

Ignace, in charge of Nouvel and Pierson, are reported by Enjalran, who has been aiding those Fathers.¹

He warmly eulogizes the patience, love, and zeal of his colleagues. The Hurons and Ottawas there comprise, in all, about 1,800 souls. Enjalran relates at length the pious usages and rule of this Christian community, and their observance of the principal church feasts. He praises their charity to one another, as well as their devotion in church services. The two nations live side by side, in Christian affection, often uniting in their celebration of notable feast-days. The Algonkins are so fervent that many of them pray all day long, and would, if permitted, continue this pious exercise far into the night. The baptisms among them during the winter count nearly 140, twenty of whom are adults. The Kiskakon band, who had been converted (about 1669) by the long and patient labors of Allouez and Marquette, are especially zealous; their chiefs and most of their old men are baptized, and "Continually exhort the young people to make profession of Christianity." A large cross is erected in their village, and adorned by a zealous convert with a lance and sponge. The devil persuades some of the infidels that this lance "signifies that the Iroquois are soon to cause us to perisk, and that Jesus is about to deliver us into the hands of our enemies." They also inform the Fathers that their enemies, the Sioux, crucify their prisoners of war; accordingly, these Algonkins regard the cross with dislike. The Jesuits are, however, able to win their minds from this prejudice. Some unbelievers insult the cross; but prompt and full reparation is

¹Jean Enjalran was superior of the Jesuit missions in the Northwest during 1681-88. He then returned to France; but it is known that he was again in Canada, during 1701-02. Pierre Bailloquet was, during 1673-79, a missionary among the Algonkin tribes northeast of Lake Huron; he then spent a few years at Sault Ste. Marie and Michillimackinac, with the Ottawas there resident. André Bonneault in 1677 came to Michillimackinac, and in the following year replaced Silvy in Central Wisconsin; he returned to France in 1679. Philippe Pierson came to Canada in 1666; after ministering to the savages at Laprairie and Sillery, he was sent to the Huron mission at Michillimackinac (1673), where he labored during ten years. He died at Quebec in 1688.—Ed.