

OUR INDIANS WERE A RESTLESS PEOPLE.

The Red Man's Keeness of Perception in Hunting Through
Pathless Forests—Courtship and Marriage—John Gyles'
Fight—The Mohawk a Bad Indian.

By REV. W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

CHAPTER I.

The Malisees. (Continued.)

A careful examination of the relics discovered at the sites of the old camping grounds suffices to confirm the universal testimony of early writers regarding the nomadic habits of the Indians. They were a restless race of people, for ever wandering from place to place as necessity or caprice impelled them. At one time they were attracted to the sea side where clams, fish and sea fowl abounded; at another they preferred the charms of the inland waters. Sometimes the mere love of change led them to forsake one camping place and remove to some other favorite spot. When game was scarce they were compelled by sheer necessity to seek new hunting grounds. At the proper season they made temporary encampments for salmon fishing with torch and spear. Again they tilted their cornfields on the intervals and seasons. They had a saying: "When the maple leaf is as big as a squirrel's foot it is time to plant corn." Occasionally the outbreak of some pestilence broke up their encampments and scattered them in all directions. In time of peace they moved leisurely, but in time of war their action was much more vigorous and furtive. Their bark canoes skimmed swiftly over the lakes and rivers bearing the dusky warriors against the enemies of their race. Many a peaceful New England hamlet was startled by their midnight war-whoop when danger was little looked for.

Are the Indians a Dying Race?

It is a common belief in our day that the Indians were formerly more numerous than they now are. Exactly the same opinion seems to have prevailed when the country was first discovered, but it is really very doubtful whether there were ever many more Indians in the country than there are today. In the year 1611 Biard described them as so few in number that they might be said to roam over rather than to possess the country. He estimated the Malisees, or Echelemins, as less than a thousand in number scattered over wide spaces, as is natural for those who live by hunting and fishing. Today the Indians of Maine and New Brunswick living within the same area as the Echelemins of 1611, number considerably more than a thousand souls. There are, perhaps, as many Indians in the maritime provinces now as in the days of Champlain. As Hannay observes, in his History of Acadia, excellent reasons existed to prevent the Indians from ever becoming very numerous. A wilderness country can only support a limited population. The hunter must draw his subsistence from a very wide range of territory, and the life of toll and privation to which the Indian was exposed was fatal to all but the strongest and most hardy.

One of the most striking Indian characteristics is the keenness of perception by which they are enabled to track their game or find their way through pathless forests without the aid of chart or compass. The Indian captives, Gyles, relates the following incident which may be mentioned in this connection:

Moose vs. Wolverine.

"I was once travelling a little way behind several Indians and, hearing them laugh merrily, when I came up I asked them the cause of their laughter. They showed me the track of a moose, and how a wolverine had climbed a tree, and where he had jumped off upon the moose. It so happened that after the moose had taken several large leaps it came under the branch of a tree, striking the wolverine, broke his hold and tore him off; and by his tracks in the snow it appeared he went off another way with short steps, as if he had been stunned by the blow that had broken his hold. The Indians were wonderfully pleased that the moose had thus outwitted the mischievous wolverine."

The early French writers all notice the skill and ingenuity of the savages in adapting their mode of life to their environment. Nicholas Denys, who came to Acadia in 1685, gives an entertaining and detailed account of their ways of life and of their skillful handicraft. The snowshoes and the Indian bark canoe aroused his special admiration. He says they also made dishes of bark, both large and small, sewing them so nicely with slender rootlets of fir that they retained water. They used in their sewing a pointed bodkin of bone, and they sometimes adorned their handiwork with porcupine quills and pendants. Their kettles used to be of wood before the French supplied them with those of metal. In cooking, the water was readily heated to the boiling point by the use of red-hot stones which they put in and took out of their wooden kettles.

Until the arrival of Europeans the natives were obliged to clothe themselves with skins of the beaver and other animals. The women made all the garments, but Champlain did not consider them very good tailors.

Like most savage races the Indians were vain and consequential. Baird relates that a certain Frenchman on hearing that the young King of France was married, observed: "Perhaps I may let my marry my daughter, but the king must make me some handsome presents, namely, four or five barrels of bread, three of peas and beans, one of tobacco, four or five cloaks worth one hundred sous apiece, bows, arrows, harpoons and such like articles."

Indian Courtship and Marriage.

Courtship and marriage among the Malisees is thus described by John Gyles: "If a young fellow determines to marry, he consults the Jesuit and asks him to go with him to the wigwam where the girl he is to marry lives. If he likes her appearance, he takes a stick or chip into her lap which she takes, and with a shy side-glance views the person who sent it; yet handles the chip with admiration as though she wondered from whence it came. If she likes him she throws the chip to him with a smile, and then a wedding is celebrated with the Jesuit to consummate the marriage. But if she dislikes her suitor she, with a surly countenance throws the chip aside and he comes no more there."

An Indian maiden educated to make "monodahs," or Indian bags, birch dishes and a certain number of wampum belts, sew birch canoes and boil the kettle, was esteemed a lady of fine accomplishments. The women, however, endured many hardships. They were called upon to prepare and erect the cabins, supply them with fire, wood and water, prepare the food, go to bring the guns from the place where it had been killed, sew and repair the canoes, mend and stretch the skins, carry them and make clothes and moccasins for the whole family. Baird says: "They go fishing and do the paddling, in short they undertake all the work except that alone of the grand chase. Their husbands sometimes beat them unmercifully and often for a very slight cause."

Since the coming of the whites the Malisees have had few quarrels with the neighboring tribes of Indians. They entertained, however, a dread of the Mohawks, and there are many legends that have been handed down to us which tell of their fights with these implacable foes. One of the most famous of the destruction of the Mohawk war party at the Grand Falls—was told by the Indians to the early settlers on the river soon after their arrival in the country and has since been rehearsed in verse by Roberts and Hannay and in prose by Lieut.-Governor Gordon in his "Wilderness Journeys," by Dr. Rand in his Indian legends and other writs.

John Gyles, the English captive at Medoctee village in 1689, relates the following ridiculous incident, which sufficiently shows the unreasonable terror inspired in the mind of the natives of the river in his day by the very name of Mohawk:

Panic at the Old Medoctee Fort.

"One very hot season a great number of Indians gathered at the village, and being a very droughty people they kept James Alexander and myself night and day fishing near a cold spring that ran out of a rocky hill about three-quarters of a mile from the fort. In going thither we crossed a large interval corn field and then a descent to a lower interval before we ascended the hill to the spring. James being almost dead as well as I with this continual fatigue contrived (a plan) to fright the Indians. He told us of it, but conjured me to secrecy. The next dark night James going for water set his kettle on the descent to the lowest interval, and ran back to the fort puffing and blowing as in the utmost distress, and told his master that he saw something near the spring which looked like a Mohawk (which he said were only stumps—aside); his master being a most courageous warrior went with James to make discovery, and when they came to the brow of the hill, James pointed to the stumps, and withal touched his kettle with his toe, which gave it motion down hill, and at every turn of the kettle the ball clattered, upon which James and his master could see a Mohawk in every stump in motion, and turned tail to and he was the best man who could run the fastest. This alarmed all the Indians in the village; they thought about thirty or forty in number, packed off bag and baggage, some up the river and others down, and did not return until fifteen days and the heat of the weather being finally over our hard service abated for this season. I never heard that the Indians understood the occasion of the fright, but James and I had many a private laugh about it."

A Mohawk is a Bad Indian.

Until quite recently the word "Mohawk" suddenly uttered, was sufficient to startle a New Brunswick Indian. The late Edward Jack upon asking an Indian child, "What is a Mohawk?" received this reply, "A Mohawk is a bad Indian who kills people and eats them." Parkman describes the Mohawks as the fiercest, the boldest, yet most politic savages to whom the American forests ever gave birth and nurture. As soon as a canoe could float they were on the war path, and with the cry of the returning wild howl mingled the yell of these human tigers. They burned, hacked and decimated, exterminating whole villages at once. A Mohawk war party once captured an Algonquin hunting party in which were three squaws who had each a child of a few weeks or months old. At the first halt the captors took the infants, tied them to wooden spits, roasted them alive before a fire and feasted on them before the eyes of the agonized mothers, whose shrieks, supplications and frantic efforts to break the cords that bound them, were met with mockery and laughter. "They are not men, they are wolves!" sobbed one of the wretched women, as she told what had befallen her to the Jesuit missionary. Fearful as the Malisees were of the Mohawks they were in turn exceedingly cruel to their own captives and, strange as it may appear, the women were even more cruel than the men. In the course of the border war English captives were ex-

"The old Medoctee fort was on the west bank of the River St. John about eight miles below the town of Woodstock. The spring is readily identified; an apparently inexhaustible supply of pure cold water flows from it, crop to the driest season."

Quality Seeds

The only guarantee you have that the seeds you buy are reliable and will grow is the strength and reputation of the concern you buy from. Steele, Briggs have been in the seed business in Toronto for over thirty years. They are the biggest dealers in seeds in Canada, and they have attained that position by selling only good, sound, selected seeds—seeds that grow. If you want quality seeds—seeds full of vitality—seeds that grow luxuriantly and produce abundantly, get the Steele, Briggs' varieties. They are absolutely reliable.

Note prices of some of our specially selected stocks

Red Clover—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. 4 bush, \$4.75; bush, \$9.00.
Red Clover—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Export "Lion" Brand. 4 bush, \$5.00; bush, \$9.50.
Hammouth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. 4 bush, \$5.00; bush, \$9.50.
Lucerne Clover—Extra Choice Reclaimed. 4 bush, \$5.00; bush, \$9.50.
Alsike Clover—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. 4 bush, \$4.75; bush, \$9.00.
Alsike Clover—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for permanent or mixed hay crops. 4 bush, \$5.25; bush, \$10.00.
White Dutch Clover—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops. 4 bush, \$5.25; bush, \$10.00.
Crimson Clover—Fancy Reclaimed. Per bush, \$4.00.
Timothy Seed—Steele, Briggs' Extra Canadian "Huron" Brand. 4 bush, \$1.75; bush, \$3.25.
Timothy Seed—Steele, Briggs' Extra Canadian "Sable" Brand. 4 bush, \$2.00; bush, \$3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. 4 bush, \$2.00; bush, \$3.50.
Hungarian Grass—Choice. 4 bush, 75c; bush, \$1.40.
Choice Millet, Choice. 4 bush, 75c; bush, \$1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 22c; per bush, 14 lbs., \$2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c; per bush, 14 lbs., \$2.50.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c; per bush, 14 lbs., \$1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c; per bush, 28 lbs., \$3.75.
New 20th Century Oats—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stands out well and is not inclined to rust or blow. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c; postpaid, 55c; 5 bush, lots and over, 80c; per bush, \$1.10.
New Waverley Oats—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stands out well and is not inclined to rust or blow. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c; postpaid, 55c; 5 bush, lots and over, 80c; per bush, \$1.10.
Improved Black Tartar Oats—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c; postpaid, 55c; 5 bush, lots and over, 80c; per bush, \$1.10.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Rife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush, \$1.35; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.35 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush, \$1.35; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.35 bush.
Barley, Maudsley—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush, 90c; 5 bush, lots and over, 85c bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush, 80c; 5 bush, lots and over, 80c bush.
Barley, White Hullless—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where

the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush, 60 lbs., \$1.40; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hullless—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush, 60 lbs., \$1.40; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old grey variety. Bush, 85c; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c bush.
Buckwheat Silver Hull—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 85c; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c bush.
Peas, Canadian Beauty—Seeds of pure and white straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat—Resembles seedling, but with a distinct black eye. Bush, \$1.60; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.50 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine—A standard sort, not much troubled with bugs. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best flavored peas known. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer—A superior grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive in light soils. Bush, 40 lbs., \$1.10; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.00 bush.
Flax Seed—Extra selected Manitoba grown, 4 bush, \$1.25; bush, \$2.25.
Corn—Glennville Sweet Shagbagg. All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard of the Dominion. Price, bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Early Improved Leaning. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Compton's Early Yellow Flint. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
North Dakota Large White Flint. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
Longellow Yellow Flint. Bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.

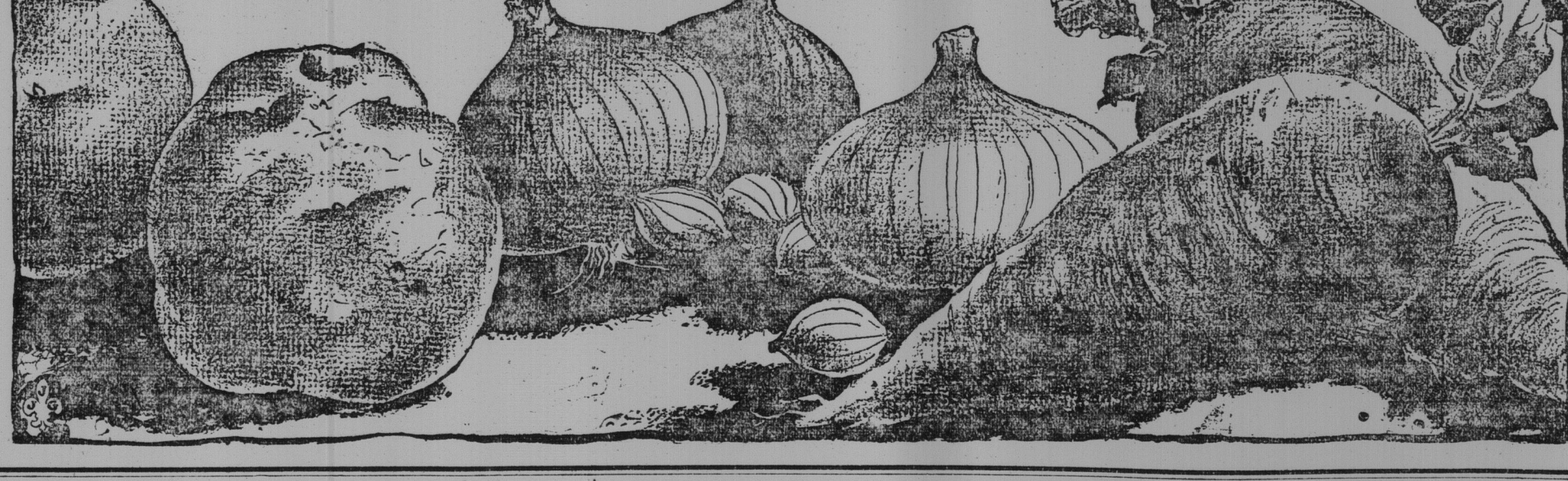
Black Tares—Per bush, 60 lbs., \$2.00 bush; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.75 bush.
Spring Rye—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush, \$1.15; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.10 bush.
COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
To meet the demand of those who wish a neat display of flowers in a small garden, we have selected 12 of the most beautiful and showy annuals that will fill the garden with color from June to September. Price, per bush, \$1.50; 5 bush, lots and over, \$1.40 bush.
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Steele, Briggs' Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds
Royal Giant Sugar Beet—Early harvested, yields large crops. Highest feeding qualities. Price, lb., 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 lb., \$1; by mail, postpaid, \$1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.
Steele, Briggs' "Imperial Short White" Carrot, 4-lb. bush, 1-lb. 40c; postpaid 55c.
Steele, Briggs' Prize Marrowfat Long Red Mangel, 4-lb. bush, 1-lb. 40c; postpaid 55c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel, 4-lb. 10c, 1-lb. 25c; postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel, 4-lb. 10c, 1-lb. 25c; postpaid 30c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Purple Top Swede, 4-lb. 15c, 1-lb. 30c; postpaid 35c.
Steele, Briggs' "Perfection" Swede, 4-lb. 15c, 1-lb. 30c; postpaid 35c.
Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" Swede, 4-lb. 15c, 1-lb. 30c; postpaid 35c.
Steele, Briggs' "Good Luck" Swede, 4-lb. 15c, 1-lb. 30c; postpaid 35c.
Steele, Briggs' "Selected Westbury" Swede, 4-lb. 15c, 1-lb. 30c; postpaid 35c.
Potato "Eureka"—An extra early variety, producing fine large tubers of very best quality. The skin is smooth and white; without exception the best potato introduced in recent years. Lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid; 5 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00, carriage extra.
Steele, Briggs' Extra Early Hero Potato—One of the earliest in existence; a heavy yielder, four days earlier than the Early Ohio. Lb. 30c, 3 lbs. 75c, postpaid; 5 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$2.50, carriage extra.
For 5 cents we will send by mail postpaid one packet each of the following vegetable seed collection:
Best Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 lb. 25c, postpaid.
Admiral Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 lb. 75c, postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c, lb. 15c, postpaid 25c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for salting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 lb. 50c, postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 lb. 45c, postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Esquimaux, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 lb. 55c, postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 lb. 40c, postpaid 25c.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c, lb. 20c, postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Esquimaux Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 lb. 25c, postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 lb. 20c, postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, postpaid.

More than 15,000 merchants in the Dominion handle our seeds. If you cannot procure from your local dealer order direct from us. All goods quoted (except otherwise noted) are Ex-manufacture, Toronto. Express or Freight charges to be paid by purchaser. Cash Remittance must accompany all orders. Positively no goods sent C.O.D. Money can be sent by Post Office Orders, Postal Notes, Express Orders or Registered Letter.

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posed to the most revolting and barbarous outrages, some were even burned alive by our St. John river Indians.

But while cruel to their enemies, and even at times cruel to their wives, the Indians were by no means without their redeeming features. They were a modest and virtuous race, and it is quite remarkable that with all their bloodthirstiness in the New England wars there is no instance on record of the slightest rudeness to the person of any female captive. This fact should be remembered to their credit by those who most abhor their bloodthirstiness and cruelty. Nor were the savages without a certain sense of justice. This we learn from the following incident in the experience of the English captive John Gyles.

Gyles' Fight With the Indian.

"While at the Indian village (Medoctee) I had been cutting wood and was binding it up with an Indian rope in order to carry it to the wigwam when a stout ill-natured young fellow about 20 years of age threw me backward, and on my breast and pulling out his knife said that he would kill me, for he had never yet killed an English person. I told him that he might go to war and that would be more manly than to kill a poor captive who was doing their drudgery for them. Notwithstanding all I could say he began to cut and stab me on my breast. I seized him by the hair and tumbled him from off me on his back and followed him with my fist and knee so that he presently said he had enough; but when I saw the blood run and felt the smart I at him again and bid him get up and not lie there like a dog—told him of his former abuses offered to me and other poor captives, and that if ever he offered the like to me again I would pay him double. I sent him before me, took up my burden of wood and came to the Indians and told them the whole truth and they commended me, and I don't remember that ever he offered me the least abuse afterward, though he was big enough to have dispatched two of me."

The unmitigated conduct of some of the New England governors together with other circumstances that need not here be mentioned, led the Malisees to be hostile to the English. Toward the French, however, they were from the very first disposed to be friendly, and when de Monts, Champlain and Pontrevert arrived at the mouth of our noble river on the memorable 24th day of June, 1604, they found awaiting them the representatives of an aboriginal race of unknown antiquity, and of interesting language, traditions and customs, who welcomed them with outward manifestations of delight, and formed with them an alliance that remained unbroken throughout the prolonged struggle between the rival powers for supremacy in Acadia.

(To be Continued.)

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1903, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the right, title and interest of Elizabeth J. Dean in and to that lot, piece and parcel of land situate on the south side of King street in the City of Saint John in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, being lot number 425 fronting on King street (east forty feet and running southward preserving the same width one hundred feet and lying between Wentworth and Carmichael streets, and the buildings thereon, the same being subject to a lease bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1902, and made between Ann Howe of the one part and Thomas Wilson and William J. Dean of the other part, for the period of five years from the first day of June then next, reserving the annual rent of eighty dollars per year and containing a covenant for the renewal thereof. The same having been levied on and seized by me under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick do hereby advise the said Elizabeth J. Dean at the suit of Benjamin J. Dean, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Howe deceased.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,

Sheriff of the City, County of Saint John

The fleet of the United Kingdom has a total of 20,267 vessels, with a tonnage of 14,392,200 tons. As compared with 10 years ago, the number of ships now is nearly 1,000 less, though the tonnage is 2,147,000 more.

ANOTHER BIG BATCH
OF IMMIGRANTS FOR
THE NORTHWEST.

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—(Special).—Another big batch of settlers for western Canadian points, Manitoba and the Territories, were landed here today by the Hamburg-American liner Armenia. The Armenia left Hamburg with 1,198 immigrants on board and during the voyage two children, 11 months and five months old, died from natural causes. Their little bodies were done up in canvas and consigned to the deep with the usual ceremony.

The Armenia was 17 days on the passage. The immigrants were made up of the usual European mixture, Russians, Austrians, Poles, Finns, Hungarians, Germans and Galicians and the scenes inside the immigration building, after they had all been landed, were unique.

SOME SENSATIONAL
EVIDENCE EXPECTED
IN LURCHIN CASE.

Boston, April 3.—(Special).—Byron E. Lurchin, the Pembroke (Me.) man, who recently made some startling statements to a federal officer about smuggling in St. John and Calais, was indicted here today by the federal grand jury, on a charge of smuggling tobacco, phenacetin and sulphonal into Boston.

It is believed that he will be tried next week, and some of the evidence to be furnished by the authorities, it is said, will be much more sensational than anything that has yet been published about Lurchin and his alleged smuggling deals.

Lurchin has declared since the publication of the story, a federal officer says, that he never mentioned certain St. John and Calais men in connection with violations of the United States and Canadian customs laws.

Lurchin pleaded not guilty in court today.

The oldest commercial traveler in the United Kingdom is R. Knudsen, an octogenarian, known as the "Father of the Road," and it will be seen that the Lbs are still the main works of the whole shooting match.—Montreal Herald.

The hair of the head grows faster in summer than in winter.