

object in making the request. "Because," he replied, 1667. }
 "blue is the color of Heaven, whither I hope soon to go, and of which alone I wish henceforth to think;" and he died a few days after, saying, with great fervor of spirit, "Lord, I have begun very late to love thee." Father Allouez prepared to inter him according to Christian usage, but was greatly surprised to see himself anticipated, and that they were burning the body. As this was not usual among the people, he asked the reason of this novelty.

An Indian, with a very serious air, replied: "Because the deceased's father was a hare, who one day said to his wife, that he would take it amiss that his children should be put in the earth after their death, since they were of kin to the snow, which has a heavenly origin. He added, that if they ever acted contrary to his intentions on this point, he would pray the snow to fall in such great abundance, that there should be no spring that year." This reply at first made the missionary laugh, but when he endeavored to make those present see how absurd it was, all his efforts were unavailing.² The two daughters of the old man, who had so great a share in their father's conversion, received the same grace from Heaven, and persevered to the end in the practice of Christian virtues.³

Some hundred and twenty Outagamis,⁴ two hundred Sakis,⁵ and eighty Illinois,⁶ about this time came to Cha-

¹ Allouez does not say that the Indian asked him, but sent around through the lodges to get it. He is silent as to the conversation: *Rel. de la N. F.*, 1667, p. 19.

² Allouez does not say that he attempted to give him burial: *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1667, p. 19. As to Michabou, the Great Hare, see Perrot, p. 3; De Smet's *Oregon Missions*, p. 343; De la Potherie, ii., p. 3.

³ *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, 1667, p. 19.

⁴ *Relation de la N. F.*, 1667, p. 21. The Outagamis are the Foxes. They

call themselves Musquakies (Red-earth): *Wisconsin Hist. Coll.*, iii., p. 127; Charlevoix, *Journal*, p. 188. Allouez estimated them at 1,000 warriors. They were inland, south of Lake Superior, and had no canoes. See Perrot, p. 263.

⁵ The Sakis or Sacs were originally near the Detroit river: *Rel.*, 1676-7, p. 49; 1678-9, p. 29; *N. Y. Col. Doc.*, ix., pp. 161, 293.

⁶ Allouez gives the name Illimouëc. See *Wisconsin Hist. Coll.*, iii., p. 128; Perrot, p. 220; Charlevoix, *Journal*, p. 188.