

with the current. The Iroquois immediately crossed to the island and the Sioux hastened to join them. Both parties landed on opposite sides of the island and commenced to question one another on their respective errands: /

"Who are you?" cried the Iroquois.

"Sioux," answered the others, "and who are you?"

"Iroquois, on the war-path! and whither are you going?"

"We are looking for buffaloes," answered the Sioux, "and whom are you seeking?"

"We are looking for men," shouted the Iroquois with their usual bravado.

"Well, we are men," answered the Sioux warriors, "and you do not need to look any farther."

And both parties got ready for the fight. The head chief of the Sioux hastened to his bark canoes and crushed them down with his tomahawk, saying to his men that flight was out of the question and that they must vanquish or die. He then led the attack and they rushed upon the Iroquois. They were received with a shower of arrows that killed eighty of their number, but the Sioux used their war clubs to advantage and fought with such fury that they killed 260 Iroquois and captured the remainder. Not a man escaped. A few Iroquois tried to rush to their canoes,, but they were pursued and drowned before they could effect their flight. After the fight, the Sioux picked out two prisoners among the strongest and fleetest of the survivors and, after having cut their ears and noses, set them at liberty, gave them arms and bid them go back to their country and tell their companions not to send any more women to hunt up warriors.'-- (La Fontaine: Vol I, letter 26; May 28th, 1689).