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arms and ammunition; to repay Count Frontenac some 13,000 livres, expended in building the Fort; to make grants of lands to settlers, Indians or others, for villages and tillage; to build a Church, when there were no inhabitants in his Seigniorie, and to maintain one or two Recollet Friars, to perform Civic service and administer the sacraments, until the people could support a pastor; and he was to clear and improve all the land in twenty years. La Salle promptly set to work, raised money with which to repay the Count, paid sundry large additional debts which had been incurred, and rebuilt and greatly strengthened the Fort. He increased the clearances, protected the buildings with a strong wall on the land side, and materially added to the palisade defence on the three sides next the water. He built houses for Indians as well as for Frenchmen, purchased cattle in the Montreal district, and built two decked barks which navigated every part of Lake Ontario. But he could not make this the work of his life. He felt that he had a higher mission. He was satisfied to make Frontenac a base for further operations, in his efforts to reach Cathay. He had heard the imperative command, "Go West," and couldn't resist it. He set forth, in 1679, on his discoveries, leaving his Fort in charge of Sieur De La Forest; during the winter, built on the upper part of the Niagara the first vessel which floated upon Lake Erie; and while passing through dangers and difficulties innumerable, traced the Mississippi to its mouth, and thus made the whole world his debtor. But in doing this he lost a fortune, was compelled to mortgage his Seigniorie for the purpose of procuring further funds, for fresh enterprises, and ended his life a ruined, disappointed and murdered man.

You will wish, I think, to hear more of him, and must read in Parkman's wonderful Histories of First Settlements in Canada, how this giant amongst great men, nobly struggled with adverse circumstances, and made for himself an imperishable name. While he was risking all that he had, for love of country, as well as of self, envious eyes were cast upon Fort Frontenac by the large merchants in furs in Montreal and Quebec, and it was not long before efforts were made to seize it, and stop the trade with Iroquois or Hurons, which it doubtless diverted from its old channel. The new Governor, M. De La Barre, in 1682, became a party to the intrigues going on against La Salle, still absent, and recalled to Quebec de Forest, La Salle's representative. He ordered, too, the withdrawal of the garrison, and at one time the fine property, so largely created by La Salle, was left in charge of a kitchen boy, and of a man to care for the cattle. The great Estate was handed down to two Quebec traders, La Bert and Lachesnaye, who speedily had "more than a hundred canoes trading on their account in the woods, over and above the twenty-five which His Majesty permits to be sent thither for the advantage of private individuals." It was shrewdly guessed that the Governor was a party to this infraction of the law, and shared in the illegal gains. The Iroquois grew uneasy at the diversion of a fur trade which, by force or otherwise, they had largely controlled, and tore the Frontenac Treaty into shreds. M. De La Barre, in 1684, proceeded to Cataraqui with a small army consisting of 130 French soldiers, 700 armed Canadians, and 200 Indians, Hurons and Algonquins. King Louis XIV was willing that the Iroquois should be suppressed, but not that advantage should