

dren ; and he sees there a bright prospect of success for the faith. A rumor that the Iroquois intend to make war upon the Illinois leads him to dread that "beginnings so glorious may be entirely destroyed." A postscript by Dablon states that the expected Iroquois raid had taken place, but had been repelled by the Illinois. He dreads the result of this upon the mission just begun.]—*Jes. Relations*, lx, pp. 16, 17, 149-167.

1677-79: JESUIT MISSIONS TO OTTAWAS AND WISCONSIN
TRIBES.

[From the Jesuit *Relations* of 1677-78 and 1679.]

[Synopsis: The Fathers in the Ottawa missions send (1678) favorable reports. At Mackinac, Nouvel has the care of the Kiskakons; their chiefs and leading elders are baptized, and most of the people are living as Christians. Pierson is also doing good work among the Hurons of that locality; and Bailloquet is an itinerant among the tribes scattered along the north shore of Lake Huron, where "opportunities for practicing patience and charity have not failed us." At Sault Ste. Marie, Druillettes is in charge; "broken down by age, and worn out by past fatigues and many infirmities," he yet "labors with almost unparalleled energy."

Good news also comes from Wisconsin. Albanel, superior at De Pere, states that his chapel there is a centre for the savages of all that region. André, Silvy, and Allouez report numerous baptisms; and, although they have been ill-treated by the infidels, "all that is to them a cause for joy and triumph."

St. Ignace is now (1679) an important station, being a centre for four distinct missions: those to the Ottawas and the Hurons at Mackinac, the tribes at the upper end of Lake Huron, and the savages dwelling at Lake Nipissing. Bailloquet is in charge of the last two, and has for two years been aided by Bonneault; extracts from their letters are given. The two missions at St.