

mission, at length allowed a cannon to be fired at the house, by which the Sioux were killed.

Governor Frontenac was indignant at Le Boeme's course, and reported the case to Colbert, the Colonial Minister of Louis the Fourteenth.

#### HENRY TONTY AND LA SALLE AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

Henry Tonty was sent in September, 1679, by La Salle to arrest some deserters who were trading at Sault Ste. Marie, and had induced Louis Le Bohesme, the lay brother of the Jesuits, to conceal their peltries in the mission house. Two years afterwards La Salle visited the place, to obtain his peltries. Father Balloquet told him that there was a large number of similar skins in the loft, above the chapel, and if he could prove which were his, he could remove them. La Salle with some sharpness replied, "That he feared he might be excommunicated if by mistake he took peltries which he could not distinguish from his own,"<sup>1</sup> and returned to Mackinaw.

#### DU LUTH VISITS OJIBWAYS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

After the great council at Sault Ste. Marie, the number of traders increased around Lake Superior. Frontenac, Governor of Canada, sent his engineer Raudin to the extremity of the lake with presents, to conciliate the Sioux and Ojibways, and on the 1st of September, 1678, Du Luth who had been a gendarme in his French majesty's guard, at the battle of Seneffe in 1674, left Montreal for Lake Superior, with three Indians and three Frenchmen. He wintered in the woods about nine miles from Sault Ste. Marie, and after the ice disappeared in the spring of 1679, he proceeded to the head of the lake, and was the first person to erect a trading post at Kaministigoya, not far from the Fort William, which at the beginning of the present century,

<sup>1</sup> Margry, vol. ii. 116, 226.