

are rapids. at \$77,214,326. There were 7,013 establishments of all kinds, employing  
 ken navigation 43,910 hands, to whom was paid in wages the sum of \$13,575,642, and the  
 times, at high value of raw material used was placed at \$45,851,266.

The Bad Axe. We have spoken of the early settlement of the North-West commencing  
 floating timber from the north-eastern part of Wisconsin, in our Introduction. From the  
 te. The rivers first attempts at white civilisation, the history of the region was merely the  
 rable for com- history of the posts of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, until after the  
 es." surrender of the former, with the control of the state, to the United States  
 he rapid growth by the British in 1796. That portion of the history of Wisconsin properly  
 t of the region coming within the scope of this work, will be found in the papers following  
 upon the salient points of interest in the state.

It is to be re-  
 sent decade for  
 y of this busy.

### THE METROPOLIS OF WISCONSIN.

go by, that we of Milwaukee was probably first visited by the white man in the person of  
 ort of the U. S. Pere Marquette, who is believed to have stopped there *en route* from Green  
 terial growth up Bay to Chicago, in October, 1674. Two years later another missionary,  
 l that our pride Pere Claude Albouez, visited the place. With the exception of a short  
 d excusably in- stay made in the locality by Jean Buisson de St. Comes, who was storm  
 of which 1,051- bound there in 1699, nobody seems to have touched at Milwaukee, for any-  
 ans. The latter thing we know to the contrary, until 1762, when Lieutenant Gorrell, of the  
 e red man had British American service, stopped there for a short time. In 1775 Alexan-  
 disputed, with der Laframbois came from Mackinaw and established himself as a trader,  
 ndians is known remaining six years, at the end of which time he returned and was succeeded  
 total population by his brother. Not long after the latter was killed by the Winnebagoes,  
 upon the patri on the Rock river. In 1795 Jacques Vieux and Jean Baptiste Mirandean  
 moved in from Green Bay, reviving the trading business left vacant by the  
 ed to 5,899,343 death of Laframbois. At about the beginning of the present century,  
 ved land to the probably from 1805-1806 to 1810-1812, Jean Baptiste Beaubien, an agent  
 s was placed afor Mr. John Kinzie, of Chicago, had a trading post at the foot of  
 ery \$14,239,364 Chestnut street. The permanent white settlement of Milwaukee began in  
 enhanced valu 1818, in which year Solomon Juneau located and engaged in trade with  
 produced \$819, the Indians. Nothing further was done worthy of mention in the way of  
 he value of an development until 1833, when a number of Chicago settlers came, antici-  
 13, and the tota patating the withdrawal of the aborigines, which according to the Treaty of  
 in the state 252, Chicago was to take place in 1836.

9,282 sheep, 512. Should the reader look upon the building recently erected by the Hon.  
 in great number Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.  
 bushels of spring, at the south-east corner of East Water and Michigan streets, and try  
 dian corn; 960- to carry his mind back a matter of fifty odd years, to the time when Juneau  
 eese, and 4,630- built his modest frame house on the same lot, he might be able to conceive  
 allons, and many something of the wonderful progress made by the town during the years  
 ioned. The man that elapsed between the building of these two representative structures.  
 year 1870, value What would the pioneer of Milwaukee have thought if he could have seen  
 with the eye of prophecy that noble pile, the most magnificent and costly