

Marquette began his career near where Superior, Huron, and Michigan meet and mingle, coming hither in the year 1667. He travelled from Quebec, by the way of Ottawa, and found the trails "blazed out" for him by the priests who had carried the cross and preached the gospel to the North-Western nations. He made a place for himself at the Sault, where he lived and laboured for a couple of years. But even the Sault was too much of an in-mission station for him, and so he went to the remote La Pointe, away up near the head of Lake Superior,

"The sailing, big sea water."

of the Ojibways. The following year he returned to the Sault.

The war clouds were by this time gathering, and serious dangers threatened the border. The Dakota, with a desire for more territory, that has always had a tinge of old Rome about it, had shelved the calumet and whetted the scalping-knife, and Huron and Ottawa fled before them as from a plague. The Hurons, to the number of several hundred, assembled at Point St. Ignace, and Marquette went among them at that trying time.

It is believed the P<sup>re</sup> arrived at that place in 1671, as it is known that he was then there. He taught these lords of the lakes for some time, and later this band were joined by parties of Ottawas, of whom, in 1675, there were said to have been fully 1,500. Naturally, from the mission and the location of the Indians there, Point St. Ignace became a place of some considerable importance to the hardy traders who made the woody shores resound with their boat songs, and who paddled their own canoes, with their furry fortunes, to Quebec, over the better-known streams and lakes to the eastward. St. Ignace was quite a business point for these adventurous people, who were wont to store their goods there. It was from that mission Marquette radiated when