



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

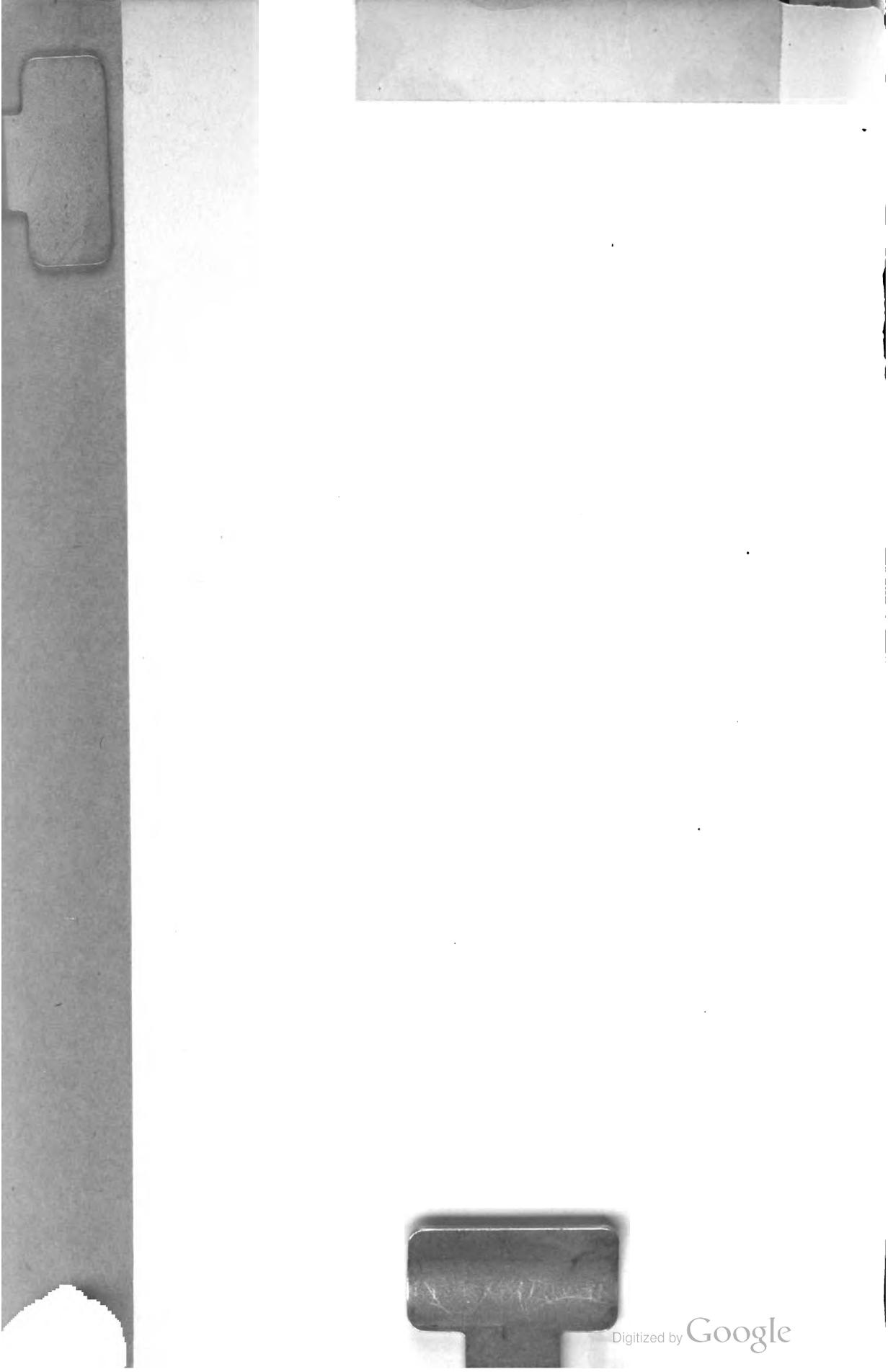
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



Marquette, Michigan

Citizens' Association (Marquette, Mich.)





REV. FATHER MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE,

MICHIGAN.

ILLUSTRATED.

SHOWING ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SOME OF ITS PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
AND VIEWS IN ITS VICINITY.

WITH A

DESCRIPTION OF ITS ADVANTAGES FOR BUSINESS, AND ITS DESIRA-
BILITY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

PUBLISHED BY THE

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

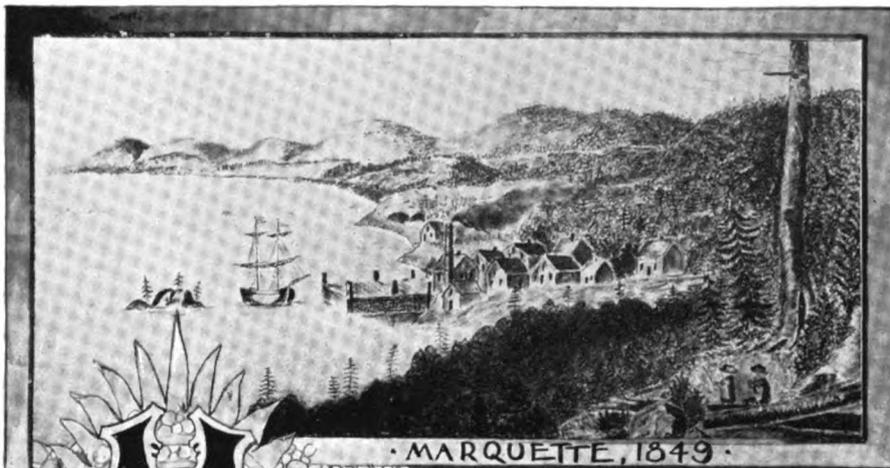
MARQUETTE, MICH.,

1891.

ILLUSTRATED BY



PRESS OF CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAVER, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

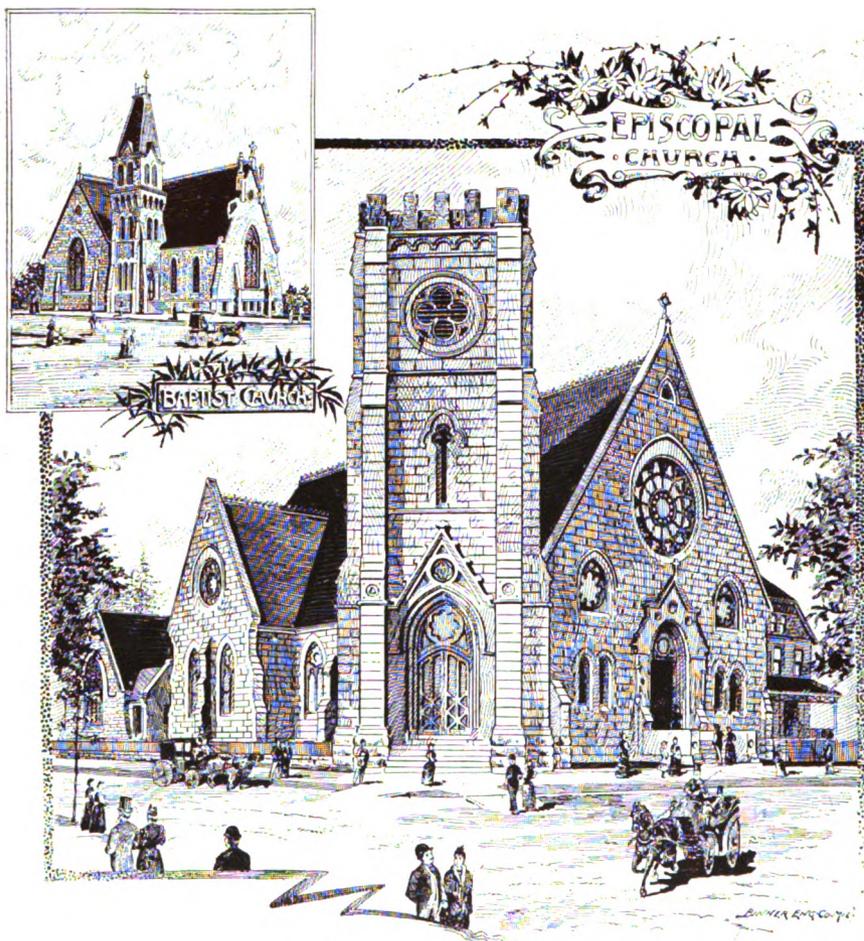


MARQUETTE, the Queen City of Lake Superior, has not yet completed the first half century of its existence. The first house ever erected in the immediate vicinity of the present City by a white man—and probably the first ever erected by anyone, as there is nothing to show that the region claimed even an Indian as a permanent habitant—was built in 1847. From a paper on Marquette, written by Hon. Peter White, one of the earliest settlers, and now one of the most influential of its citizens, are taken these lines: “A few houses, a stumpy road winding along the lake shore, a forge which burnt up after impoverishing its first owners, a trail westward just passable for wagons leading to another forge (still more unfortunate in that it did not burn up), and to the undeveloped iron hills beyond, a few hundred people, uncertain of the future—they were all that was of Marquette in 1851-52.”

The change which the handfull of years since 1852 has brought is, indeed, wonderful.

There has been no mushroom growth, no period of inflation, followed by its inevitable result. The spirit which has animated the minds of the citizens of Marquette has been a progressive one, but withal, and at all times, conservative. Every measure tending to the material prosperity and advancement of the city has always received earnest support and substantial sympathy; but the wild-eyed boomer has invariably been met with a welcome somewhere near zero and a torrid invitation to “move on.”

The growth in population may serve to indicate the advancement of the city in other respects. Starting in 1852 with a population of about two hundred, in 1860 it numbered within its borders 1,664, including half-breeds and Indians. The census of 1870 disclosed the presence here of 3,880 people. The increase during the following decade we find to be somewhat below the former record, and



very much less than that between in 1880-90, due doubtless to the stagnation in iron caused by the severe panic of that decade, which affected no district in all the land as it did this one. The enumeration of 1880 gave to Marquette City 4,690 people, all told. With the coming in of the decade just completed a new season of prosperity dawned upon the city. The increase in population was steady, the growth of commerce constant. There has been no halting in the one; no check to the other. The onward march has been that of a regiment of finely drilled veterans—uniform, vigorous, unceasing.

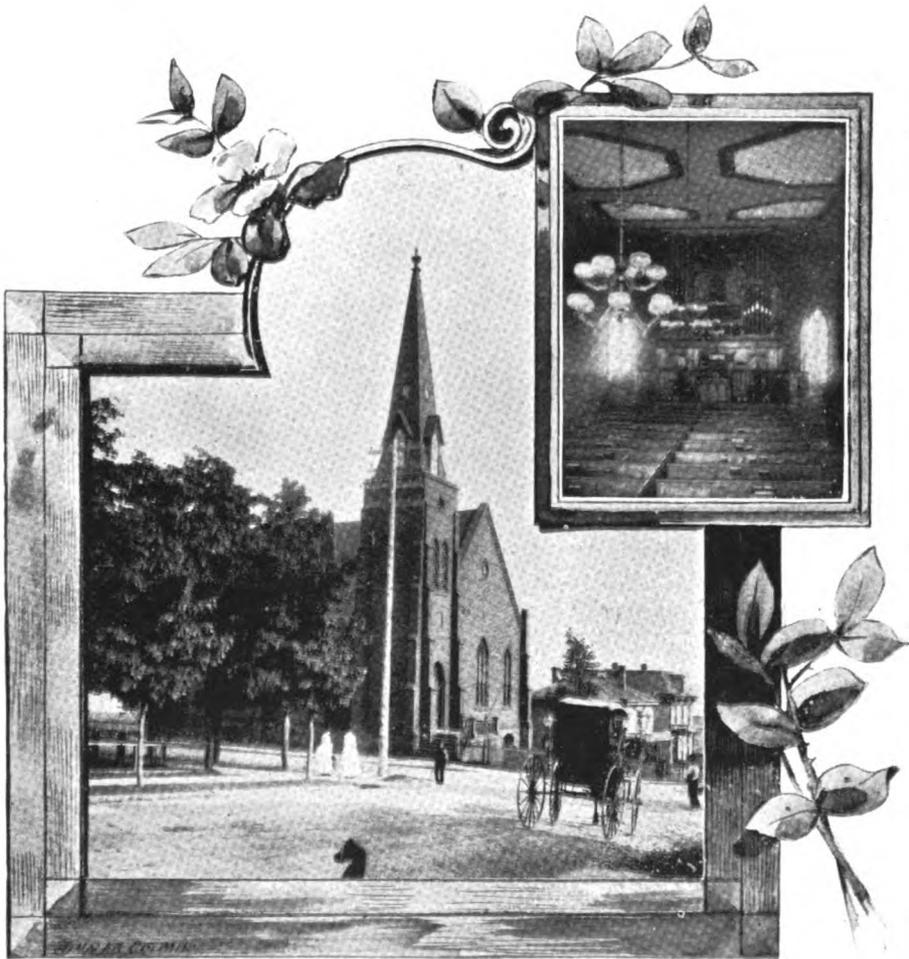
The Queen City of Lake Superior entered upon her fifth decade with a population, as enumerated by the United States Government, of quite 10,000 people, more than double that of 1880, and in all respects the fairest city on the shores of the great unsalted sea.

MARQUETTE OF TO-DAY.

The "Queen City," by all odds the best built, handsomest and wealthiest city on the south shore of Lake Superior, like the "Eternal City," is set upon hills, or rather on high ground, ensuring perfect drainage, and overlooking Iron Bay,

which runs in ten miles from the great lake, and with the breakwater, built and maintained by the U. S. Government, furnishes a harbor of refuge for storm-tossed craft and safe anchorage for the immense fleets that ply to and from the port itself.

The City of Marquette is divided by nature into clearly defined sections. Down in the valley, on an almost level plateau, lies the business portion, while



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

upon the surrounding hills are built the elegant mansions of the business men and capitalists, and the pretty cottages of the clerks and artisans. The streets are all broad, electric-lighted and well paved, as bright and clean as the best boulevards in America. The sidewalks, very many of which are stone flags, are bordered with green swards and canopied by the rows of luxuriant maples that line the streets. The business blocks are large, fine and substantial, and a thing that speaks volumes for the business activity of the city—there is not an empty place of business in the entire city.

Marquette boasts of and has the finest church edifices of any city in all this broad land having less than fifty thousand people. Almost every denomination is represented, and each is housed in a house of its own. There is the Baptist Church, a magnificent brown-stone edifice standing on the brow of one of the hills, overlooking the bay and the "Hollow." Across the street stands the Methodist place of worship, another elegant brown-stone building, while just a block to the east, occupying nearly half a block of ground, is the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a massive structure of brown stone, the rectory, a handsome cottage of modern design, and to the rear of the church "Morgan Memorial Chapel," a beautiful building, also of brown stone. Farther down in the "Hollow" stands the Presbyterian Church, a fine, large brick building. On the hill



opposite these buildings and across the "Hollow," overlooking the "busy marts of trade," stands the gigantic and beautiful St. Peter's Cathedral. In other portions of the city are the houses of the other denominations, all comfortable, and a few, beautiful buildings.

There is also here a flourishing Young Men's Christian Association. The Association has always received the warmest encouragement and earnest support of the business men and citizens generally, and to-day occupies a fine two-story brick home of its own, containing chapel, parlors, reading-rooms, game-rooms and offices on the second floor, while on the first floor are a gymnasium, a large, airy room, well supplied with apparatus, a bowling-alley and several bath-rooms. The last annual report of the Secretary shows that the finances of the Association

are in good condition, and that the membership is the third in number in the State of Michigan. The reading-rooms are well supplied with the best obtainable magazines and periodicals, and are used to a large extent by the young men of the city.

The public schools are housed in large, commodious, well-appointed buildings, and are presided over by thoroughly competent instructors.

Marquette is the county-seat of Marquette County, and here are located the county court house and jail, the latter building too large for the needs. The court house and jail are located on a block of ground somewhat higher than the surrounding land, and present an imposing sight.

On Washington Street—until recently almost exclusively used as a residence street, but now rapidly becoming one of the best business thoroughfares—is sit-



U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

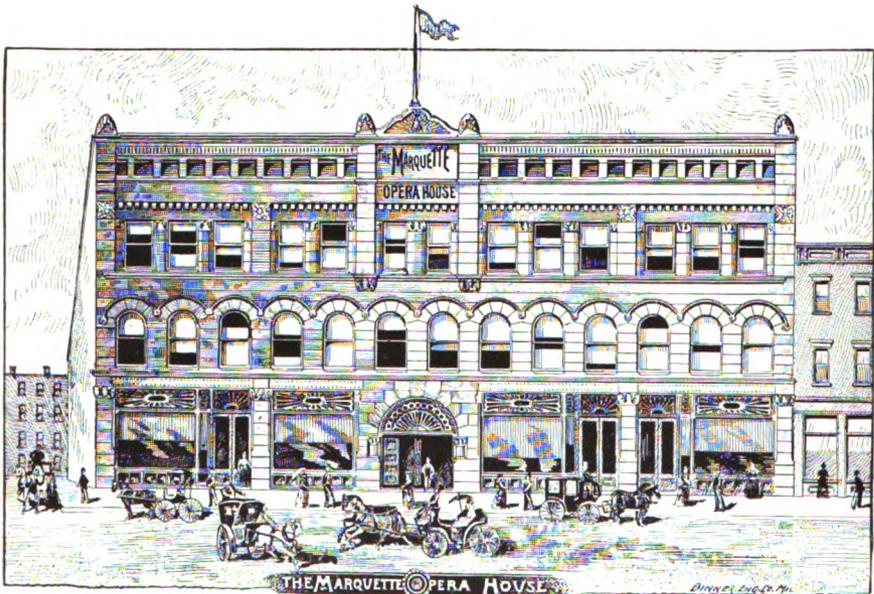
uated the Custom House, a fine, brick building, three stories in height, and erected at a cost of \$100,000. Occupying the entire first floor of this building is the Post-office. On the floor above are located the Customs office and the United States Land Office for this district. The third floor is given up to the United States Circuit Court, and in the tower, overlooking the city, the bay and the lake beyond, is the Signal Service station.

A few months ago the attention of the citizens of Marquette was directed to the need of a suitable place of amusement. The business men of the place, always awake to the interests of the city, took the matter in hand, and the result is a magnificent opera house, the finest building of the kind north of Milwaukee and east of Duluth. In this amusement hall, the cost of which, when completed,

will be \$75,000, nothing has been neglected which can add to the pleasure of its patrons in the way of furnishing acoustic properties, lighting, heating or ventilation. The architectural management has been in the hands of a thoroughly competent and skilled architect of the city, and neither pains, labor nor money has been spared in the endeavor to make it a thoroughly equipped opera house.

On the shore of Iron Bay, at the approach to the breakwater, the United States Government has just completed a life-saving station. The station is supplied with all the most modern apparatus for the saving of life.

Directly across Iron Bay, a veritable New World copy of the Bay of Naples, stands the branch States Prison, a massive concern of brown stone and brick, and containing all of the most modern improvements in buildings of this nature, being steam-heated and lighted by electricity throughout. The cell block, or prison proper, is 412 feet long, 60 feet deep and 50 feet high, and contains 312 cells.

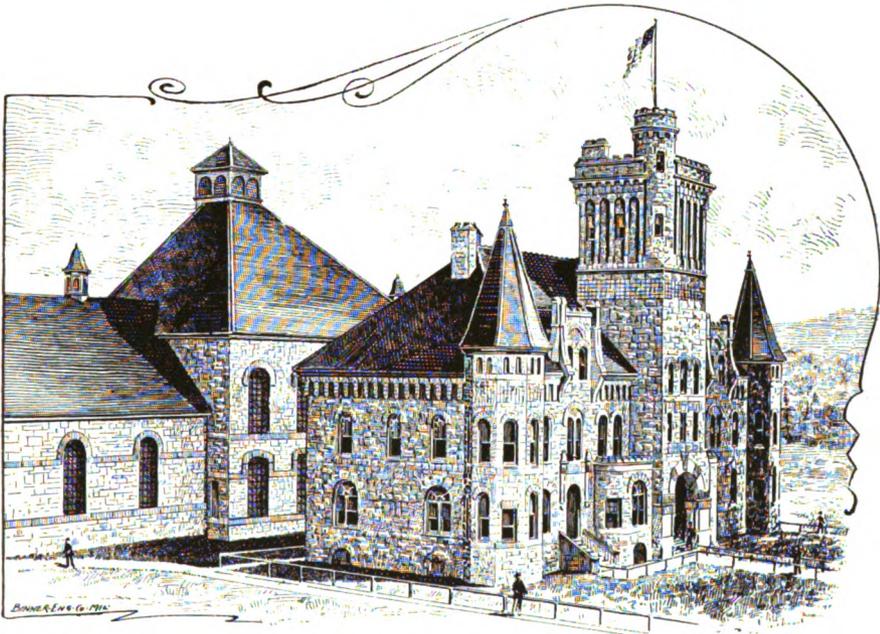


The administration building is 100 feet long and 80 feet wide, and is three stories high, with a basement. The buildings and grounds have cost to date \$240,000.

Close estimate of the money expended in the City of Marquette last year for supplies, material and labor for this institution places the figures at above \$40,000. At present the prisoners confined within its walls are manufacturing woolen and cotton knit goods. The limited space for factory purposes at the disposal of the warden prohibits his working all the prisoners at one time, and thus keeps down the output. The excellent opportunity which this prison affords for cheap labor in almost any kind of manufacturing, as has been done to such advantage in other places, has not as yet been seized. That it will be, and that before long, goes without the saying, and for the man who takes advantage of this supply of cheap labor to manufacture any of the thousand and one things which the people of this rapidly-growing section need, and must now import, there is a rich reward.

The Harbor.

Nature itself has done much to make this a splendid harbor, but, to the natural advantages, the skill of engineers and the resources of the Government have been called into requisition. Dredging has been done systematically for years, until to-day vessels of the deepest draught sailing the inland seas can enter this harbor with the utmost safety. Behind the breakwater there is room for an immense fleet of vessels to ride out in perfect security the fiercest storms. The appropriations for the building and maintenance of the breakwater up to 1888 amounted to \$354,200. In 1890 there were \$50,000 additional appropriated by Congress for this purpose. The cost to June 20, 1890, had been \$341,000, leaving an unexpended and available balance of \$63,000. The breakwater is now 2,010 feet long, 25 to 40 feet wide, and extends 6 feet above the water. The



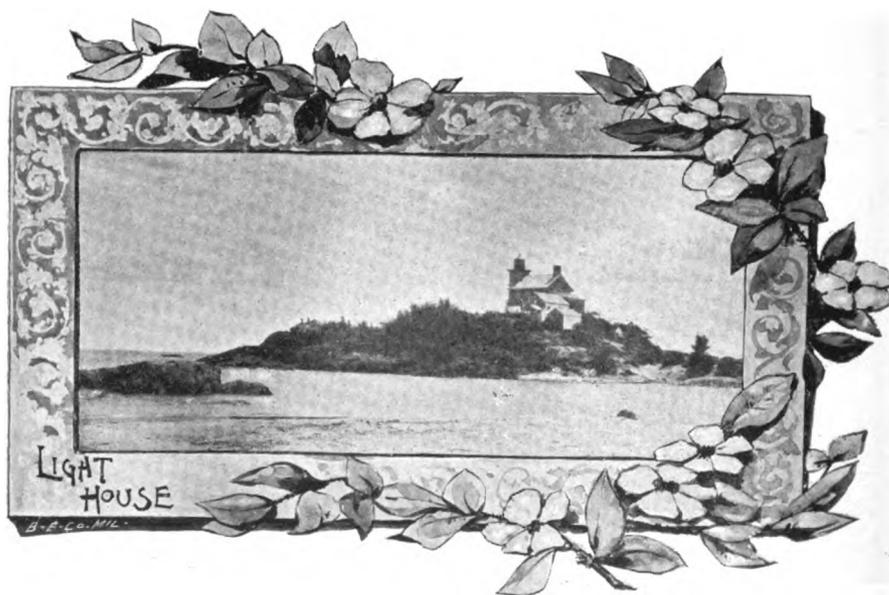
NORTHERN PENINSULA BRANCH PRISON.

government engineer has recommended the building of an extension of 1,000 feet to meet the requirements of the rapidly-increasing lake commerce of this port, and the work of building the extension is now in progress. When this is finished it will make the breakwater 3,010 feet long, and will furnish enough absolutely secure harbor room to meet the demands for some years to come.

Public Parks.

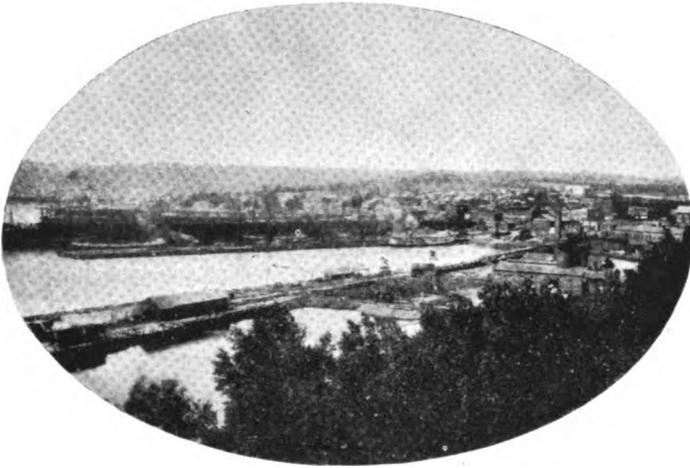
Back from the lake, at the summit of one of the many hills, is Park Cemetery. Following the example of other cities, Marquette has made her "City of the Dead" a beautiful and interesting place for the living. It was laid out for a park and cemetery some twenty years ago, and its innumerable beauties have been constantly added to since, until to-day it is one of the most beautiful places of its kind.

About two miles to the north of Marquette is Presque Isle, a high headland, extending out into the lake, and, as its name implies, almost separated from the mainland. This magnificent tract of land was deeded to the City of Marquette by the Federal Government for a public park. It is reached by means of a good macadamized road, which, built along the shores of the lake, encircles the point, and goes around Presque Isle itself. In constructing the road around the park, just enough of the magnificent trees which crown the headland have been removed to permit the easy passage of vehicles and to give one a view, between the rows of stately pines and vari-colored foliage, of the majestic sweep of blue waters. On the lake side of the park the headland rises precipitously from the lake, and the drive has been built as near the edge as absolute safety warranted. Nature has done so much for this grand resort that little has been attempted in the way of improvement, save the cutting away of some of the underbrush, the removal of branches that interfered with the view, and the con-



struction of drives and walks; with the exceptions named, Presque Isle is almost its primeval self as the aborigines knew it. Its shores are rugged sandstone cliffs worn by the ceaseless dash of the waves into fancifully formed caverns, pillars and arches. The strata are nearly horizontal, and the veins of different colored minerals make a singularly striking picture.

The Upper Peninsula Business College is located here, and takes rank with other first-class institutions of its kind. It has a full corps of instructors, and is in a very flourishing condition. It offers four departments of instruction—Commercial, Penmanship, English, Shorthand and Typewriting. Its day-school is open the entire year, or, as its pushing Principal says: "We have no vacations." Its night school opens October 13th and continues six months. During the past year there were enrolled 143 pupils, of whom 51 were young women and 92 were young men.



LOOKING TOWARDS MARQUETTE.

Besides the institutions thus far mentioned, there are the Parochial School maintained by the Catholic society, and the Marquette Music and Art College. This college has a corps of six specialists and furnishes instruction in art and in vocal and instrumental music, and a thorough training in the French and German languages. The college is in a very flourishing condition, and receives pupils from all parts of the Upper Penninsula.

RECENT GROWTH.

To the conservative mind, rapid growth is presumptive, if not conclusive, evidence of early decay.

Marquette has never had a boom. It has no "bonuses" to offer to the decrepit remnants of any business that is looking for such help. It says to all,



LIGHT HOUSE—FROM THE SHORE.

Our gates are open; if you mean business, honest business, there is room and a welcome for you, and encouragement from its citizens. Its citizens are ever ready to grasp any opportunity for investment, especially in manufacturing industries. The growth of the city, from its earliest history, has been steady and substantial. The prevailing sentiment of the citizens has ever been one of progress, as rapid as consistent with lasting prosperity.

While the growth of the city has been steady, there have been times of unusual activity. When a city passes a certain point in its history its growth becomes more rapid next five years that has prevailed for the past twelve months, the census taken in 1895 will show here a city of fully 20,000 people, and this without any of the usual concomitants of rapid growth.



MARQUETTE—FROM CEMETERY HILL.

Besides a large number of smaller enterprises which have taken birth during the past twelve or fourteen months within the limits of the city, and all of which are in a most flourishing condition, may be mentioned the following, a detailed

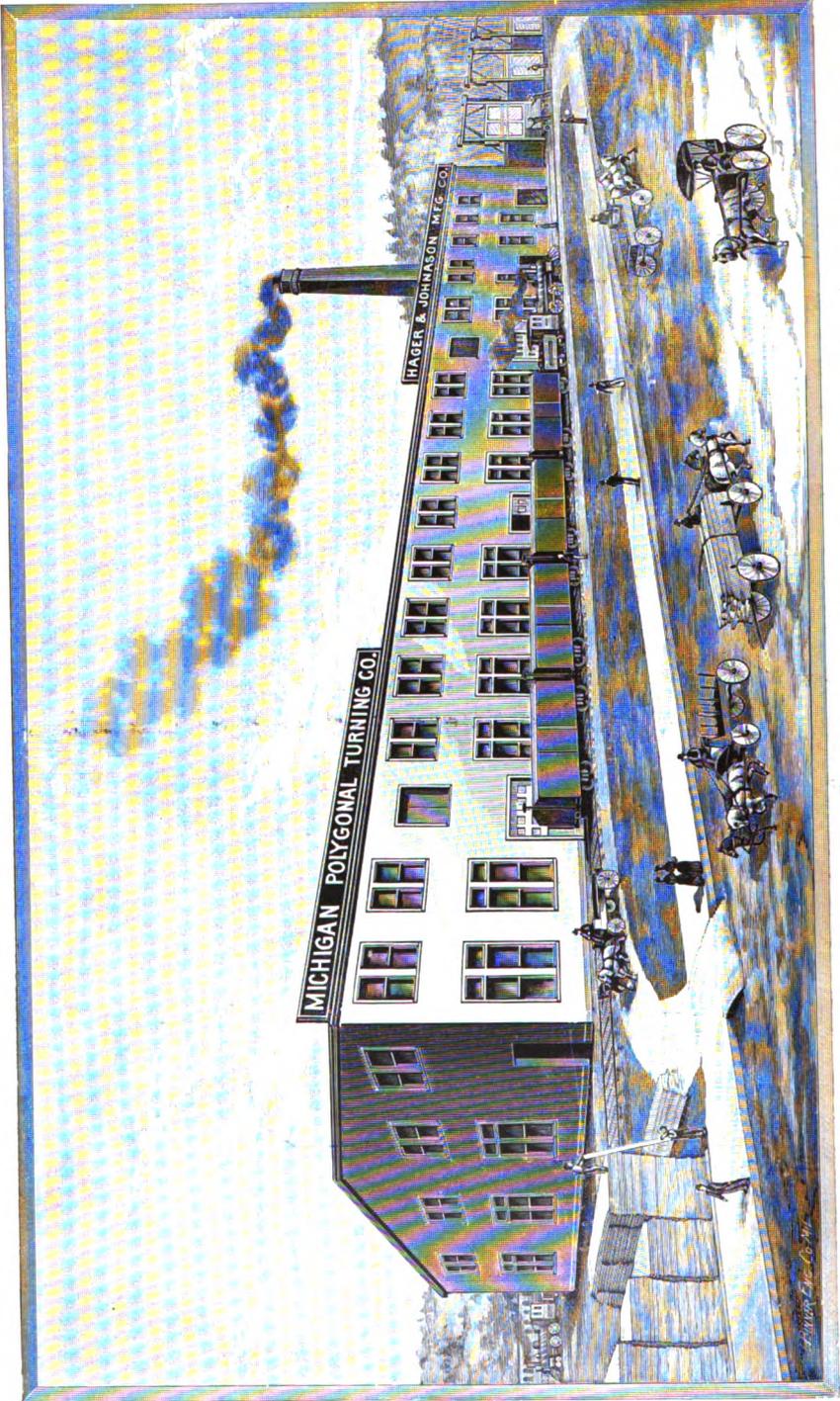
account of which may be found under the caption "Industries and Sources of Wealth." The Michigan Polygonal Turning Company, representing a capital stock of \$125,000, has just erected immense buildings for its business and is entirely in the hands of home people. The Adamant Plaster Company, for the manufacture of the celebrated adamant plaster.—The stock of this company is to quite an extent owned at home, though some of it is in the hands of the Michigan Adamant Plaster Company, of Detroit, a branch of which it is. The Detroit concern realizing the importance of having a factory in the Upper Peninsula, from which to supply the demand of this market, naturally chose Marquette as the most available location. The Northern Furnace Company is another enterprise of recent date, having gone into blast about the middle of January, this year. This represents



ADAMS BLOCK.

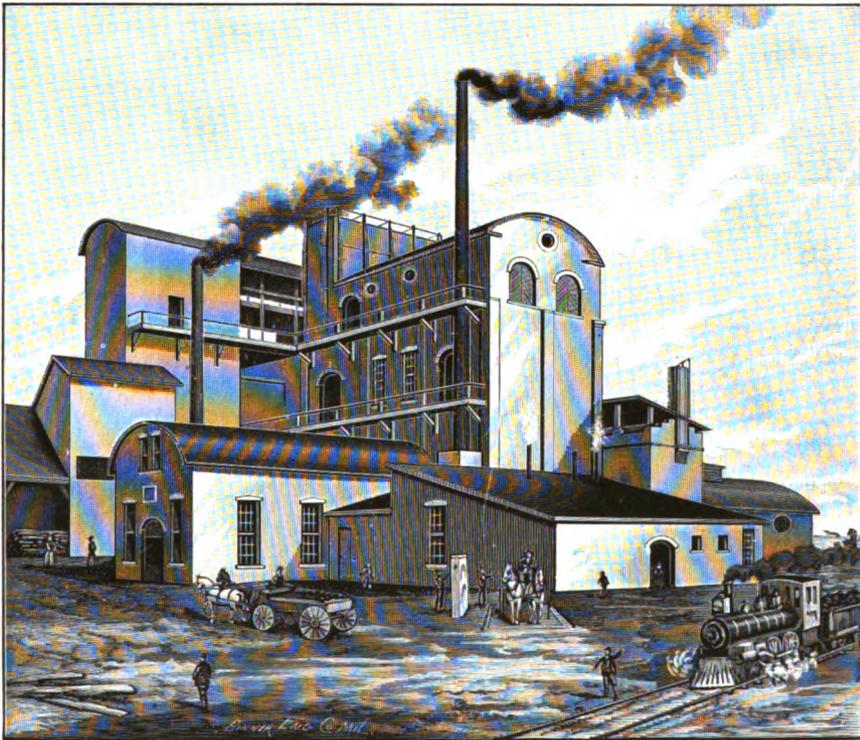
an outlay of \$75,000, and the output for the present year is expected to approximate \$275,000. Still another is the Carp River Furnace Company, which went into blast about March 15, 1890, and has been in successful operation now almost a year. Both of these are charcoal furnaces. The Northern has a capacity of 60 tons per day, and is turning out about 40 tons. The capacity of the Carp is about half that of the Northern. The output of the furnaces finds a ready market at good prices.

Another new industry, dating back only a few weeks, is the Lake Shore Iron Works, representing an investment of \$100,000, and furnishing employment to a large number of men. In addition to those already mentioned are the Hager & Johnson Manufacturing Co., an old industry, which has been turned into a stock company and the working capital increased to \$75,000. The capital has also



been largely increased in the sash, door and blind factory of Bice, Pendill & Co., a concern which has grown in a few years from a small beginning to its present large proportions—the output this year being about \$100 000 worth of finished material.

In the lumber trade must also be mentioned the “Cleveland Saw-Mill”—a gigantic concern at the mouth of “Dead River,” within the city limits. This immense plant was finished less than a year ago at an outlay of about \$100,000. The cut last year was large, and this year the total is expected to reach the enormous figure, 50,000,000 feet. This is the finest mill north of the Saginaws, and there is no more thoroughly equipped concern of its kind in this country.



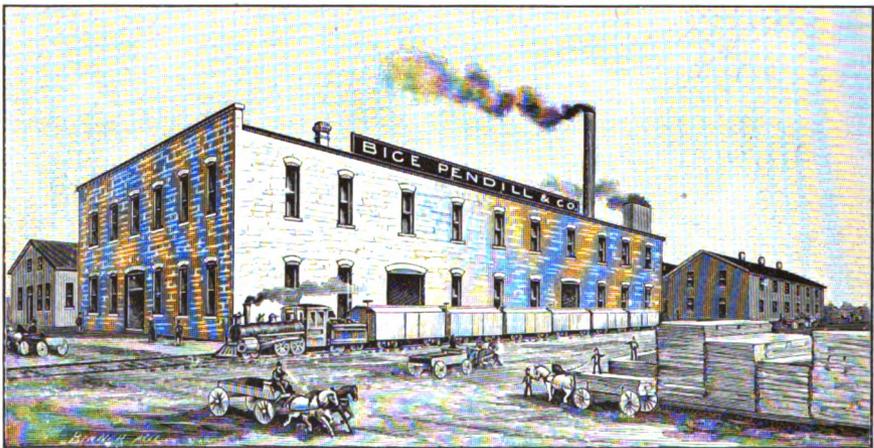
NORTHERN FURNACE.

Up to the last ore-shipping season Marquette had three large iron ore docks, but the increase in that branch of business had outgrown the facilities for handling the traffic, and there was urgent necessity for the erection of another dock. The management of the South Shore Railroad, ever alert to the interest of the city, the road and its patrons, gave orders for the erection of a new dock. A regiment of men was immediately placed at work, preparing the lumber, driving the piles and erecting the superstructure. As a result, in the incredibly short space of three months, the longest, highest and finest ore-shipping dock in the world was transferred from the brain of the engineer to an actual reality and was distributing tons of rich iron ore into the holds of waiting vessels. A full descrip-

tion of this and the other docks will be found in another place. The total cost of this massive structure was in the immediate neighborhood of \$250,000, and it is beyond all question the finest and largest of its kind in the world.

Not least among the business houses located in Marquette during the past year is a branch of the American Biscuit Company. The plant of this company is thoroughly equipped in every detail and furnishes employment to a large number of men.

Within a few weeks Marquette will have one of the best equipped electric street railways in Michigan. Seeing the growing demand for intramural transportation facilities, and believing such an enterprise would at once pay a fair return on the money invested, and would be, within a few years, a valuable investment, a company of local capitalists was formed for the purpose of constructing such a line. During the summer of 1890 a franchise was secured from the Common Council, and steps were immediately taken looking to the erection of a line. During the past summer and the past winter a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of

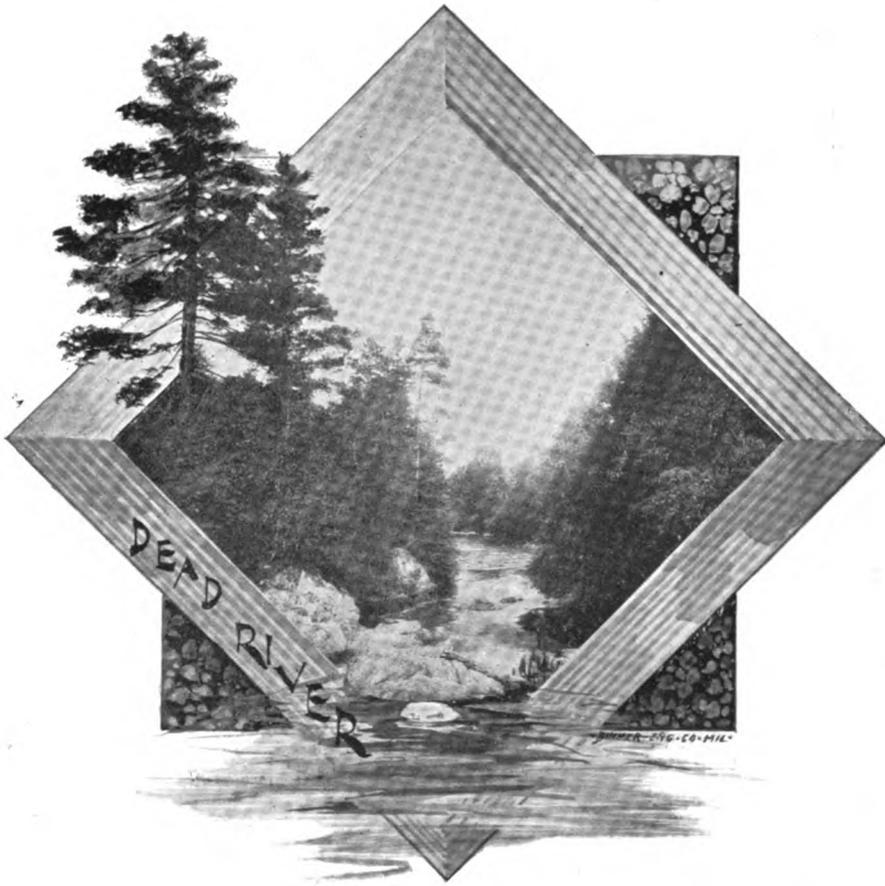


track have been constructed and several more surveyed, which will be completed within a short space of time. A contract has been given to the Thomson-Houston Company to supply all the electric apparatus needed for the successful operation of the road. The cars and other equipments of the line will be of the latest and most improved kinds. The system to be used is the trolley, or overhead system, which has been found so satisfactory in other places. The road itself traverses the principal streets of the place, running out into the suburbs in three directions. In addition to the lines in the city proper, a line has been constructed to the foot of Presque Isle. This will furnish to picnickers and pleasure-seekers cheap and rapid transportation to this beautiful park. The power station will be located at the mouth of Dead River, close to the Cleveland Saw-Mill, where an abundance of fuel can be had at a merely nominal expense.

An account of the recent growth of the city would be incomplete without some mention of the building of homes during the past year or two by the mechanics and artisans of the city.

During the past few months the great demand for moderate priced building lots has led to the putting of many additions to the city upon the market, and in every case they have met with ready purchasers. Though the demand has been unprecedented and in the nature of a boom, in no case has there been any gambling in real estate. The owners of the property have held lots at a moderate figure and the purchasers have, almost without exception, bought them for the purpose of erecting thereon homes.

The building of these homes by the artisans of the city speaks volumes in its praise. Nearly all of these people came from cities and towns east and south of



here, and when they came no doubt had the belief, so common among those who never passed a winter or a summer in this glorious climate, that Marquette is a city of continual snow and cold, and a sort of Siberian city, in which the inhabitants are buried beneath great banks of snow and ice during most of the year. No better refutation of this somewhat general idea could be found than the fact that these people, free to choose their homes anywhere, have selected this city in which to take up their permanent residence.

As no record has been kept, it has been found impossible to obtain the exact totals of the number of lots purchased and homes erected by this class of people

during the past year, but from reliable, though far from complete, data, it is estimated that there have been bought in the immediate neighborhood of 550 lots, upon which have been erected about 300 homes, and more are in the course of construction. Contrary to previous experience, the building trades have been kept



Res. of J. H. Gillet.

Res. of E. W. Allen.
Res. of D. H. Merritt.

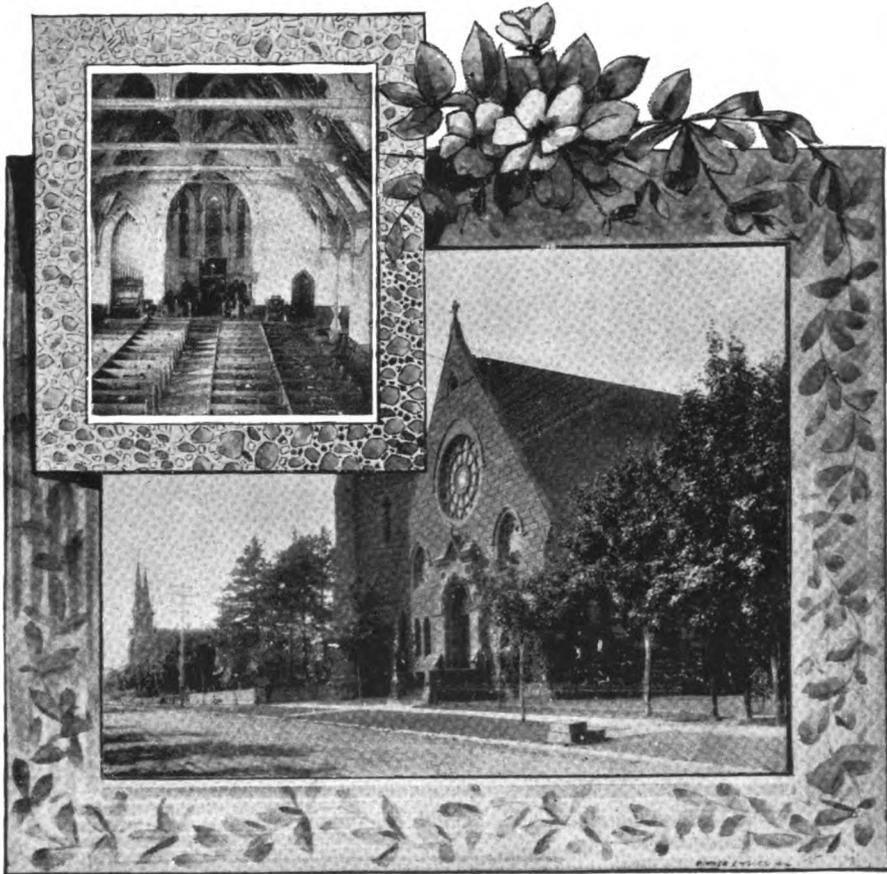
Spruce St., cor. Michigan.

constantly busy during the past winter, and the demand for all kinds of labor of this class has far exceeded the supply.

In this estimate no account has been taken of the building in the old and settled portions of the city, in all parts of which new houses and the frames of to-be houses meet the eye of the passer. It is safe to say that never before in

the history of Marquette, in double the length of time, has there been one-fifth the number of houses erected that have been built during the past twelve or fifteen months.

In passing, it is difficult to resist saying something of the growth of the city in the older and business sections. In this, as in all other quarters of the town, the increase has been remarkable; new blocks, new banks, new residences, ranging in expenditure from \$5,000 to \$100,000, all together making a grand total of nearly or quite \$1,000,000.



Interior St. Paul's Church.

Looking West on Ridge St.

A Summary.

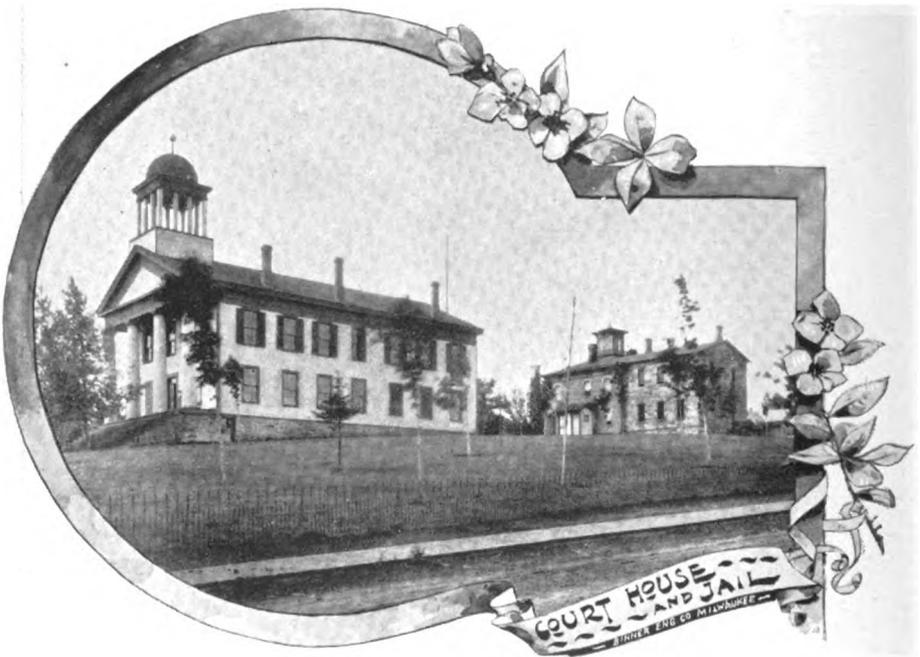
Below is a partial summary of the interests that have added to the importance and wealth of Marquette during the recent past, and all without any attempt at a boom: Government building, cost \$100,000; Branch States Prison, \$240,000; St. Peter's Cathedral, finished, \$125,000; Opera House, \$75,000; Campbell & Wilkinson's Bank building, \$60,000; Clifton House, \$30,000; Nester Block, \$75,000; "Ely" School building, \$32,000; small stores, \$100,000; Iron

Ore Dock, \$250,000; "Northern" and "Carp" Furnaces, \$125,000; Iron Bay Foundry, \$100,000; Cleveland saw mill, \$100,000; Hawley lumber railroad, \$100,000; Michigan Polygonal Turning Co., \$125,000; Hager & Johnson Manufacturing Co., \$75,000; brick yards, carriage works, cigar factories and other small factories, \$100,000; residences erected, \$750,000; city expenditures for permanent improvements, \$125,000; altogether making a grand total outlay of and increasing the wealth of the city by \$2,452,000.

PUBLIC WORKS AND TAXES.

Marquette is divided into eight wards, and is governed by a Common Council composed of sixteen aldermen and a mayor, and is, probably, as well governed a city as the country contains.

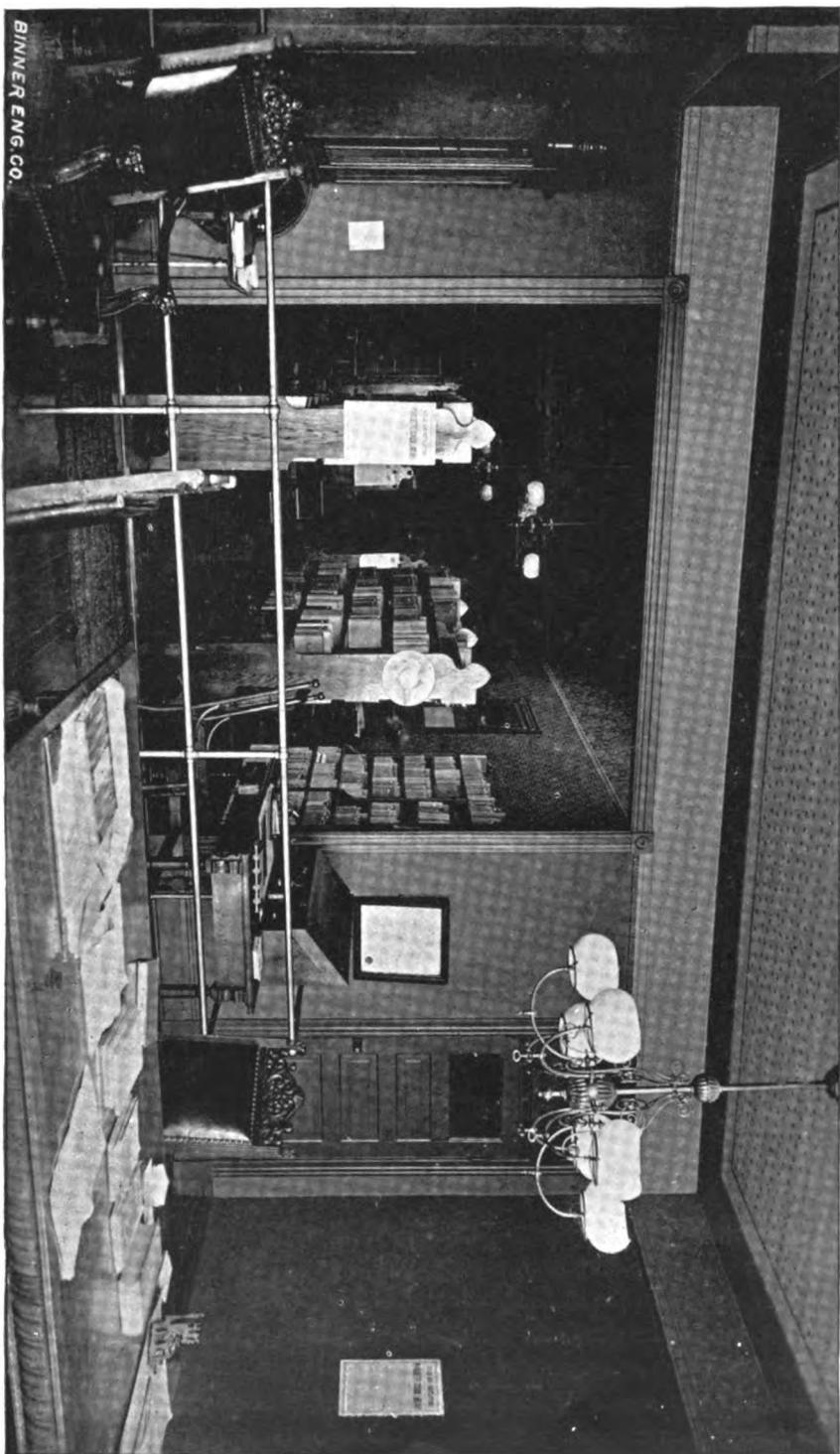
While other cities are groaning under the weight of taxation to support private water companies, the stockholders of which are growing rich from the



privileges rashly granted through the want of foresight, or worse, of the servants of the people, the citizens of Marquette enjoy an abundant supply of the purest and best of water at a ridiculously low price, and the city actually pays nothing for its fire protection and water supply.

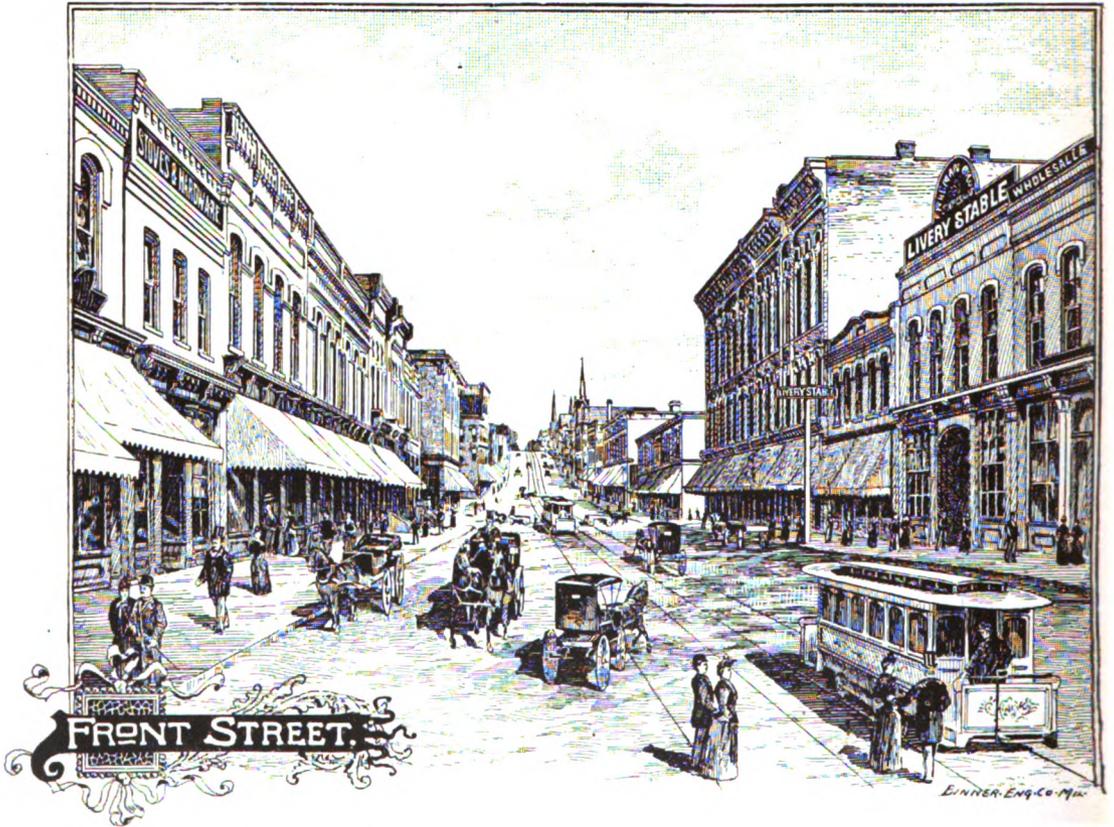
What is true of the water supply applies with equal force to the question of lighting. Think of a ten-room house lit from cellar to garret, from twilight until the sun sends its smile throughout the land, for \$3 per month! And yet the people of Marquette do that very thing.

Despite the large amount of public improvements made, and the small amount of bonds issued, the rate of taxation has been as low, if not lower, than in any other city of equal size. The average rate of taxation in 1889 was \$24.10



PETER WHITE LIBRARY.

per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, and this levy included the money, \$32,000, to pay for the "Ely" School building, erected that year. In 1890 the levy included \$20,000 for new water works, and was \$25.00 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The total outstanding debt of the city is \$175,000, and the value of property owned by the city, consisting of water works, electric light and power plant, school buildings and sites, city offices, jail and marshal's residence, is not less than \$350,000. This is exclusive of the thousands of horse-power in waterfalls owned by the city, and which are of inestimable value to manufacturers. It has been the policy of the city heretofore, and doubtless will continue to be so for



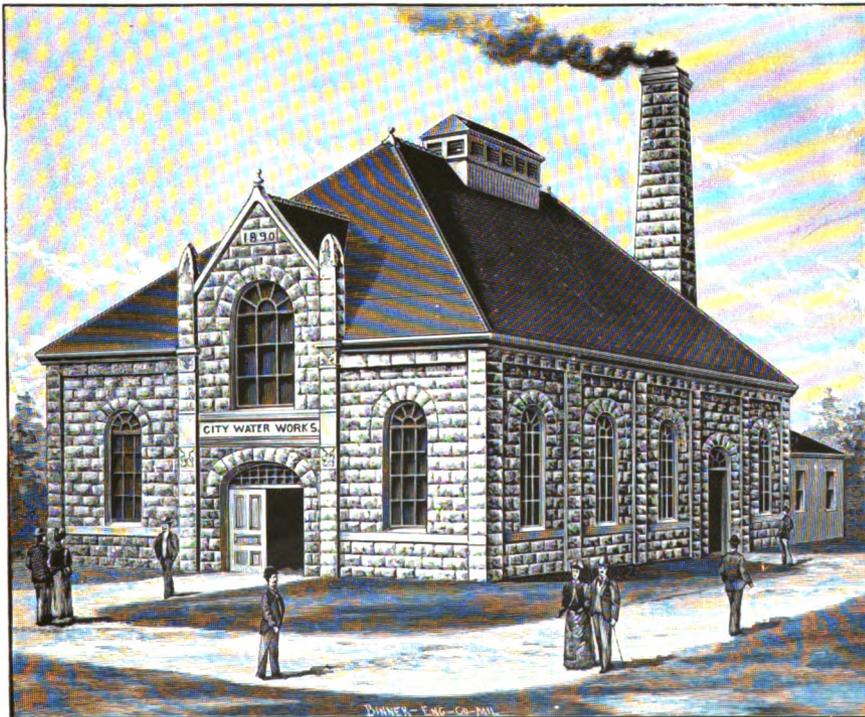
some time, to grant very generous terms to manufacturing enterprises desirous of utilizing this valuable power, now to a large extent running to waste. The total interest charge on the bonded indebtedness is \$8,750, which is more than met by the receipts of the works for which the debt was incurred, thus relieving the people of all expense in that direction. Though the debt of the city is \$175,000, practically the city is without burden in that direction, as has been stated, it has never been necessary to raise a dollar by taxation to meet either interest charges or to pay maturing liabilities. The public works, besides giving the best and cheapest service, have paid current expenses and interest charges, and will

meet the bonds when they mature out of the ordinary receipts from consumers. The bonded indebtedness of the city is divided as follows:

PURPOSE.	Date of Issue.	Interest.	When Due.	Amount.
Water Works.....	1886	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1896	\$11,000
" ".....	1888	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1898	15,000
" ".....	1890	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1900	14,000
" ".....	1891	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1901	35,000
School Buildings.....	1887	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1897	10,000
" ".....	1889	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1899	30,000
Electric Light and Power Plant, 320 acres, 2,500 horse power	1889	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1899	10,000
" " " " " "	1889	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1899	10,000
" " " " " "	1889	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1900	10,000
" " " " " "	1890	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1900	10,000
" " " " " "	1890	5 ⁰ / ₁₀	1900	20,000
				\$175,000

Water Works.

The city water works are located on the shore of the lake just outside the breakwater, the intake pipe running out into the lake a distance of 700 feet, more than sufficient to avoid all danger of any possible contamination of the city's supply of this purest and sweetest of all waters. The control of this public work, as well as that of the electric light and power plant, is in a board

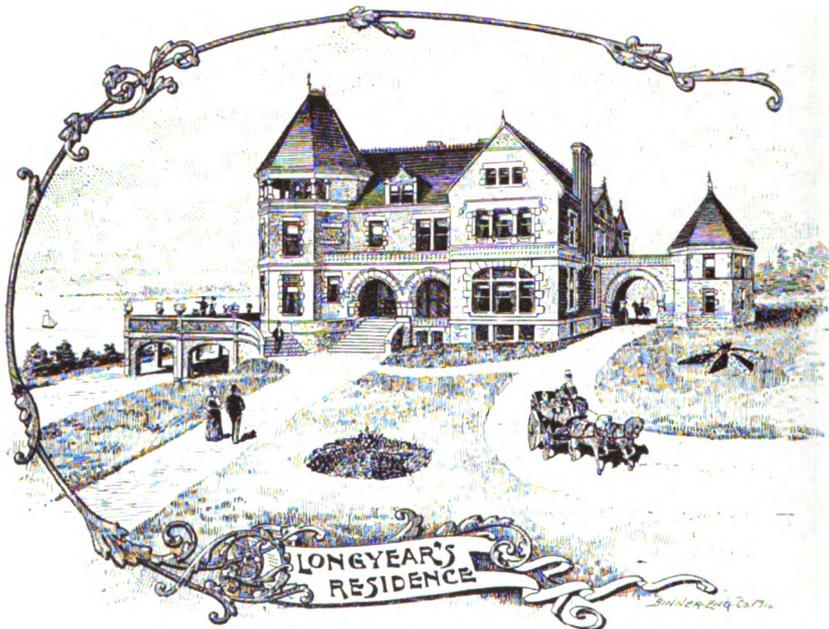


CITY WATER WORKS.

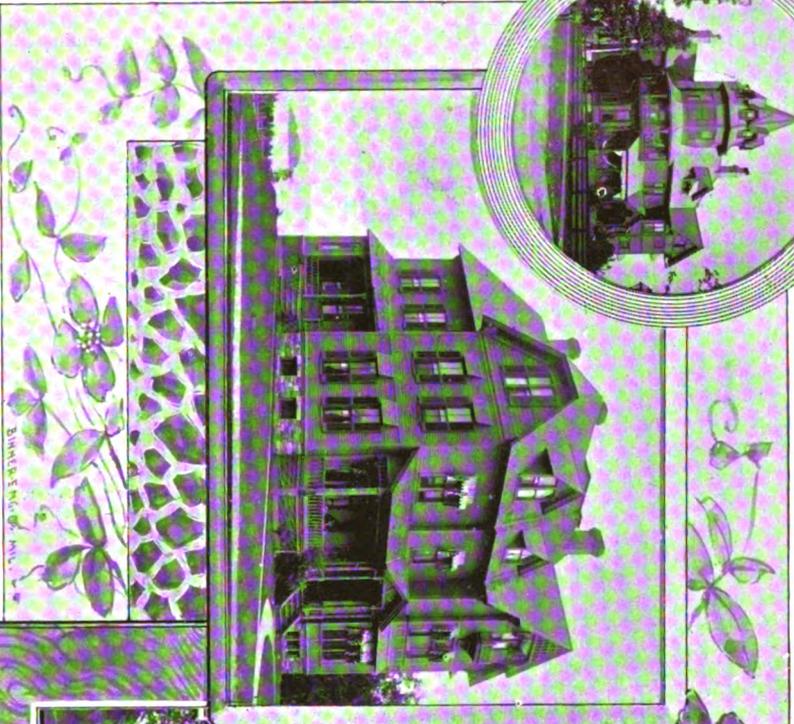
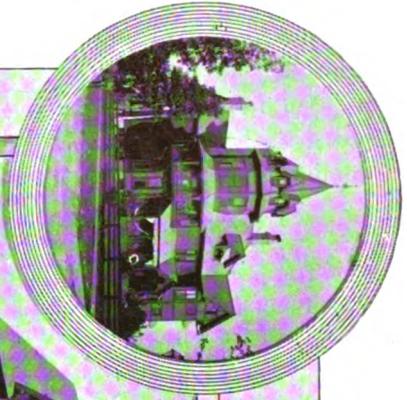
independent of the Common Council. During the year 1890 the works were improved and enlarged to a total capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily, sufficient to meet the probable requirements of the city for the next twenty years. The recent improvements include a new stone pumping station, together with a new, longer and larger intake pipe; altogether, these improvements will give the city an almost entirely new and magnificent water works. There are now a little over 15 miles of mains, 134 fire hydrants and 100 gates in mains in the city, giving Marquette one of the best water supplies enjoyed by any city of its size in the world.

A Ray of Light.

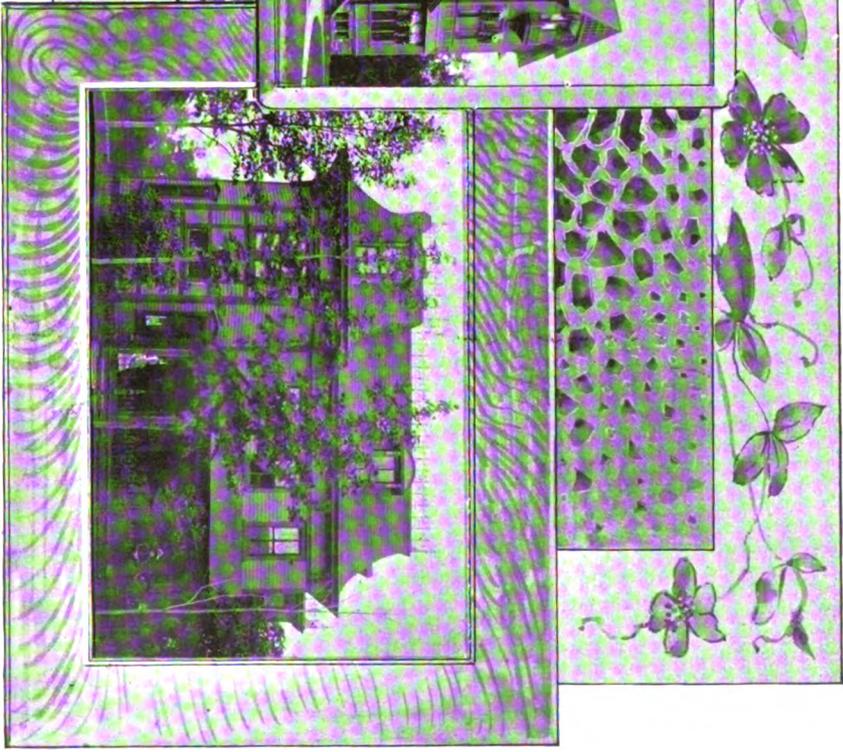
A short distance from the city are numerous and never-failing waterfalls of sufficient horse-power to run the machinery to supply electric light and power for a city of 100,000 inhabitants. After careful investigation the city purchased



a tract of land of 320 acres on Dead River, some two and a half miles from the center of the city, and containing falls of water of 2,500 horse-power, which could be utilized at little expense. Here a dam and runway were built and the plant located. The river at this place has a natural fall of about twenty-five feet, and it required very little labor and but a comparatively small outlay of money to utilize it. A turbine wheel of 300 horse-power capacity was purchased and put in place, and has so far proven more than equal to the task put upon it. At present the dynamos use but 250 horse-power, leaving yet in the wheel a possibility of 50 or more horse power, while there remains in the falls yet to be used without additional expense a total of about 300 horse-power, thus assuring the city all the power likely to be needed for years to come to run its electric light plant. With an additional expenditure to that already laid out



BUNNELL'S HOTEL, N.Y.



Res. of J. M. Longyear.

Res. of W. W. Manning.

Res. of E. B. Palmer.

upon the dam of a few hundred dollars there can be added at least a thousand horse-power to that now available, while within a short distance of the present plant there are other falls of a like capacity, also belonging to the city. It will be seen from this that the City of Marquette owns all of this cheapest of all power likely ever to be needed should its present marvelous rate of growth continue uninterrupted for a century.

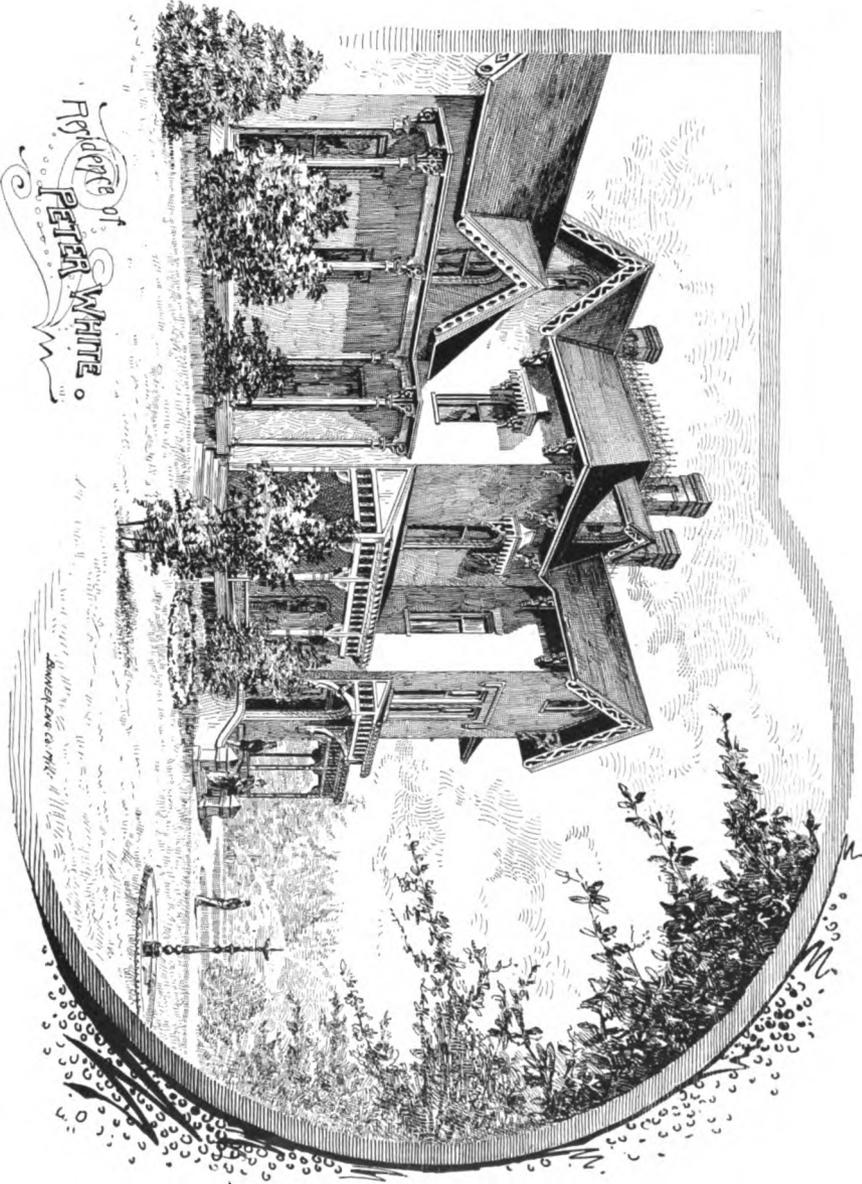
A Burning Question.

The fire record of Marquette during the past year is one to be proud of. Protection against fire is afforded by a fire department, the expense of main-



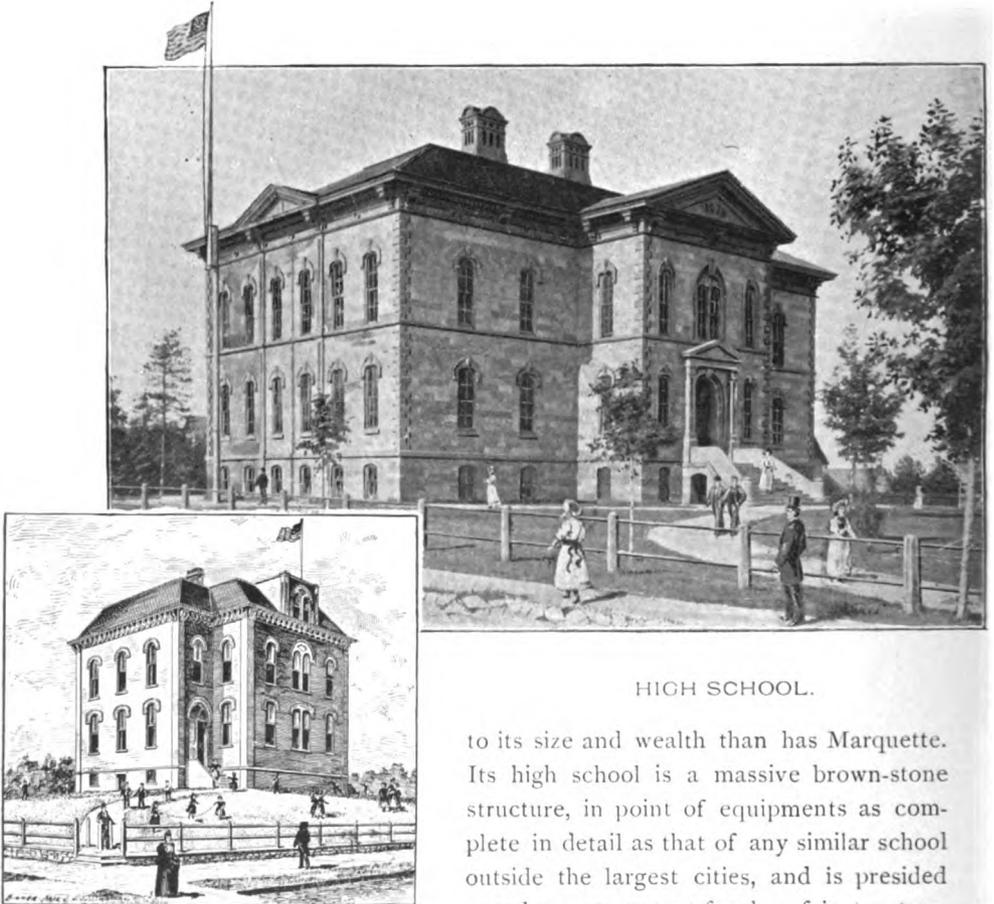
GREENEWALD AND NESTER BLOCKS.

taining which devolves upon the Water Board, and is paid out of the receipts from the consumers of water. The fire department is a volunteer one, with the exception of a few paid men. That the fire protection is an effective one is made evident by the record of the past year. During 1890 there were in Marquette fifteen fires, and the total loss was \$2,145. The property immediately endangered by these fires was valued at \$206,850, a record to be proud of. In a city of 10,000 people, property to the value of about \$9,000,000 and the total loss from fires during twelve months \$2,145. The mere statement is comment sufficient.



Public Schools.

The citizens of Marquette believe that finely-housed, thoroughly-equipped and well-conducted schools are among the best possible guarantees of "the liberty and prosperity of the individual, the municipality and the nation." The educational advantages of Marquette bear eloquent testimony to this important fact. No city in the land has done more toward the education of youth in proportion



HIGH SCHOOL.

to its size and wealth than has Marquette. Its high school is a massive brown-stone structure, in point of equipments as complete in detail as that of any similar school outside the largest cities, and is presided over by a competent faculty of instructors. Second only in size is the beautiful new

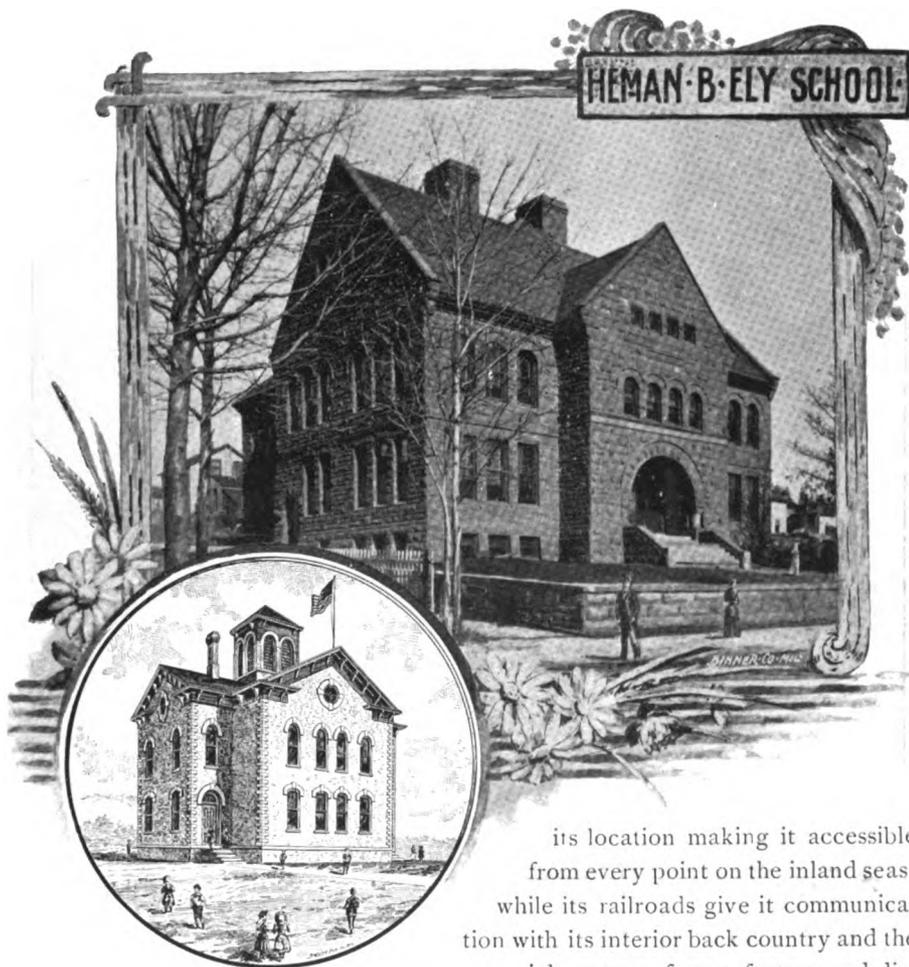
WARD SCHOOL.

"Ely" building, also of brown-stone and complete in every department. The other schools of the city are housed in substantial brick or wooden buildings, all well-lighted and ventilated, great attention having been paid to this important feature of a school building. The total value of the city's school property, including buildings and sites, is \$148,000. There were raised by taxation in 1889 for the support of the public schools \$49,000. The University of Michigan admits graduates of the Marquette High School to the Freshman class without examination. This of itself speaks sufficiently of the thoroughness and extent of the drill received in the city's public schools.

AS A BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE CITY.

The means by which a community secures an intimate connection with its contiguous or remote surroundings are of the highest importance. Convenient and adequate railway and water communication is an ever-present essential for the proper development of traffic.

No inland city on this continent is more favorably situated as to the means of inter-communication with the centers of trade and production than Marquette,



WARD SCHOOL.

its location making it accessible from every point on the inland seas, while its railroads give it communication with its interior back country and the commercial centers of manufacture and distribution. As a residence city, Marquette

presents a multitude of claims, which, when partially enumerated, will prove both just and convincing. The climate, her location is naturally suggestive of the existence of fresh, pure air, superinduced by dense forests of coniferous and deciduous trees, and the great lake and rivers. The soil of the city is eminently conducive to freedom from malarial exhalations so common in large communities. The limits of the city are generous enough to permit of no crowding in the construction of buildings, and Marquette is one of the first cities of America in



the number of buildings erected in proportion to the number of inhabitants. It may, indeed, be argued with all truth—of beauty of situation, benefits of unexcelled business opportunity; all that is wise in conservatism, united with all that is noble in the grand progressive movement of the present age; if surroundings elevating in influence, institutions helpful in an honorable struggle with the vicissitudes of practical life; if health, wealth and happiness are attractions in a place of residence, then Marquette truly recommends herself as essentially a place to live in.

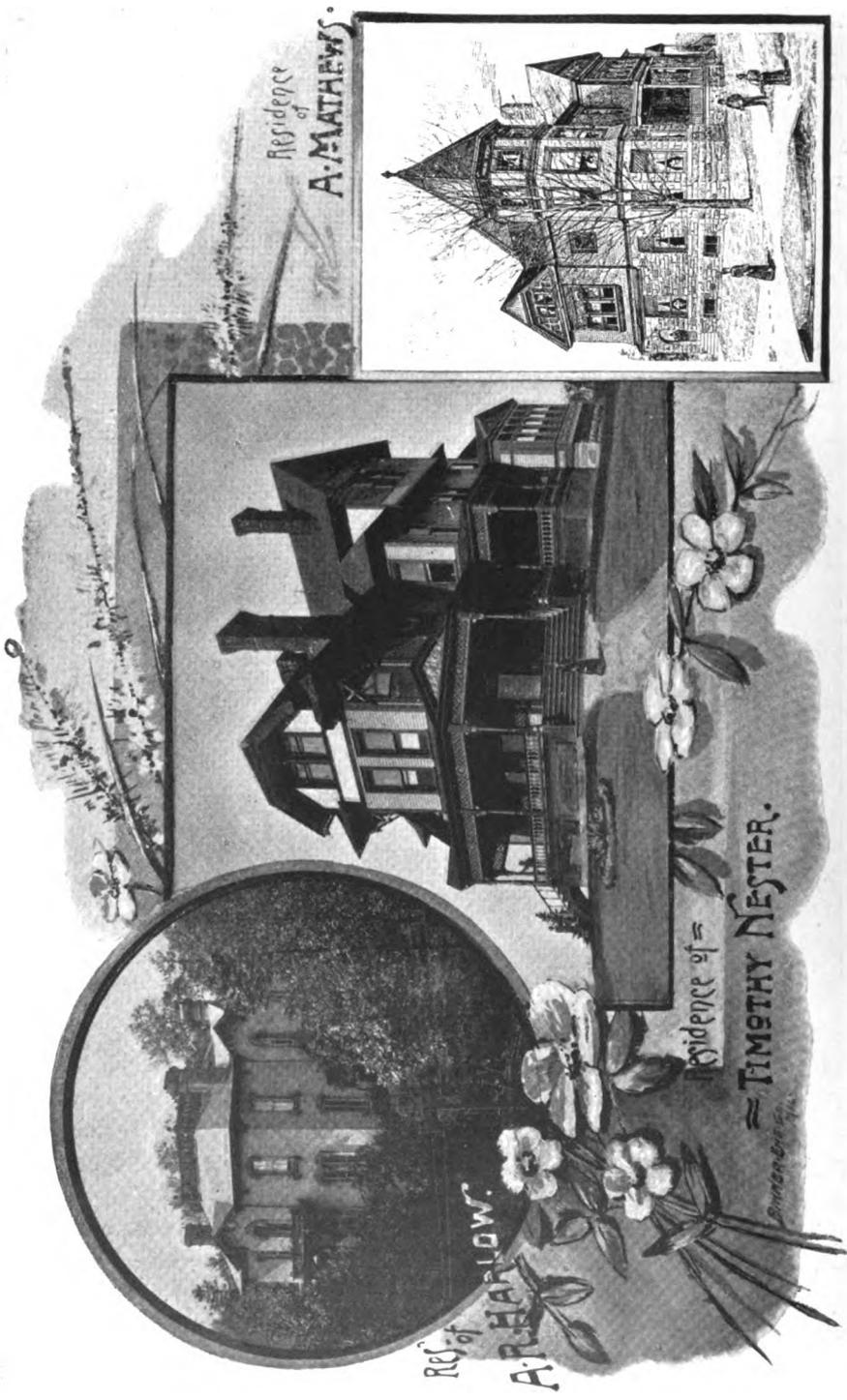
The resident of Marquette, be he workman with hands or brain, may have his own home, made attainable by the industries which are glad to exchange just coin for services, and by low rents, with room for garden, and leave to own his spot of ground, while the cheapness of the overflowing home market relieves him of an existence of mere animal slavery to the common needs of life. Building



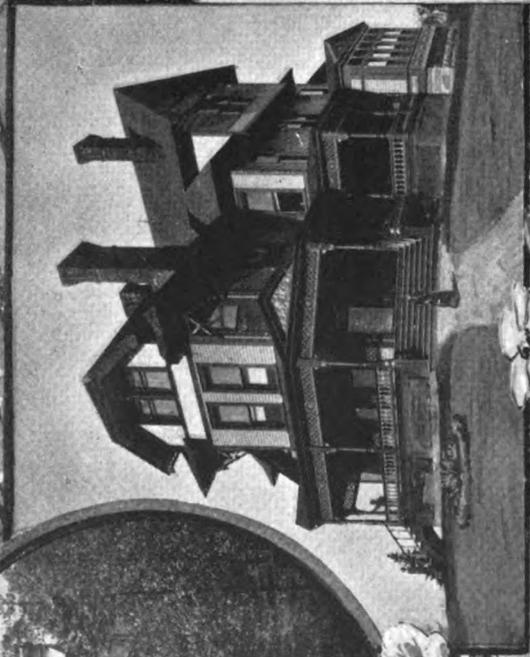
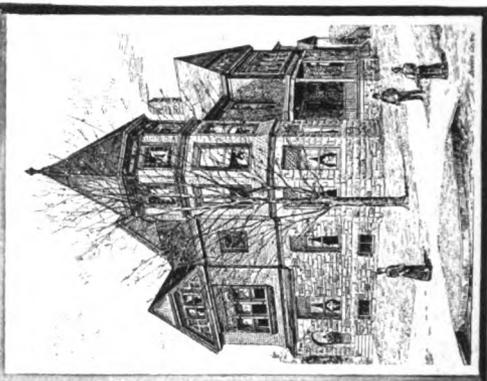
HARLOW BLOCK.

facilities, too, are unexcelled. The best of building stone is here, the hill-sides of the region are full of them. Good bricks are made from the best of clay within our borders so cheaply that all the neighboring cities are supplied by us. Lumber of all kinds is in every direction, and can be purchased at lower figures than in almost any city in the land.

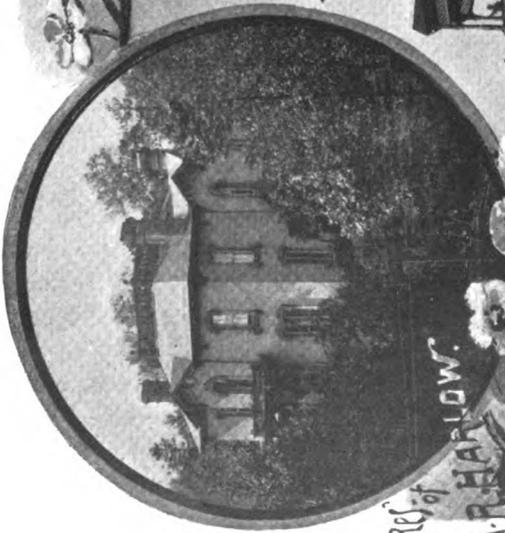
The lake and harbor enable us to bring fuel to our wharves at reasonable rates. Rents are reasonable, and the building associations furnish the means for the easy acquisition of homes; real estate owners very sensibly favor the establishment of homes; no land at fancy prices; the position of landlord is not sought; no place that is worth living in offers greater inducements to householders. The cost of living is not excessive, although the general prosperity has created a demand for the best the market affords, and has consequently enhanced prices



Residence of
A. MATHEWS.



Residence of =
TIMOTHY NESTER.



Res. of
A. BARLOW.

over those of more stagnant communities. The superior system of public schools which Marquette has long fostered with especial solicitude; the inestimable benefits of the religious privileges afforded by the many churches, where each may find his congenial church home; the advantages of free libraries, and the most charming social circles—all these advantages, together with that of a healthful climate and sanitary local influences, together with the business prospects and opportunities of the city, make it, as it were, a medley of substantial attractions as a residence suited to the various types of men and women in whose lives and business schemes and aspirations the term and place of "home" plays a predisposing part.

The belief among people who have never passed a winter in the country on the south shore of Lake Superior that the cold is intense, and that the snow



ADAMS BLOCK.

renders streets and roads almost impassable, is so general that any statement to the contrary is almost sure to be met by them with a smile of incredulity, and yet such is the case. The influence of the great lake is felt far into the winter months. Hardly ever does this body of water freeze until some time in January, and, more frequently, not until February. The snow falls quite early in the fall, and during some winters to quite a depth. The thermometer only on rare occasions reaches 20 degrees below zero, and then the weather seems far less cold to one exposed to it than in the lower country, where the air is moist when the mercury is above the zero point. So dry and bracing is the air during the winter months that those with the most delicate constitutions safely venture outdoors and suffer not the least from the cold.

It will be seen from the foregoing pages that Marquette offers more than usual attractions as a place of residence and business. Its beauty of location, the marvelous healthfulness of its climate, and its social advantages have already drawn to it many of the successful business men of the Upper Peninsula, who, having made a fortune in other parts of the peninsula, have erected handsome homes here in the "Queen City," selecting this city as the place of all others in which to educate their children and make their future homes. Its location for the manufacture of certain lines is unsurpassed. Here is an endless supply of the raw material waiting for the money and skilled brains to be turned into marketable products. Here is a market ready-made and waiting a population of 200,000 people; more than double that of ten years ago, and growing with a

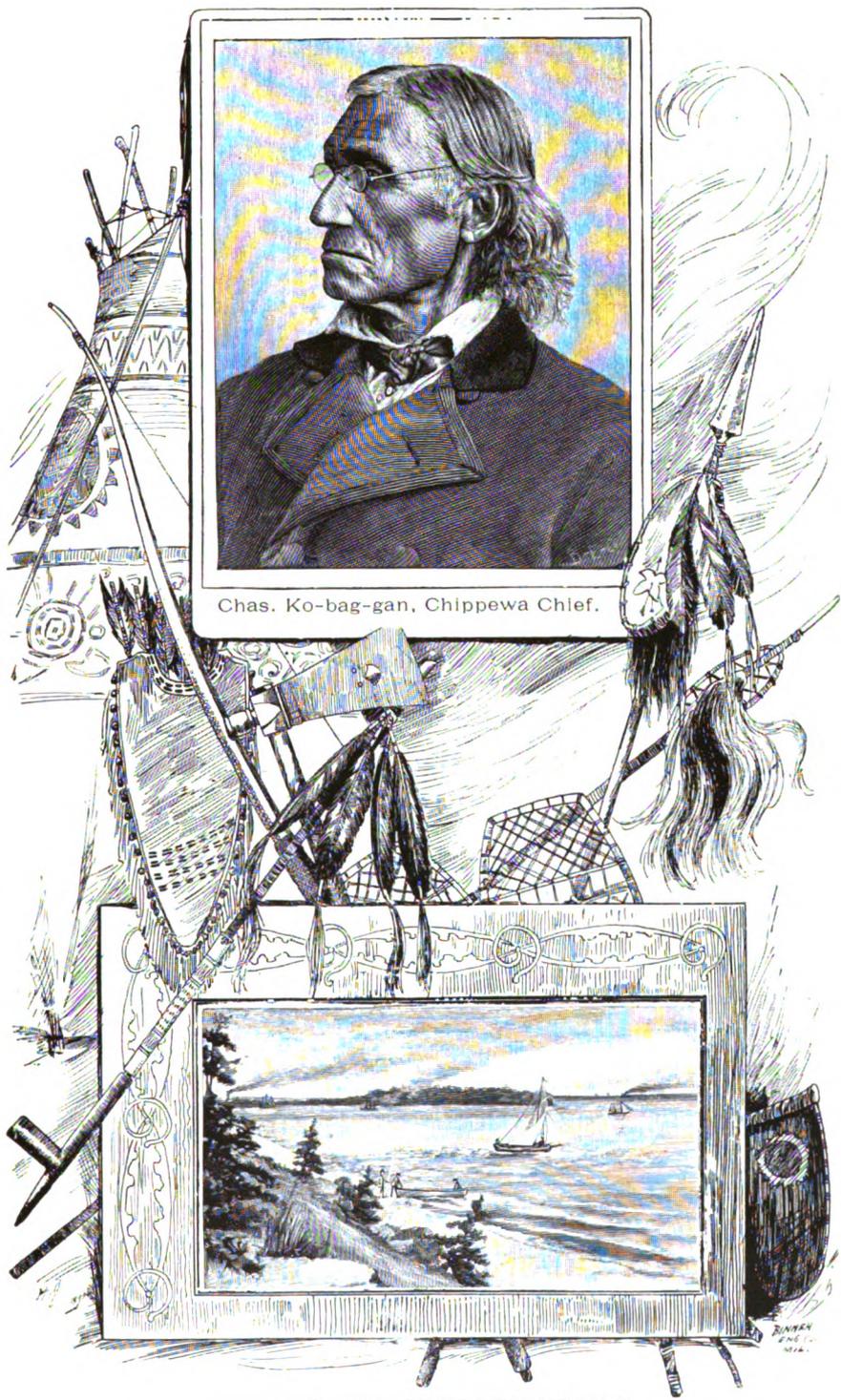


rapidity never before equaled; a people almost absolutely unsupplied, except by import, with the numerous necessities which they demand. Here are transportation facilities unsurpassed by which to reach the markets at a distance. Here is a city with superior church, social and educational advantages, and with a climate unequalled in healthfulness and salubrity.

MARQUETTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.

No review of the Queen City would be complete without some mention of her manifold attractions as a retreat during the heated term of the year.

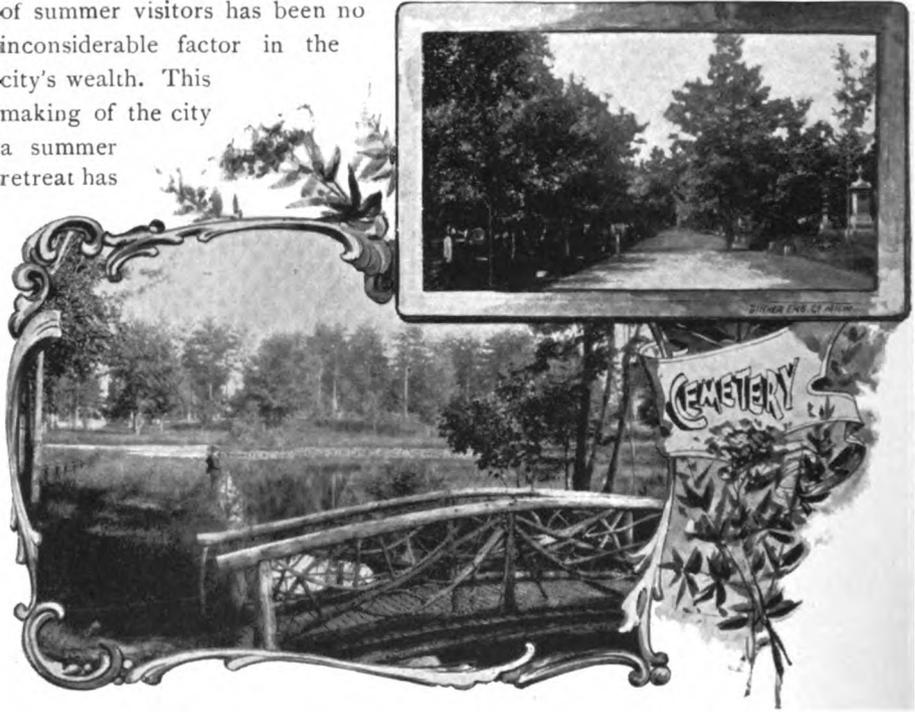
There is so much to see, so much of wonder and interest to help while away the hours, that were the half known there would be no more popular summer resort in any land than this fair city of the North.



Chas. Ko-bag-gan, Chippewa Chief.

LOOKING TOWARDS PRESQUE ISLE.

In no other place are there so many attractions, of climate, sport and pleasure, and no where else are the unpleasant features so few. While no effort has ever been made by the people of Marquette to make of the city a summer resort, for some years the influx of summer visitors has been no inconsiderable factor in the city's wealth. This making of the city a summer retreat has



VIEWS IN PARK CEMETERY.

been by tourists, who have by chance learned of the peculiar advantages of the place. They have returned the following year, and again, bringing with them friends, who in turn have heralded the beauties of Marquette to other friends. Thus in the passing years the number has grown, until each summer now finds an army of people seeking health and recreation in the Queen City. This constantly augmenting number of visitors could doubtless be greatly multi-



nored. That such will not be the case for any length of time is, however, a matter of little doubt. The principal thing needed to draw to the city annually hundreds, and in a few years, thousands of people, is a summer hotel. At

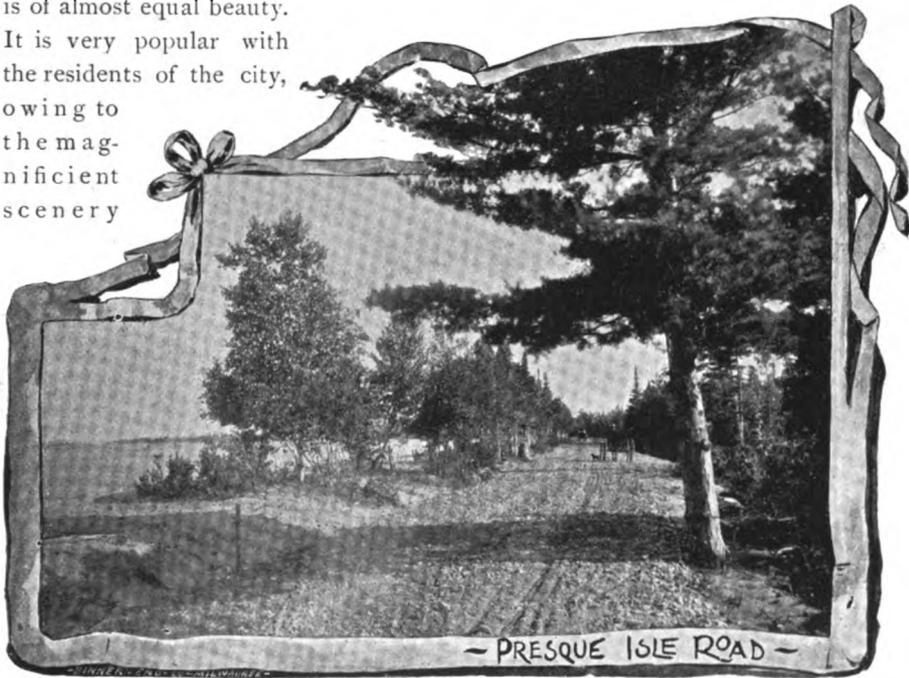
present the hotels of the city are taxed to their utmost to care for the visitors who make pilgrimages to the place during the summer. The fact that there is no hotel expressly purposed for caring for these visitors doubtless keeps away many who would otherwise spend their vacations here. This fact is appreciated, and steps have been taken by men of ability and push looking to the erection of such a building here.

Drives.

Since the completion of the road to Presque Isle Park, Marquette can boast of one of the most charming and picturesque drives in the world. An excursion from the city to and around the majestic park is the treat of a life-time.

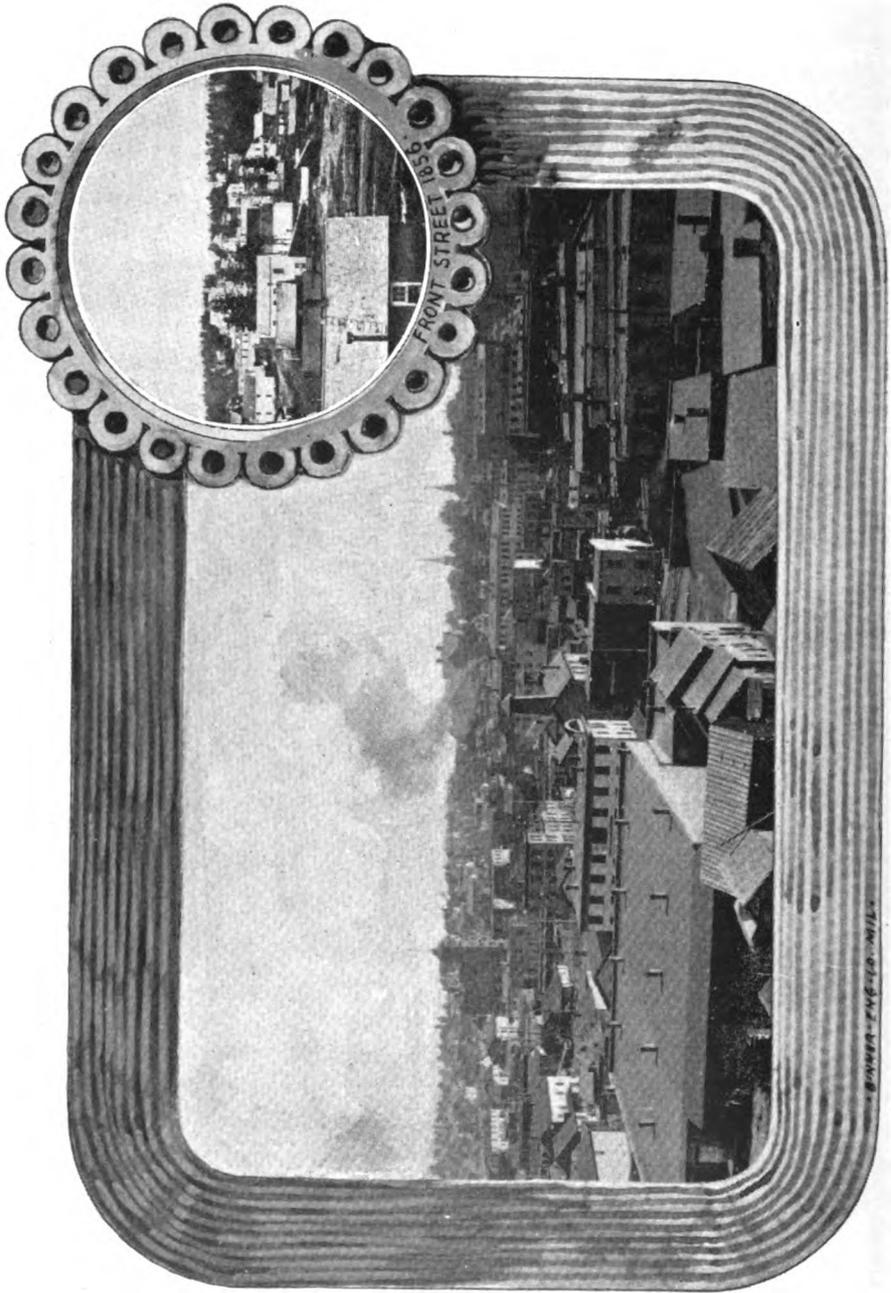
The drive to Mount Mesnard is in the opposite direction from the city, and is of almost equal beauty.

It is very popular with the residents of the city, owing to the magnificent scenery



that may be enjoyed from its top. "From Mount Mesnard one obtains an extended view of the lake and surrounding territory. Immediately below and to the north lies the city, its streets terraced one above another on the rising hillside. Iron Bay sweeps its great circle to the very base of the mount. Farther north Presque Isle stands out in picturesque boldness, and beyond Gitche Gumme extends until the blue of its waters is lost in the opalescent paleness of the horizon. East, south and west, hill, valley and silvery stream glorify the entrancing scene."

The drive to Harvey, four miles, is a very delightful one, as is also the one to Collinsville, four miles. The former is along the lake shore to the south, while the road to Collinsville leads through the native forest, and in the summer time is always cool, beautiful and entrancing. The woods on this drive are especially



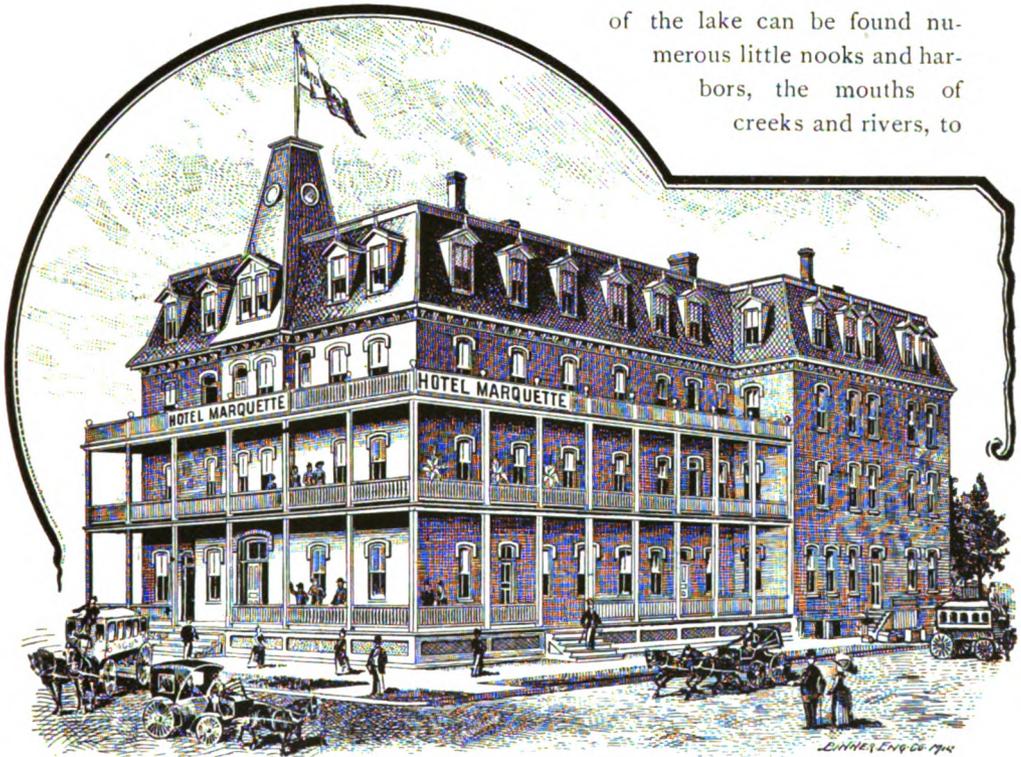
MARQUETTE—LOOKING NORTH.

lovely, and interest never flags lest one lose sight of some beautiful waterfall on one of the many streams crossed and skirted.

These are not the only, but merely the most popular, of the drives around Marquette. Enough has been said to make it clear that one who enjoys this diversion need not want for opportunity.

Boating and Fishing.

In the way of boating, Marquette's harbor and Lake Superior offer exceptional opportunities for either steam, sail or oar. For either of these forms of power the lake is unsurpassed. The bay is large and so constructed by nature that it is admirably adapted to this use, being sufficiently landlocked to be safe from all storms. Down both shores of the lake can be found numerous little nooks and harbors, the mouths of creeks and rivers, to



where the lover of boating can run in the morning for a few hours of solitude and shade or, if he cares, where he can find plenty of use for his rod and fly, and return in the evening. The sailor, the yachtsman and the oarsman will find here plenty of opportunity to enjoy their favorite divertimento, as the water is free and in abundance, and boats of almost every class can be rented at a reasonable rate.

Marquette and vicinity is the angler's paradise. The fame of the streams in every direction from the city as the homes of the brook trout is already widespread, and the number of those who come here every year to enjoy the rare sport thus furnished is rapidly growing. Nearly every specie of the gamiest of fresh

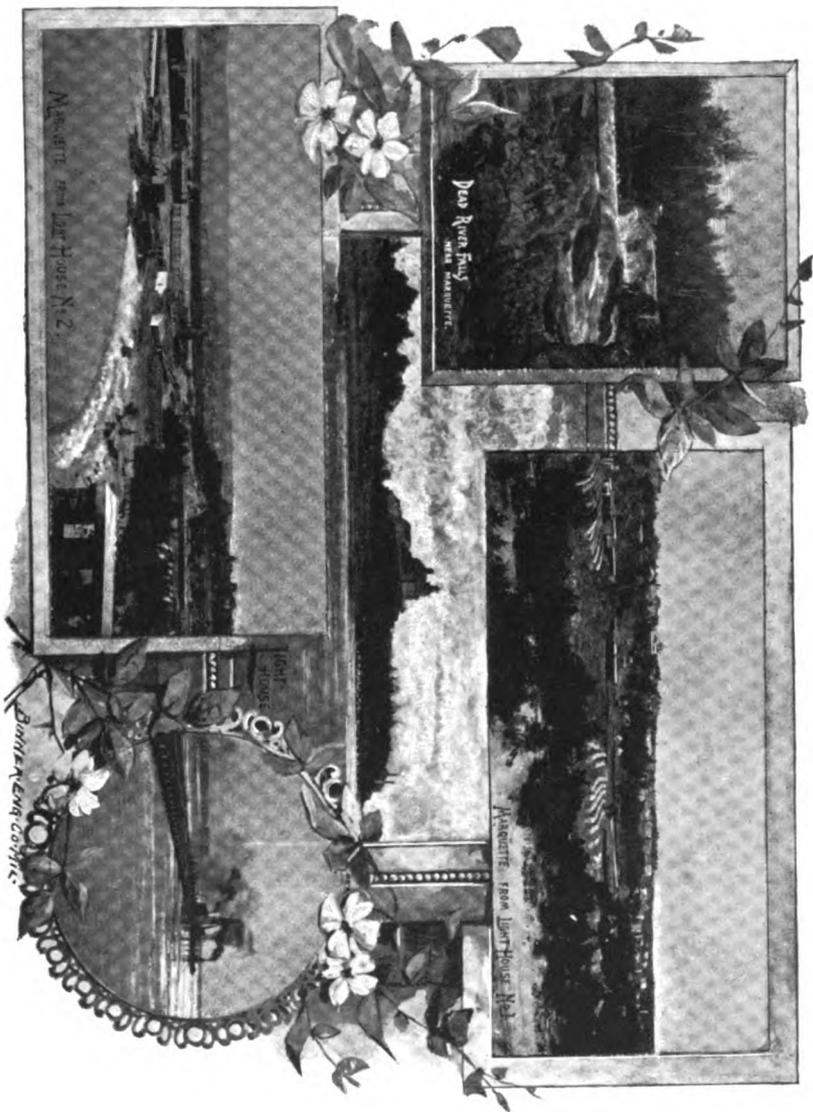
water fish can be taken from the waters within a few miles of Marquette, though that most beautiful and gamiest of all fishes, the brook trout, leads in the matter of numbers and popularity. Fish of this specie are caught, weighing from 4 or 5 ounces to as many pounds, in great numbers in the immediate vicinity of the city, in all of the many creeks and small rivers flowing into the lake.

If creek fishing is distasteful, there remains the long stretch of rock-bound shore of the great lake. Off these rocks is splendid fishing for speckled trout—the carrying of the catch frequently making not the least of the labors of the angler. Though these last spots are at times splendid angling places, the angler is not so sure of making a successful catch as he who chooses one of the streams flowing into the lake into which to cast his fly. So abundant are the trout in the vicinity that an unsuccessful expedition after them is almost a thing unknown. For a party desirous of experiencing a week or so of camping-out on Lake Superior, with the finest fishing within a stone's throw of camp, no better place could be found than at the mouth of the Little Garlic. But, for that matter, a piece of advice to all intending campers-out in this vicinity is this: Go until you think you are far enough from civilization; stop right there and pitch camp, and rest assured that you are in as fine a spot as one could find. There is no choice. Every place is the finest, and every place is in the immediate proximity to splendid fishing grounds.

Sunfish, perch and pike are taken in great numbers from the bayous around Chocoday, four miles from Marquette, and also from the waters of Harlow's Mill Lake, about nine miles from the city.

Excursions.

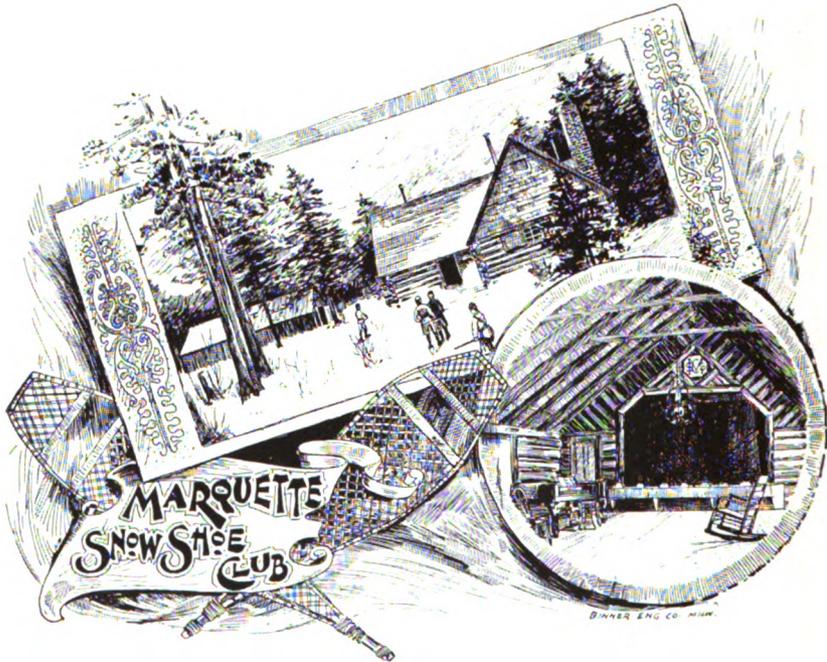
While a little has been said of the attractions Marquette offers to summer visitors in the way of drives, boating and fishing, these do not include all the pleasures that may be enjoyed. There remain many things which cannot be enumerated—excursions to surrounding points, some of them magnificently picturesque and all of them instructive and interesting. There are the iron mines at Ishpeming and Negaunee, mentioned first because the nearest. Ishpeming, a half hour's ride from Marquette by rail, is a flourishing mining city of 13,000 people, and is literally surrounded and almost flooded with iron mines. Negaunee, three miles nearer, is also a prosperous mining town of 7,000 inhabitants. There are many delightful drives in the vicinity of these cities. The roads are hard and smooth, having been built by the mining companies for hauling ore. Within a radius of a dozen miles from these cities no less than a dozen beautiful lakes and ponds may be visited. Days could be profitably spent around Ishpeming and Negaunee in visiting the iron and gold mines, many of which are "open pit" mines in which the operations may be viewed from the mouth of the pit. If any reader has let his curiosity drag him into one of the other sort, with its dripping walls and pitfalls and smoking lamps, he will appreciate all the beauties of seeing mining without going into the earth's bowels to do it. An excursion of especial interest to everyone, and one frequently made by summer visitors to Marquette, is to the "copper district," distant from 80 to 90 miles, and



SCENES IN AND ABOUT MARQUETTE.

easily and quickly made over the South Shore Railroad. Houghton and Hancock are the principal cities of the district. They are located on opposite sides of Portage Lake, which separates Keeweenaw Point from the mainland. Twelve miles above Hancock are the world-famous Calumet and Hecla and Tamarack mines.

In addition to the excursions already mentioned, there remains one of more than passing interest to the lover of beautiful natural scenery, and probably the most popular one among the general summer visitors to Marquette. This is a visit to the world-famous Pictured Rocks. A splendid steamer makes regular trips to and from the Rocks during the summer, either directly from Marquette,



or, as was done last summer, in connection with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway, sight-seers going to Munising by rail and then taking steamer for Pictured Rocks.

As a Health Resort.

While much has been said of Marquette as a summer retreat, there is much that can be said of the city as a health resort. A few of the diseases prevalent in other places that are either almost or totally unknown here, or are benefited by a residence in Marquette, are: Cholera infantum, that dread scourge that cuts down so many, is comparatively unknown in Marquette; dysentery is of very rare occurrence, as is abscess of the liver, so common in warm climates and in the presence of miasmatic influences. Pneumonia, which is to a large extent due to vitiated atmosphere, is almost of rare occurrence. Small-pox is not known. Phthisis is almost always benefited by a residence here, and open-air life in this region has been known to positively cure many cases. Those suffer-

ing from asthma and kindred diseases can find no better climate in the world, while the climate is an absolute specific for influenza and hay fever. People coming here with hay fever are relieved at once, and after a stay of twenty-four hours all traces of the disease disappear. These seem like big statements, but the well-known proof of the pudding will verify every one of them.

The Weather.

If anything more than has been told is needed to show the superiority of the Queen City as a summer resort, the following data, furnished by the Signal Service officer, covering the past eleven years, will be more than sufficient:

To the Marquette Citizens' Association :

GENTLEMEN—In response to your request, herewith is presented meteorological data taken from the records of the U. S. Signal office.

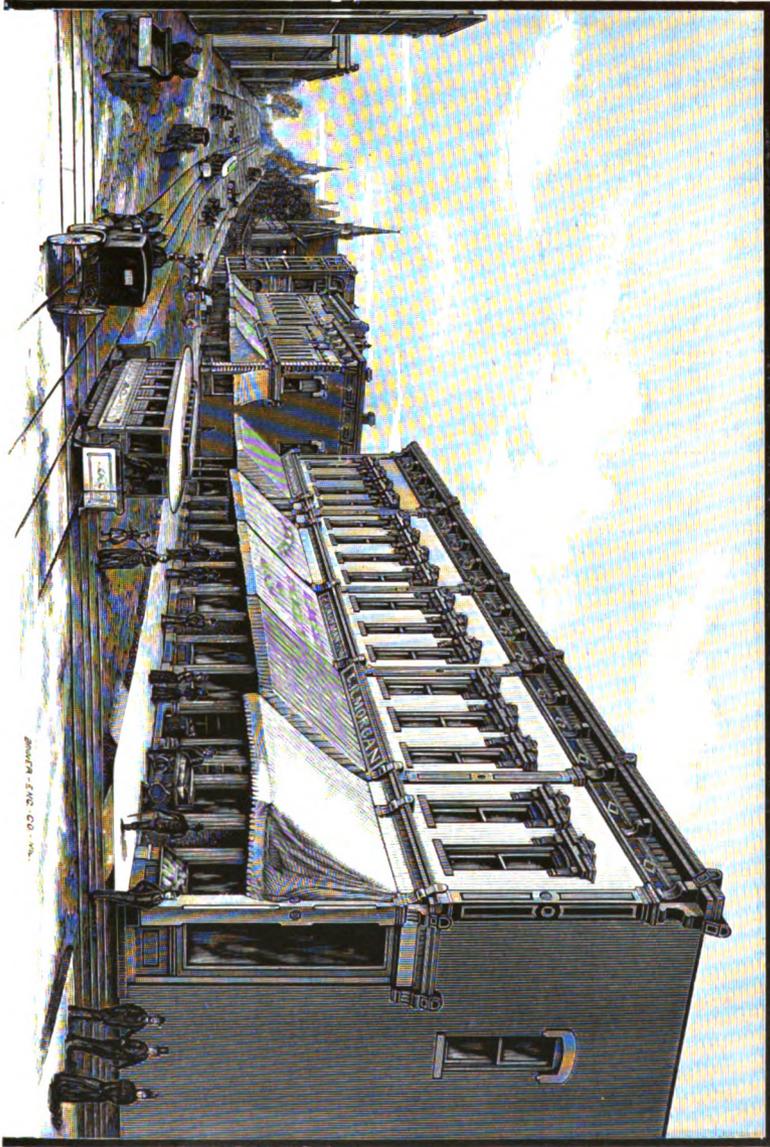
	Mean Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rel. Hum. per cent.	Rainfall in inches.	Prev. Wind.	Clear Days.	Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	
1880.	May.....	57.2	88	35	61.2	4.83	N. W.	4	17	10
	June.....	61.9	94	37	69.9	5.52	N. W.	9	11	10
	July.....	65.0	93	43	67.7	3.72	N. W.	6	16	9
	August.....	62.5	88	39	71.7	3.79	N. W.	8	16	7
	September.....	56.1	81	36	65.5	2.83	W.	6	14	10
	October.....	44.2	77	26	72.4	2.36	S. W.	2	13	16
	Average.....	57.8			68.2	3.84				
1881.	May.....	53.3	88	25	64.9	4.47	N. W.	10	9	12
	June.....	55.1	82	31	71.0	3.47	N. W.	11	14	5
	July.....	69.0	97	45	62.9	2.49	N. W.	13	13	5
	August.....	65.9	91	41	74.3	2.80	N. & S.	6	13	12
	September.....	57.6	80	42	80.3	12.71	S. W.	2	15	13
	October.....	44.9	72	27	70.2	3.71	N. W.	7	12	12
	Average.....	57.6			70.6	4.91				
1882.	May.....	46.0	75	23	58.2	2.88	N.	12	13	6
	June.....	56.5	80	38	62.7	2.69	N.	12	13	5
	July.....	62.9	87	45	67.9	2.76	W.	5	18	8
	August.....	62.4	85	42	79.6	3.62	N. W.	9	13	9
	September.....	56.9	81	36	78.4	5.89	W.	12	11	7
	October.....	50.1	75	33	71.7	5.34	S. & W	4	14	13
	Average.....	55.8			69.8	3.86				
1883.	May.....	44.0	72	28	61.5	2.65	N. W.	6	16	9
	June.....	57.3	87	40	69.6	4.56	N. W.	8	12	10
	July.....	62.0	94	40	69.1	4.04	N. W.	4	20	7
	August.....	62.0	88	35	67.1	2.11	N. W.	14	14	3
	September.....	53.9	82	28	68.6	3.24	N. W.	7	13	10
	October.....	43.0	66	24	70.2	2.58	S.	2	16	13
	Average.....	33.7			67.7	3.20				
1884.	May.....	47.2	72	31	67.7	2.43	N. W.	10	14	7
	June.....	59.7	91	37	66.9	1.21	N.	10	16	4
	July.....	59.9	86	43	70.4	2.45	W.	11	13	7
	August.....	63.0	90	39	72.8	5.46	SW&NW	10	14	7
	September.....	59.8	89	38	70.3	4.91	S. W.	7	17	6
	October.....	47.6	82	20	66.7	5.92	N. W.	6	13	11
	Average.....	56.2			69.1	3.73				

	Mean Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rel. Hum. per. cent.	Rainfall in inches.	Prev. Wind.	Clear Days.	Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	
1885.	May.....	45.4	81	27	71.8	3.19	N. W.	15	9	7
	June.....	55.8	83	33	71.7	3.34	N. W.	11	14	5
	July.....	63.7	89	46	74.2	1.85	W.	8	16	7
	August.....	58.0	83	33	77.6	2.47	W.	4	17	10
	September.....	55.5	87	34	69.2	1.00	W.	9	15	6
	October.....	41.6	76	27	76.7	2.91	W.	5	11	15
	Average.....	53.3			73.5	2.46				
1886.	May.....	49.4	87	28	65.9	1.17	W.	8	15	8
	June.....	56.2	87	39	73.1	3.79	N. W.	7	17	6
	July.....	64.1	97	38	68.5	1.33	N. W.	10	20	1
	August.....	62.8	98	42	75.3	3.70	N. W.	8	16	7
	September.....	55.1	90	33	77.1	1.94	W.	5	11	14
	October.....	50.3	80	27	73.2	2.15	W.	11	12	8
	Average.....	56.3			72.2	2.35				
1887.	May.....	56.8	88	33	72.7	1.04	N. W.	16	10	5
	June.....	59.5	91	40	79.6	3.15	N. W.	8	15	7
	July.....	65.9	97	46	77.5	2.62	N. W.	10	13	8
	August.....	60.7	89	41	76.1	2.97	N. W.	9	13	9
	September.....	54.3	82	33	72.5	1.06	N. W.	8	17	5
	October.....	40.4	77	12	73.3	2.43	N. W.	4	15	12
	Average.....	56.3			75.3	2.20				
1888.	May.....	43.2	76	22	73.2	3.27	N. W.	6	10	15
	June.....	57.9	94	35	72.5	1.54	N. W.	7	17	6
	July.....	63.6	90	47	75.1	1.32	S. E.	9	12	10
	August.....	60.4	94	42	76.9	4.17	N. W.	8	15	8
	September.....	51.8	83	36	77.2	5.41	N. W.	9	10	11
	October.....	40.0	66	29	78.8	2.40	N. W.	3	6	22
	Average.....	52.8			75.6	3.02				
1889.	May.....	48.2	56	40	78.0	1.16	N. W.	4	15	12
	June.....	55.6	64	47	78.5	3.15	N. W.	9	8	13
	July.....	64.9	75	55	78.0	4.80	N. W.	7	16	8
	August.....	64.2	72	56	78.5	1.68	S. W.	11	9	11
	September.....	58.1	66	50	78.0	3.71	N. W.	6	13	11
	October.....	40.6	47	34	79.5	0.78	N. W.	5	8	18
	Average.....	55.3			78.4	2.55				
1890.	May.....	42.2	78	24	77.6	2.96	N. W.	2	18	11
	June.....	61.8	89	40	73.4	3.66	N. W.	11	11	8
	July.....	65.2	91	46	70.4	4.07	N. W.	9	13	9
	August.....	60.2	84	39	74.6	2.17	N. W.	7	15	9
	September.....	63.2	81	34	72.8	1.52	W.	11	12	7
	October.....	51.1	70	28	77.8	3.18	N. W.	5	9	17
	Average.....	57.3			74.4	2.93				

TEMPERATURE. During the past eleven years the temperature has not reached 100° and but fifteen times has it passed the 90 mark.

A few cold days occur during the months of September and October and are succeeded by warm spells. The average summer temperature is 56°.

MOISTURE. The average humidity 72 per cent. An average precipitation 3.20 inches monthly tends to show the dryness of the atmosphere, and it is well to state that two or three days of continuous rain is rare. The major portion of rain occurs with thunderstorms. Compared with Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga.,



FRONT STREET—LOOKING NORTH.

and Duluth, Minn., the average moisture is 4 per cent. lower, and with places in Colorado, Florida and on Pacific Coast the moisture is no greater.

Another item insuring dry atmosphere is the prevailing wind, which is westerly, off land.

On an average 20 days out of 30 are fair, thereby permitting resort seekers to have many days of pleasure and quiet.

Herewith is presented the mean temperature and a percentage of humidity for selected summer resorts, which, compared with like data for this city, shows conclusively that the climate of Marquette during the months stated is unsurpassed.

Persons afflicted with hay fever, early stages of consumption, bronchitis or catarrh will find relief.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Mean temperature.....	57.8	66.9	72.6	71.6	68.8	58.5
Humidity.....	80.3	81.0	80.3	81.7	81.3	77.7

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mean temperature.....	74.9	80.7	82.9	81.0	77.7	72.6
Humidity.....	70.5	71.7	73.2	75.7	77.4	77.1

ATLANTA, GA.

Mean temperature.....	69.1	75.4	78.5	75.8	72.0	65.1
Humidity.....	63.4	68.0	66.4	73.0	70.5	70.1

MACKINAC.

Mean temperature.....	46.2	59.9	61.9	62.1	57.8	48.5
Humidity.....	70.8	75.4	72.4	75.0	77.2	73.2

DULUTH, MINN.

Mean temperature.....	48.3	58.2	65.2	64.1	56.4	45.7
Humidity.....	71.2	74.7	69.1	76.8	74.9	73.7

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mean temperature.....	61.8	65.6	68.2	69.6	67.5	61.8
Humidity.....	71.3	70.4	70.8	70.6	68.9	67.9

Very respectfully,

W. W. DENT,

Serg't Sig. Corps.

Thousands of people from the Southern and Eastern States annually visit the little lakes in Lower Michigan and Wisconsin. While these resorts are very pretty and desirable enough in their way, at times the heat there is oppressive because the location is so far inland. On the contrary, the weather in Marquette is always cool and invigorating, for the reason that the vast body of water in Lake Superior is perpetually cool, scarcely ever getting much above 40 degrees, and no matter how hot the sun may be, the breezes from the lake always keep the temperature low, and the lake itself draws immense quantities of heat away from the land. Because of the immensity of Lake Superior, and because the city lies so close to it, the residents enjoy that freedom from excessive heat which is one of the most pleasurable features of steamboat traveling on the chain of lakes.

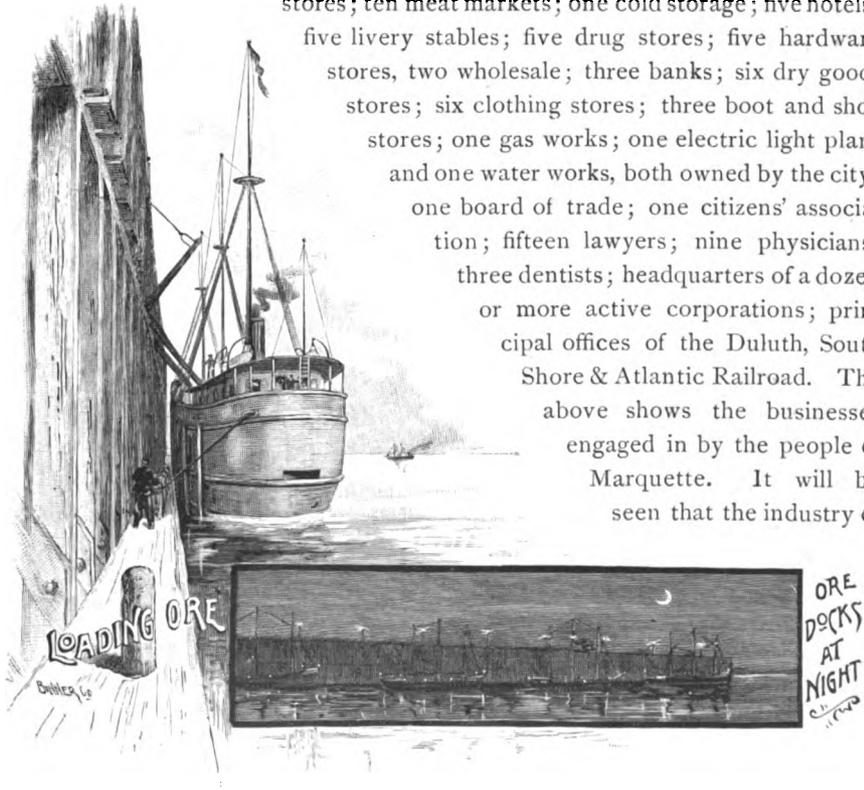
As these facts become known abroad, hundreds of these pleasure seekers, if they seek their own comfort, will desert the interior watering places for grand old Lake Superior and the beautiful "Queen City."

SOURCES OF MARQUETTE'S WEALTH.

In the following chapters will be found a brief account of a few of Marquette's chief industries, together with a word on some things which are of material benefit to the city and yet which cannot be strictly classed as industries.

The material industries located in Marquette and immediately tributary to the city are: Two machine shops; two foundries; four wood factories; six saw-mills; one carriage factory; two stone quarries; one powder mill; three cigar factories; one brewery; one bottling works; two charcoal iron furnaces; three brick yards; one railway machine shop; four extensive iron ore docks; one marble and granite monument works; one book bindery; two job printing offices; one daily and one weekly newspaper; three lake fishing companies; two bakeries; one branch states prison; one cracker factory; one adamant plaster company; one sewer pipe company (projected); one shingle mill (projected); three hospitals; one electric railway and electric power company.

In addition to those mentioned there are several industries projected that will undoubtedly crystalize into facts in the near future. The ordinary business branches of Marquette embrace the following establishments: Twenty grocery stores; ten meat markets; one cold storage; five hotels; five livery stables; five drug stores; five hardware stores, two wholesale; three banks; six dry goods stores; six clothing stores; three boot and shoe stores; one gas works; one electric light plant and one water works, both owned by the city; one board of trade; one citizens' association; fifteen lawyers; nine physicians; three dentists; headquarters of a dozen or more active corporations; principal offices of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. The above shows the businesses engaged in by the people of Marquette. It will be seen that the industry of



the place is not devoted to any one line exclusively, but that, in that respect, the city is very like other places of equal size. If anything, Marquette is remarkable for the variety of its enterprises and for the amount of business transacted. The output of its twenty factories is estimated to have been fully three million dollars in 1890, and this year that sum will be exceeded by several hundred thousands.

Iron.

Chief among the sources of wealth that Marquette has is the iron industry, embracing both the handling of the ore at the immense docks located here and the making of the ore into pig, and that into finished products. Within the borders of the county the raw ore is taken from the earth and turned into articles of use to mankind.

Connected with the iron industry may be mentioned the docks, which furnish employment to large numbers of men during the shipping season.

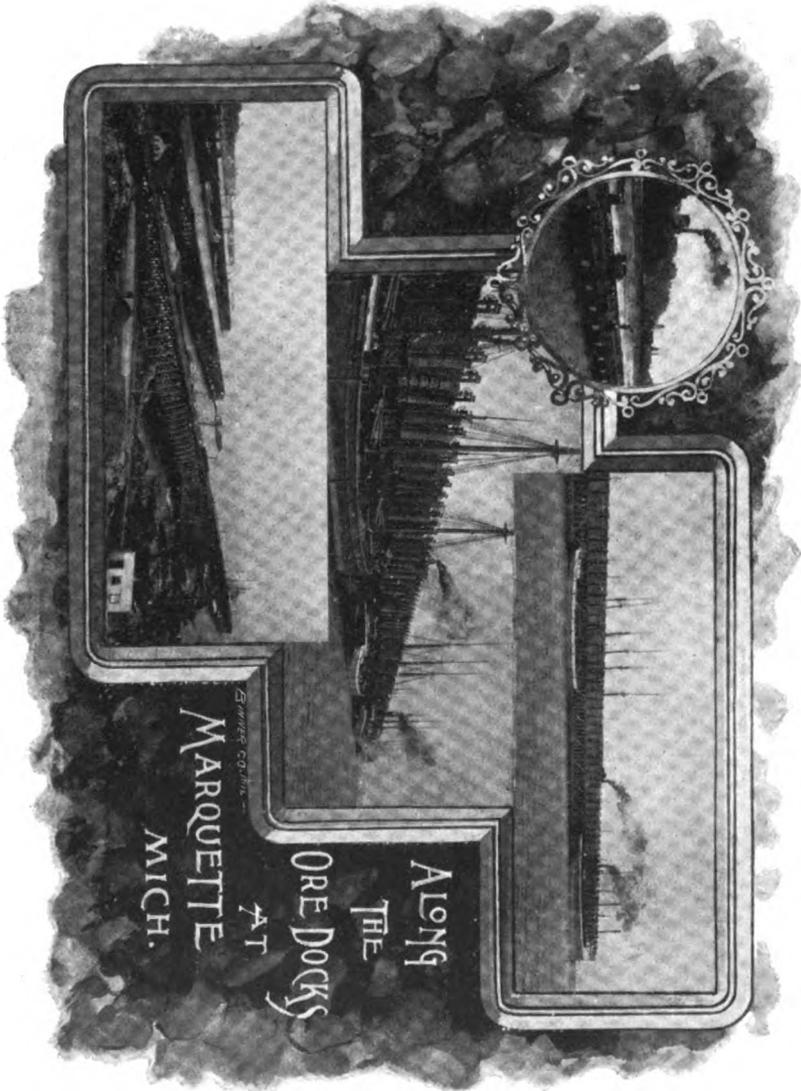
The total ore dock capacity is 63,300 tons of soft ore, or about 72,000 tons of hard ore, sufficient to meet the demands of this business for some time to come.

Ore Shipments.

Below is given, in tabular form, a statement of the iron ore shipping business of Marquette for the past 10 years, beginning with 1880 and ending with the close of the shipping season for 1890. It will be noticed that the total of lake shipments from Marquette for 1890 failed to reach that of 1889, though the total for the Marquette Range for the same period exceeded by several hundred tons that of the year before. This falling off was due wholly to the trouble at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, vessels of the heaviest draught being unable, during a portion of the year, to pass the canal. After this was remedied, which was done during the shipping season, an accident to the canal occurred which brought shipping operations on Lake Superior to a standstill for several days, causing the greatest marine blockade ever known. All danger from this source has been practically removed, and the coming years will undoubtedly see a steady increase in the amount of iron ore shipped from this port.

PRICES, SHIPMENTS, ETC.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Price of Standard Bessemer Ore.....	\$9.25	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$6.25	\$5.75	\$5.50
Price of Standard Non-Bessemer Ore.....	8.00	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.50	4.25
Total Shipments from all L. Superior Mines—Tons.....	1,908,745	2,306,505	2,965,412	2,358,288	2,518,692	2,466,372
“ “ Port of Marquette—Tons.....	639,828	711,609	944,550	706,263	918,499	750,047
“ “ Marquette Range.....	1,384,010	1,579,894	1,829,394	1,305,425	1,559,912	1,430,863
Rate of Lake Freight from Marquette.....	2.00 to 2.75	2.00 to 2.30	1.25 to 2.00	1.80 to 1.75	\$1.00	\$1.40

PRICES, SHIPMENTS, ETC.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Price of Standard Bessemer Ore.....	\$5.50	\$7.25	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$6.50
Price of Standard Non-Bessemer Ore.....	4.75	5.25	4.75	4.50	5.75
Total Shipments from all Lake Superior Mines—Tons.....	3,568,022	4,780,577	5,055,411	7,292,754	9,008,702
“ “ Port of Marquette—Tons.....	851,986	803,411	844,694	1,376,335	1,307,395
“ “ Marquette Range.....	1,627,383	1,851,717	1,918,672	2,634,817	2,998,664
Rate of Lake Freight from Marquette.....	\$1.75	\$2.15	1.10 to 1.15	1.10 to 1.25	1.00 to 1.20



ALONG
 THE
 ORE DOCKS
 AT
 MARQUETTE
 MICH.

Grand Central

In pig iron manufacture Marquette has two furnaces. Both use charcoal for fuel, and are meeting with fair success. They have, so far, found a ready market for all the iron they could produce.

The Carp River furnace is located at the mouth of the Carp, within the city limits, and also on Iron Bay.

In the manufacture of finished products of iron may be mentioned two concerns—the Lake Shore Iron Works and the Lake Side Iron Works.

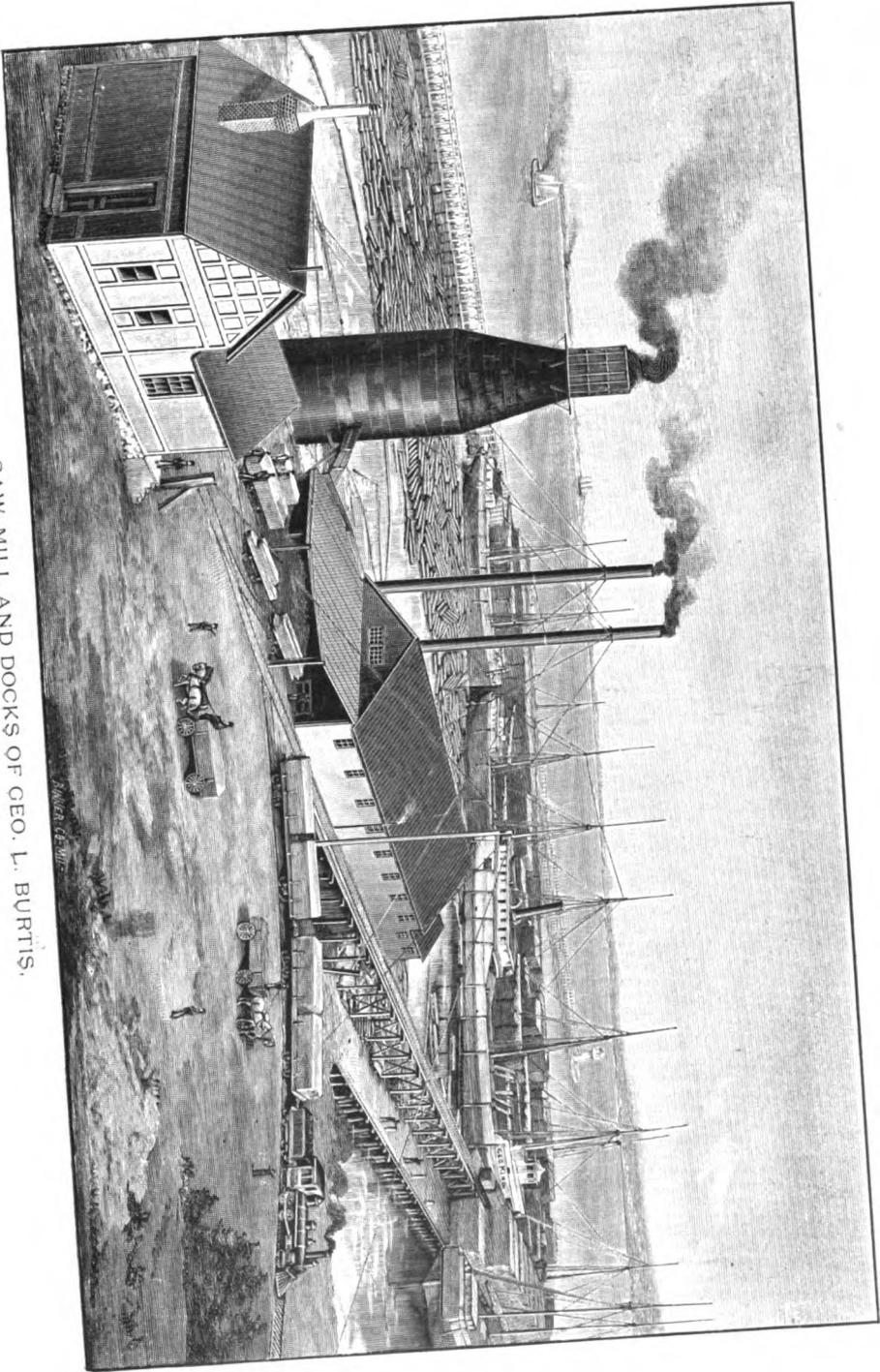
The Lake Shore Iron Works is a stock company, the capital stock being \$100,000, all held by citizens of Marquette. The Lake Shore Works manufactures mining, milling and general machinery. The capacity of the foundry is anything between twelve tons and the smallest piece of machinery made. There are three distinct branches to the business—foundry, machine shop and blacksmith shop. In the machine shop are lathes capable of turning articles as large as fourteen feet in diameter, and from that to the smallest. There are here manufactured compressors, hoisting engines, stationary engines, skips, cars and all classes of mining machinery of any capacity and kind, as well as saw-mill machinery for wood and stone. The pattern shops are fully equipped for making any and all kinds of patterns. In the blacksmith shop the company is prepared to do any and all kinds of work needed in the great mining region of Lake Superior. The iron used at this works is made exclusively by Lake Superior furnaces, principally the Northern and Carp River.

The works were started December 15, 1890, and about forty men are now employed, which number must be soon increased, as the business of the company has steadily grown since the opening of the works.

Another extremely prosperous and growing industry in the iron trade is the Lake Side Iron Works, a private concern. This enterprise was started in 1886, and from a small beginning has grown of its own strength to its present splendid proportions. The Lake Side Iron Works manufactures steam engines, mill machinery for wood and stone, all kinds of mining machinery, boilers, skips, car wheels and axles, iron and brass castings. A leading feature of this concern's work is general repairing, which it does for a large proportion of the mines and mills in the district. In this line it is equipped to do new work for diamond drills, in fittings for power drills, derricks, etc. There is in connection with the works a foundry for both brass and iron, and all of the needs of the manifold business are supplied by itself, it not having to depend on other concerns for anything.

Lumber.

One of the most important industries of Marquette in the extent of business done is the lumber trade. With the exception of pine lumber, little has been taken from the surrounding forests. Engaged in the lumber trade in Marquette and vicinity are many large and successful firms. The total output of the saw-mills will approximate 100,000,000 feet this year. There are engaged in this line of the lumber trade in and around Marquette, six firms, with cuts running from 2,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet per year. Besides these there are in Marquette three extensive factories which turn out finished wood products. Altogether the trade



SAW-MILL AND DOCKS OF GEO. L. BURTTIS.

in wood in this city bears no mean proportion to the grand total of the business of the city.

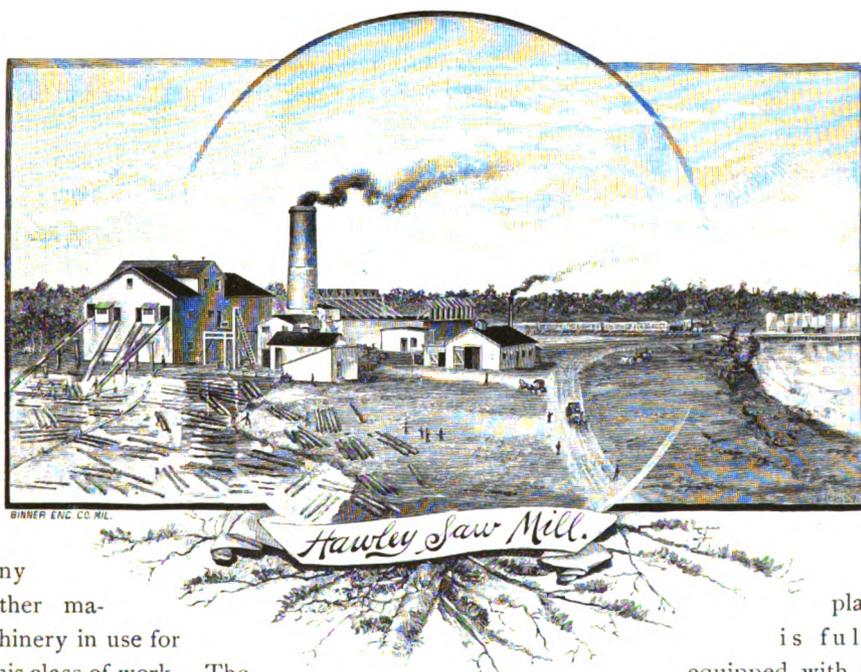
The Cleveland Saw-Mill and Lumber Company is the largest of the concerns engaged in this line of business in the Queen City. The mill of this company is the largest and best-equipped saw-mill on Lake Superior. It is a four-band mill, double all the way through, and is arranged to run both sides together or either side alone. The entire plant is the most perfect and complete that could be obtained. The mill is lighted by electricity, the electric plant being owned and run by the mill. The mill was built during the late summer of 1890, and only got in running order a few weeks before winter set in, and the men were sent into the woods to get out this year's cut. Enough logs have been banked to feed the mill to its capacity during the coming cutting season, and the manager expects to saw 40,000,000 feet or more during the coming summer. In order to accomplish this enormous task, the mill will run night and day, two shifts of ten hours each every twenty-four hours. There are about 200 men employed about the mill during the cutting season. The capacity of the mill is 160,000 feet per day of ten hours, and running night and day, two shifts, as it will this coming season, the daily output will be about 320,000 feet.

Another of Marquette's prosperous firms engaged in the lumber trade is that of G. L. Burtis, manufacturer of lumber and lath. This mill is located on the north shore of Iron Bay. It has a capacity of 85,000 feet per day, of ten hours, or running two shifts, six months, of 24,000,000 feet. The cut of 1890, when the mill was operated in the day-time only, was 13,324,741 feet. The mill consists of a band and circular saw, with all of the usual accompanying machinery to be found in a first-class modern saw-mill. It is lighted by electricity, generated by a dynamo owned by the mill. The docks owned by Mr. Burtis, in connection with the mill, are protected by the Government breakwater, and have a total area of 91,800 square feet, furnishing piling room for 6,500,000 feet of lumber. The mill employs about sixty-five men when running day-time only, and of course a much larger force when running at night, also.

The mills so far mentioned are located in Marquette, and are essentially Marquette industries. Besides these, within a few miles of the city are the following plants, all or much of whose products are sent to Marquette to be distributed, and which depend on this city for supplies: The mills of F. W. Read & Co. are located at Eagle Mills, a half dozen miles from Marquette, and at Michigamme. This firm manufactures all kinds of rough and dressed pine, hemlock, birch and maple, white pine and Norway bill timber, sash, doors, blinds, pickets, mouldings, shingles, lath, etc. Seven miles from Marquette, on Cherry Creek, is Frazer's mills, with a capacity of about 2,000,000 feet. At the mouth of the Chocolay is Sambrook's mill, capacity about 2,000,000, and Bertrand's mill at Forestville, three miles, cuts about the same quantity. The total cut of these mills during 1891 will amount to something over 100,000,000 feet.

In finished wood products, the leading firms engaged in the lumber trade in Marquette are the Michigan Polygonal Turning Co., the Hager & Johnson Manufacturing Co., and Bice, Pendill & Co.

The Michigan Polygonal Turning Co. is a stock company incorporated under the laws of the state. The company is a new one, having opened its immense works in the early part of April, 1891. The company controls the right to use the wonderful lathes and machinery of the National Lathe & Tool Company, which have proven such a grand success wherever tried, and are certain to revolutionize the trade in finished wood products into which turned articles enter. These lathes do such wonderfully perfect work, and at such a nominal cost as compared with that heretofore necessary in this kind of work, that a company using these tools is in a position to defy competition. All manner of turning, from the most delicate and smallest to the largest and heaviest, is done at these works and at a cost less than one-quarter that done by



any other machinery in use for this class of work. The plant is fully equipped with all the lathes and tools of the National Lathe & Tool Co., and, as has been stated, is the only company that can use them in the state. The presence of this one work alone, if there were no other advantages, renders Marquette the best location for large furniture factories in the state; particularly is that true in regard to its advantages as the site for a fancy table factory. In connection with the Polygonal Turning Works, a fancy table factory located here would be, from the start, as good as a gold mine to the proprietors.

One of the largest and most prosperous of the enterprises engaged in the manufacture of wooden articles in Marquette is the Hager & Johnason Manufacturing Co. This is an incorporated stock concern, having same officers and stockholders as the Polygonal Works, and is located on same site and is operated in conjunction with that concern. The Hager & Johnason Company manufactures sash, doors, blinds, moulding and every description of interior and exterior wood-

work for public and private buildings. At present the company employs about 75 men, but this number is being constantly increased as the growth of the business demands it.

A business in woodwork that has grown from a small beginning to large proportions within a few years is that of Bice, Pendill & Co. The factory of this firm occupies 28,000 square feet of floor space. The dry kiln has a capacity of 5,000 feet per day. The company manufactures sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, scroll work, store finishings, counters, fine stairs, etc. The factory is complete in every detail, and does as fine work as any factory of the kind in the state.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief account of the trade in lumber of the mills and factories located in or tributary to Marquette, that this trade is no small factor in the prosperity of the city. The value of the combined total yearly output of these mills and factories approximates the snug sum of \$1,400,000, a business of large proportions, and yet one that should be double or treble what it is.

In addition to the firms engaged now in this trade in Marquette might be mentioned that of the Bradley Bros., who will begin the erection of a large shingle mill here early this spring, with a daily capacity of 125,000. This firm has for years operated one of the largest and most prosperous shingle mills in Bay City, but after careful investigation has decided that Marquette possesses superior advantages as a location for their large mill.

Stone.

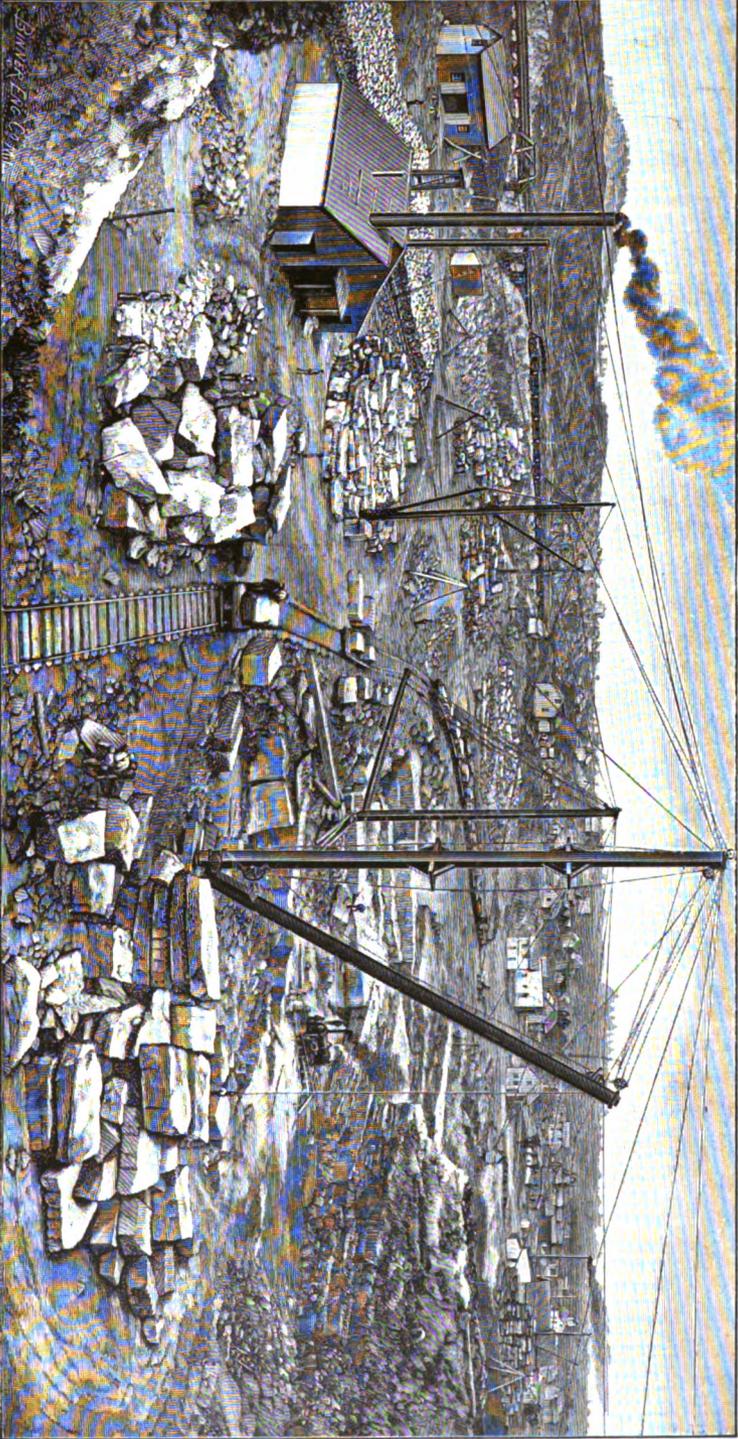
One of the hardest industries in the way of the article handled and one of the most extensive in Marquette is the sandstone industry. All along the south shore of Lake Superior are deposits of fine sandstone, but there are none better known, finer or more popular with builders than the celebrated brown stone of the Marquette quarry. The record of this quarry is one of continued growth and prosperity, until to-day it is one of the most valuable of Marquette's many industries. The quarry is operated under lease by Furst, Jacobs & Co., who also operate an extensive quarry at Portage Entry. The sandstone industry of Lake Superior has already reached enormous proportions, though only in its infancy. A short account of the record of the Marquette quarry may be taken as typical of any quarry that could be opened on any of the deposits of stone along the shore of the lake, if subjected to the same sort of business management as this quarry at Marquette.

Marquette Quarry.

The output for this season will be increased fully half over that of 1890, bringing it up to 150,000 cubic feet. The saw-mill was operated night and day last season, and will be started as soon as quarrying begins this year.

There was paid out for labor at this quarry last year the sum of \$28,901.33, and this will be largely increased this year.

This firm has been heretofore operating on leased land, but during the past winter the stone was followed across the line on to property owned by the firm,



FURST, JACOBS & CO.'S BROWN-STONE QUARRY.

and a large bed of magnificent stone is already uncovered on this land. A space of 150 x 350 has been uncovered, and remains to be quarried before more stripping is necessary. The firm owns 130 acres of land, and all of it is believed to be underlaid with sandstone. The output of the firm's Marquette quarry in 1890 was 106,000 cubic feet of block stone, 2,872 cubic feet of coursing stone, and 1,642 cords of rubble.

Furst, Jacobs & Co., in 1890, divided up \$100,000 in cash dividends, and had outstanding, December 31st, first-class accounts to the amount of \$133,000 more. The freight bills of the firm alone footed up \$129,290.12, and \$31,181.44 was paid out in royalties. The amounts paid out in royalties come almost entirely to Marquette. The Portage Entry quarry was opened in 1884, and since then \$88,906.32 has been paid in royalties to the fee owners. Over \$40,000 has been paid to the fee owners of the Marquette quarry.

Banking.

In the way of banking facilities, Marquette is particularly fortunate. There are here three large banking institutions, all doing a thriving and profitable business. They are managed in a generous, yet conservative, manner, thus furnishing assistance to commerce and the most absolute security to depositors. The confidence in which the banks of the city are held is made evident by a glance at the list of deposits, footing up over a round million of dollars. Nothing could tell in more striking terms the general prosperity of the city than does this total of deposits.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$150,000, with a surplus of \$45,000. The amount in deposit to-day, April 18, amounts to \$683,275.78. The officers of this bank are Peter White, President; E. H. Towar, Vice-President; F. J. Jennison, Cashier. The bank does a general banking business of discount and deposit.

The private bank of J. M. Wilkinson does a general banking business. This bank has a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of over \$200,000.

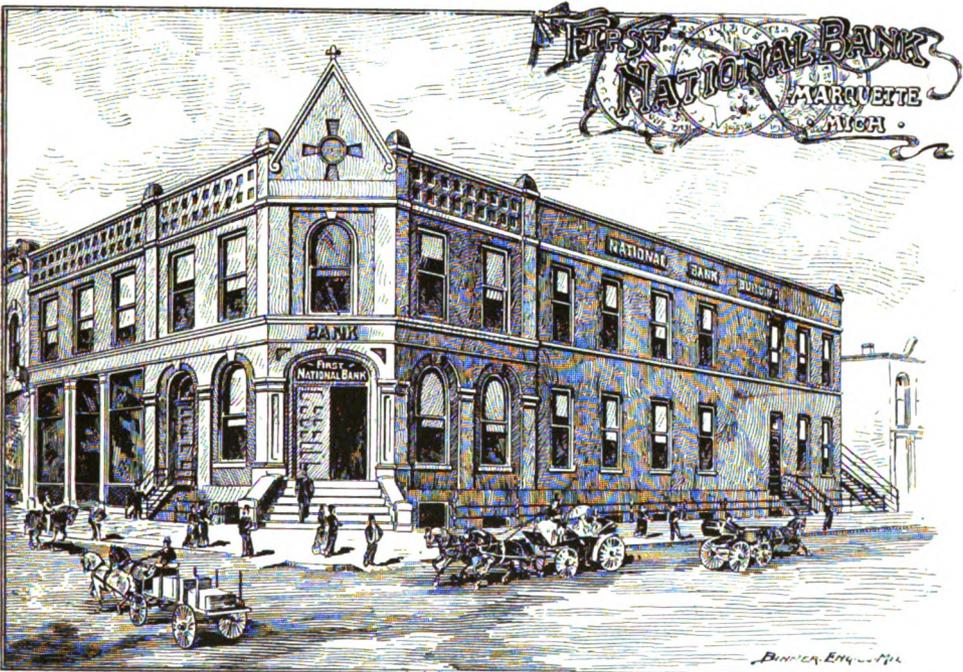
The Marquette County Savings Bank, officered by C. H. Call, President; N. W. Kaufman, Vice-President, and George Barnes, Cashier, has a capital paid in of \$100,000, and an additional stockholders' liability of \$100,000. The bank is backed by some of the largest capitalists in the state. The bank has been doing business eight months, and has on deposit \$200,000, a truly wonderful record in banking. It first opened for deposits, as a savings bank only, August 4, 1890, but about five months later added a commercial department. The bank now does a general banking business.

The First National owns the building in which it is situated, a fine, brown-stone structure, one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The private bank of J. M. Wilkinson is also located in a home of its own, made of pressed brick, excepting the front, which is of selected and carved Lake Superior sandstone, and is an ornament to the city. It commands a view of both Front and Washington Streets, two of the principal business streets of the city, and is of imposing appearance. The Savings Bank is at present in rented quarters, but has

purchased ground just across the street from J. M. Wilkinson's bank building, and has let the contracts for a magnificent building. This building will be five stories in front and seven in the rear, being located on sloping ground. It will be built of Lake Superior sandstone, and will be fire-proof throughout. The bank itself will occupy all of the ground floor, and the floors above will be rented for offices and like purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Among the unclassified industries that contribute materially to the prosperity of the city may be mentioned the following. Among these none that are not of considerable importance are named, many small concerns employing in the



aggregate a large force of men, and turning out a combined product of great value, have been overlooked owing to a press of time on the part of the compiler and the great trouble incident to obtaining reliable data on which to base an account of their transactions.

The Lake Superior Powder Company manufactures ordinary blasting powder and high explosives. The company is a stock organization, and has a paid up capital of \$100,000. The works are located two and a half miles from town. The business has grown from small beginning till now the company employs, during summer and winter, from 60 to 75 men. A market is found in the Upper Peninsula for a large percentage of the products of the works, but large quantities of black powder are shipped to Chicago, and from there distributed to all parts of the country. The business is exceedingly prosperous and constantly growing. The products of this works in 1890 amounted to over \$300,000.

The Lake Superior Carriage Works is another of Marquette's growing industries. All kinds of vehicles, carriages, phaetons, buggies, road-wagons, road-carts, wagons, etc., and of class, heavy, light and fancy, are manufactured. In addition to manufacturing, the concern carries a large stock of carriages of almost every make and grade. A market is found for the products of this factory in the Upper Peninsula and the Northwest.

The Marquette Gas-Light Company was organized in 1867. The capacity of the plant is 10,000,000 feet per year. There are at present about six miles of mains, and a couple of miles will be laid this summer. Water gas is furnished consumers, the works using the Springer cupola system. The price is graded from \$1 to \$1.50. The use of gas as a fuel, owing to its cheapness and heating quality, is rapidly growing in popularity, and the company will undoubtedly do an increasing business as this becomes more generally understood. The demand now is close up to the capacity of the works, but as they are managed by progressive, wide-awake men, the supply will always be adequate for the demand. It is needless to say, in view of the statement relative to the consumption of gas, that the company is in a very prosperous condition.

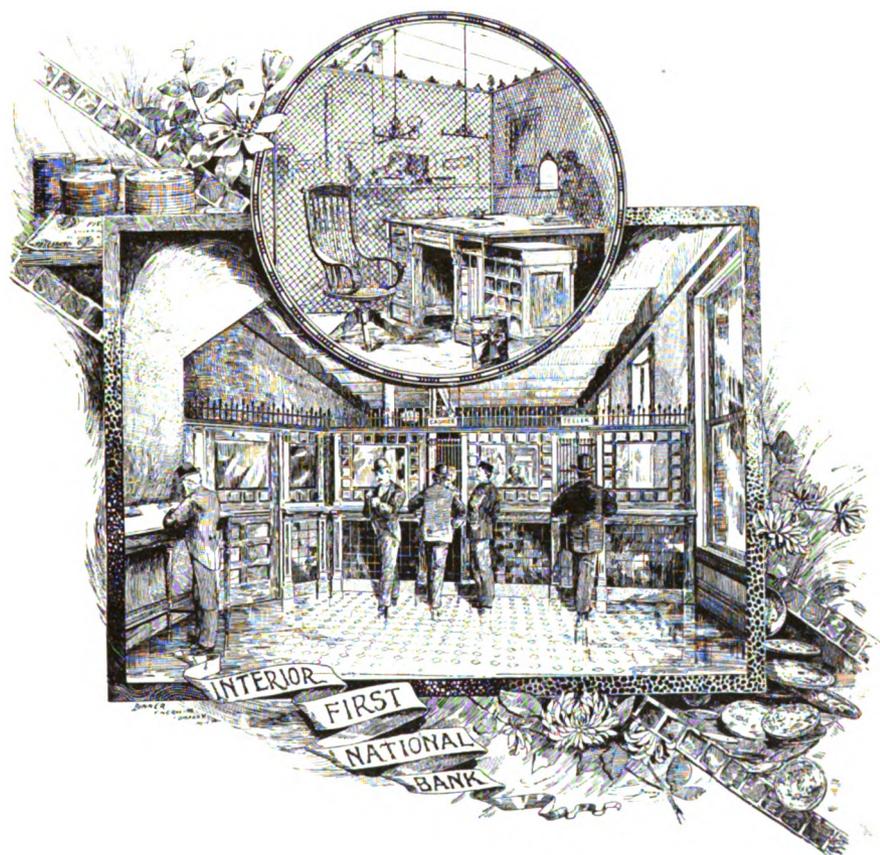
Marquette has three brick yards either in the city or tributary to it, and there is room, clay, and a demand for a dozen more. These yards are now run to their full capacity, and find it a matter of impossibility to keep pace with their orders. The brick made take rank with the best in the market. The Anna River Brick Company manufactures all kinds of common, stock, pressed and moulded brick, while J. B. Wilson and the Bancroft Brick Company are kept busy turning out common brick. The Anna River Company sold over 3,000,000 brick last year, and though the works are kept running to their full capacity they have to-day literally no stock on hand and are away behind their orders. As to the demand for their brick, the same thing can be said of the other companies. That these concerns are prospering and the owners happy in consequence, is evident from the foregoing.

The Marquette Sewer Pipe Works is a new concern. The commencement of the factory will be made at once. The product will be the same in character as that famous the world over as Roman cement, which has stood the test of a thousand years. The pipe will be made of cement mixed with sand in proper proportions and is more durable, as well as cheaper, than the vitrified sewer pipe, now used here altogether. It will stand harder usage and can be laid as easily. During the first year the new factory will turn out sewer pipes only, but next year it is the intention to begin the manufacture of chimney caps, window sills, tiles, etc., by the same process.

Among the Queen City's recent acquisitions not the least is a branch of the Michigan Adamant Plaster Company. The factory of this concern is now almost completed and will be running within a brief time. The business sagacity of the men who organized the company here is evidenced by the fact that already advance orders have poured in sufficient to keep the works running to full capacity for an indefinite time. It is believed by the men in control of the works that it will be a paying investment from the start, and the demand for adamant from the

Upper Peninsula alone is expected in a short time to compel the enlargement of the works.

Marquette has but one flour mill, but the ready sale which the product of this mill meets points to the fact that it is more than successful, and that there is room for more. The Marquette Valley Milling Company is one of the Queen City's most prosperous firms. The mill of this company is a 60-barrel one, and is not half large enough, the company being unable to keep up with its orders from home consumers. The mill is complete in every detail, and the product rivals that of any similar concern in the country, outselling on even terms the



flour from every other mill. Nothing but first grade goods is turned out, and the only trouble the concern meets is the keeping up with its orders.

Marquette has three cigar factories, and all are doing a prosperous business. The annual product of these factories mounts up into the thousands, and they give employment to a large force of men. They find ready sale for their products in the immediate district surrounding Marquette, being able to give better prices on same class of goods than outside factories, owing to the saving of the profits of middlemen and the necessary expenses of traveling salesmen.

The Queen City has one brewery and a bottling works. Each of these does a large business, and give employment to a large force of men. The product of

these concerns is of superior quality, comparing very favorably with that of similar concerns elsewhere. The brew of the brewery is a favorite wherever it has been tested, and competes on even terms with the most celebrated brands. The output of this concern last year amounted to the neat sum of something over \$320,000.

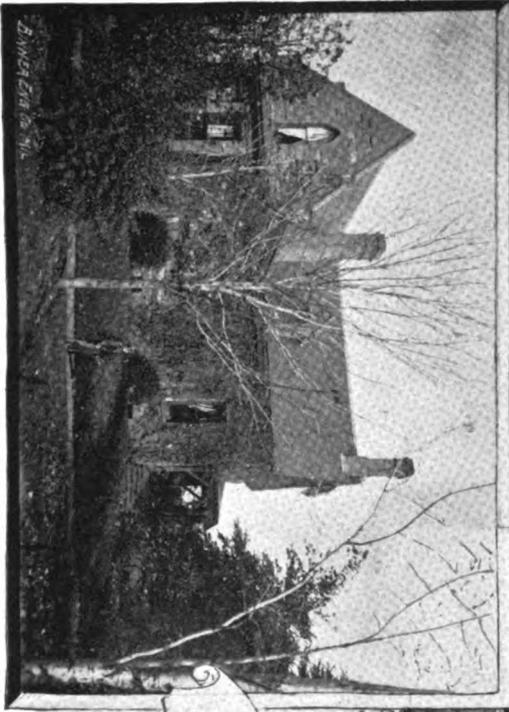
The machine shops and round house of the D., S. S. & A. R'y are located here, and employ in the various branches of work an army of men, being no small factor in the city's prosperity. In these shops the repairing and rebuilding, as well as much of the new work for this great trunk line, is done. The main offices of the line are located here, and this city is made the terminus of several of the divisions of the road. These shops alone distribute monthly enough money to support a considerable business in a fair-sized town.

The branch States Prison located here, while not an industry, is a source of considerable importance, distributing among the various enterprises of the city thousands of dollars annually.

Marquette has three firms engaged extensively in lake fishing. During the fishing season these concerns give work to many men and ship annually tons of delicious whitefish and lake trout.

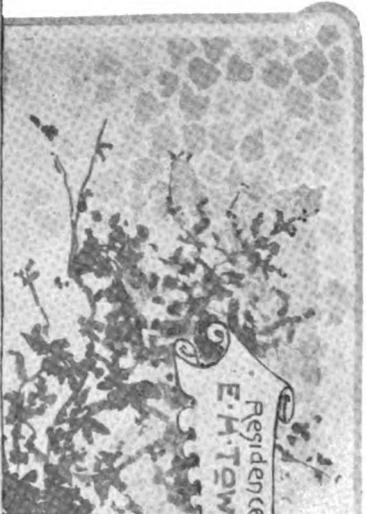
There are, in the city, one book bindery and two job printing offices, and all are doing a thriving and successful business.

There is one weekly and one daily paper published in the Queen City. Both are Republican in politics and are fearless exponents of the rights and interests of the people of the city and district. The *Daily Mining Journal* is a publication of which the people of the City of Marquette and the Upper Peninsula are proud, and their pride is well founded, as it is one of the best daily papers published in any small city in the Union in all that goes to make up a complete modern newspaper in the best sense of the term. Its various departments, editorial, telegraph and local, are under the supervision of trained and thorough newspaper men. The paper is under the direct supervision of the proprietors, whose one idea is the making of a better sheet each day than the one that preceded. The pages of the *Mining Journal* are daily filled with the latest news, both domestic and foreign. Its telegraph department is complete, the matter appearing in each issue being the cream of the complete Associated Press report, the selection of news matter being in the hands of a man especially chosen for this responsible position. Especial efforts are maintained to collect all the important news of the peninsula, and to this end energetic resident reporters are employed in every section of the peninsula. In connection with the newspaper the *Mining Journal* Company operates the largest job printing establishment north of the Straits. The work done by this concern compares favorably in price and workmanship with that of the best establishments of the kind in the country. On its pay-rolls are more than forty names. Thus it will be seen that, aside from the great benefit it renders the city and district as a newspaper, it is of not little consequence to the Queen City as a purely business enterprise, the money distributed each pay day to these forty or more employes doing much toward maintaining the internal commerce of the city.

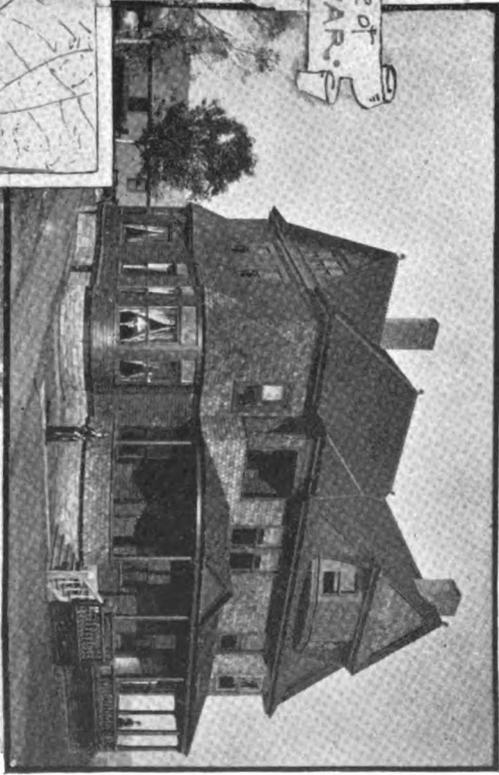


BRIDGE ST. 1871

Residence
of
SAM'L WHEELER.



Residence of
E. H. TOWAR.



Port of Marquette.

Some idea of the importance of the lake commerce of Marquette may be obtained from the following schedule of shipments and exports from this port in 1890, furnished by the Collector of Customs to the United States Treasury Department:

ARTICLES.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Corn, bus.....	1,600	.....
Oats, bus.....	5,600	.....
Flour bbls.....	3,200	600
Mill Stuffs, tons.....	300	.....
Coal, tons.....	232,000	.....
Iron Ore, gross tons.....		1,316,353
Pig Iron, tons.....		7,570
Powder, tons.....	145	200
Coke, tons.....	250	.....
Hay, tons.....	250	.....
Manufactured Iron, tons.....	250	165
Iron and Steel Rails, tons.....	400	.....
Salt, bbls.....	1,800	.....
Cement, bbls.....	4,500	.....
Ice, tons.....		226
Limestone, tons.....	6,783	.....
Building Stone, cords.....	1,022	280
Wood, cords.....	200	.....
Lumber, feet.....	600,000	18,845,000
Timber, cubic feet.....		862,000
Shingles, M.....	200	.....
Lath, M.....	150	.....
Brick, M.....	1,450	.....
Apples, bbls.....	750	.....
Oil, bbls.....	1,650	356
Acid, tons.....	65	.....
Slate, tons.....	125	.....
Miscellaneous Freight, tons.....	7,065	1,268

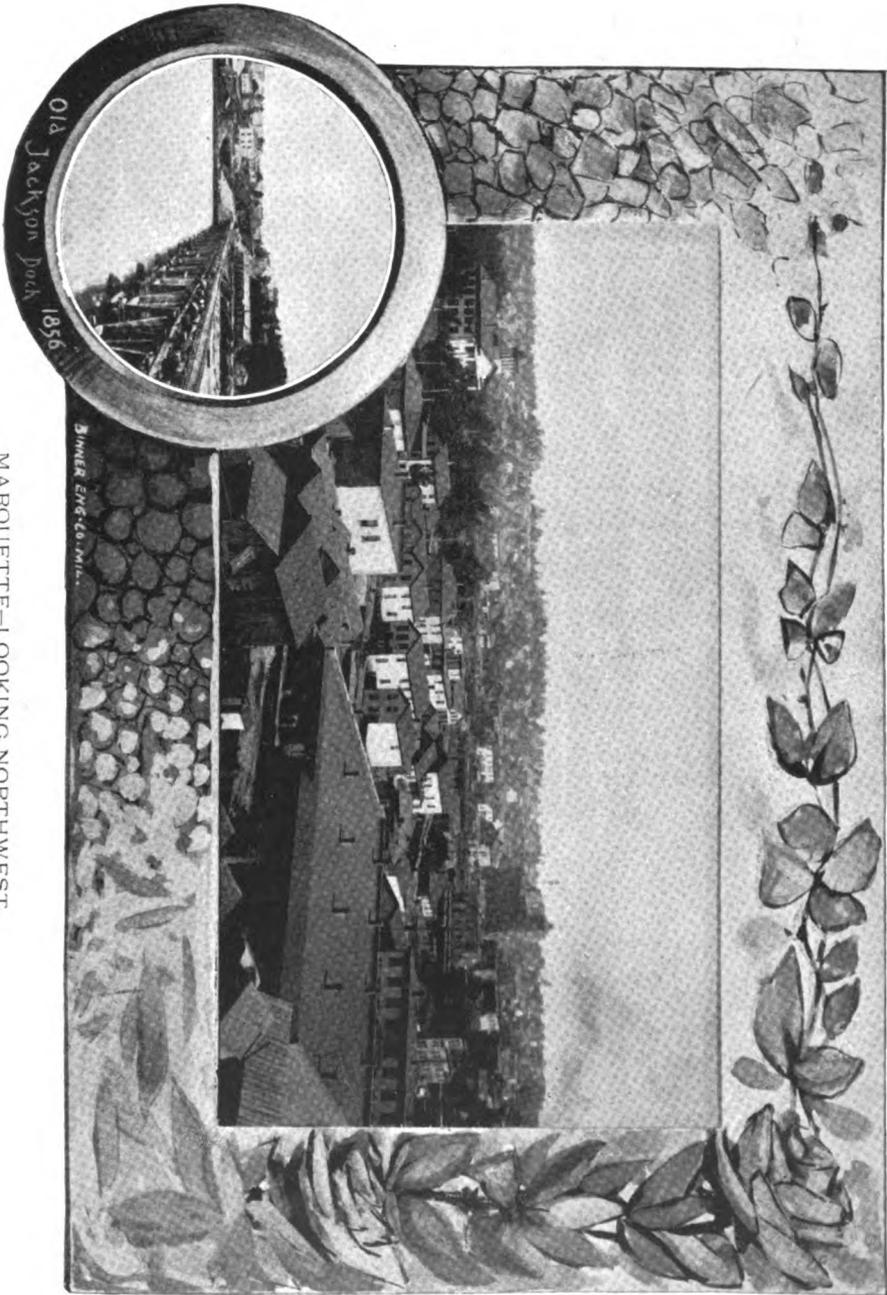
The number of arrivals reported at the Customs House during the season of 1890 was 977, departures 989. The dock records show 1,450 arrivals and 1,450 departures. The gross tonnage of these vessels was 1,537,319 tons.

Post-Office.

A fair index of the thrift of a place and the business done in it is the record of the transactions of the United States Post-office. The following shows the business of the Marquette office for the year ending March 31, 1891, exclusive of fees and expenses:

Received from sale of stamps.....	\$10,638 91	
Received from sale of envelopes.....	4,449 89	
Received from box rents.....	522 00	
Received for money orders.....	57,060 68	
Total cash receipts.....		\$72,671 48
Amount paid out to carriers.....	\$ 3,252 31	
Amount paid postmaster and clerks.....	4,000 00	
Amount paid railway mail clerks.....	280 01	
Amount paid out on money orders.....	26,487 64	
Amount deposited account M. O. funds.....	30,573 04	
Total disbursements.....		\$64,593 00
Grand total transactions.....		\$137,264 48

There are five carriers employed by the department in the city, and during the past year they collected and delivered a total of 1,256,480 pieces of mail.



MARQUETTE—LOOKING NORTHWEST.

Old Jackson Dock 1856

SINER ENG'G. CO. MIL.

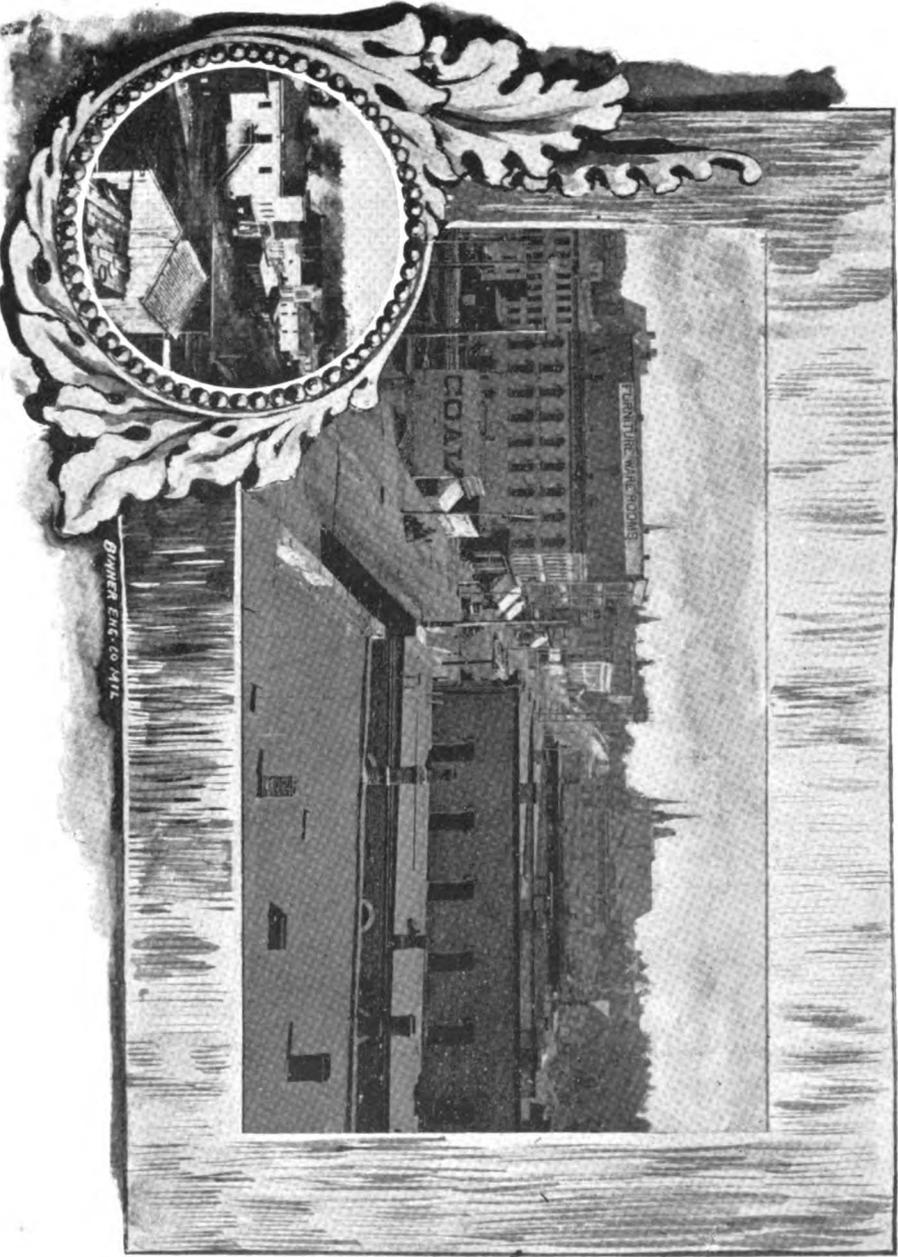
U. S. Land Office.

In Marquette is located the United States Land Office for this part of Michigan. A statement of the business transacted by this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, makes evident a thing that has been attempted in other places in this pamphlet, namely, the rapid growth of the peninsula, and more particularly that element devoted to agriculture. Following is the official report of the office to the Commissioner-General:

	No.	Acres.	Commis- sions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry.....	1	2.00			\$ 2.50
" " pre-emption entry.....	389	53,391.60			66,739.49
" " at public auction.....	1	1.12			26.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber culture and other entries and locations.....	22	130.09			162.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash.....	208	30,528.49			38,160.62
 Total cash sales.....	 621	 53,524.81			 \$105,091.23
Original homestead entries.....	420	57,104.03	\$1,428.52	\$3,770.00	\$5,198.52
Final homestead entries.....	204	27,080.33	677.02		677.02
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	22	2,080.00		67.00	67.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	600			1,200.00	1,200.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....				1,515.26	1,515.26
 Total of all classes of entries and amount received thereon.....	 1867	 112,708.84	 \$2,105.54	 \$6,552.26	 \$113,749.03

In addition to those mentioned in the foregoing schedule there have been, since July 1, 1890, homestead entries to the number of 378, involving 54,000 acres of government land, and, on about 80,000 additional acres pre-emption and commutation proofs have been made. There have been, since that date, 375 pre-emptions filed, 397 commutation and pre-emption proofs made, and 500 patents issued. From the schedule above it will be seen that, within the past 18 or 20 months, in the neighborhood of 150,000 acres of land were settled on. The increase to the agricultural element of this peninsula thus brought about must be of incalculable benefit to this section, and the product from these lands, much of which is arable, though some is now more valuable for the timber, must greatly increase the material prosperity of this section of the state. The benefit that Marquette derives from the presence of the land office here is hardly appreciated by the people of the city. It is generally known that the transactions of the office are large, but few are aware of the great number of people brought to the city during a year, in order to transact business at this office. It is safe to say that fully 5,000 people were attracted to Marquette during the past year by this one office alone. Each case tried by the office requires the presence of from 10 to 20 people, witnesses and contestants, who are of necessity held here sometimes for days.

For the benefit of those readers of this book who may wish to know something of the amount of government land yet unoccupied in the Upper Peninsula



THE OLD AND THE NEW—FRONT STREET 1856 AND 1890.

the following schedule is given. Much of this land is well timbered, a great deal of it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, and many tracts are rich in mineral wealth. Any of these lands are subject to homestead entry, the laws governing which can be obtained at any land office or by correspondence with G. A. Royce, register, or T. D. Meads, receiver, of the land office at Marquette. The totals of vacant lands in the Upper Peninsula are given by counties:

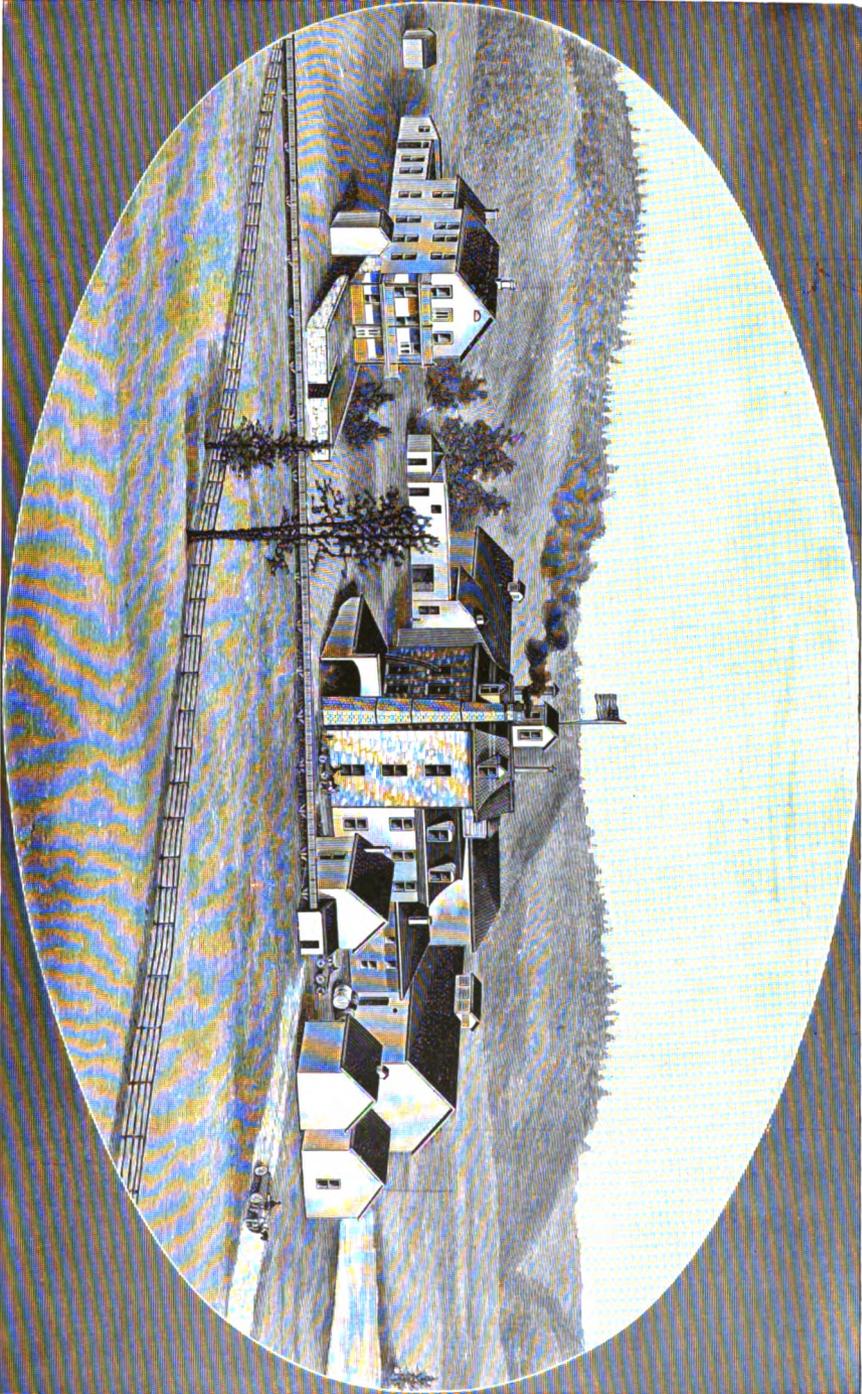
Alger County.....	13,285
Baraga ".....	30,057
Chippewa ".....	104,614
Delta ".....	39,466
Gogebic ".....	4,686
Houghton ".....	96,903
Iron ".....	31,412
Isle Royale ".....	15,102
Keweenaw ".....	2,139
Luce ".....	23,259
Mackinac ".....	16,608
Marquette ".....	83,520
Menominee ".....	9,140
Ontonagon ".....	141,192
Schoolcraft ".....	28,524
Total lands vacant	639,707

It will thus be seen that there are homes here for thousands of people which can be obtained without price through the generosity of the general government.

OPPORTUNITIES TO BE GRASPED.

The question is frequently asked by people unacquainted with Marquette and the possibilities presented here for investment and industries, What can be profitably made in Marquette? What kind of manufacturing will pay here? The answer to that can be made in one word—*everything*. By that it must not be understood that the writer intends to convey the idea that everything can be manufactured here to greater advantage than is possible at any other locality, but what is meant is everything can here be manufactured at a profit which is demanded by the people of this district; and, further than that, certain lines of manufacture and business can be carried on in Marquette to greater pecuniary advantage than in any other locality in the United States. The greater portion of these branches of industries closely connected with the natural wealth and abundant resources of the district can be carried on here, at the base of supply, on the site of the raw materials, at a profit greater than is possible under other conditions. Much of this raw product is now transported hundreds of miles to Eastern mills and factories, there made into finished articles and sent back to this district, or even hundreds of miles west and northwest of here. Were these to be made here, the saving in transportation charges alone would be a handsome profit.

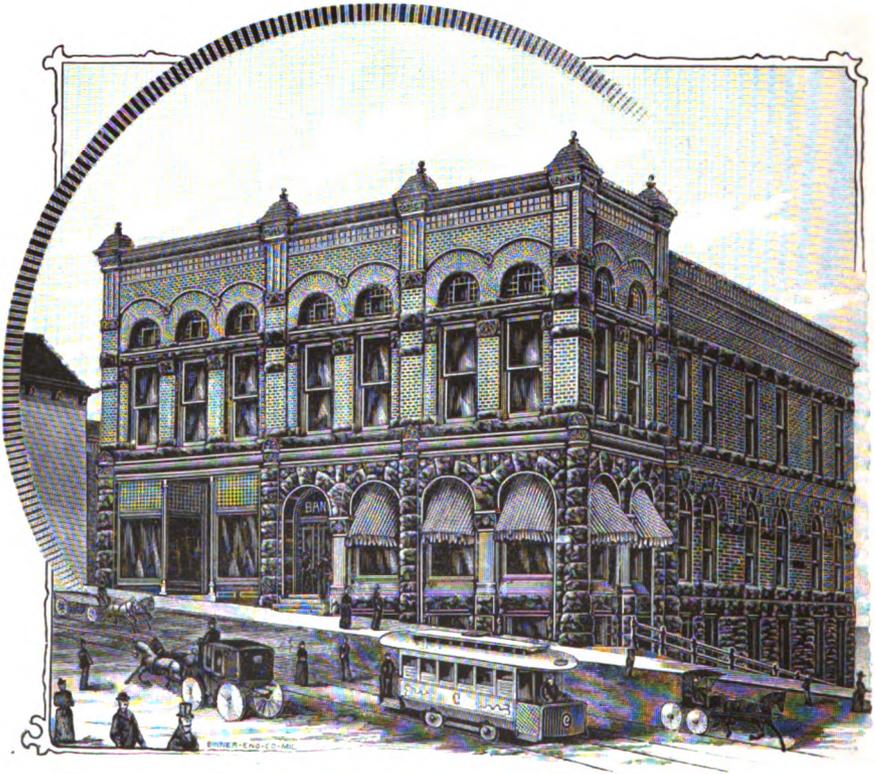
Aside from the great Western and Northwestern market, there is for the manufacturer who locates on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan a grand and increasing home demand for nearly everything that can be fashioned. Here is a market virtually unoccupied. The thousand and one things that the people of the district want and must have are purchased from factories away from home, and in many cases these same articles could be made right here on the ground at a considerable saving to the manufacturer. In many other lines the same pro-



UPPER PENINSULA BREWING CO.'S PLANT.

ducts could be made as cheaply as in the East, and even then there would be a saving by as much as the freight charges on the articles.

What, then, can be manufactured at a profit, and what lines of business will pay in Marquette? Nothing more than a cursory indication will be made in these pages, and there will be no effort made to cite statistics on any one point. Should any reader be interested in anything suggested, or should he desire information as to the resources of the district or the advantages offered in any line of industry, the Secretary of the Citizens' Association or the Mayor of the City will willingly furnish the same in detail.



WILKINSON BANK BUILDING.

Opportunities in Metals.

Iron being the principal metal mined in the Upper Peninsula, it is naturally the first touched upon. What can be done in this staple in Marquette? The primary question in this line is the production of pig iron. Can pig iron be produced in the city, at a cost enabling the furnace-men to compete with other producers? The fact that two furnaces are in successful operation ought to be a sufficient answer to that. The further fact that steps are under way to put into blast still another furnace by men who are interested in those now in operation goes a step further in answer. The furnace last mentioned is an old enterprise,

now idle, because for years it has been tied up by legal complications. The indications now are that these difficulties will soon be settled and the plant put into working order.

On this question of pig iron manufacture in Marquette two reports have been made to the Citizens' Association—one by Mr. H. A. Burt, and another by Mr. R. A. Parker, both authorities on all matters pertaining to this great industry. The papers are so thorough and cover the ground so completely and satisfactorily that it is deemed best to say nothing further here on this subject. A copy of these can be obtained from the Secretary of the Citizens' Association, who will mail one to any address on application. The reports are exhaustive and statistical, and are well worth the careful study of anyone interested in the iron trade.

Something About Wood. •

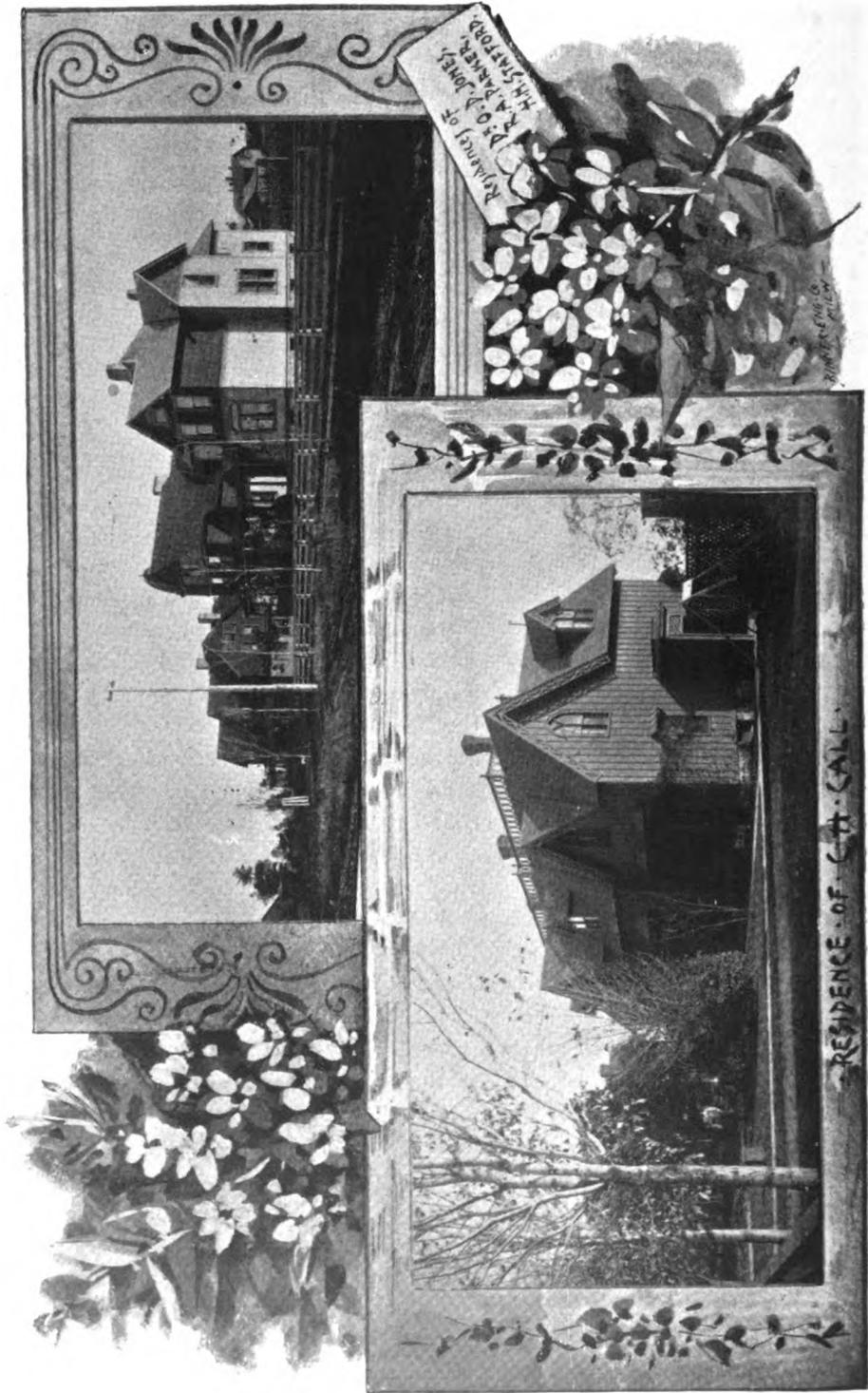
In a country heavily timbered with a great variety of wood, its manufacture can be engaged in to greater advantage than anywhere else. Is it necessary to ship from Marquette thousands upon thousands of feet of unfashioned timber each year to be made into forms elsewhere? Cannot the marketable product be made just as cheaply, or even more economically, right here? What can be done with the miles and miles of forest of different varieties of wood that are to be found in every direction from Marquette? These are questions that every one at all acquainted with this city and its surroundings must have asked, and they are big with possibilities for the city and the energetic, wide-awake men who first answer them, and answer them in a practical way.

Immediately surrounding Marquette are vast forests of timber of every kind—magnificent varieties of beech, curly maple, poplar, oak, and nearly all other kinds of hardwood. In the offices of land owners in this city can be seen as beautiful specimens of these woods as can be found in all America. What can be done in this line of industry? Literally *everything*. There is nothing made of wood that cannot be manufactured in Marquette at a cost enabling the producer to compete with the world.

In the matter of timber, such as is used in the manufacture of the finest grades of furniture, there are almost limitless quantities within a few miles of Marquette. A radius of fifteen miles, with this city as a center, would take in enough birch, maple, black ash and elm to keep a dozen large factories supplied for a long term of years, while within forty miles of Marquette are almost endless quantities of these woods. The finest of this timber can now be purchased at from \$15 to \$18 per thousand. Were the demand sufficient to warrant the running of mills expressly for the production of these hardwoods, they could be marketed at a handsome profit for from \$13 to \$15 per thousand.

Even at the present price of this lumber in Marquette the advantage in the cost of raw material here, over other localities, is sufficient to guarantee a nice profit to the manufacturer; while a decrease in the price of hardwood timber means, of course, a corresponding increase in profits.

What lines of furniture can be made to greatest advantage here? The presence in the city of the only polygonal turning works in the state adds another



advantage to this location in certain lines of furniture manufacturing that cannot now be computed. The stock of the Michigan Polygonal Turning Company is owned in Marquette, and the company has the exclusive right to own and use these wonderful labor-saving lathes, and the manufacturer would be in a position to control competition. In the manufacture of chairs and all the innumerable varieties of furniture into which turned work is introduced the advantage of having this company located here is evident.

A Word on Wood Pulp.

One of the strangest things that strikes an observant visitor to Marquette is the absence of a wood pulp mill. He learns that surrounding Marquette are great quantities of spruce and poplar, that these can be purchased at a fair price, and that water power, to almost any extent, can be obtained within easy distance of the city, and is surprised to learn that no industry utilizing these is here. That such an industry would pay is an assured fact, if the pulp were used on the ground in the manufacture of paper. By means of water transportation the markets, east, west and south, could be reached about as cheaply as from any of the sites where this industry is now carried on, while the cost of getting the spruce and poplar to the mill would be less here than there. In addition to this there is a local demand now for hundreds of thousands of pounds of pulp which could, and doubtless would be, increased greatly by the presence here of a pulp mill. Some correspondence between business men of the city and men engaged in this industry in other places has been had, and it is not beyond possibility that Marquette will have located somewhere close by in the near future a pulp mill and paper factory of no mean capacity.

Sandstone.

Although the building stone industry of Marquette and the Upper Peninsula has already reached enormous proportions, it is yet in its infancy. There are all along the south shore of the great lake known deposits of magnificent sandstone, brown, white and many shades of red and variegated. The possibilities of this industry are boundless. The past year or two has seen the opening of many new quarries, and all of them are in a very flourishing condition. Lake Superior sandstone has already earned a reputation in the markets of the world unexcelled by no other stone. There is almost no limit to the possibilities in this line of industry presented by this region.

Miscellaneous Chances.

There is almost no kind of industry, big, little or between these extremes, that cannot be carried on in Marquette to advantage.

The opening of a fuel gas works here would be even now a paying investment, while in the future, as new industries started which would doubtless be attracted by the ability to obtain this very desirable fuel in certain lines, it would prove to be a magnificent investment.



The chances of cheap labor presented by the branch States Prison, located here, must not be overlooked. In other places this labor is utilized to great profit. Why not in Marquette?

The recent discovery of a range of serpentine near Ishpeming opens a magnificent chance for a safe and profitable investment. Wonderfully beautiful varieties of verd antique, precious serpentine and other varieties of marble exist in this locality, awaiting development. The City of Marquette stands ready to grant all the water power and site necessary to the preparation of these marbles for market. Some effort is now being made toward developing this industry, and should the attempt prove successful a new and valuable business will be added to the city, with the absolute certainty that it will be very successful financially.

Sand suitable for glass-making occurs in extensive deposits near Grand Island, and can be brought to Marquette at small expense. The opening here

for glass works is a splendid one. The possibilities in the way of small manufactories to supply the needs of the two hundred thousand people in the Upper Peninsula, will be seen without attention being particularly called to them. There is almost no factory in any of these numberless lines now in the Up-



per Peninsula and everything that is of daily use to its people must be brought in from other places. Some steps have been taken looking to the starting of a shirt factory as well as a corset factory here, but as yet nothing has come of these. Innumerable numbers of these small enterprises could be inaugurated here in Marquette, as it is the center of supply for the district, with almost absolute assurance of success. Jobbers and wholesalers can find here almost a virgin field. Except in the way of heavy hardware and liquors, there are no wholesale houses in the city. That the region will warrant these undertakings now may be questioned, but if the present rate of growth is maintained for a very few years there will be no question on that score, and the houses that are then on the ground and known will almost of necessity be the ones which will command this trade. Even now in certain lines wholesale businesses could be made to pay a fair interest on the money invested. As it is, many of the retail houses of Marquette do a fair wholesale business without making any endeavors to do so.

per Peninsula and everything that is of daily use to its people must be brought in from other places. Some steps have been taken looking to the starting of a shirt factory as well as a corset factory here, but as yet nothing has come of these. Innumerable numbers of these small enterprises could be

Outside of purely business undertakings, Marquette is a peculiarly advantageous place for many kinds of enterprises, among which may be mentioned a sanitarium, college and seminary and summer hotel.

No city in the world presents as many and as unquestionable advantages for a sanitarium as Marquette. The surrounding pine and hardwood forests fill the air with their health-giving tonic. The temperature is never very high or very low, being wonderfully uniform for a place so far north. The air is clear and bracing all of the time, and the water is absolutely pure. The city is pushing, clean and healthy; well drained, and as charming withal as can be found in America; while the scenery, the drives and walks, are in themselves better than medicine. For diseases requiring in their treatment outdoor life, to as great an extent as possible, no better place can be found. The air is, with the exception of about three weeks in the early summer, when the lake is "cooling off," always remarkably dry, rendering out-of-door existence not only possible, but delightful.

A Summer Hotel.

Though Marquette has already earned a reputation as a summer resort second to that of none as to beautiful surroundings, an invigorating atmosphere, and advantages for pleasure and health seekers, there is no place in the city especially devoted to the entertainment of summer guests.

The one thing needful is a large, airy, modern and strictly first-class summer hotel. Some steps have been taken toward establishing an institution of this sort here, but as yet nothing has come of them. What is needed is the earnest co-operation of a practical hotel-keeper. A man with the right sort of ability can strike a bonanza right here. Should a man of this sort, who has had experience in managing hotels, come here and go to work in earnest, another year would almost of a surety see the erection, on one of the many splendid sites now available in Marquette, of a large, handsome summer hotel. Such an enterprise would unquestionably pay from the start. During the summer months thousands of people stop in Marquette for a brief stay, who are driven away by a lack of just such a place as this, and who would undoubtedly spend some time here were there a place devoted expressly to their entertainment.

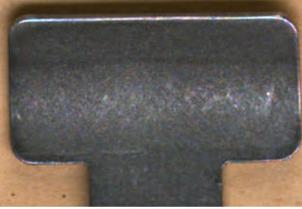
There is no better location for a hotel of this kind than right here in Marquette. The people who are even now attracted here annually would furnish support for a hotel of no mean capacity, while the numbers that might be induced to come here by judicious advertising would run into the thousands.

The capital necessary to the building and equipping of a place of the kind above mentioned could, almost without doubt, be secured with little trouble in Marquette. All that is needed is a wide-wake, energetic man, who understands his business and has the standing and executive ability to manage such a concern.

In pointing out a few of the opportunities waiting to be grasped in this growing city and region, no attempt has been made to make an exhaustive list, the intention being to merely hint at some of the most evident ones, and, if possible, open the eyes of business men and men seeking investments to others

which their experience and knowledge of affairs will suggest from these. Should any of the subjects mentioned strike the reader as being worth closer and more minute examination, correspondence with the Secretary of the Citizens' Association will bring forth much valuable information. Better than that, however, will be a visit to this most favored region. The trip will be both pleasant and profitable. No one can spend a week here without being forcibly convinced that the future is big with possibilities for Marquette and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and that the picture has been, if anything, underdrawn in these pages.





EC.4

