

once anchored, and defied the power of England on this continent.

Manitou River, in Labrador, derives its name from an Indian legend, which is related by Mr. Henry Youle Hind in his work on the Labrador country. Some two hundred years ago the Montagnais, who form a part of the Cree nation of the Algonquin family, and inhabit the Labrador coast, were attacked by the Mic Macs of Acadia. The latter descended the Moisie, and passed thence to the Manitou River, which was much frequented by fishing parties of the Montagnais. The Souriquois surprised some parties of the Montagnais, and succeeded in killing several and taking a number of prisoners. The next day, however, the Montagnais had a successful encounter with the Mic Macs in the same neighbourhood, and killed all with the exception of a chief, who, it appears, was a noted conjuror. Finding escape hopeless, he sprang to the edge of the cataract, and, crouching behind a rock, began to sing a defiant war-song, occasionally sending an arrow with fatal effect at those who were bold enough to show themselves. The Montagnais, sure of their prey, contented themselves with singing their songs of triumph. The Mic Mac chief and conjuror suddenly jumped upon the rock behind which he was hidden, and approached the Montagnais, telling them to shoot. But the Montagnais wanted their prisoner alive, so they let their arrows rest. The conjuror next threw away his bow and arrows, and invited them to come and attack him with their knives. The Montagnais chief, anxious to display his courage, rose from his concealment, knife in hand, and, throwing away his bow and arrows, sprang towards the Mic Mac, who, to the amazement of all beholders, retreated towards the edge of the rock overhanging the falls, thus drawing his enemy on, when, with a sudden spring, he locked him in a fatal embrace, and, struggling towards the edge of the precipice, leaped with a shout of triumph into the

foaming waters, and was instantly swept away: over the tremendous cataract, which has since borne the name of the Conjuror's or the Manitousin Falls. This story illustrates the origin of many Indian names throughout America. Every locality has received its designation from some incident in the history of an Indian tribe, or from striking natural characteristics.

Now we must refer to the origin of two names—Canada and Quebec—which have, above all others, perplexed antiquarians and philologists. One theory, which does not receive much credence now-a-days, derives Canada from a contemptuous expression of some early Spanish voyagers, which is related by Charlevoix: "The Bay of Chaleurs is the same which is found marked in somecharts under the name of Baie des Espagnols, and an old tradition relates that the Castilians had made their way to that part before Cartier, and when they did not find any minerals whatever, they exclaimed more than once, 'Aca-nada' (nothing here), which expression was remembered by the Indians and repeated to the French, who thereupon concluded that it was the name of the country." That the Spanish navigators visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence at a very early date no one doubts. Sydney Harbor and River, for instance, are called Spanish River and Bay in old maps. But it is not to the Spaniards that we must look for the origin of the term Canada. Charlevoix himself tells us that others derived the name from the Iroquois word *Kanata*, meaning a collection of huts. In the vocabulary of the language of Hochelaga, which we find in the Journal of Cartier's Second Voyage, we are distinctly told, "They style a town Canada." It appears unquestionable that at the time of Cartier's voyage up the St. Lawrence, the Indians of Stadaconé (Quebec) and of Hochelaga (Montreal) were of the Huron-Iroquois race, who, some fifty or sixty years later, gave way to the Algonquins. We find the roots of