

Page 27, No. 1. **The 17th of May.** This was in the year 1763.

Page 31, No. 1. **Calumets.** The Indians had pipes of various shapes and sizes, made of clay, stone, or bone, but the ceremonial pipe was usually of large size, in the East and Southeast of white stone, and in the West of the red catlinite from the noted pipestone-quarry in Minnesota. The stem was made long, of wood or reed ornamented with feathers and porcupine quill-work. Although frequently referred to as the "peace pipe," the ceremonial pipe was in fact used in the ratification of all solemn engagements, both of war and of peace.

Page 38, No. 1. **Chapter III. (La Salle's Winter Journeys.)** This chapter is taken partly from the summary of La Salle's life in the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Volume I, and partly from "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West." La Salle was, without doubt, one of the most remarkable of the pioneers of France. He came of a wealthy and respected family of Rouen, and his early training was received at the hands of the Jesuits. Feeling no inclination towards the priesthood, he parted from them and went to Canada, where he had an elder brother, Jean Cavelier, a priest. He received at first a tract of land at the place now called La Chine, on the St. Lawrence, above the rapids of that name. Here he learned the Iroquois language and several dialects of the Algonquin. After Joliet's