

purchase for the chapel a bell weighing 81 livres, which is named for the Virgin Mary.

In August, 1683, "all the monsters of hell, being powerless to do more, made a last effort, and joining at midnight with a whirlwind, blew down the chapel." Three Fathers, who were in the building, are miraculously saved. Kryn gives up his new cabin to be used as a chapel; he is well recompensed, for marvels are wrought therein, and it becomes a sort of shrine for pilgrimages, made in honor of "Catherine of the Sault." The Fathers accomplish much for the instruction of their Indian disciples by pictures—of the life of Christ, the seven capital sins, hell, etc. The chapel is rebuilt, the savages aiding in the work to the extent of their ability—some of the women and children even injuring themselves by overwork. This enterprise is aided by the king's liberality.

The year 1684, in which "war embroils all Canada," is an important one for this little mission. The chapel is erected, for which the timbers had been hewn during the winter; these beams and posts are transported by the women, although, in so doing, they "expose themselves to the dangers of drowning or of freezing." Chauchetière mentions several "precious deaths," and adds, "The way in which the savages die in the mission is so consoling that no one fears either death or disease;" and every one dies piously. The body of the blessed Catherine is removed into the church, where the pious often visit it. Canada is this year threatened by a war with the Iroquois, in which the Sault Christians offer to fight against their own countrymen in aid of the French. They go with La Barre's expedition,