## The Nittsburgh Gazette.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR IRON REGION.

NUMBER ONE. Although the iron interests of Pittsburgh limits of Marquette county, Michigan, withare largely dependent upon the rich Super in a range about six miles wide, running in Although the iron interests of Pittsburgh rior Iron Ores, and almost every day we may see several car loads, consigned to some one of our blast furnaces, yet the isolated peninsula from whence this wonderful metaliferous deposit is obtained is an almost terra incognita to most of our citizens. While indulging in the relaxation of a recent autumn trip to the iron mines, we noted a few facts, relative to this region, which may not prove entirely devoid of interest to your readers.

A SUMMER TRIP. For a pleasant summer vacation we know of no trip so promising, as to relaxation, health or pleasure, as that to the diversified shores of Lake Superior. The cool, clear, bracing atmosphere, the trip on the Lakes, the changing scenery, the appetizing diet, all attract the tired man of business, and promise a fresh stock of energy for the wearing routine of every day life, on his return.
With the Lake route, from Cleveland to
Eagle River and Ontonagon, many of our
citizens are agreeably acquainted; this leads to the region of copper. But leaving the excursion steamer at Marquette, you are in the region of iron, and with this we shall at present, content ourselves.

THE ROUTE TO THE MINES. There are two routes to the Lake Superior iron region. The first, as above indicated, via Cleveland and lake steamer to Marquette; the second via Chicago and Green Bay, to Escanaba, the rival shipping port for the iron ores on Bay de Noquet, at the head of Green Bay. The time from Pitts-burgh to Escanaba is 36 hours; distance 708 miles. The accommodation for travellers is unsurpassed for the entire distance over the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., as most Pittsburghers know, travellers are rapidly and comfortably carried, across the great States of Ohio, Indiana and part of Illinois, and from the head of the Ohio to the margin of the great lakes of the West, in about eighteen hours. At Chicago, you find a great consolidated system of Railroads, including all the lines West and Northwest from Chicago, known as the "Chicago and North-west Railways." This is the great Vander-bilt connection of the New York Roads, running in connection with the Michigan Road and the Lake Shore Lines, reaching its iron arms directly west by the Dixon Air Line to Iowa, Omaha and the Union Pacific, northwest via Janesville to St. Paul and Minnesota; north via Fort Howard and Green Bay to the Peninsula and Ontonagon
ultimately to Superior city, at the extreme
western outlet of the great lakes, and thence western outlet of the great lakes, and mence to the Mississippi, at St. Paul, by a road now building. This vast net work of rallways is operated under the same management, with Samuel S. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, as Vice President, forming, to-gether with its various west and northwest ctions, a gigantic monopoly

At Chicago we took the cars of the Wis-consin division of this great Northwest consolidation, for Fort Howard, at the Southern end of Green Bay, and across the river from the flourishing city of the same name. This trip of two hundred and forty-two miles occupies about twelve hours; the route is through Milwaukie or Janesville, as you may select, passing through the garden of led to the examination of previous systems Wisconsin, and the flourishing towns of imprisonment—to their condemnation Cahkoak, Fondulac and Dupere. Here the C. & N. W. R. R. connects with its line of elegant paddle wheel steamers, which carry us up this beautiful bay, with its lumber and that it was a c'ristian duty, to endeavor and fishing interests, one hundred and twen-

as navigators term the eastward passage out into the lakes. "Sand Point" is a long into the lakes. "Sand Foint" is a long tongue of low, sandy beach, projecting from the bay into the peninsula, upon the Eastern extremity of which the government has recently erected a substantial lighthouse. Rounding this point, and turning the prow of our steamer Westward, we are in great Bay de Noquet, and presently came to the railroad docks at Escanaba, a new town, which was a wilderness five years ago. Looking around we see that we are in the iron region of Lake Superior. Just above where we come to the dock, is a long, high tresseled dock, built on stout pile, with a train of low, clay colored dump cars upon it; a number of vessels are moored alongside, in fourteen feet of water, the harbor perfectly land-locked, receiving their cargo of ores direct from the cars. We see immense heaps of "Wilmington" and "Brier Hill" coal on these docks; also cords of pig iron the best charcoal pig—on its way from the local furnaces to the mills of Ohio and Pennsylvania. But we will only stop here a few minutes, as the train is filling up for the last stage of our tour; presently we are

NEGAUNEE.

The town of the Iron Mines, sixty-five miles distant from Escanaba, and fourteen miles from Marquette. The railroad from the bay is, though a primeval forest of cedar, balsam and pine, the soil is sandy loam, and the surface is almost a water level. The rails strictch away off in a straight perspective, until they seem to reverse the rule that "two parallel lines cannot meet." We encounter no other symptoms of civilization and counsel—selecting from a well stored library, suitable books for those encounter no other symptoms of civilization and counsel—selecting from a well stored library, suitable books for those encounter no other symptoms of civilization and read—and becoming the schoolencounter no other symptoms of civilization than the straight, level roadway, with an occasional wood chopper's ahanty, or a switch tender's house; there is not a clearing, or a house, besides, until we reach Goose Lake, or Lake Fairbanks, fifty eight miles inland, when we are startled from our reverles by a village of rather overgrown Hottentot huts, whitewashed, built in a long line, alongside the new that these are track. On inquiry, we learn that these are the charcoal ovens of the Pioneer Furna-ces; they are composed of cast iron, brick or stone, lined with five feet brick inside, and plastered with cement outside. whitewashed. so as to enable the colliers to detect leaks the more readily. It is deemed the more economical method, of burning charcoal, as these ovens can be taken down and re- fresh water. moved, when the wood in thier vicinities has been burned off.

and are presently in the flourishing little town of Negannee, of about 3,000 inhabi-tants, principally engaged in the iron mines, or interests connected therewith. Both the mad we have traveled, and the Marquette etc." Are not these the very ends aimed at town of Negannee, of about 3,000 inhabiroad connect Negaunee with the outer in the separate system? And to secure the world, and their westward projections and faithful administration of the system, the branches, with all the iron mines, extending some slateen miles westward. Twenty-two the Supreme Court, when its members were years ago this was a wild and uninhabited removed from all the influences of party region, known only to the Indians. In politics—not then being elected—that moral 1845. John Western and P. M. Everett, and intellectual fitness for the office might guided by an Indian, discovered the now be alone considered, and the position and celebrated iron mountain worked by the the small pecuniary emoluments given as Jackson Iron Company. A quantity of this salaries to the Warden and other officials remarkable deposit was secured from the under them might not be conferred as party surface, packed by half breeds to the mouth spoils and rewards to mere politicians. of the Carp river, (now where the town of Marquette is) from thence transported in canoes to the Sault, and, on being shipped to Detroit, was tested by supposed experts, lime of release." This was effected by

THE IRON REGION

of Lake Superior is all included within the a northwest and southeast course, from the vicinity of Lake Fairbanks (Goose Lake) on the east, in town 47 N. of range 28 W. to Kenesaw Bay, in town 49 N. of range 38 W—a distance of nearly one hundred The mines now opened and being worked are all situated on the east end of the range indicated, the most remote from Gegaunee being the Washington, Edwards and Champion, the latter near the east shore of Lake Michigammi. This is known as the Marquette Iron Range. At the point where this range is intersected by the Menominee river, explorers great that the state of the state of

nominee river, explorers report that another range of iron ore, of very rich quality, is found on both sides of that stream, down to about Town 40. As this section is yet a wilderness, traversed only by the explorers for minerals and timber, and as both are now, and for some very will be increased. now, and for some years will be, inaccessi-ble, if existing at all of course the value of this range is a question of the future. In order to fully apprehend the extent of the Iron business, the following table is given, showing the total production of the

principal mines of the districts during the New York Mine..... Lake Superior Mine.. Pittsburgh & L. Angelin Mine..... 46,607 New England Mine...... 9.075 Edwards Mine (new) Washington Mine..... Iron Nit Mine (new)...

Marquette Mine (new).

Champion Mine (new)...

477,903 Notwithstanding this large yield, representing about 238,900 tons of Pig Iron, little beside surface work has yet been done at any of the mines; all the mineral has been quarried from shallow openings in the aides of the iron hills. It is only during the past two or three years that pumping machinery has been erected at two or three of the mines, and addts, for drainage, began. R.

PRISON DISCIPLINE,

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Many articles have, within a few months. appeared in the GAZETTE and Commercial on "Prison Discipline" and "Solitary Confinement," and all of them condemnatory of the Pennsylvania system. Some have denounced it as tending to "brutalize" the prisoner, and the denunciation has been

without proof or assigning any reason. In your issue of Saturday (November 7th) you have an editorial headed "Prison Discipline," which, although not at all of the character of empty denunciations, yet seems to have been written without a thorough knowledge of the Pennsylvania (separate) system of Imprisonment," or of its practical workings. If I understand your remarks upon the system which "Pennsylvania, some forthe system which "remissivams, some for-ty years ago, put into practice," you deem it "the wild heast theory"—"the criminal is a wolf capable of neither repentance nor reformation—all you want is to chain him." Now, gentlemen, the very stimulus that and that it was a christian duty, to endeavor and fishing interests, one hundred and twenty miles to the new town of BECANABA,

The Southern terminus of the Peninsular branch of the same great consolidated railway lines, about which we have been speaking. Green Bay terminates at "the door," cruel, but nothing in them tended to reform him and not merely confine him as under a "wild beast theory," by which society was to be protected from further injury, but no good attempted for the prisons and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but nothing in them tended to reform him and not merely confine him as under a "wild beast theory," by which society was to be protected from further injury, but no good attempted for the prisons and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no thing in them tended to reform him and not merely confine him as under a "wild beast theory," by which society was to be protected from further injury, but no good attempted for the prison near the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no good attempted for the prison near the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no good attempted for the prison near the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no good attempted for the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no thing in them tended to reform the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive—and often very cruel, but no thing in them tended to reform the prison and prison discipline had always been sufficiently positive. to reform him and not merely confine him

the convict. Christians, in Pennsylvania. recognizing that State prisoners, like all other sinners, had immortal souls—that they were to be cared for, and all the means that could be brought to bear upon them while undergoing "confinement and punishment," should be resorted to to lead them to repent of and forsake their evil ways-to make the prison a school of reform, and to aim at making Christians of its inmates. Such are the moral, the human, the Christian design and desire—no "wild beast theo ry,"-however, you may think they failed reach their ends by the system they

What is that system? The Pennsylvania Separate System of Prison Discipline con-

First Separation of one convict from all

others, that is, from evil companionship and Second—Occupation at some useful branch of trade a sufficient length of time, each day, to afford bodily exercise—earn something towards defraying his expense to the State while in prison, and enable him to acquire a knowledge of a trade by which honestly to support himself after his discharge from

prison. But the task of work was limited to such an amount as to leave him abundant Third—Moral and Intellectual Culture.
To aid him in this a Moral Instructor is made an officer of the prison, whose duty is daily to visit among the prisoners—

conversing with and counselling these prisconversing with and counselling these prisoners—and whethever they desire it, they can call for the physician for his attention and advice. Now, gentlemen, in all this there is nothing to be seen in the "wild beast theory." Each prisoner has a good sized, well lighted, well ventilated room—with a hydrant affording abundance of good.

with a hydrant affording abundance of good You remark justly, "our discipline must seek to educate the prisoner. If he cannot But we pass by the evens and the Lake, read and write and cypher, let these arts be taught him as a means of present pastime, and future usefulness. If he has no trade, let

and pronounced worthless. To-day, the region around Negannee contains a population of 15,000 people, and yields a product of about 500,000 tona of the richest iron ore in America, from which nearly one-fifth of all the iron of the United States is made.

THE IROE REGION. sides, a small sum of money is given to each prisoner by the State at the time of his dis-

charge.

"A year or two," you assert, "reduces the majority to such a stupid, stolid, fatuous state that, beyond that time, nothing remains but madness or deep-settled revenge." This is not in accordance with facts. Witness the annual reports of all the officers.

The fact that Auburn has adopted the signer for the solitons are the statement of the signer of the signer of the signer.

lent for the solitary system, and that with sanitary and economical advantages, is a strong argument against our solitary pursecution. When did "Auburn" try the Pennsylvania System? And in what do her reports show any sanitary advantages? None—and none were to have been expect-ed. "The inmates dars not speak, but it is such a privilege to see the human face. Can there be greater refinement of cruelty than to bring men together, with social na-tures, and yelthey "dare not speak" or hold any communication with each other, not even to express their most urgent want, but at the peril of immediate and severe punishment? And under this congregate, silent system, if a prisoner by reason of skill or industry completes his allotted task before the usual time of closing the work of

the shop, he is compelled to occupy his place without change of any position to give relief, and not permitted even to look give relief, and not permitted even to look towards his fellow convicts at work, lest there might be, in that look, some kind of communication! What a "privilege to see the human face!" But my article is becoming too extended, although I have not noticed all the remarks, opinions and assertions of your editorial on "Prison Discipiline." which I desired. line," which I desired,

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