

HEADLIGHT,

A periodical devoted to the interests of railroads and railroad centers.

HEADLIGHT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.
BATTLE CREEK, DETROIT.

Cor. McCamly and Canal Sts., - Battle Creek, Mich.
Suite 17 Whitney Opera House Block, Detroit, Mich.
WM. C. GAGE, - - - Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION,.....\$3.00 per annum.
" " in Foreign Countries 3.50 "
Single Copies, 25 cents.

This issue of HEADLIGHT, its mid-summer number, is devoted entirely to the interests of summer resorts, than which nothing could be more appropriate. While the regular readers of this magazine are for a time making business matters secondary to rest and recreation, it seems fitting that the journal itself should give its space largely to interests of a similar character, subordinating the commercial feature of the publication, for the time being, to the more attractive and entertaining one of attempting to set forth, by description and illustration, the charms of LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY, one of the most delightful localities for a summer sojourn to be found in America. While conscious of many shortcomings in the effort to describe its attractions, the work has been, to the editor, a labor of love, as successive visits to the place, covering several seasons, have served to reveal new charms and suggest greater possibilities in the development of this already famous summer resort.

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY,

Petoskey, Bay View, We-que-ton-sing, Roaring Brook, Harbor Springs, Harbor Point.



NEAR the northern extremity of the lower peninsula of Michigan, its western shore is indented with a charming bay, which has received the name of Little Traverse, as distinguishing it from the larger bay, a few leagues south, and known as

Grand Traverse. These names were bestowed by the early French voyagers, who discovered them and gave the titles, *La Petit Travers* and *La Grande Travers*. In contrast with the latter, in point of size alone, the smaller bay may be "little;" but in all that goes to make up an attractive summer resort, its every feature is of the first magnitude. Rarely can there be found so peculiar a combination of scenic attractions, favorable climatic conditions, and hunting, fishing and bathing opportunities, as have given such fame to this region of Little Traverse Bay.

One of its chief characteristics,—perhaps its most noted,—is the healthfulness of its climate, which is known far and wide as a

specific for "hay fever." Thousands of people come here every season to find relief from the torments of that malady, and remain until the autumnal frosts have made it safe for their return home. Were this the only advantage of a sojourn here, it would account for a large measure of its celebrity; but when to this are added the other features which have been named, there is ample reason for its increasing popularity.

The bay itself is a delightful sheet of water, about five miles by nine in extent, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills and bluffs, upon which are perched the towns and villages which have become famous as the temporary dwelling-places of the summer visitors, and the permanent homes of a population by no means inconsiderable in number, and of sterling worth as citizens and business men.

ACCESSIBILITY.

In the matter of transportation facilities, this region is highly favored. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, with its important connections, has contributed largely to its development, and aided, by its extensive advertising, in spreading its popularity in every direction. As a direct line





PETOSKEY STATION OF G. R. & I. RAILWAY.

extending farther south than any other which reaches these northern resorts, it annually brings thousands to this locality, being the great highway of travel from southern points. Its very complete through train arrangements, with excellent parlor and sleeping-car service, also give it great advantage, and by reason of its important connection with other lines, it brings a large volume of western business as well. Connecting at Mackinaw City with the Michigan Central, and with the ferry from Mackinac Island, also by a spur or branch to Harbor Springs, and passing Bay View by its main line, it is easy to see that these resorts are largely indebted to this line, which in turn, care-

fully conserves the interests which are thus made mutual by vigilant watchfulness in meeting the needs of the traveling public.

The Chicago & West Michigan Railway, with its branches, and the allied lines of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western, is a comparatively new candidate for the patronage of the traveling public in their journeyings to this resort, and has completed its track to Petoskey and Bay View. It seems to enjoy a fair share of public favor.

In addition to the railway facilities for reaching this section, the navigation companies are active competitors for business. The Northern Michigan Transportation Company maintains an excellent service by

its two boats, the "Petoskey" and "City of Charlevoix," giving four sailings weekly between Chicago and the resorts of northern Michigan, the route of the latter terminating at Mackinac Island, and the former at Harbor Springs. Both boats touch at important points *en route*, and the line is deservedly popular, both on account of the attractions of the route traversed and the excellent management which insures the safety and comfort of its patrons.

The Lake Michigan Division of the L. M. & L. S. Transportation Co. also maintains a tri-weekly service between Chicago and Mackinac Island, and intermediate ports, by means of its swift, safe and commodious steel steamer, "Manitou."

The boats of the "D. & C. Line," although not entering the bay, land a large number of visitors at Mackinac Island whose objective point is Petoskey, Bay View or Harbor Springs, the journey being completed by crossing the straits to Mackinaw City, thence by the G. R. & I. Railway to destination.

The Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad is also tributary to these resorts, tourists coming to Mackinaw City, thence by the G. R. & I., or stopping off at Topinabee, and completing the journey by the "Inland Route," comprising river and lake to Oden-Oden, thence rail to destination. This route will be found described elsewhere in these pages.

The palace steamers, "North-Land" and "North-West," plying between Duluth and Buffalo, calling at important intermediate ports, bring many tourists having Petoskey, Bay View or Harbor Springs as their objective point. These are landed at Mackinac Island, coming thence as indicated above.



G. R. & I. RAILWAY PARK AND STATION, PETOSKEY.



PETOSKEY, FROM THE HOWARD STREET HILL.

PETOSKEY.

This quaint Indian name is known far and wide as that of a noted health resort, and to many, doubtless, its cognomen suggests aboriginal inhabitants, and, possibly, wigwams and council fires. While the

Indian has not, indeed, been entirely eliminated, the tourist who visits Petoskey for the first time is surprised to find a flourishing city of 5,000 inhabitants, with fine business blocks, elegant residences, and all the aspects of a modern, nineteenth

century civilization. Its location is grandly magnificent. From the sheltered and commodious harbor, the hills rise in a beautiful amphitheatre, and upon its slopes, terrace upon terrace, the city has been built, as it has grown from the simple



PETOSKEY FROM THE BAY, SHOWING C. & W. M. STATION.



BEAR RIVER, A FAVORITE TROUT STREAM, PETOSKEY.

Indian trading post of a quarter of a century ago to the important city of the present day.

It may readily be inferred that the approach by water presents a picture of rare beauty, especially by night, with the electric lights gleaming from the hotels and residences, blending with the sparkle of the stars in the clear atmosphere, the whole picture repeated in the reflection from the water, broken and shimmering in the ripples of the bay.

The town was named from the famous Indian Chief, Pe-to-se-ga, who was the original owner of the land where the city now stands. The locality was known to the navigators and traders as Bear River, from the stream which enters the bay at this point. The first white man's house was built on the bank of this river in 1852, but further efforts to establish a white settlement in the next dozen years were confined to the erection of a mission house by Mr. Andrew Porter, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission Board, followed soon after by a Catholic Mission. The little church then erected is still standing near Bear River on the beach.

The first permanent white settler was Hazen Ingalls, who came in May, 1865. For several years his family and that of Mr. Porter were the only white families on this side of the bay; but the completion of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, in 1874, gave an impetus to the settlement, and from that time to the present the growth has been steady and sure.

It might be of interest to trace the history and development of the town from its beginning to the present, but as it is mainly with the Petoskey of today that we now have to deal, this brief sketch must suffice, with the further mention of the fact that it is now an incorporated city, with well-graded streets, broad and ample walks, a fine system of water-works, electric light plant, and other modern improvements, containing within itself the essential elements of a successful and prosperous city, aside from its extraordinary attractions as a summer resort.

Excursion Facilities.

As the center of a very large resort territory, the opportunities for pleasure excursions from Petoskey are numerous and frequent.



SCENE ON BEAR LAKE.

The excellent train service of the G. R. & I. gives abundant opportunity for trips to the fishing and other resorts on the line.

Bear Lake, 9½ miles south, is famous as a fishing resort, and has a delightfully picturesque shore line of over forty miles. A steamer, the "Walloon," plies upon its waters, and meets the trains at the dock, the ride by rail and steamer making a delightful trip. The northern extremity of the lake is but a mile from Little Traverse Bay, yet its mean level is 130 feet above that of the bay.

Oden-Oden, eight miles north, is another fishing resort, and a very popular excursion point. Crooked Lake, near the railroad station, abounds in fish, and it has an excellent bathing beach. It is also the water terminal of the celebrated "Inland Route," which will be found more fully described in another column.

Douglas Lake.—This resort is reached by rail to Pellston, 16 miles from Petoskey, thence by carriage four miles. The visitor may "camp out," or find shelter at adjacent farm-houses, as no hotel accommodations are to be had. The fishing is unexcelled,

and the stories of catches from this lake are almost fabulous. The writer saw a little girl of less than a dozen summers successfully land a ten-pounder at this resort, and the party of three, of which she was a member, captured nearly one hundred pounds that afternoon.

Excursions by Water.—A ferry service is maintained between the resorts at

the head of Little Traverse Bay, the steamers Hazel and Adrienne making frequent trips between Petoskey and Harbor Springs, touching at Bay View, Roaring Brook,



STEAMBOAT LANDING AT PETOSKEY.

Wequetonsing, and Harbor Point, the ride itself constituting a most delightful trip, and inexpensive as well. During the present season, commutation tickets are sold, with interchangeable coupons, good either by boat or rail, an arrangement which gives great satisfaction to the resorters who may wish to go by one route and return by the other.

Cross Village.—When it is remembered that this section of country was so recently the abode of the red man, whose supremacy is broken, but whose civilization still bears perceptible traces of savagery, an Indian village becomes not only a curiosity, but an object of much interest to the student of humanity. Cross Village is some twenty miles from Petoskey, in a northwesterly direction on the shore of the lake, and excursions by steamer to the village are very popular. It is a small town of about three hundred inhabitants, nearly all of whom are Indians. It is popularly believed that Pere Marquette established the first mission there. Its French name, *La Croix* is derived from the fact that the explorers who first landed there found a



DOUGLAS LAKE.

large cedar cross on the hill, erected in memory of a greatly beloved chief. The work of the priests at the mission among these Indians seems to have been irregular and fitful, and but little of its history has been preserved. A convent was erected there in 1855 by Father Weikamp, and a thriving little colony was organized under the name of the Benevolent, Charitable and Religious Society of St. Francis, which continued to flourish until the death of its founder, when its prosperity commenced to wane, and it passed into other hands.

In this connection it may be well to state that the civilization of the Indian, although far from reaching the results which might be desired, is due very largely to the untiring efforts of the Catholic missions which have been established among them. In some instances, isolated families of Indians may be found in this vicinity, successfully cultivating well-tilled farms, or engaged in some other useful avocation.

Beaver Island.—About thirty miles northwest of Little Traverse Bay lies the



A FAVORITE TROUT STREAM, NEAR PETOSKEY.

largest island in Lake Michigan, celebrated as the locality of an independent "Kingdom," which flourished for a half-dozen years in defiance of all laws save those of its "King," one James J. Strang. He was a mormon, who had quarreled with Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, and came to this island in 1847, where he founded the village of St. James, naming it in honor of himself; and in 1850 he re-organized his followers, forming a church, and established a "Kingdom," taking to himself the

title of "King Strang." His high-handed course, a little less than robbery on land and piracy by sea, led to collisions

with the authorities, but by his cunning at argument and debate he managed to evade punishment. The spirit of revenge, however, on the part of some of his victims, led to his assassination in 1856. The conspirators in the affair were formally tried and acquitted, and being residents of the island they returned and drove out all the mormons who would not renounce their religion. The ruins of the "king's" house, and the picturesque island itself, are attractions for tourists, and an excursion trip by steamer is sure to draw a crowd. The village of St. James is now inhabited principally by Irish Catholics, and its chief industry is that of the fishing trade.

Chrysler's Ferry Line.

The steamers Hazel and Andrienne, which ply Little Traverse Bay during the entire open season of the year, are owned and managed by Capt. W. E. Chrysler, who is one of the best sailors on the lakes, and



A DAY'S CATCH OF TROUT.



CHRYSLER'S FERRY STEAMERS.

whose life has been spent on the waters of Lake Michigan and Little Traverse Bay.

The ferry line was established in 1875, by the father of Capt. Chrysler, who placed the steamer Geo. W. Wool on the line between Petoskey and Harbor Springs. In 1876 the younger Chrysler began "wheeling" on his father's steamer, and ten years ago, after the death of his father, took charge of the line. The increasing business and demand for passenger boats touching at all resort points resulted in Capt. Chrysler building the steamer Adrienne four years ago. The Adrienne has a double deck, is eighty-six feet in length from stem to stern, with sixteen feet breadth of beam. The steamer Hazel was built two years ago by Capt. Chrysler, after special patterns, designed to give the best possible service on such a ferry line. She was placed in commission last season. The Hazel is ninety-six feet in length and eighteen feet breadth of beam. Both boats are seaworthy vessels, and have reduced the running time between Harbor Springs, Harbor Point, We-que-ton-sing,

Roaring Brook, Bay View and Petoskey to forty-five minutes, giving a boat from each terminal, every forty-five minutes. This line has a commutation ticket issued in connection with the G. R. & I. Railway, giving forty rides by boat or rail for \$2.50. Fare between points, fifteen cents; round trip fare, twenty-five cents. First boat from Harbor Springs, 7 a. m.; from Petoskey, 7.30 a. m. Last boat from Petoskey, 9.30 p. m.

The Inland Route.

Unquestionably the most novel and beautiful of the pleasure trips out of Petoskey is that afforded by the Inland Route Company, by way of a chain of lakes and rivers across the state to Cheboygan, and thence to Mackinac Island.

Starting from Petoskey via G. R. & I. train at 8.40 a. m., the excursionist is taken to Oden-Oden, a station eight miles distant from Petoskey, where the staunch little steamer "Oden" lies waiting at the head of Crooked Lake, which, by the way, is one of the best fishing grounds in the northern region. The steamer "Oden,"

which was built by Capt. Joslyn especially for these waters, is not so handsome a craft as she is serviceable, but she is comfortable and designed to skim through the crooked streams she encounters daily.

The little steamer is soon off, and starts across Crooked Lake to the mouth of Crooked River, three and one-half miles distant, and as the narrow channel is sighted and the Captain playfully shoots around a floating log, the passenger wonders how it is possible to navigate such shallow, narrow waters without accident. On through the primeval forest growths, that have probably never been trodden except by the red-skinned natives of long ago, or by some venturesome hunters, the little boat follows the tortuous channel of Crooked River, which at times seems to shoot into the very forest a few hundred feet ahead, but which turns suddenly, often at an angle of eighty-five degrees, and doubles back, hidden from the steamer by the dense growth of trees and flowery shrubs. The "Oden" scarcely slackens her speed, but minds her helm like a thing of life, and just as the passengers brace themselves for a collision with the banks of the narrow stream she shoots around the turn easily and is off again like a scampering child.

The trip through Crooked River is nearly seven miles, and is constantly presenting some new picture. The air is laden with the perfumes of the forest. Thousands of lilies grow along the shallow banks, so close that often the steamer is stopped and passengers gather the fragrant flowers. Those who have known the joys of a steamer trip through the inland rivers of a tropical country know what the sail over the Inland Route means to the passengers on the little steamer. At times the channel narrows until, by a slight stretch of the hand, the foliage can be touched, and the only straight part of the course is through Grass Lake, through the center of which the river channel is continued.



A GALA DAY ON THE BAY.

Occasionally a huge bald eagle soars across the path of the river, or flocks of birds, startled by the "puff-puff" of the little steamer, rise from the shrubs and trees and fly, chattering, away. At times the character of the shrubs and flowers changes, and the perfume grows more rich and exhilarating. Perhaps the most interesting point in the river is "Devil's El-

waters. Twenty feet below the swift current, the white bottom, covered with varicolored stones and shells, is plainly discerned. Past Columbus Beach, one of the prettiest of summer resorts, where Columbus' elite spend the heated term, the "Oden" steams up to the dock at Indian River Village, where dinner is announced at a nearby inn.

a few minutes before resuming the return trip. The scenes of the morning are renewed, and the excursionist reaches Oden-Oden in time to connect by train for Petoskey at six o'clock.

Those who wish to continue on to the big lake, transfer from the "Oden" to the staunch steamer "Charles D.," Capt. C. W. McConnell in command, and the sail is



VIEWS ON THE INLAND ROUTE.

bow," where the stream seems to have attempted to double up like a pocket knife, and here, for the first time, the steamer is stopped, and floated carefully around the sharp point which turns the current backward almost doubling upon its own course.

Then follows a twenty minute ride across Burt Lake, one of the most attractive of the inland chain, and the steamer swings into Indian River, which is remarkable for the clearness and low temperature of its

The trip through Indian River is no less attractive than that of Crooked River. The stream is picturesque throughout its entire length, and the passengers can see the sandy bottom covered at times with schools of bass, trout, pickerel, and other fish, varying in weight from one to five pounds. The steamer winds and twists across country to Mullet Lake, where the steamer is headed for Topinabee, a popular summer resort. The steamer remains but

resumed nine miles across Mullet Lake, stopping at Dodge's Point resort, and steaming into Cheboygan River, one of the prettiest streams in the state. The river turns and twists until it demands an expert at the wheel of the little steamer, but no accidents occur, and the trip is a most delightful one. Capt. McConnell and his excellent wife see to it that the passengers miss none of the enjoyable scenes along the line. The steamer skims along

the swift current into Cheboygan city, and makes a landing above the locks, transferring her passengers by bus to the steamer landing below in time to connect with the steamer "Sailor Boy," a handsome, staunch lake steamer, commanded by Capt. Armstrong, and assisted by Clerk Upham.

The trip across, including a stop at Point aux Pins, a new and deservedly popular resort, lasts two hours, and the passengers are landed in



STEAMER "CHARLES D." INLAND ROUTE.



RUSTIC SUMMER HOUSE, G. R. & I. PARK.

time for supper at Mackinac Island after one of the finest water trips ever offered to the traveling public.



Petoskey Hotels.

The contrast between the board shanty first erected for public accommodation, dignified as "The Union Hotel," and the elegant and spacious hostleries that now welcome and care for the most fastidious tourists from all parts of the country, is no less marked than that between the log huts of the early settlers and the fine residences that now adorn the streets of the city. In her hotels, Petoskey meets the wants and tastes of all classes. Those who wish for elegant appointments, all modern conveniences, and the luxuries and delicacies that characterize the first-class hotel, will find them here. People of moderate means and simple tastes will find less expensive hotels, private boarding houses, or furnished rooms, the latter to be rented at reasonable rates; or entire cottages may be rented for the season, with complete facilities for housekeeping. The markets of Petoskey are supplied with everything needed, at very low prices, and the cost of living at a summer resort may thus be reduced to the minimum.

The following table of hotels gives the capacity and price at each of the principal houses, and the private boarding houses charge from \$5.00 per week upward:

Name of Hotel.	Capacity.	Per Day.	Per Week.
Cushman.....	200	\$2.00-3.00	\$14.00-21.00
Imperial.....	350	2.00-4.00	12.00-18.00
Arlington.....	300	3.00-3.50	15.00-18.00
Banghart.....	50	2.00	8.00-12.00
Clifton.....	50	1.00-1.50	7.00-10.00
Occidental.....	100	1.50	6.00-10.50
Oriental.....	75	2.00	7.00-10.00
National.....	125	1.00-1.50	6.00- 8.00
Exchange.....	50
Park House.....	75	1.50
Petrie House.....	75	1.00	5.00- 7.00

The thousands of visitors to Little Traverse Bay, during the season beginning early in May and lasting until the fall frosts drive the resorters to the southern districts, find the accommodations ample and reasonable, and are able to secure quarters at from \$5 to \$7 per week in boarding houses, to \$2 to \$4 per day in the hotels and clubs. Several of these public inns



OFFICE & LOBBY.



PARLORS.



DINING ROOM.



GRAND STAIRCASE.

are so located that they command unobstructed views of the entire bay, while others are nearer to the business portion of the city; but all command alike the glorious climate and the bracing atmosphere which is to be found only about Little Traverse Bay, and which brings roses to the cheeks of invalids, and rejuvenates the thousands who are fortunate enough to drink in this elixir a few days during the season. HEADLIGHT illustrates herewith several of the most important hotels in Petoskey and around the bay.

The Hotel Imperial.—The most imposing hotel structure in Petoskey is the Hotel Imperial, which is located one block

the hotel being held open to accommodate the hay-fever patients who remain late. The arrangement of the hotel is a convenient one throughout, and the furnishings of the most modern style. Special attention has been given to the dining hall, which faces the bay, and is so shaded that it is cool at all times, with a delicious breeze from the lake adding to the refreshing features of the surroundings. The dining hall is finished in white and oiled oak, heavily carved in elaborate designs. It will seat, comfortably, about 200 guests, and the service and cuisine are kept up to the highest standard. To this branch of the hotel Assistant Manager Austin gives

S. H. Peck, the managing partner of the Arlington Hotel Company, is no novice in the resort hotel business, having been associated with James R. Hayes of the Grand, at Mackinac, several years, and being at present proprietor of the Plaza Hotel at Rockledge, Florida, one of the most popular of the large southern resorts. His acquaintance with the better class of tourists qualifies him to cater to the wants of the most fastidious.

The Arlington was established in 1882 by Forbes & Mills, and was under the management of James R. Hayes until 1893, when the latter's interest was purchased by the Arlington Hotel Co., and Mr. Peck placed



THE ARLINGTON, PETOSKEY.

from the G. R. & I. depot and park, and a short distance up the side of the great hill that gives to Petoskey its appearance of an immense outdoor amphitheatre. The Imperial is finished entirely in white, with a great white dome rising above the city, and overlooking the entire bay, which is but a few hundred feet distant. It was erected in 1895 by Jay L. Newberry, the present manager, and since that time has established a reputation as one of the leading resort hotels in the state.

The building is four stories high, its ground plan 100 x 135 feet, and will accommodate 300 to 350 guests. The season opens July 1, and closes about October 15,

his personal attention, and his success has earned him a reputation as a successful steward.

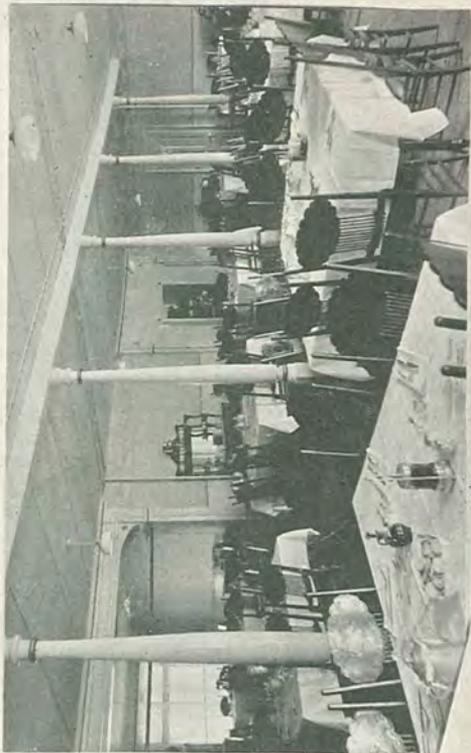
The hotel has a complete electrical equipment, and a passenger elevator for the use of guests, making it especially convenient for invalids.

Mr. Newberry has been a resident and business man in Petoskey during the past eighteen years, and has thoroughly acquainted himself with the details of the summer resort hotel business.

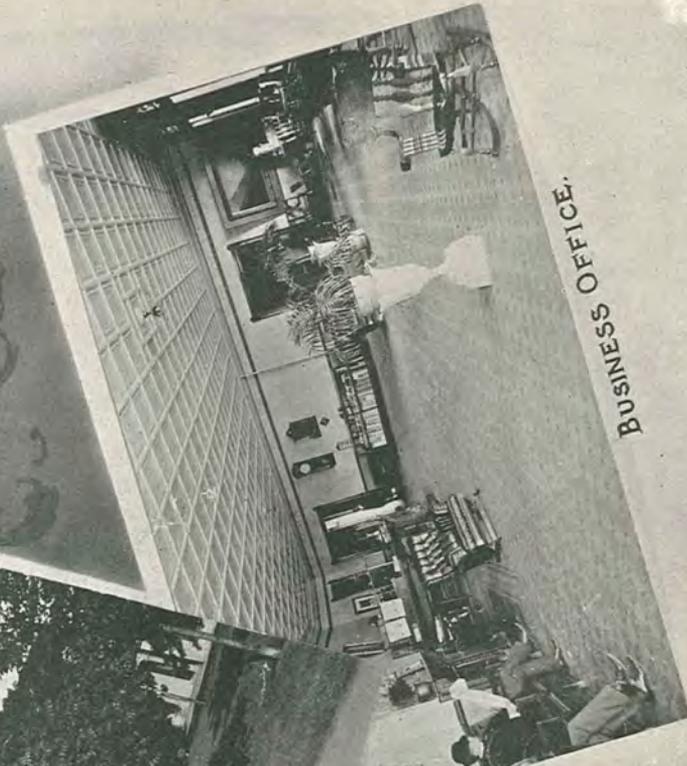
The Arlington.—Commanding as it does, a perfect view of the entire bay from its spacious porticoes, the Arlington is particularly fortunate in its location. Mr.

in management. The season at the Arlington opens June 25, and closes October 1, being continued late to accommodate the hundreds of hay-fever patients who come to Little Traverse Bay to seek relief. The hotel is elegantly appointed, with a large dining hall facing the bay, and will accommodate three hundred guests. It is but one hundred feet from the bay, and is convenient to the G. R. & I. Railway depot.

During the season Mr. Peck employs a professional orchestra from some of the metropolitan theatres of the south, and the season at the hotel is made one of music, social hops, concerts and gastro-nomic pleasures.



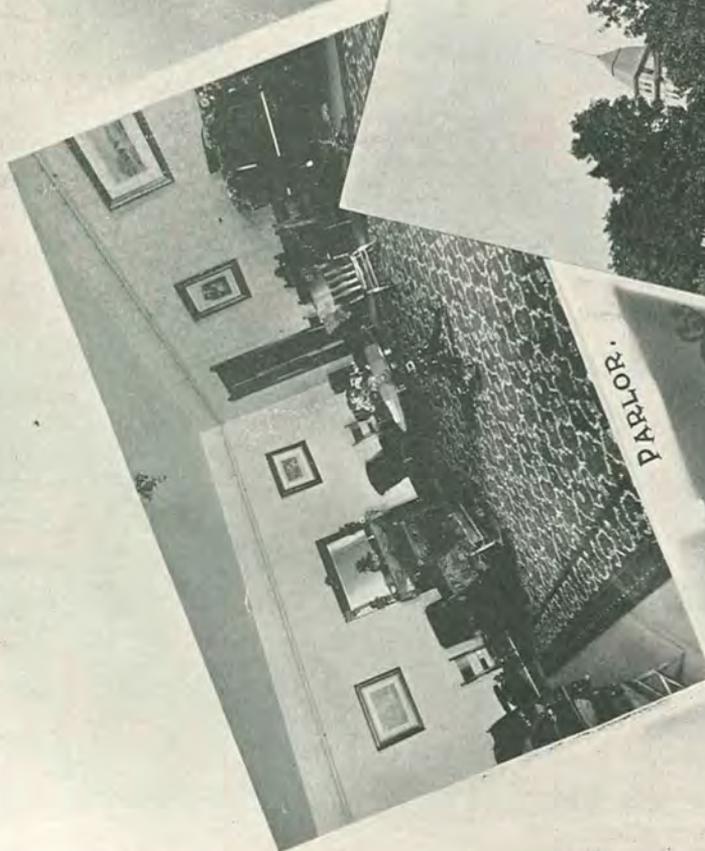
DINING ROOM.



BUSINESS OFFICE.



CUSHMAN HOUSE,
AND PARK.



PARLOR.



SUITE OF ROOMS.

The Cushman.—The oldest of the better class of Hotels in Petoskey, and the best of the all-year-round houses, is the Cushman, under the management of D. J. Cushman and J. S. Lewis. The house was established in 1874 by Mr. Cushman, who was looked upon at that time as being venturesome in erecting so extensive a hostelry, but who foresaw the popularity of Petoskey as a resort. The building faces on the G. R. & I. Park, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and is convenient both for commercial and resorting purposes. The building has 200 feet front, shaded by the trees of the park, and is in a location especially pleasing to those who intend to spend some time at this resort. It has been entirely fitted with the most modern conveniences and furnishings, electric lights, steam heat, etc., and will accommodate two hundred guests.

The dining hall, in which Messrs. Cushman and Lewis intend at all times to have the finest service possible to command, is comfortably seated for 150 guests, and is finished in gold and white. The private suites are finished in white and furnished in polished oak, throughout the hotel. The office and lobby is seventy feet in length, and with art tile flooring, and an elegantly furnished parlor adjoins, and can

be so thrown open that both office and parlor are used for the social hops given for guests and friends during the season. The orchestra is an especially delightful feature at the Cushman during the season. Special arrangements are made for the comfort of the hay-fever patients, who are obliged to remain over during the late fall after the regular resort hotels are closed.

Oriental Hotel.—One of the most sightly hotel locations in the city is that occupied by the Oriental Hotel, upon the high bluff opposite the C. & W. M. depot and park, and with an unobstructed view of the bay, steamboat landing, etc.

J. D. Hunt and A. O. Waite, the proprietors, are experienced hotel men, and during their management the Oriental has taken a place among the best of the local resort hotels. Adjoining the hotel is a large lawn which has been given over to the pleasure of the guests. A covered pavilion furnishes protection for those who enjoy croquet, is lighted in the evening and shields the players from the sun's rays during the heat of the day.

Although not pretentious in appearance, the Oriental is much more fortunate than many of the Petoskey hotels in having an

ideal location. There are accommodations for seventy-five guests.

The Occidental Hotel is located opposite the Cushman House, and facing the railroad park at the corner of Lake street. The house was established twenty years ago, and was designed especially to accommodate the resort business. J. E. Vermilya & Son, the proprietors, took possession two years ago, and have been successful in establishing a gratifying patronage. There are accommodations for one hundred people, and the hotel is kept open the year round. The Occidental enjoys a liberal summer business, and is a popular home for the unfortunate hay-fever people who are driven to the north during the late summer and fall.

The Clifton House is one of the oldest hotels in Petoskey. It was established about twenty-one years ago, and during the past nineteen years has been under the efficient management of J. A. C. Rowan. It is located opposite the G. R. & I. park on East Mitchell street, in a quiet, pleasant locality, convenient for resorters. There are accommodations for fifty people, and the rooms are large, airy and well furnished. Mr. Rowan is a practical business man, is closely interested in Petoskey as a city, and is chief of the local fire department.



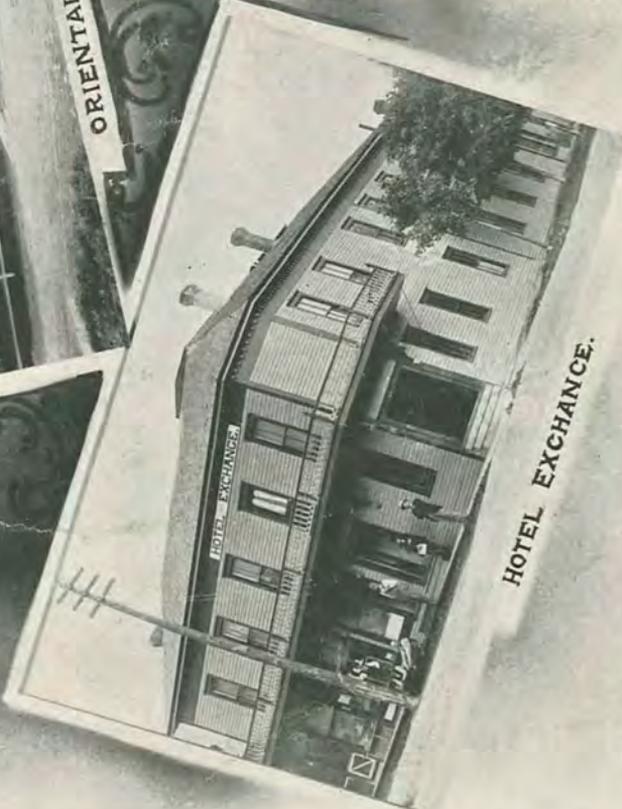
VIEW FROM THE ARLINGTON VERANDA.



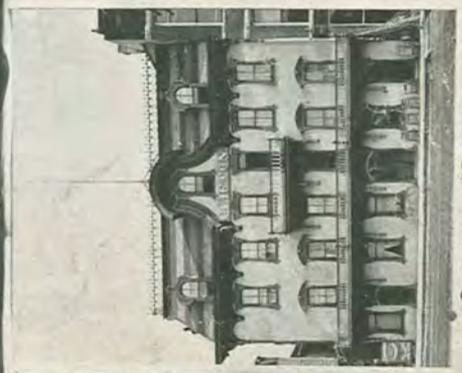
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.



ORIENTAL HOTEL.



HOTEL EXCHANGE.



CLIFTON HOUSE.



THE TERRACE.



NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel.—This hostelry, located at 316-18 Lake street, is among the better of the smaller hotels in Petoskey, convenient for commercial business and close to the steamboat landings and railroad depots. George Marshall, the proprietor, spent five years in the hotel business at Traverse City, and has conducted hotels at Charlevoix, East Jordan, and Saginaw. The National accommodates 125 guests, and is fitted with electric lights and all modern conveniences. This hotel is open all the year.

The Exchange Hotel.—L. A. Labadie, one of the oldest of the local business men, is the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, which is located on Lake street just above the steamboat landing, and within a block of the C. & W. M. depot. The Exchange Hotel will accommodate 75 guests on the European plan, is lighted by electricity, and the rooms are well ventilated and furnished. Mr. Labadie has followed the hotel business all his life excepting during the three years which he served in the army in the rebellion. He is commander of the Petoskey G. A. R. post, and an active member of the Masonic lodges.

"The Terrace."—Visitors to the bay who do not care to stop at the hotels, and who prefer a select boarding house, well located, will find their desires fulfilled in "The Terrace," at Emmet, Bay and Lake streets, opposite the C. & W. M. depot, and which is kept by Mrs. S. S. Gage. The Terrace was established eight years ago by Mrs. Gage, and was modeled for the special convenience of the class of patrons who seek just such accommodations. The picture of the bay and surroundings is a most delightful one in every respect, and the cool breeze that sweeps across the waters makes the location especially desirable. The house is equipped with electric lights, and there is a large lawn and broad verandas for the comfort of the guests. Mrs. Gage aims to secure only the most select patronage.

Petrie Boarding House

Is located at No. 220 Mitchell street, where it was established fourteen years ago as a summer home for the resorters who do not care to stop at regular hotels; and during the resort season the guests at this home number 80 to 90, many of whom return year after year as soon as the season opens. Mr. A. M. Petrie, who has the personal management of the house, understands fully the art of entertaining his guests, and to this fact the popularity of the place is due. The house will accommodate 40 persons with lodgings. They make a specialty of table board, and in the dining hall can accommodate 100 persons.

The Steamer Friant.

Until this year Capt. Vanderhoef, owner of the steamer Friant, has conducted a popular excursion line from the various bay resorts to the points of interest of Lake Michigan, including Beaver Islands, Cross Village, East Jordan, Mackinac Island, and Charlevoix. This season the steamer is kept busy on the regular ferry line between Petoskey, Bay View, Roaring Brook, Harbor Point, and Harbor Springs. The Friant is a seaworthy vessel, capable of being handled in heavy weather or big water, and with splendidly equipped decks for the comfort of passengers. Capt. Vanderhoef, the owner, is president of Harbor Springs Village, and is closely identified with the interests of this locality, both as a resort and as a business and commercial point.



Petoskey's Banking Interests.

The banking business of Petoskey is in the hands of two institutions that have shown their interest in the growth and development of the municipality and the commercial interests of the city, through their liberal administration of financial affairs.

The Petoskey City Bank is a private institution, and is the oldest bank in the city. It was established in 1878 by P. B. Wachtel & Co., and later was managed by Wachtel & Quinlan and Curtis & Wylie. The present firm is William L. Curtis and his son Chalmers Curtis, both financiers of known integrity. The paid up capital is \$100,000. The deposits are \$175,000 and loans about the same amount. The bank represents an individual residue of \$250,000 and is considered one of the most substantial institutions in Michigan. They carry on a general banking business in everything excepting chattels. Mr. Chalmers



STEAMER "THOMAS FRIANT."



PETOSKEY CITY BANK.



COLE'S PHARMACY, PETOSKEY.

Curtis is a member of the city council, and active in the affairs of the city. The bank occupies the corner of Mitchell and Howard streets, and handsome quarters which HEADLIGHT takes pleasure in illustrating herewith, as one of the representative business houses about the bay.

The First State Bank, established 1891, has for its present officers: Ira Chichester, president; Leon Chichester, vice-president, and G. J. Robinson, cashier. The last statement shows: Resources, from loans, discounts, stocks, bonds, etc., \$73,143.67; overdrafts, \$907.12; from banks in reserve cities, \$22,562.25; furniture, fixtures, current expenses, taxes, etc., \$5,275.07; cash and real estate, \$7,842.76. liabilities: capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$5,220.17; total deposits, \$54,510.70. The bank occupies the Call block, and has excellent quarters.

V. W. Cole

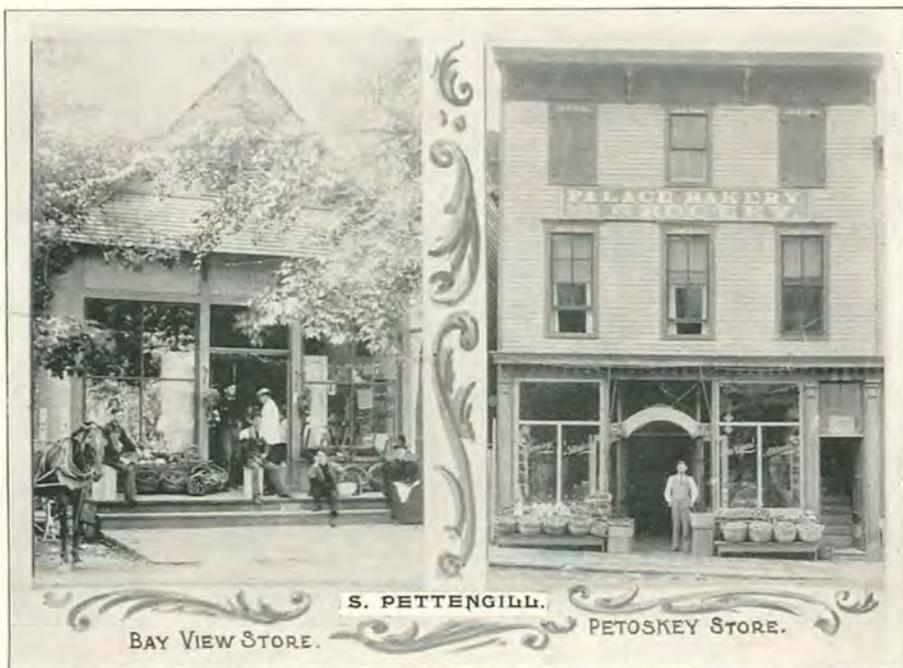
Conducts a well appointed pharmacy at 5 North Howard street. He has been a resident of this city since 1880, and has built up an extensive drug and prescription business through honest dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons. He employs two clerks; during the summer months their soda and ice cream trade is enormous. Mr. Cole also makes a specialty of wall paper and carries one of the largest stocks in town.

S. Pettengill, Grocer.

Among Petoskey's prominent business men is S. Pettengill. He has represented his ward in the common council, and served one term as marshall. He carries on a grocery and provision store at No. 8 W. Mitchell street, and has built up a large trade with his bakery. During the resort months he also has a store at Bay View. Mr. Pettengill gives employment to a dozen men during the season, and is one of the kind of business men who give life to a town.



INDIANS MAKING SPLIT WOOD BASKETS.



S. PETTENGILL.
BAY VIEW STORE. PETOSKEY STORE.



COOK'S "PIONEER" HARDWARE STORE.

The "Pioneer" Hardware Store

Was established in 1878, and purchased by its present proprietor, Mr. Bert H. Cook, in 1887. Up to the time of coming to Petoskey, Mr. Cook was one of Detroit's foremost tanners. He has been remarkably successful, and the business has constantly increased; the approximate amount of sales per annum is \$75,000, extending to all towns within a radius of 100 miles of the city. Last year Mr. Cook erected a handsome two story brick at No. 8 Lake street, which he now occupies. He employs nine clerks.

Barber's Pharmacy, Mitchell Street,

Was established in 1883, and is one of the oldest in the city, as well as one of the most popular. Dr. L. A. Barber and son Myron A. are the proprietors. The latter is interested in other establishments in the city, and is an active member of the city council. They handle all kinds of drugs, and make a specialty of prescriptions, carry medicinal liquors, and manufacture proprietary medicines that have gained a wide reputation. Both members of the firm have a wide circle of personal friends, and are well entitled to the confidence of all.



L. A. BARBER & SON.

Central Drug Store.

The Central drug store is properly named, as it is located on the corner of Howard and Lake streets. It was opened in May, 1895, by E. J. Burrell and H. D. Luke, the latter of whom came from Canada five years ago and clerked several

years in various drug stores in the country. Mr. Burrell is a co-partner but leaves the entire management to Mr. Luke, while he himself is superintendent of Antrim Chemical Co., located at Traverse City. Besides their drug business here they have a soda fountain and ice cream trade.



CENTRAL DRUG STORE.



W. S. COOK'S BOAT FLEET.

Cook's Boat Fleet.

HEADLIGHT gives herewith an illustration of the most complete fleet of boats for renting purposes in or near Petoskey. The fleet is that of Cook & Cook, located with Cook's boat factory and houses, south of the steamboat landing, near the city water works and inside the breakwater. The original boat houses and factory were established in 1877, by J. W. Cook, his son being associated with him later. This is the only factory of the kind in this part of the state, and its reputation is widely extended. Steam and sailing yachts, row and sail boats of every quality and size, are constructed by Mr. Cook, and most of the inland boats to be seen at the various resorts about the bay are the product of the Cook factory. Sailing, boating and fishing parties are furnished with all kinds of outfits from the rental fleet, which numbers about thirty boats of all kinds.

W. S. Cook, the son, now manages the entire business, and owns the only private dock and water front in Petoskey.

The Daily Resorter.

Closely allied to the history of Petoskey and Little Traverse Bay as a summer resort is the history of the Daily Resorter, the only daily newspaper printed in this region, and which has been a valuable agent in the advancement of the resort as well as the commercial prosperity of the city. The Resorter was established by Charles S. Hampton, and each season as it opens finds the journal carrying on an active news campaign, keeping the varied resort population posted as to the events both at Little Traverse Bay and Mackinac, publishing a list each day of all arrivals,

reports of the assemblies, and programs of all events, making a valuable adjunct to the various publications issued in the interests of the resorts.

Mr. Hampton started the Little Traverse Independent in 1878, and since that time has been closely interested in public affairs. He has held several minor offices, was elected to the legislature in 1884, and was appointed State Fish and Game Warden in 1891, serving four years.

In 1888 the Independent absorbed the Petoskey Democrat, and Mr. Hampton became the proprietor of the Independent-Democrat, the consolidation of both papers with offices in Petoskey, and since then has published one of the most able Democratic papers in the state, meeting with both political and financial success.



VOL. XII NO. 10 PETOSKEY, MICH., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1898 PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DAILY RESORTER

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 10, 1886, under Post Office No. 100, at Petoskey, Mich., Post Office of the same name.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1918.

Postage paid at Petoskey, Mich., July 10, 1918.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY RESORTER, Petoskey, Mich.

Copyright, 1898, by Charles S. Hampton.

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 10, 1886, under Post Office No. 100, at Petoskey, Mich., Post Office of the same name.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1918.

Postage paid at Petoskey, Mich., July 10, 1918.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY RESORTER, Petoskey, Mich.

Copyright, 1898, by Charles S. Hampton.

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 10, 1886, under Post Office No. 100, at Petoskey, Mich., Post Office of the same name.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1918.

Postage paid at Petoskey, Mich., July 10, 1918.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY RESORTER, Petoskey, Mich.

Copyright, 1898, by Charles S. Hampton.

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 10, 1886, under Post Office No. 100, at Petoskey, Mich., Post Office of the same name.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1918.

Postage paid at Petoskey, Mich., July 10, 1918.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY RESORTER, Petoskey, Mich.

Copyright, 1898, by Charles S. Hampton.

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, July 10, 1886, under Post Office No. 100, at Petoskey, Mich., Post Office of the same name.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 10, 1918.

Postage paid at Petoskey, Mich., July 10, 1918.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY RESORTER, Petoskey, Mich.

Copyright, 1898, by Charles S. Hampton.

Published by CHARLES S. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Printed at the Resorter Press, Petoskey, Mich.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

Special Intelligences in the Daily Resorter.

Single City Railways Buses Bumped Last Night.

Mayor Walker Will Support the State of the Michigan Summer.

Chief of Bureau Intends to Reorganize.

Michigan State Police Will Be Organized.

TELEGRAPH.

First-Class Groceries

New Park Restaurant

PETOSKEY STEAM OIL WORKS

PETRIE HOUSE

FURS

W. H. SEIBERT, JEWELER, NEXT TO P. O.

WILLIAM FABIAN'S ICE CREAM

FERTY THINGS

R. C. SMITH'S

G. C. BONNEY

BATHS

Phoenix Barber Shop

GATCH'S

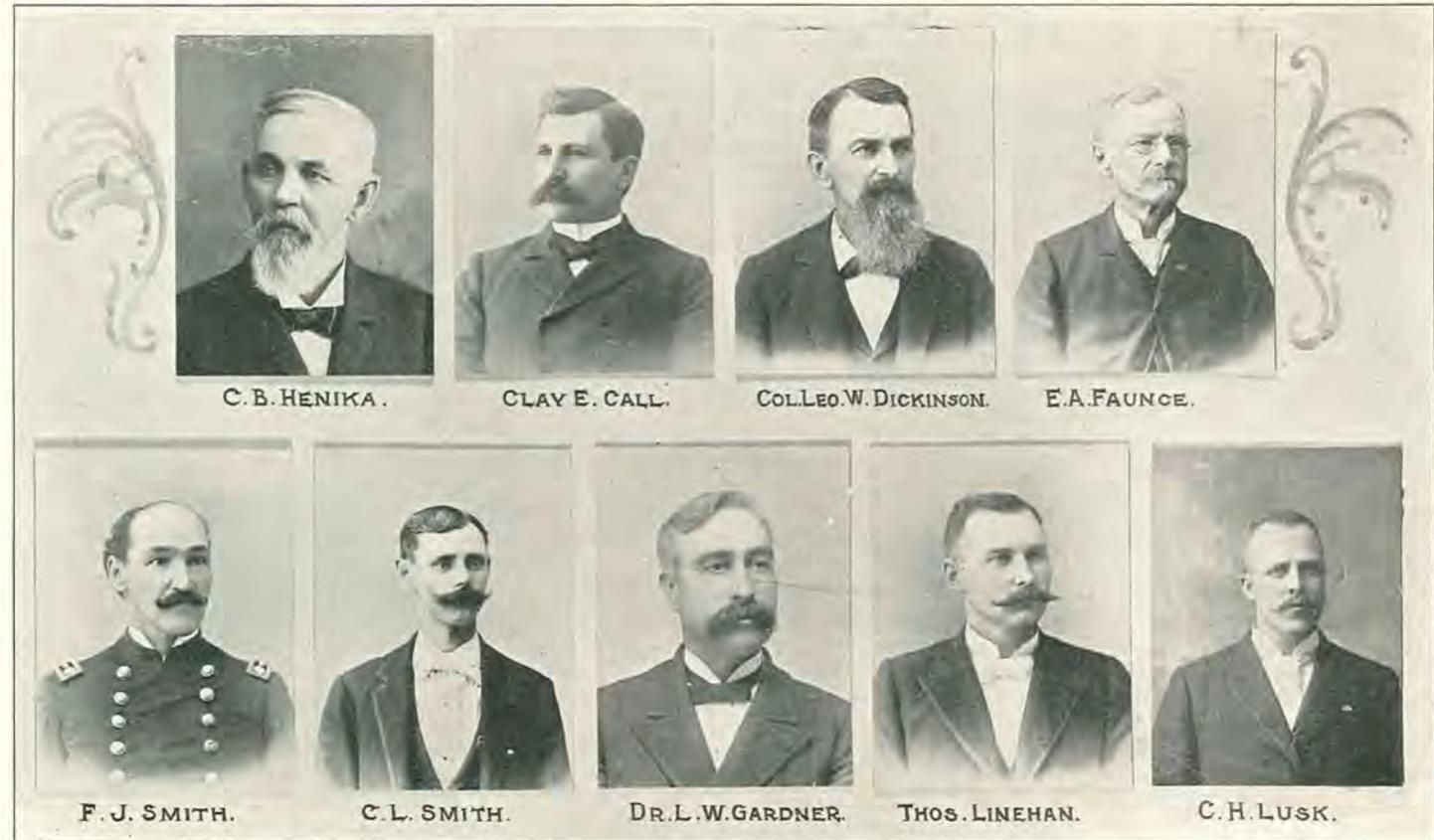
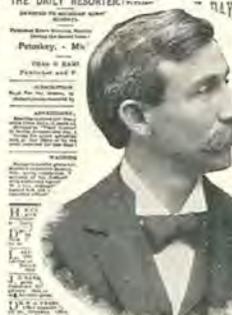
Delicious Ice Cream

THE "SALP"

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS

GO TO THE City Bakery and RESTAURANT

JOHN K. BRAUN, Prop.



C. B. HENIKA.

CLAY E. CALL.

COL. LEO W. DICKINSON.

E. A. FAUNCE.

F. J. SMITH.

C. L. SMITH.

DR. L. W. GARDNER.

THOS. LINEHAN.

C. H. LUSK.

C. B. Henika, Judge of Probate.

Judge Henika has been a resident of Petoskey about twenty-two years, and has established a reputation as a careful and conscientious business man. This fact led to his selection for the official position which he now occupies, and to his election last year by a good majority. He has been in the furniture and undertaking business during the past several years, and is prominent in political and social circles. He served during the war in the Michigan Engineers.

Clay E. Call, Prosecuting Attorney.

Prosecuting Attorney Clay E. Call has held this office nearly three terms and was elected on the Republican ticket. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has served as U. S. circuit court commissioner, member of school board, village attorney, and village clerk. He has achieved considerable success as a lawyer. He is proprietor of the Call block in which he has his office.

Col. Dickinson, County Clerk.

The present county clerk of Emmet county, George W. Dickinson, was elected three years ago on the Republican ticket. Previous to this he was for a time in the real estate business, as a partner of James Bell, in the livery business, landlord of the Emmet House, and held the office of sheriff for two terms. Mr. Dickinson was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, fifty-five years ago. At the opening of the late unpleasantness he enlisted in Battery E., Third U. S. Artillery, and at its close was Colonel commanding the regiment. In 1875 he came to Harbor Springs where he has ever since resided.

L. W. Gardner, M. D., Coroner.

Dr. Gardner graduated in 1883 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and located at once in Harbor Springs, since that time having established a lucrative practice all around the bay. He is a member of the Pension Examining board of Petoskey, health officer for Little Traverse township, one of the county physicians, physician for the K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., the New York Life, Aetna, New York Mutual, and other life insurance companies. Dr. Gardner's home is one of the finest in Harbor Springs.

Thomas Linehan, County Treasurer.

Was born at Newark, N. Y., in 1863, and has resided near Harbor Springs during the past seventeen years. For several years he has conducted a successful lumber business at Pleasant View, and has manufactured broom handles on an extensive scale. He has been one of Emmet county's most active Republicans, and as a reward for his services was elected to his present position in the fall of 1896. Mr. Linehan now resides in Harbor Springs, the county seat of Emmet county.

C. H. Lusk, Register of Deeds.

C. H. Lusk, at present register of deeds, was born Sept., 1857, in New York state, and came here over twenty years ago. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and is a staunch Republican. Mr. Lusk is well qualified for the office, as he was at one time teller in the Petoskey City Bank and is thoroughly acquainted with his clerical duties. His friends are numerically as strong as his acquaintances.

Coroner Faunce.

E. A. Faunce is one of the coroners and justices of peace of Emmet county. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1838, and served during the civil war in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry. In May, 1875, he came to this county and has always been prominently connected with the Republican party. He deals largely in real estate, and makes a specialty of the collection business.

Sheriff F. J. Smith,

Who is now serving his third term, is a man with a good record. He was born in St. Clair county, and went to the front in Co. H., Fourth Michigan Cavalry, during the late war. After the war he was a mail contractor at Ortonville, and later conducted a livery business until moving to Petoskey fourteen years ago. He was first elected sheriff in 1886, was again selected in 1894 and re-elected in 1896.

C. L. Smith, Under Sheriff.

C. L. Smith, under sheriff of Emmet county, is the son of the present sheriff, and with his father is in the livery business in Petoskey. He was born in Oakland county in November, 1867, and came here with his parents a few years later. Mr. Smith has always shown himself active in business and is one of the Republican hustlers of the county.

Drs. Reycraft & Reycraft.

Dr. J. J. Reycraft was born in Highgate, Ont., and attended college in Canada and the Detroit College of Medicine. He graduated in 1891 at the age of 24 years. Previous to locating in Petoskey, three years ago, he was house surgeon of Harper's Hospital, Detroit, and practiced medicine at Mackinaw City. He is the senior member of the firm Drs. Reycraft & Reycraft. He is also a member of the U. S. Pension Board.

Dr. George E. Reycraft joined his brother about two years ago, and has shared his practice in Petoskey, making a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. He attended the University of Ann Arbor, and received the degree of M. D. from the Detroit College of Medicine. Later he graduated from the New York Polyclinic Institute. Wishing to further extend his education, he went abroad and studied at the Royal London Ophthalmic hospital; graduated from the London Throat hospital, and attended medical clinics in Berlin, Paris and Brussels.

J. C. Wilde, D. D. S.

J. C. Wilde, D. D. S., was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1868. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Dental College, and has been a practitioner here for the past five years. His residence in this county dates back eighteen years, and among his large circle of business and social acquaintances he enjoys an extensive practice.

L. C. Dozer, D. D. S.

Dr. L. C. Dozer received his degree of D. D. S. from the dental college of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1884. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and practiced in Wheeling, W. Va., for several years before locating in this city. Since coming here he has made a specialty of extracting teeth without pain, and has met with conspicuous success.

L. Sanders, M. D.

Dr. L. Sanders came here from Branch county about two years ago, on account of being constantly troubled with hay fever during the summer months. Although he devotes his time to a general practice, he makes a specialty of chronic diseases. He was born in Branch county in 1840, and graduated with the class of '81 from the Bennett College of Medicine, Chicago.

O. L. Ramsdell, M. D.

Among the most prominent physicians in Petoskey is Dr. O. L. Ramsdell. In 1863 he was born in Albany county, N. Y. After receiving his diploma from the Starkey Seminary, he matriculated in the Homeopathic College at Ann Arbor and received his degree in '93. During his senior year he was resident physician in the Homeopathic hospital. Dr. Ramsdell has been here four years, and enjoys an extensive practice.

J. E. Rankin, M. D.

Dr. J. E. Rankin, whose office is in the Coburn block, has practiced medicine in Petoskey for the past four years, coming here from VanBuren county. He was born in 1841, at Buffalo, and served with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry during the war. Dr. Rankin is a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, and a member of the Masonic and Maccabee lodges, popular in both professional and private life, and with a host of personal friends.

Circuit Court Commissioner.

Wade B. Smith, circuit court commissioner, justice of the peace, and who was city attorney of Petoskey last year, was born in Ingham county in 1854, and admitted to the bar in 1876. He has resided in Emmet county 16 years and is a prominent Republican politician. At Harbor Springs he was cashier of a private bank and at one time owner. Nine years ago he sold out his abstract business, which he had carried on for eight years, and has since devoted his time to his legal business.



JOHN J. REYCRAFT, M.D.



G. E. REYCRAFT, M.D.



J. C. WILDE, D.D.S.



L. C. DOZER, D.D.S.



L. SANDERS, M.D.

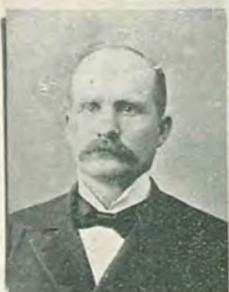


O. L. RAMSDELL, M.D.



J. E. RANKIN, M.D.

SOME OF PETOSKEY'S PROFESSIONAL MEN.



C. J. PALTHORP.



A. E. McCABE.



P. B. WACHTEL.



V. W. COLE.



L. A. LABADIE.



E. C. BARNUM.



J. A. C. ROWAN.



C. G. VON PLATEN.



M. F. GUINON.



E. L. ROSE.



JAMES LYONS.



E. E. BOWMAN.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND BUSINESS MEN OF PETOSKEY.

James Lyons, Grocer.

James Lyons, of 12 E. Mitchell St., came to this city in 1889, and has made a success of the wholesale and retail grocery business. Previous to coming here he had been manager in the same business in Manistique. He employs several men, and his business extends through the northern part of Michigan, besides an excellent retail business in and about Petoskey. He also furnishes supplies for many boats.



Pailthorp & McCabe

Is the business title of one of the most successful professional firms in northern Michigan. C. J. Pailthorp was a graduate from the University of Michigan, and since residing here has served as U. S. Commissioner, prosecuting attorney, member of the legislature, president of the village of Petoskey, and a judge of the circuit court. He has been attorney for the G. R. & I. Railway for some time, and is an active practicing attorney. A. E. McCabe is a graduate from the University of Michigan, has served as U. S. Commissioner, was supervisor three years, and has been active in the lumber business in the northern part of the state. He stands high in the profession of law. They handle an extensive real estate business.

J. A. C. Rowan, Chief Fire Department.

J. A. C. Rowan, chief of Petoskey's fire department, has occupied that position for 14 years. Chief Rowan was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., enlisted in the 127th Illinois Infantry, and served through the war. He has been a resident of Petoskey 22 years, and proprietor of the Clifton house nearly 20 years.

F. J. Smith & Son,

Are located at 43-45 East Lake street, and

carry on a general livery, baggage and bus business. Mr. Smith has been in the livery business fifteen years, being joined in later years by his son, C. L. Smith. The senior Smith is sheriff of the county, and has acted in other official capacities. They handle the finest line of carriages in the city.

M. F. Guinon, City Attorney.

Among the prominent attorneys in Petoskey, and who has an extensive practice in the northern part of the lower peninsula, is M. F. Guinon, the present City Attorney of Petoskey. In 1877, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and practiced his profession in Ann Arbor until ten years ago when he located in Petoskey. Since having come here, he has held the office of circuit court commissioner for four years, and village assessor one year.

B. Bowman, Jeweler.

B. Bowman has carried on the jewelers' and watchmakers' business in Petoskey for the past thirteen years, having come here from Waterloo, Canada. He has also attained considerable success as an expert optician. Mr. Bowman learned his trade twenty-five years ago, and is still applying himself to the bench, together with his son.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

S. D. A. CHURCH.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Petoskey Record.

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897 NUMBER 297

FOR LEARNING THE PINE
 The pine is a tree of life, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties.

FOR LEARNING THE PINE
 The pine is a tree of life, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties.

FOR LEARNING THE PINE
 The pine is a tree of life, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties. It is the only tree that grows in the mountains, and its leaves are full of life-giving properties.



Buy It Now

Buy the Blue Flame Oil Stove that's likely to help you with through the summer season without a sickness, and let her get the benefit of this efficient comfort from the first hot day to the last.

Come in here and let us show you ours - the "Puritan" - let us show you how "you'll save your wife's labor - how "you'll save your money."

The "Puritan" costs only \$4.50, \$6.50, \$8.00, and \$12.00 according to size and number of burners.

J. H. MILOR & CO.
 HOUSE FURNISHERS MITCHELL STREET.

Fifty Dozen Shirt Waists....

The largest collection of all Ladies' Shirt Waists ever shown in Petoskey, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

These are the finest made, and are made of the best quality of fabric, and are made in the most fashionable style.

They are made of all the latest styles, and are made in the most fashionable style.

They are made of all the latest styles, and are made in the most fashionable style.

Spencer,
 Groceries and Baked Goods

Hot Weather Goods at Boiled Down Prices

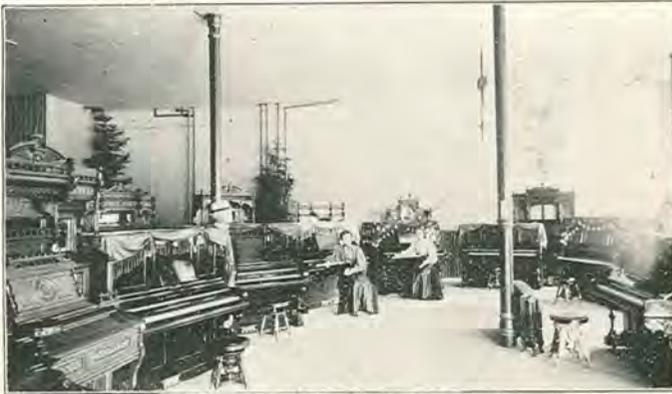
Below are given prices now to the people of the peninsula and vicinity:

Best quality light, 100 lbs. \$1.00	Best quality dark, 100 lbs. \$1.00
Best quality light, 50 lbs. \$0.50	Best quality dark, 50 lbs. \$0.50
Best quality light, 25 lbs. \$0.25	Best quality dark, 25 lbs. \$0.25
Best quality light, 10 lbs. \$0.10	Best quality dark, 10 lbs. \$0.10

L. REINHERTZ.
 101 East Second Street, Petoskey, Michigan.



F. E. HERRIMAN, VAPOR BATHS.



C. G. VON PLATEN'S MUSIC STORE.

The Petoskey Record

Was established in 1878 by James Buckley, but has been the property of J. C. Bontecou during the past fourteen years. The Record is a vigorous advocate of Republicanism, and has proven a successful venture in every way.

Mr. Bontecou was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and the Miami University, and was teaching when the war broke out. Enlisted as a private, promoted to second and first lieutenant, and commissioned captain of the second Ohio regiment. Put in eight months in confederate prison; resigned in 1863, but re-enlisted in the tenth Ohio battery. Studied law in Chicago, and came to Michigan in 1870. He was for six years actively engaged in temperance work. In April, 1883, he came to Petoskey, and purchased the Record.

A. F. Ruch.

Ten years ago A. F. Ruch came to this city from Indiana, and engaged in the wall-paper, painting and decorating business. He occupies a store at 13 W. Lake St., and employs from eight to twelve men. His business extends as far north as Mackinaw and south to Charlevoix. He is prominent in secret society circles, especially among the Knights Templar, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He is also manager and drum major of one of the best bands in northern Michigan.

The Vapor Bath House.

The Cass House, corner Bay and Howard streets, has been remodeled into a sanitarium and bath house for ladies and gentlemen, and is under the direction of F. E. Herriman, a thorough and competent manager. There are private baths for both ladies and gentlemen, with trained attendants and physicians, and special treatments are given for rheumatism and blood and skin disorders, which, with the healthfulness of the climate, and the cool and restful air from the bay, 300 feet distant, has made the system and treatment especially successful. As a result, an average of two thousand patients, from all parts of the country, attend this sanitarium during the season every year. The rooms and facilities are sufficient for the accommodation of a great number of guests, but often during the year the capacity is fully tested. This institution is adding to the reputation of Petoskey as a health resort through its gratifying results from the baths.

C. G. Von Platen, Music Dealer.

Mr. Von Platen is one of the oldest music dealers in the state, having spent his life in the business and mastering all its branches. He occupies large double stores just south of Mitchell street on Railroad avenue, and carries a complete stock of pianos and organs, being the special agent for the Chicago Cottage Organ Co., and for several standard makes of high grade

pianos. Mr. Von Platen is a musician of some note but devotes his entire time to his business. He handles the trade in Petoskey, and the northern counties from the Petoskey headquarters, and employs several men in the wholesale department.

The Brackett Hardware Co.

The Brackett Hardware Co., Limited, of 14 and 16 Mitchell street, has been in existence seven years. The members of the firm are James Buckley, R. G. Trask, M. E. Brackett, and M. F. Quaintance. They deal in hardware and builders' supplies, and do plumbing and hot air heating. Under the management of Mr. Brackett the firm does an approximate business of \$75,000 per year. Shipments are made south to a distance of about fifty miles, and north to Mackinaw, over the G. R. & I. and C. & W. M. railroads.



M. F. QUAINANCE.

Mr. Quaintance is the present wide-awake mayor of Petoskey, and is the agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company. He is a popular man, genial, accommodating, and every way worthy of the host of personal friends, of whom he has made many during his residence in the charming city of Petoskey.

SOME VIEW
BAY VIEW
COTTAGES.



MRS. F. M. BOND.



MRS M. S. DAGGETT.



CHAS. B. GRAY.



C. A. GAAR.



MRS. D. C. LOVEDAY.



BAY VIEW.

Outside the corporate limits of Petoskey, and yet a complete village by itself, Bay View occupies an unique position, combining the distinct features of a summer resort, a religious camp-ground, a summer school, and a hay-fever sanitarium, each of

these features being in the ascendant in its due season, that of the first and last-named features extending over the entire summer, and until the frosts have exterminated the causes of the peculiar malady for which the climate is a specific.

The location of Bay View is at the head of the bay, just north of Petoskey, on the

main line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway. It commands a fine view of the bay, and is emphatically a village of cottages. These are in every style of architecture, from the simple two-room structure to the ornate and elaborate villa, while the permanent buildings of the Association are fine edifices, an adornment to the grounds,





well designed, and a credit to their builders.

The most prominent feature of Bay View is the summer school, known far and wide as the "Bay View Assembly and Summer University." Although the resort had its beginning in the "camp-meeting idea," and the grounds are the property of the "Camp Ground Association," the week occupied by the camp-meeting, as compared with the time devoted to the educational features, seems quite inconsiderable. It is regarded by many, however, as an important preparation for the work, and a safeguard against the frivolities and temptations of summer pleasuring.

The summer studies are in line with the Chautauqua work, of which the Assembly is a part. Lectures are given by eminent instructors, special schools are organized with able teachers, concerts and other entertainments are given in the immense auditorium, and the season's program is arranged with a judicious mixture of instruction and amusement, combining study and recreation in such proportions as years of experience have proven to be beneficial. The proximity of Bay View to Petoskey enables the resorters of that locality to enjoy its privileges, the train service being very convenient, the "dummy" making frequent trips between the two places. With a railroad station of its own, and a good dock, Bay View is in close con-

nection with all the other adjacent resorts and excursion points, and tourists arriving here by either railroad can have their baggage checked directly to the grounds.

While a large proportion of the summer residents here are cottagers, there are many boarding houses, large and small, and two hotels, the Bay View House and

The Hotel Howard.

This house was erected and opened twelve years ago by J. W. Howard, the present proprietor and manager, who has the reputation of being one of the most agreeable and successful of the hotel men in the bay region. The Howard is located at the corner of Woodland and Reed ave-



SUNSET FROM BAY VIEW.



HOWARD HOUSE, BAY VIEW.

nues, a half block from the Reed avenue station of the G. R. & I., making it especially convenient for guests of the house. The Howard will accommodate 200 persons, and is fitted throughout in the most modern manner. The dining hall will seat 150 guests, and mine host Howard makes a special effort to preserve the reputation of the house for "home cooking." The rooms are all light and airy, and being but two hundred feet from the shores of the bay, the hotel occupies one of the most attractive locations at Bay View. Comfortable verandas command a view of the bay, and add to the pleasure of a stay at this hotel.

Rev. Robert McCorkell

Is among the men who have been active in advancing the interests of Bay View as a resort. He has erected several splendid cottages on Encampment street, a number of which have been sold at reasonable prices, and several more of which are kept for renting by the season to resorters. The McCorkell cottages are especially well built, and planned after the most approved style of summer homes.

The Minnehaha spring located upon Mr. McCorkell's property is one of the finest mineral wells in the bay region, and contains the active properties that make it desirable drinking water and a health-giver to those suffering with stomach or kidney troubles. The spring is on Encampment avenue, near the front of one of the cottages, and is a valuable acquisition to the property. The beautiful view herewith is taken from the veranda of the Howard House.

The educational influences of Bay View are far-reaching in their extent, and almost without limit in the degree of their beneficence. The Chautauqua principle pervades the entire plan, and the success of the Chautauqua circle system is so well known as to need no comment at our hands.

The features of special importance in the arrangement of the summer school is the fact that the expense of high-cost entertainment and rare talent, instead of being met by a small class, as in colleges and seminaries, is provided for by the large membership of the summer class, and thus made a very light charge to the individual member.

A lady attendant at Bay View last season remarked to the writer that she had been wanting for years to hear a certain celebrity, but that to do so would have cost her the savings from several years' earnings at school-teaching. "And now," said she, "I have had his lectures here at almost a nominal cost, and all the delightful concerts and class work thrown in. What a blessing Bay View is to the poor school-teacher." This simply illustrates the point referred to, and gives, in a nutshell, the real secret of the ever-increasing popularity of Bay View as an educational center, which draws many here that would not otherwise visit this charming resort.

ROARING BROOK.

Following the shore line of the bay northward and westward from Bay View, we come to a noisy little brooklet, which tumbles over rocks and miniature cliffs, and empties into the bay on its north shore, just opposite Petoskey. It is fed by springs which bubble from the adjacent hillside, and has been named "Roaring Brook," from its gurgling melody as it rushes over the rocks and among the fallen trees. Like almost every other locality in this region, it has its Indian tradition, and the red men ascribes the "roaring" to the death song of a warrior who threw himself into the waters for grief at the loss of his bride by the machinations of an evil spirit.

The witching beauty of the locality, with the high bluff overlooking the bay, and the tangled forest at its base, attracted the attention of some capitalists from Lansing, and an association was formed, resulting in the purchase of a large tract of land, and the erection of "Roaring Brook Inn," a modern, well arranged hotel, delightfully situated on the bluff, and reached by shaded paths through the forest glen. The trains of the G. R. & I. bring the visitor within convenient distance, and the steamers land passengers at the dock erected for the house.

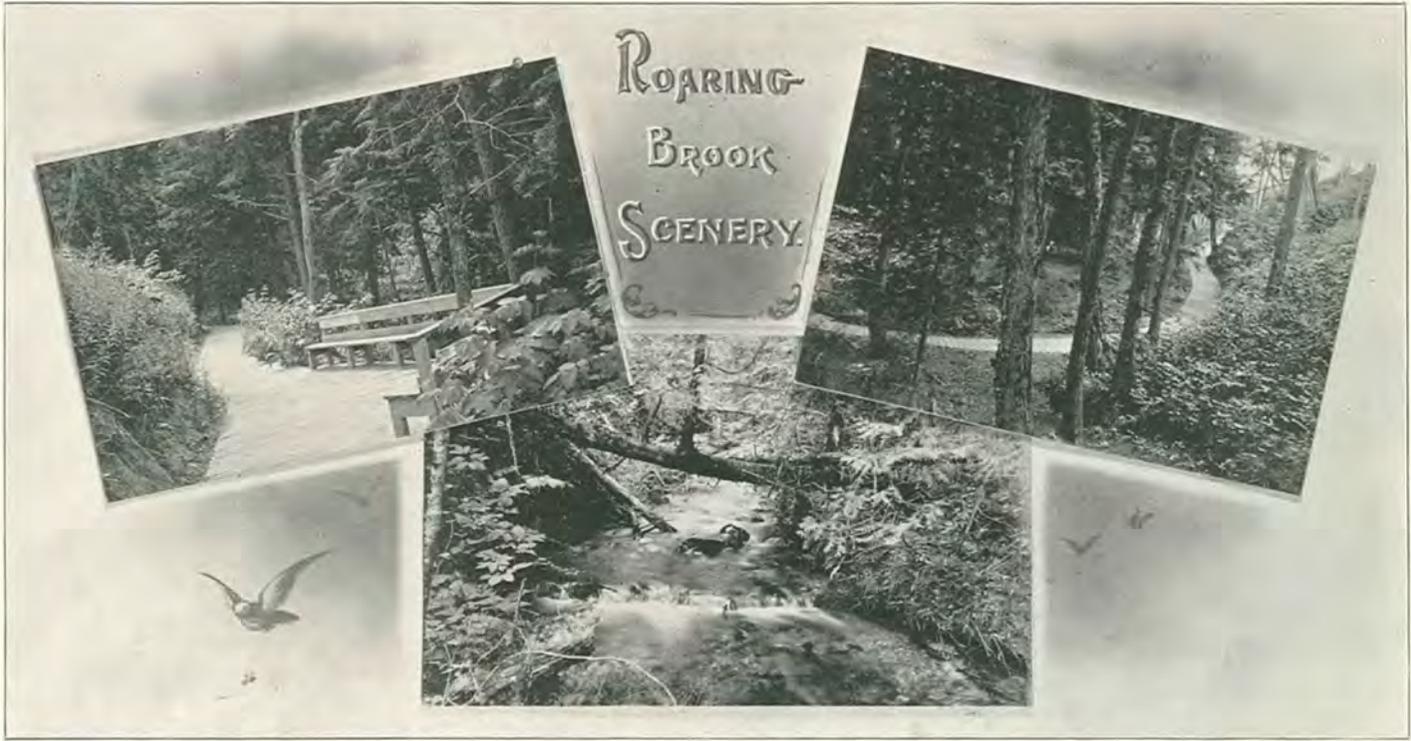
Continuing our explorations westward, we come to

WE-QUE-TON-SING.

This little cottage village is about one mile east of Harbor Springs, and comprises eighty acres, a donation to the Presbyterians by the citizens of the latter place. It was first named the Presbyterian Resort. The Indian designation for the place was Wa-by-bi-kang, meaning a white gravelly shore. The name We-que-ton-sing is a slight deviation from the Indian word designating Little Traverse Bay. It has its railroad station and steamer dock, and is blessed with a water supply of abundant



LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY FROM VERANDA OF HOWARD HOUSE.





MRS. EATON'S CLUB HOUSE.

quantity and unquestioned purity. A hotel accommodates transient visitors, and furnishes table board for such of the cottagers as desire.

At West We-que-ton-sing, formerly known as Artesia, is located

Mrs. Eaton's Club-House,

One of the most popular resting places among the Little Traverse Bay resorts. Mrs. C. H. Eaton, the proprietor, knows how to entertain, and has arranged for accommodations for one hundred people, occupying eight cottages in addition to the main building. The house is opened at the beginning of the We-que-ton-sing season, and is kept open until the resort is practically closed, the capacity being tested

most of the time. Mrs. Eaton employs only experienced help in all departments, and makes a special feature of the cuisine, a fact that does much to sustain the reputation of the club house. The water used is secured from one of the finest artesian wells in the country.

Artesian Avenue,

Now a part of West We-que-ton-sing, is one of the growing additions to the chain of resorts around the bay, and is fast being settled with cottagers.

W. S. Bringham, of Logansport, Ind., who is heavily interested in the place, has done much to enhance its value as a resort by platting out the grounds and erecting several cottages. The demand for cottages this year is greater than the supply, and several that were erected last year and in the spring of this year, were occupied almost at the opening of the season.



ARTESIAN AVENUE, WEST WE-QUE-TON-SING.

Nearly forty acres are devoted to this little resort, through which the G. R. & I. railway gives transportation facilities. It is but a short walk to the steamer landing, and but a five-minute ride to Harbor Springs, where most of the cottagers on this side of the bay secure their supplies. As near as practicable, the scenic effects of the natural forest have been left undis-

turbed, to add to the charm of a summer home in this quiet resort, and the illustration given in this edition of HEADLIGHT gives but a faint conception of the attractiveness of the avenue. Water is secured from five flowing wells, which preserve an average coldness of forty-five degrees the year through. The flow of these wells is uniform, and is sufficient to supply the

entire resort with that greatest of all blessings, pure water, to which is added the medicinal qualities of the mineral wells. The price of land at Artesian avenue is held at reasonable figures, but the property is fast being taken up by a reliable class of resorters, and the cottages erected are of the most substantial and pleasing style of architecture.

HARBOR SPRINGS.

Lying snugly at the very furthest corner of the pretty landlocked harbor at the head of Little Traverse Bay, is an unpretentious village of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, which is worthy of more than passing notice.

Two centuries ago, when the wandering tribes of red men began to take possession of the fertile country about the great lakes, the Mush-quas-tas, a peaceful tribe, first looked upon the waters of what is now the most popular resort in Michigan, and took up a temporary abode in the adjacent forests. The headquarters of the tribe was

at a village a few miles north, along the shores of the big lake, but We-kwa-don-sing, "the little bay," became a popular resort for fishing and rendezvous. In time, the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes came, and met at the Soo. A friendly alliance was formed, and the two powerful tribes began to make war upon their neighbors. The entire Little Traverse Bay region became a rendezvous for the painted warriors, who, heated with the victories continually won by them, came and went each year, always returning with new booty and new triumphs to relate.

The Mush-quas-tas were looked upon as "men-squaws," because they were at peace, and they continued to hold nominal possession of the country until, by an unhappy insult, they brought about the wrath of the Ottawas, and were killed or driven south. From this time the Ottawa tribe, now intermarried with the Chippewa Indians, occupied the shores of We-kwa-don-sing, and held undisputed possession until partly christianized by the Catholic missionaries in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Just who of the daring explorers or mis-



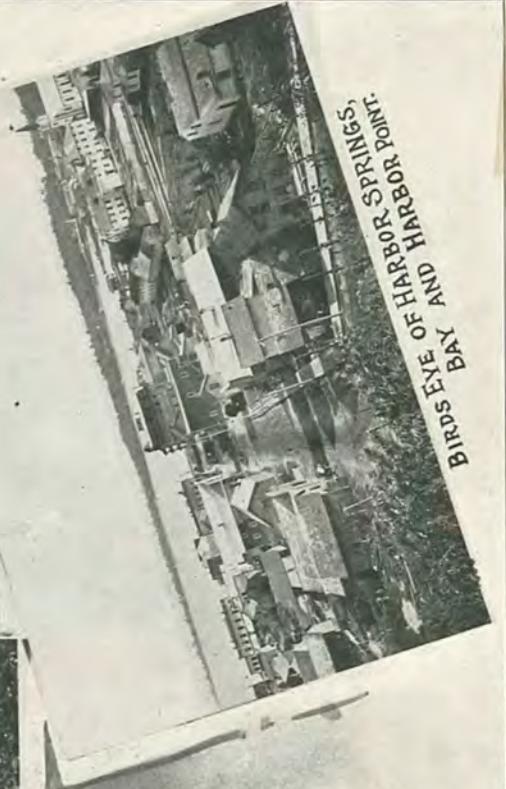
EMMET COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HARBOR SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

HARBOR SPRINGS, MAIN ST.



HARBOR SPRINGS,
FROM SEYMOUR HILL.



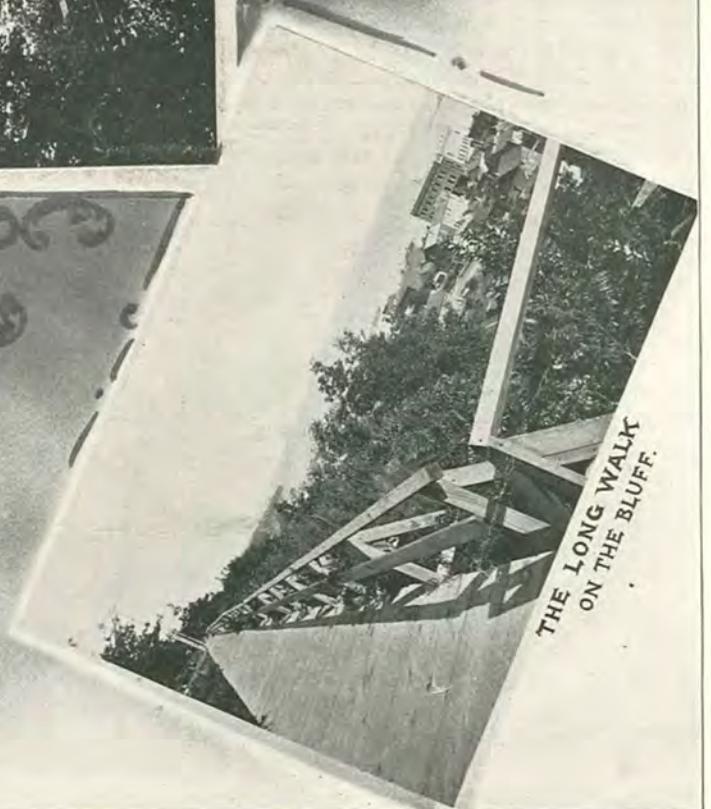
BIRD'S EYE OF HARBOR SPRINGS,
BAY AND HARBOR POINT.



VIEW FROM THE BLUFF.



HARBOR SPRINGS,
FROM THE BLUFF.



THE LONG WALK
ON THE BLUFF.



HARBOR SPRINGS, FROM THE BAY.

sionaries first saw the beautiful bay is not definitely known, but it is generally believed that Father Marquette, who traveled along the shores of the bay *en route* to St. Ignace in 1671, stopped at the head of the bay where is now located the town of Harbor Springs, and spent some time in establishing a struggling mission. Some historians state that such a mission was established the year previous to the arrival of Father Marquette, by Father Dablon, who had erected a mission at Michilimackinac about this time. At any rate, it is recorded that the beginning of Harbor Springs of today was a French mission in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The efforts to educate the Indians were slow to bear fruit, as the almost pagan religion of the redskins defied the arguments of the missionaries, and not until Father Peter DeJean began his work in the Little Traverse Bay region in 1835, were there any perceptible results. Two years later, Father DeJean erected a little log church on the site of the present Catholic church and school at Harbor Springs, and began an educational work among the Indians that has been far-reaching in its effects,

and which is emulated to this day in the work of the Franciscan Fathers. Father

DeJean conducted a day school for the Indian children, being succeeded by Father Baraga, who baptized nearly five hundred Indians, and printed a prayer and hymn book in the language of the Ottawas. L'Arbre Croche mission, as the little church was called, was an important starting point in the history of civilization among the Indians.

During the few years following, a few white settlers ventured to establish homes about the mission, and the village which sprung up was called Little Traverse. The first store to be opened by a white man in the village was established by Richard Cooper in 1853, and soon after, the more venturesome whites began the labor of building up a town. Little Traverse became the business center of the surrounding country, and was made the government headquarters in the dealings with the Indians. The town was incorporated in 1881 as Harbor Springs, so named because of the many flowing wells



DOCK AT HARBOR SPRINGS, AND G. R. & I. STATION.



SHORE OF THE BAY, BEYOND HARBOR POINT.

to be found in all parts of the town, and the additional fact of the excellent natural harbor, along the shores of which the town is laid out.

To the casual observer, Harbor Springs possesses many qualifications that give it pre-eminence as a summer resort and as a commercial center. Located as it is upon one of the finest natural harbors to be found on the great lakes, it commands an important place in the shipping interests of the inland waters. Its shipping facilities have a valuable auxiliary in a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, which connects with the main line at the further side of the Bay. The country near by is among the best of the farming communities, and is being rapidly settled up. The timber land is still yielding immense quantities of the finest grades of lumber, shingles, bark, etc., and this, in the winter season, gives employment to hundreds of men.

There are located in the town at the present time three extensive manufacturing concerns, a hoop and stave factory, a grain elevator and warehouses, a sawmill and planing mill, all prospering. The authorities of Harbor Springs offer attractive inducements to manufacturers to locate in the town, and there is every indication that within the next few years the now village of Harbor Springs will become a hustling little city, with a most promising future.

As a summer resort, the village vies with the entire bay as a home for the resorters who desire a quiet, cool and picturesque abiding place. The business section is built up along the water's edge from Harbor Point in a semi-circle, to a point about one mile distant on the bay. Back of this water front, perhaps 500 feet, is a bluff rising sharply 100 feet above the town, and here it is that the most delightful view of the surrounding landscape can be obtained, and the real beauties of the scene enjoyed, apart from the commercial activity below,



GOVERNMENT LIGHT AND BELL AT HARBOR POINT.

The Kensington.

Overlooking the head of Little Traverse Bay at its most attractive point, stands the Kensington Hotel, the grounds of which extend to the water front and to the G. R. & I. depot at Harbor Springs.

The Kensington was established sixteen years ago, and at present is owned and managed by W. H. Dewey, one of the most successful summer resort managers in Northern Michigan, and who for eleven years managed the popular Harbor Point club house.

The accommodations at the Kensington are of the very best possible to find on the bay, and guests to the number of two hundred can be entertained. The dining hall is one of the finest in Northern Michigan, and Mr. Dewey gives especial attention to the cuisine, making this an especially enjoyable feature of life at the Kensington. Mr. Dewey's years of experience as a public caterer in Detroit before coming north qualifies him to conduct a hotel as guests like to have it, and it is probable that the Kensington is destined to become famous for its hospitality.

The guests at the Kensington enjoy a privilege of an artesian well, which flows at the same temperature the year round, 45° and the active mineral principles of which are: Silica, sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium and carbonate of iron.



A MOONLIGHT SAIL.

and commanding two requisites for a summer home, an unobstructed view of the vast expanse of water, and a cool breeze at all times.

Along the entire bluff there has been erected an extended promenade, protected by railings, and with convenient stairways leading to the town below, and those who secure homes on this commanding eminence are indeed fortunate. The streets of the village are well laid out and well kept; there is good drainage, and the best of water, furnished by Shay & Co., who have erected a system of water-works, securing an unlimited supply of water from the artesian wells for which Harbor Springs is noted.



KENSINGTON HOTEL, HARBOR SPRINGS.



Harbor Springs Standard.

One of the brightest papers in Northern Michigan is the *Harbor Springs Standard*, published by the Standard Publishing Co., John C. Wright, Editor, and H. I. Swift, manager. It was launched in the fall of 1896, by Mr. Wright, and now has a large local and general circulation.

John C. Wright, whose witty paragraphs and able articles have made the *Standard* what it is, though the youngest editor in the state, is a writer of considerable ability.

His legends and stories of the north woods, some of which are embodied in an interesting little book called "The Ottawan," have delighted thousands of tourists, and his comic paragraphs have been copied all over the state. His style is vigorous, and his fearless advocacy of what he thinks is right has won him many friends. As author and editor, Mr. Wright is rapidly forging to the front, and while he is at the helm the *Standard* has a bright future before it.

Bleazby Bros.' Bazaar.

Bleazby's Bazaar is located in the corner of the Kensington Hotel at Harbor Springs, and is owned by Walter S. and A. J. Bleazby. The goods handled consist mainly of fancy splint baskets made by the native Indians or imported. Agates, toys and other bazaar goods also occupy their show cases and shelves. They are exclusive dealers in souvenir herbariums containing all the wild flowers of northern Michigan.



THE BOAT HOUSE.
HARBOR POINT.

DRIVEWAY.
HARBOR POINT.

A COOL NOOK.
HARBOR POINT.

A SHADY AVENUE.
HARBOR POINT.

H. J. Atkinson, Drugs and Stationery.

Mr. Atkinson came to this part of the state in 1866, and for a number of years conducted a general trading business. He conducted a drug store in Michigamme fifteen years before opening his present store in Harbor Springs, still retaining an interest in the upper peninsula business. He carries a general stock of drugs, sporting goods, stationery, etc.

Harbor Point.

The peninsula that gracefully projects from the shore, in front of Harbor Springs, and shelters one of the best harbors on the great lakes, was originally purchased from the Indians by Father Weikamp, a Fran-

ciscan monk, from Chicago, who designed to make it the site of an Indian mission. The price was one hundred dollars, but finding it insufficient for his purpose he removed to Cross Village. This was in 1855, and twenty-three years later it was purchased by the Harbor Point Association, and opened the next year as a summer resort. It is now one of the most popular resorts on Little Traverse Bay, and is covered with elegant cottages, owned by the elite of the southern and south-western cities, representing the wealth and culture of America's first families. Our group of illustrations will give our readers some idea of the locality where cottage life is enjoyed without the discomforts or priva-

tions incident to the possession of less wealth.

The government lighthouse and bell-tower are located at the extreme end of the point, and serve to guide the mariner who seeks a quiet harbor after a tempestuous voyage, or whose business calls him to one of the most important ports of the great lakes.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The prosperity of any locality, from a commercial point of view, is largely dependent on its readiness of access. This is equally true from the standpoint of the pleasure resort. In this respect Harbor Springs is highly favored, both by rail and water transportation.



The steamers of the Northern Michigan Transportation Co., and of the L. M. & L. S. Transportation Co., make regular calls at Harbor Springs, and the G. R. & I. Railway company runs several trains daily to the village throughout the year. During the season, three ferry steamers ply the bay between Petoskey and Harbor Springs, and touching at Bay View.

This is the county seat of Emmet county, and a well appointed building has been erected on Main street for the use of the county departments and courts. Harbor Springs has an excellent public school, and a Catholic school under the management of the Franciscan Missionaries, who also conduct an industrial school for the education of Indian children. Several religious denominations are represented by church buildings, and every effort is made to preserve a clean moral atmosphere in the village.

Holy Childhood Indian Industrial School.

One of the most prominent features about Harbor Springs is the Holy Childhood Indian Industrial School, in charge of the Franciscan Fathers and the School-Sisters of Notre Dame. It is located in the west end of the town, overlooking Little Traverse Bay, and with the adjoining church and mission house of the Monks of St. Francis, covers an area of about seven acres.

Northern Michigan has a large Indian population, but until 1885 there were only two day schools to which the native children were really welcome. These schools, conducted by the Catholic Church, to which nearly all the Indians of Michigan belong, were at Cross Village and Sutton's Bay.

A boarding school in which the children could be kept all the year round, away from immoral influences, had long been felt to be a necessity. As early as 1829, the Rev. F. S. DeFen, a Catholic missionary, conducted a boarding and day school at Arbre Croche, probably near what is now Goodheart, Emmet County. A list of the pupils is before the writer. It gives the names of twenty-five boarders and thirty-eight day scholars. It seems the good missionary finally had to close the school for want of means.

When Rt. Rev. H. J. Richter, D. D., Bishop of Grand Rapids, invited the Franciscan Fathers to take charge of the Indian missions in his diocese, they at once planned a boarding school for the Indian children. Harbor Springs was selected as the headquarters of their work of civilizing and christianizing the lowly wards of the nation. Father Servatius Altmiks, O. S. F., the Superior of the little band of missionaries, first opened a day school with thirty-six boys and girls. Brother Novatus was the teacher. In the following year, November, 1886, a small boarding school was opened, and thirty-four boys and thirty girls were received into the house. Twenty

white day scholars also attended the classes. Sisters Winefred and Clementia, of the Sisters of Notre Dame, still at the institution, were the additional teachers.

As the number of the pupils increased, the buildings were enlarged, and other improvements made year after year. Fifty Indian boys and forty-five girls obtained their education at the school during 1887-8, besides eighteen white day pupils. So far the institution was conducted at the expense of the missionaries, the Indians never paying anything. In the summer of 1888 a contract was obtained from the Government for the education, clothing, and boarding of seventy-five Indian children. Later on an appropriation for one hundred children was granted, which Commissioner Morgan, however, reduced to ninety-five. This allowance was granted until July, 1896, when for reasons known to the public the contracts for Indian schools were reduced fifty per cent by the present Congress, and after 1897 to cease altogether.

Father Norbert Wilhelm, O. S. F., who became superintendent in 1892, purchased two lots and made extensive improvements. In August, 1894, Father Zephyrin Englehardt, O. S. F., was appointed superintendent. The institution at the time was over-crowded, wherefore the old Globe Hotel was bought and converted into a dormitory for the little boys, a school room and laundry. A dormitory for the larger boys was erected, together with work shops for the various trades which were then introduced. Although the management held a contract for only ninety-five children, the average attendance at the same time was *one hundred and eighty-five*. The roll for that school year, 1894-1895, shows the names of one hundred and fourteen girls and ninety-nine boys, not counting twenty-five day pupils. The average attendance for the whole year was one hundred and sixty-five Indian boarders, of whom not one paid anything. To give the reader an idea of the capacity of the Indian children in the way of eating, a few items will suffice. They have eaten one hundred and sixty quarts of mush, rice or oat meal, for a breakfast, besides bread and butter, etc. Every day except Sunday, a barrel of flour is turned into bread for their use. Five bushels of potatoes, and seventy to eighty pounds of fresh meat or fish daily, besides other vegetables and sweet meats, etc., disappear "in no time." There is no limit to their appetites, except in so far as the ordinary rules of health demand.

Since the fall of 1894 the following trades have been taught by competent teachers: shoemaking, carpenter work, tailoring, bookbinding, printing, baking, and garden work in season. There are school exercises in the forenoon for the larger boys and girls, but the afternoon is devoted to work in the various departments. The girls are taught general housework, plain and fancy needle work, dressmaking, rug and carpet

weaving, and music. Eight sewing machines, one loom, two knitting machines, etc., give the pupils every opportunity to fit themselves for every position in life. The younger pupils have their exercises in school all day.

Particular pains are taken with regard to the moral training of the pupils. Strict discipline, very galling to an Indian, is insisted upon. The inmates are never allowed to leave the grounds except in company with a teacher or employee, under pain of expulsion. Runaways, like everywhere, occur at times, but under the discipline of later years there are very few. Since November, 1895, only two disappeared. It had been the practice to readmit runaways on application, but after the management introduced the practice, which was strictly adhered to, of not again receiving a pupil who had left the house secretly, this annoyance stopped.

It goes without saying that the religious training at this institution is the basis of all the rest, though the religious conviction of those pupils who are not Catholics is not interfered with in the least. The management of the Holy Childhood Indian Industrial School believes that an Indian child least of all will grow up to be a useful citizen if his religious and moral training be taught to be of no consequence. The institution can point with pardonable pride to the result of its system. Whilst its pupils are able to compete with any others in the branches taught in the common schools of the country, they at the same time learn to love work, and to regulate their lives according to the dictates of the Lord of the universe.

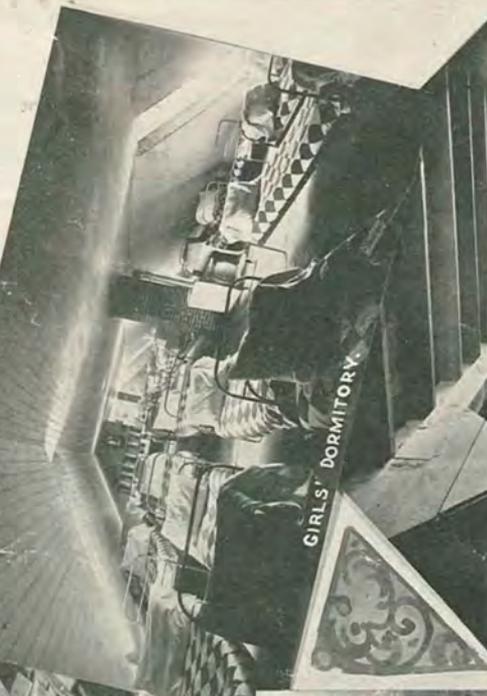
Harbor Springs has reason to be proud of its Indian training school. What the citizens of the town and neighborhood think of the institution may be gathered from the following paragraph. On Wednesday, November 13, 1895, the "Harbor Springs Republican" editorially said: "It is to be hoped that the Government will continue to furnish funds for the sustenance of the Indian school at this place, for, laying aside all religious bigotry and hideboundedness, it is a blessing to our Indian children. Would to God that there were displayed all over the world even half the humanity that there is in that institution."

The force of teachers consists of the superintendent and four male teachers, the matron and six female teachers, besides two young Indian lady teachers, former pupils of the school. There are four school rooms. The largest stage and hall at Harbor Springs is in this same institution, and every Sunday evening the Indian boys and girls have their entertainments at the school hall. Two or three times a year the general public is admitted to witness the performance of the pupils. Thus far the institution was conducted solely for the Indians, but in the future, white children will be admitted. Some applications have already been made.

GENERAL WORK ROOM.



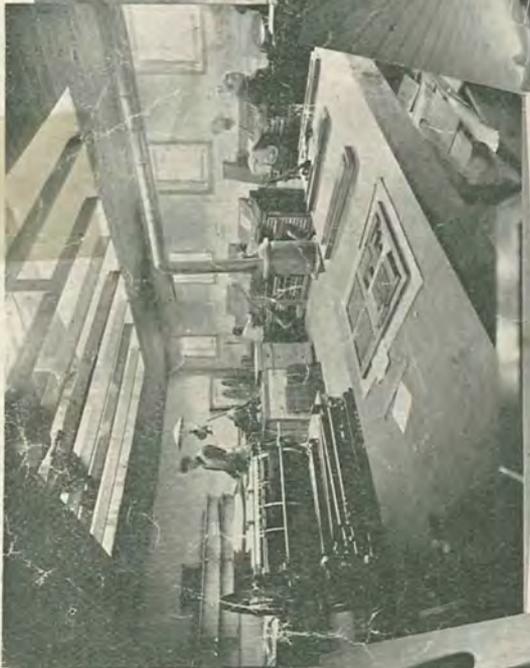
GIRLS' DORMITORY.



CARPENTER SHOP.



PRINTING OFFICE.



SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND CHURCH.



HOLY CHILDHOOD SCHOOL AT HARBOR SPRINGS.

BOOKBINDERY.



SHOE SHOP.



THE FOURTH CLASS.

