kin, the affair is settled, the other friends being paid something for their trouble in the matter, and some return is then usually made by them, in token that peace is restored. If the murderer cannot himself make a suitable recompense, or his friends will not assist him, they then take his life and the affair stops, no hostility being provoked anew by the act. The amount to be paid as blood money depends upon the importance of the person killed, women being of less value than men. Ten blankets will generally pay for a common person. Occasionally the individual sought for, instead of compromising, makes fight, especially if a chief or man of influence, in which case a quasi war arises between the two tribes or factions. It generally terminates without much bloodshed, and leads to an amicable arrangement. This system of retaliation, which is carried out in every matter, and takes the place of civil process for debt, as well as actions for torts or criminal prosecutions, has worked much mischief among the Indians, and been one source of slavery, as well as the breaking up of the tribes. The principal cause arises in the event of death, under the hands of the doctor. As he always receives his fee in advance, and on the understanding that he is to cure his patient, so if not successful in his conjurations, he is