

MAKERS OF EMPIRE



Radisson Paddling Past Hostiles.

By the Editor of "Onward."

Miss Laut has told many stories of adventure in the Northwest, but none so thrilling a character as those contained in this book. Her heroes of romance pale into insignificance compared with the heroes of history. Sober facts are far more wonderful than the dreams of fiction. Miss Laut tells us that the honored names of Marquette, Leliet and La Salle must be deposited on the pedestal on which the heroes have been so long enthroned. They were not the discoverers of the vast region beyond the Great Lakes. Twelve years before they thought of visiting that far west it had already been discovered by the most intrepid voyagers that France produced—men whose wild ranging explorations exceeded the achievements of Cartier and Champlain and La Salle put together.

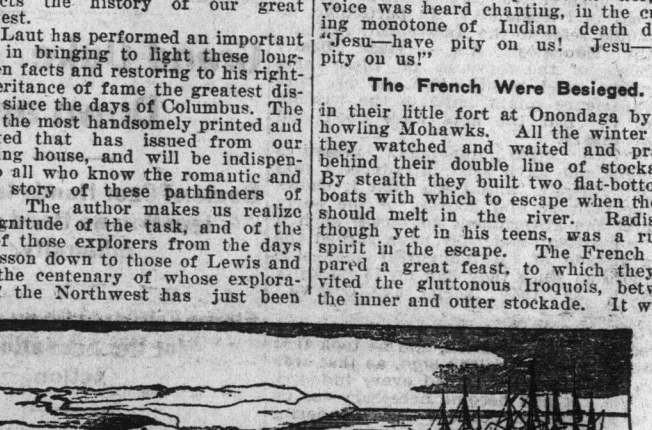
while hunting near the settlement of Three Rivers, one of the oldest in Canada, was captured by the Indians and carried off to the Mohawk Valley. For his courage he escaped massacre, and was longed for his distant home on the St. Lawrence. He escaped with a fellow-captive, traveling by night and hiding by day, was taken within a mile of his home, and was dragged back into captivity. He was savagely tortured, and he was taken within a mile of his home, and was dragged back into captivity. He was savagely tortured, and he was taken within a mile of his home, and was dragged back into captivity.



The Battery, New York, in Radisson's Time.

These hero souls "were two poor adventurers who sacrificed all earthly possessions to the enthusiasm for discovery, and incurred such bitter hostility of the governments of France and England that their names have been hounded to oblivion by the historians of the world. The story of their lives reads more like a second 'Robinson Crusoe' than our history. This story of Miss Laut proceeds to tell with wonderful vigor and vivacity. She has the historic imagination which fills in the details, but the facts are established by Radisson's journal, which was found in 1855. It is corroborated by the journals of other independent testimony. Its authenticity is admitted by Parkman and others more capable of weighing the evidence, and entirely reconstructs the history of our great Northwest.

Miss Laut has performed an important service in bringing to light these long-forgotten facts and restoring to its rightful inheritance of fame the greatest discoverer since the days of Columbus. The book is the most interesting printed and published history, and will be indispensable to all who know the romantic and stirring story of the Hudson Bay Company. The author makes us realize the magnitude of the task, and of the spirit of those explorers from the days of Radisson down to those of Lewis and Clark, the century of whose explorations of the Northwest has just been



This view of Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattan, is copied from an ancient engraving executed in Holland. The Fort was erected in 1624, but finished upon the above model by Governor Van Twiller.

point of honor among the Indians to do everything set before them. When they were forced to repel, and drunk or drugged into stupidity, the besieged carried out their plan of escape.

Here's chance for every man! The hands that work. Become the hands that rule! Thy harvests are only to him who tills; and hands that must empty go! And here the hands that would work! O glorious golden field! O bounteous, piteous land of poets' dream! O'er thy broad plain the cloudless sun never wheeled. But southern light was brightened by its gleam. To seize on hope and realize life's highest dream.

The French were besieged. In their little fort on Onondaga by 400 howling Mohawks. All the winter long they watched the Indians, and prayed behind their double line of stockades. By stealth they built two flat-bottomed boats which they intended to use when the ice should melt in their teens, was a ruling spirit in the escape. The French prepared to make a great dash to the west, and to the inner and outer stockade. It was a

Advantages of Radisson. and fortifies her statements with copious references to original documents. No less than 61 admirable illustrations, many of them full-page, accompany her narrative, several of which, by the kindness of the publishers, we are permitted to use. In the spring of the year 1652 the boy Radisson, being then in his 16th year,

and in 1658 he and his brother-in-law, Groselliers, determined to learn what they could of the great beyond. They paddled their way up the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa and finally reached the sixty portages subsisting on moss and berries and occasional game, though they were afraid to use their guns lest they should bring upon them the bloodthirsty Iroquois. They made a winter camp on the shores of Green Bay, in Lake

Michigan, and in the spring of 1659, first of white men to reach the Upper Mississippi. They were standing on the threshold of a new world. Beyond lay an unknown land, the Sea of China, as spectators had dreamed; not kingdoms for conquest, not a short road to Asia, of which savants had spun a cobweb of theories. They saw a hand waiting for their people, wealth waiting for possessors, an empire waiting for the nation-builders. Could he have the vaguest premonition that he had opened a door of escape from stifled older lands to a higher type of manhood and freedom than the most sanguine dreamer had ever hoped?

That year Radisson explored the vast region from what is now Wisconsin to the Hudson Bay. The following winter was one of the coldest known in Canada. League after league the adventurers traveled through what is now New Ontario back to Green Bay, and the following season returned to Quebec, passing the scene of Dolard's heroic defense against the Iroquois at the Long Sault on the Ottawa.

But why have these discoveries been so long ignored? Radisson, not yet 20 years of age, had won both fame and fortune, and had found new sources of wealth to the fur of the Far North. His very success caused the jealousy of the French governor, D'Avignon, who demanded half the profits of the trip for permission to trade. This they refused to pay. They left Three Rivers by stealth, made another successful journey, and in October, 1661, reached the great inland sea of Superior, then in its autumnal glory. They built on its shores, somewhere west of Duluth, the first fort and first fur post between the Missouri and the North Pole. The fort was rushed up by two men almost starving for food. The fort, 2,000 miles from help, needed sentries. Radisson "strung together" concealed cords through the grass and branches around the fort. To these bells were fastened, and the bells were the sentries. The two white men the martyrs of the Iroquois, among the northern furs spread like wild-fire to the different Saulteaux and Ojibway encampments, and Radisson invented another profession in addition to his bells. He rolled gunpowder in twisted tubes of birch-bark, and ran a circle of

North America but the narrow strip of New England on the east and the Spanish settlements on the south. "Henceforth Radisson and Groselliers were men without a country. Twice their return from the North with cargoes of beaver had saved New France from ruin. They had discovered more of America than all the other explorers

combined. Their reward was jealous rivalry that reduced them to beggary; injustice that compelled them to renounce allegiance to two crowns; obloquy during a lifetime; and oblivion for two centuries after their death. The Groselliers was furious at D'Argenson's extortion, and sailed for France to demand restitution; but the latriginist courtiers proved too strong for him. Though he spent \$10,000, nothing was done. He rolled gunpowder in twisted tubes of birch-bark, and ran a circle of

spending-house by clamorous creditors, and in the power of the avaricious statesmen, who used him as a tool for their own schemes. "Radisson was deadly tired of the fact. From first to last France had treated him with the blackest injustice. If he had wished to be rich, he could have long ago accumulated wealth by casting in his lot with the dishonest rulers of Quebec."

RED IS USED IN DISEASES. The celebrated Danish physician Finzen was the first man to use light in the treatment of certain diseases, but even before he showed the light in the treatment of lupus fulens demonstrated that red light exercised a favorable action on certain fevers. The Danish physician recommended that a person afflicted with smallpox, for example, be put in a room papered in red, with red window panes, etc., and the results were much more successful. There was less suppuration, the general symptoms not so extensive and the general symptoms were much alleviated.

Each Man Landed With a Pack on His Back, and Tattered Away Over the Portage. A certain number of children were vaccinated and divided into two groups. In one group were placed the children who had been vaccinated in the usual manner—that is, by daylight—while in the other group were placed children who had been vaccinated in a black room lighted by a feeble red ray. In the second case the usual method was covered with a red band which formed a hermetical seal and at the same time prevented white light from reaching the sore. The results were remarkable.

INTRIGUE AGAIN DOGGED. and in 1658 he and his brother-in-law, Groselliers, determined to learn what they could of the great beyond. They paddled their way up the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa and finally reached the sixty portages subsisting on moss and berries and occasional game, though they were afraid to use their guns lest they should bring upon them the bloodthirsty Iroquois. They made a winter camp on the shores of Green Bay, in Lake

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fering on the price of beaver." He secured ships at Quebec for another voyage to Hudson Bay. How, with a handful of men, he captured a fort, and many other stirring adventures are recorded in Miss Laut's fascinating volume. She thus begins her last chapter:

"Radisson was now in his fiftieth year. He had spent his entire life exploring the wilds. He had saved New France from bankruptcy with cargoes of furs that in four years amounted to half a million of money. In ten years he had brought back a million dollars' worth of furs to the Rhin, in dollars' worth of a poor man, threatened with the

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INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A. COAST PIONEER DEAD. Tacoma, June 16.—Dolphus Brier Hanley, one of the Coast pioneers, is dead at the age of 83 years.

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