

Between Middleton and Prairie du Chien the C. M. & S. P. trains whi of 30
the traveler through a section overflowing with life and happiness, and di of th
playing every indication of material progress and prosperity. Want Prai
space prevents us from giving a detailed description of the thriving tow the l
scattered over this stretch of country: the leading ones are Cross Plain furs
Black Earth, Mozomanie, Arena, Helena, Spring Green, Lone Rock, Avoc the
Muscodia, Blue River, Boscobel, Woodman, Wauzeka, and Bridgeport. On souls
of the above is entitled to particular mention, in the interest of all wi Capt
are devotees of trout fishing. Lone Rock station, 225 miles from Chic Chie
and 140 from Milwaukee, is noted for the quantity and quality of i unde
speckled trout, and for the fine shooting to be had in the neighborhoo Ame
Numerous parties from the cities visit Lone Rock in the summer and fal most
The name of the place is derived from an isolated rock standing in tl from
Wisconsin river at this place, which was used by the Indians as a la A
mark. In visiting the locality, sportsmen should be careful to provi not l
themselves with an "Audubon" portable folding canvas boat, as otherwi are r
they may experience difficulty in obtaining craft, or even then in makin Fort
convenient portages without this friend at need of the voyageur. 1816
is kn
to hi
a ne
jecti
ing
cessi
flood
land
1882
toric
are t
cam
cons
know
spiri
riety
life
to F
hear
as it
ing,
so it
and
into
whic
evid
star

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

We have remarked in another place that the history of the posts Prairie du Chien and Green Bay cover about all that is known of the early white settlement of Wisconsin, comprising nearly its entire record to the present century. Pere Marquette is believed to have visited the site of Prairie du Chien in June, 1673, at the time when he reached the Mississippi by passing up the Fox to the Wisconsin river, and thence out upon the broad expanse of the Father of Waters. Later, in 1680, Pere Louis Hennepin was probably in the locality. The place was occupied by the French as a fortified post at a very early day. The exact time is a matter of dispute among historians, but there seems to be some evidence that it was at as remote a time as 1689.

According to current opinion, in 1726 a hunter and trapper from Canada settled here permanently. His name was Cardinelle, and he came accompanied by his wife. Mme. Cardinelle was undoubtedly the first white woman who ever saw the spot where the prosperous city of Prairie du Chien now stands. Her memory should be held in reverence by the citizens of the town, for she honored it in surviving to the good old age of 115 years, thus bestowing upon the neighborhood the very best enlogium it could have for the sanitary excellence of its climate. Numbers of people have attempted to equal the old lady's longevity, and with every desire to accomplish the feat, but without success; still, the environment of the city remains to this day favorable to health and prolongation of life.

By the treaty of 1763 the town passed from French into English hands and at this time the former are supposed to have abandoned the settlement for Captain Jonathan Carver, who visited it in 1766, found an Indian town