

OLD INDIAN RELICS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN TINY TOWNSHIP—A LARGE QUANTITY OF IMPLEMENTS AND ARMAMENTS UNEARTHED.

MIDLAND, June 4.—A few days ago some men attracted by the appearance of the surface of the ground on a large hill on T. Crawford's farm, lot 101, 2nd concession, Tiny township, commenced digging for relics, and were awarded for their labour by turning up almost endless quantities of the following curiosity:—A large quantity of Indian corn which had apparently been roasted, probably one or two hundred years ago, but retaining its perfect shape and form; a few dozen clay pipes of unusual size, some with bowls as large as your fist; iron tomahawks in quantities and various sizes; large quantities of glass beads; a great quantity of old copper and brass in chunks of from one to six inches in size, and all shapes; a lot of old broken pots or dishes of ordinary coarse clay, somewhat rougher than an ordinary flower pot, and evidently home-made; fish scales by the quart. They also unearthed a pen made entirely of bone, and about the size of an ordinary pen; an old watch too much decayed for it to be possible to discern any marks upon; a boxwood comb in a good state of preservation with some of the teeth broken; a long bone skewer about twelve inches long and pointed at both ends, fluted for about four or five inches in the centre.

By the amount of ashes and debris just below the surface it is supposed to have been a large village at some time; but possibly burnt down during some wars with other tribes. The person who gave the above information when asked whether they found any coins stated that they had not found any yet, but a few may yet be found which will throw a little light on dates and give some idea as to how long the owners of those bones and skulls which have been turned up in large quantities have laid peacefully at rest on the hill top.

THE HISTORY OF THE RELICS.

That a discovery of Indian remains should have been made, as reported in Saturday's Mail, in the township of Tiny, county of Simcoe, is not a matter for surprise. The only wonder is that more extensive indications of the presence years ago of the aborigines in that vicinity have not been exhumed. That entire section of Simcoe bounded on the west by the Nottawasaga bay, on the east by Matchedash bay and on the south by Lake Simcoe was known more than two centuries ago to the French pioneers in the New World as the Huron country, from the fact that it was there that the Hurons, who carried on a trade with the whites at Quebec, found their headquarters. The Hurons, though displaying all the savage peculiarities of their Indian brethren, were both an agricultural and trading nation. In the Huron country they had numerous important settlements and several villages or towns. One of their towns, Wenric, was situated near the site now occupied by Penetanguishene. Another Thonateria, was located a little distance to the north. A third, Teanaustaye, was built a few miles from the shore of Lake Simcoe and half way between Barrie and Orilla, while during the summer season the squaws and

the children occupied these places, and cultivated small patches of land in their vicinity, the men engaging in hunting and in conveying the products of the chase, with such other articles as they could collect, from the scattered neighboring tribes to Quebec. Their route was from Thonateria along the east shore of Georgian Bay to French River, and thence by French River, Lake Nipissing, the River Ottawa and the St. Lawrence to Three Rivers or Quebec.

It was while a party of the Hurons was engaged in a trading trip to Quebec that the Jesuits, then commencing their labours among the American Indians, conceived the idea of converting them. Accordingly Father Bredeuf, an interpid missionary, subsequently murdered with Father Lalemant, was despatched to preach to them. He arrived at Thonateria in 1634, after a journey by canoe of nine hundred miles. His work was not unattended with success, for many of the Hurons, who then numbered 20,000 souls, accepted his ministrations. He was followed by other Jesuits; and in 1649 there were working in the Huron county eighteen Jesuit priests and four lay brethren. Everything prospered for a time, but at last the incurable improvidence of the Indians produced famine, and famine was succeeded by disease. Then internal dimensions arose. The heathen Hurons blamed the planets and the Christian Hurons for the troubles which had befallen the nation, and persecution of a hideous type was resorted to. While this quarrel was raging, the Iroquois made their appearance, and war was the next scourge to which the unhappy Hurons were subjected. They were altogether unable to resist the enemy. Thousands fell in the battle; thousands were massacred, and a small remnant succeeded in escaping to unite with Indians with other tribes. The country was devastated; of the thirty-two towns and villages, half were burned by the invaders, and the remainder by the fleeing Hurons. This put an end to the Jesuit mission, and compelled the earnest and painstaking priests to seek converts in other directions. In a few years the district resumed the natural state from which the Hurons had partially reclaimed it. It was not until the Ontario lumberman had gone over the ground and the white settler had made his clearing that traces of the aboriginal occupants of the district were found.

Those mentioned on Saturday as having been exhumed near Midland City are no doubt part of the remains of a village consigned to the flames at the close of the Iroquois war two hundred and twenty years ago. The presence of partially roasted Indian corn would point to the burning of the village storehouse in which the Indians reserved their winter supply of food.—*Mail.*

It seems now to be the policy of the United States government to break up the tribal relations of the Indian population and give the Indian the full right of citizenship thus treating them like all other inhabitants of the country. We view the Indian Franchise Act as a step in this direction. The Indians must soon come under the ordinary municipal laws of the provinces and be placed on the same footing as their white brethren.—*Deseronto Tribune.*

A full-blooded Indian living near Minnedosa ever since the work of construction was begun on the C. P. R. in that neighborhood has been one of the steadiest and most industrious of the workmen employed. He is now working in the gravel pit and giving the best of satisfaction to his employers.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, 30th June.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

Ottawa, 18th May, 1886.

Comptroller.

11-2w.

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THE MARKET REPORTS.

FISH MARKET.

Reported by J. Keckie, Toronto.

No. 1 L. S. Salmon Trout, in hf. bbls. \$3.35; qr. bbls. \$1.85; kits, \$1.00. No. 1, L. S. White Fish, in hf. bbls., \$5.00; qr. bbls., \$2.65; kits, \$1.50. No. 1 L. H. Round Herring, in hf. bbls., \$2.50; qr. bbls., \$1.40; kits, 75 cts. No. 1 L. H. Split Herring, in hf. bbls., \$3.00; qr. bbls., \$1.70; kits, 90. No. 1 Labrador Herrings in bbls., \$4.00. No. 1 Cod Fish, in quintels, \$4.00.

All fish are inspected before shipping.

FUR MARKET.

Reported by C. N. Basteda, & Co., Toronto.

Beaver, per lb., \$2.00 to \$3.00. Bear, 7 lb., \$2.00 to \$15.00. Bear Cub, \$1.00 to \$6.00. Wild Cat, 50c. to 75c. Fox, Red, 50c. to 75c. Fox, Cross, \$2.50 to 3.50. Fisher, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Lynx, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Martin, 50c. to \$1.50. Mink, 10c. to 50c. Muskrat, 7c. to 10c. Muskrat, kits. 3c. to 4c. Otter, \$3.00 to \$9.00. Raccoon, 10c. to 70c. Skunk, 10c. to 90c. Wolf, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Deer Skin, 15c. to 20c.

[Prompt returns for all furs shipped to us. Reference Central Bank, Toronto.]

GAME MARKET.

Reported by Dixon & Morton, Hamilton.

Partridge, 40 to 45 cts. per Brace; Quail, 30c; Ducks, 30c; Red Heads, 40c; Gray Heads, 45c; Canvas Ducks, 50; Mallards, 35c; Teal, 20c; Wood Duck, 20c; Snipe, 15; Plover, 15c; Woodcock, 50c; Cock of the Wood, 40c; Game Pigeon, 15c; Wild Pigeon, 15c; Prairie Chicken, 80c; Sage Hens, 70c; Deer, 3 1/2 to 5 cts. per lb; Moose Deer, 5c; Beaver without skin, 4 1/2 to 6c; Rabbits, 20 to 25 cts. per Brace; Hares, 25 to 30c.