The whole population therefore was 40, including one negro and 12 mixed bloods. Total males, 25; females, 15. There were only 8 dwelling houses listed; perhaps the Indian and mixed-blood lodges and shacks were not counted. The total value of real estate owned was $26,800; personal property, $6,200.

Georgetown post office reported 65 people, of whom 3 were mixed bloods; Rice River, 46 whites and 4 mixed bloods; Red Lake had 4 whites (traders) and 80 mixed bloods and one Indian, John Tombay.

The exact residences of the people of these various post offices cannot here be definitely given. It is probable, however, that for the most part those of Red River Junction (as East Grand Forks was then called) lived at or near the Junction. The place was called Red River Junction because it was the junction of the Red River with its principal tributary, the Red Lake. What eventually became of all these Red River Junction people is not known to the present writer. We know that Charles Cavileer (as he always wrote his name) went to North Dakota and laid out the town of Pembina, was its first postmaster, and died there in 1902. He was prominent in early North Dakota affairs and the county of Cavalier (with the reformed spelling) was named for him.

George W. Northrup was from St. Paul, though a New York born. He led an adventurous life as a hunter, Indian trader, guide, etc. At one time, in 1858, he was captain of the "Anson Northrup" (Minn. Hist. Coll., Vol. 8, p. 52.) In the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, of Braekett's Battalion, of cavalry, and in the Sioux battle of Khay Tah-hkah Koota, ("hill or mountain where we shot the deer") commonly called the battle of Killdeer Mountain, he charged far to the front and received ten Indian arrows in his body, one through his heart. The Indians knew him well and called him "the Man that Pulls a Hand Cart," because when on one occasion, when he was connected with a train of Red River carts, he drew one of them quite a distance.

The census of that county in 1849 gave it a population of 637, of which number 295 were males. The post-office of all these persons was given as Pembina, though many of them lived at what is now St. Vincent, on the east bank of the Red River, opposite Pembina. Of the entire population 27 persons were listed as born at Red Lake or elsewhere in "Minnesota Territory," and seven were natives of other States. Nearly all the people were of mixed Indian blood. (U. S. Census Reps. for 1850; also N. Dak. Hist. Coll., Vol. 1, p. 385 et seq.) It is almost certain that in 1849 there were white people living within the present confines of Polk, but we do not know who and exactly where they were.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY RETURNS TO MINNESOTA.

After having its posts and agents banished from the United States, in 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company confined its operations to its own territory or other portions of Canada. There was great ill feeling by the American traders against the traders and posts of the great English corporation. The agents...