that denomination at the Sault. Her daughter married Henry B. Schoolcraft, the historian of the Indian tribes. Waubojeege died at an advanced age, in 1793.

² Warren thinks he settled there about 1792 (*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 111), but there is good evidence that it was at a later date.

³ "The Cranes claim the honor of first having pitched their wigwam, and lighted the fire of the Ojibways, at Shaug-ah-waum-ik-ong, a sand point or peninsula lying two miles immediately opposite the Island of La Pointe."—Warren, in *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 86.