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A steamboat trip on the wonderful Upper Mississippi.

[s.l.]: Streckfus Steamers, Inc., 1913

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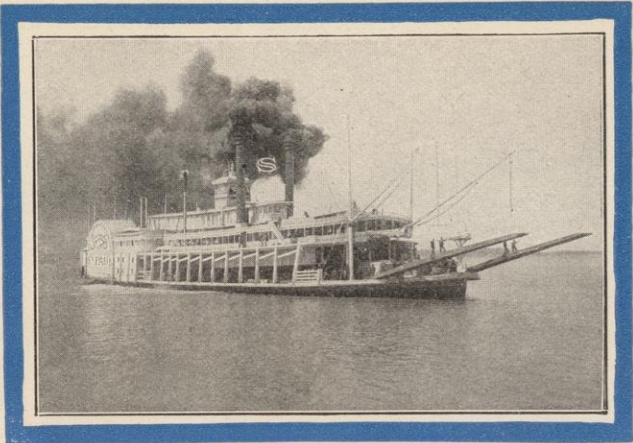


A
STEAMBOAT
TRIP
on the wonderful
UPPER MISSISSIPPI

STRECKFUS STEAMBOAT LINE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL STEAMERS
SAINT LOUIS

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"Can't You Hear the Whistles Blowin'?"

"VACATION"—with its ever fresh lure and charm of anticipation brings also memories of other leisure trips and idle days, spent in the dusty rattle of railway trains, crowded, imperfect accommodations, dust, mosquitoes and prickly heat; and you wonder sometimes why you did not get home sooner for the badly needed "rest" before assuming life's duties and effort again!

The vacation has established itself in American life as an institution, a necessity after the crowded intense months of the busy season.

Some of us can go to the celebrated watering places and mountain resorts which are distant, splendid, fashionable and expensive—most of us cannot—for the reason of limited time or an unwillingness to go to that expense—and some have gone through the gamut of "places to see" and are wondering where and how the next vacation can be spent amid new surroundings and scenes.

The Upper Mississippi River has long been "famed in song and story"—poemed about, written and sung about—but how many of us have seen it?

Our much beloved Mark Twain in his "Life on the Mississippi" says:

"We move up the river—always through enchanting scenery, there being no other kind on the Upper Mississippi. The water is a beautiful olive green. The majestic bluffs that overlook the river, along through this region, charm one with the grace and variety of their forms, and the soft beauty of their adornment. The steep verdant slope, whose base is at the water's edge, is topped by a lofty rampart of broken turreted rocks, which are exquisitely rich and mellow in color—mainly dark browns and dull greens, but splashed with other tints. And then you have the shining river, winding here and there and yonder, its sweep interrupted at intervals by clusters of wooded islands threaded by silver channels; and you have glimpses of distant villages, asleep upon capes; and of stealthy rafts slipping along in the shade of the forest walls; and of white steamers vanishing around remote points. And it is all as tranquil and reposeful as dreamland, and has nothing this-worldly about it—nothing to hang a fret or a worry upon."

As beautifully word painted as these descriptions are, yet Mark Twain himself would tell you how far he fails from picturing the reality. If you will read what he has to say in his chapters on the Upper Mississippi, we are very certain that if you can find the time, you will be one of us this summer.

Many people familiar with the Lower Mississippi, muddy and turbid, do not know that the Upper Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri River, is beautifully clear and of an exquisite olive green color. Did you ever notice the expressions of rivers? Some are sluggish and sombre, some turbid and angry, some lazy and characterless; the Upper Mississippi is ever laughing and her cheeks daintily dimpled in smiles, she will quickly cast her spell over you, dispersing

all troubles and cares, make you light hearted and happy, and charm you forever her devoted lover.

For seven hundred and twenty-nine miles it runs through the splendid, magnificent, rugged bluff country of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri—the scenic and climatic desirabilities of this section being the "raison d'etre" for this folder.

Let's see what this vast expanse of seven hundred miles of river holds for you—how you can see it, and whether you will like it.

Leaving St. Louis we pass first under the Eads Bridge, one of the world's marvels of engineering, and then the Merchants Bridge; a few miles above this begin the famous "Palisades" (of which we see occasional stretches at intervals all along the river to St. Paul), then the

Chain of Rocks, Mouth of Missouri River.—Winding through these we come to the mouth of the Missouri River, one of the most impressive views of river scenery in America. It is really the Mississippi emptying into its tributary, the Missouri.

The Missouri is broad and muddy, the Mississippi peaceful, clear and beautiful.

Here begins the Upper Mississippi, twenty miles above St. Louis, considered by many the most beautiful river in the world.

Alton, Illinois, is approached through a draw-bridge—population thirty thousand, with splendid public and private buildings, and presents a beautiful picture with its background of high wooded bluffs of the "Palisades Country."

Alton is also a great manufacturing center and is the home of W. M. Savage, the theatrical man, of "Chautauqua" and "Hippodrome" fame.

Piasa Bluffs and Chautauqua—Immediately above Alton, the first of the magnificent scenic panorama which is to accompany us on our journey.

In the days of Marquette, 1673, one of these bluffs bore a gigantic painting of two monstrous "Piasa" Birds, commemorative of some great Indian victory.

Mouth of the Illinois River—Grafton.—The Chicago canal flows into the Illinois River, so from here a boat can go to Chicago, over the Great Lakes, down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

Here and at the mouth of the Missouri River we see the three most important units in the great scheme of interior waterways improvement now being worked out by the United States Government.

"Omaha to New Orleans" is via the Missouri River into the Mississippi. "Lakes to the Gulf" is through the Chicago Canal via the Illinois River into the Mississippi at this point—thence south 1400 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

For some hours after passing Grafton our route lays through a splendid section of high, rolling fruit country—"The Home of the Big Red Apple"—acres and acres of orchards and pretty

farm homes are seen perched high along the hillsides on both banks of the river.

Louisiana-Clarksville, Mo., then follow, and the river along here is wider, and many small islands are seen, usually heavily wooded; fine boating, fishing and camping throughout this section.

Hannibal, Missouri.—A thriving city of twenty-five thousand people, celebrated also as the boyhood home of Mark Twain.

Near Hannibal Steamers pass the cave spoken of in "Tom Sawyer" which may be seen from deck.

Quincy, Illinois.—A modern manufacturing city of fifty thousand inhabitants—the world's greatest stove manufacturing center.

Quincy is also celebrated for the beauty of its surroundings and its handsome homes and residence district.

Further on we come to **La Grange, Canton and Warsaw,** then

Keokuk, Iowa, one of the former great frontier trading posts, now a thriving city of twenty-five thousand people. **Here has just been completed the first Dam across the Mississippi River—the largest hydro-electric power plant on earth, with a capacity of five hundred thousand horsepower.**

This great Dam and Powerplant, extending entirely across the river, is over a mile in length, and the water backing up behind this Dam has formed an immense lake reaching thirty-five miles north to Burlington, with a width of from one to five miles.

This mammoth feat of industrial engineering cost twenty-five million dollars, and the cheap electrical power resulting, together with water transportation advantages, is giving to this section of the country a magic commercial development.

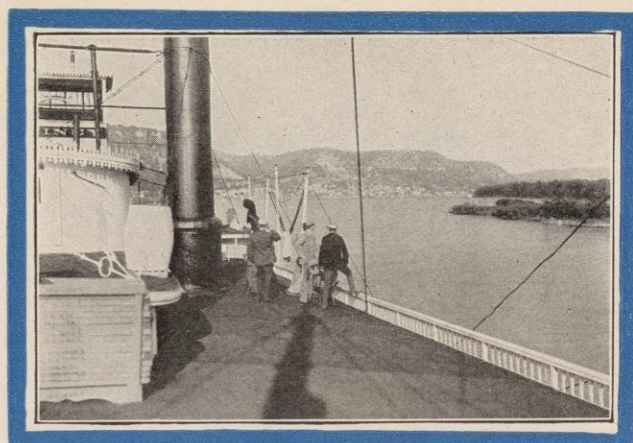
The big boat now passes into a great government lock here and is lifted thirty-five feet—up to the level of the water above the Dam, in ten minutes. This lock is higher than any on the Panama Canal, is electrically controlled and operated, and is indeed, a mechanical marvel.

From the Steamer we see on one side the immense government dry docks with the City of Keokuk in the background—on the other, we are alongside the great powerplant which creates the enormous volume of electrical energy, a part of which is conveyed over copper conduits 200 miles to St. Louis on the south, and 50 miles to Burlington, Iowa, on the north.

Out of the lock, we pass into

Lake Cooper, formed by the raising of the water level at Keokuk Dam. This lake is so named by us in honor of Hugh L. Cooper, engineer, who is responsible for both the idea and the execution of the great plan of power development at Keokuk.

This immense stretch of water covers the old channel of the Mississippi, its islands and bends, for thirty-five miles, flanked on either side by the splendid bluffs and rolling hill country of that section.



In the Great Bend at Trempealeau.

This beautiful lake will be the scene of the National Motor Boat Regatta this season, and is especially well adapted to camping, fishing, motor boating and sailing.

Hamilton, Illinois.—At the Illinois end of the great Dam, is the new wonder city, brought into being by the power development of Keokuk Dam—a year old, with a population of twenty-five hundred, and growing like a weed. A beautiful residence section.

Nauvoo, Illinois.—On the shores of Lake Cooper, the first city of the Mormons; founded in 1840 by that church, it was a flourishing city of fifteen thousand people in 1846 when religious sentiment against them became so bitter that Mormons were driven out.

The old stone warehouse where the Steamer lands is built from stones of the first Mormon temple.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—Population fifteen thousand, always an enterprising city—with the present development of cheap electrical power at Keokuk, and the advantages of river transportation, Ft. Madison is rapidly advancing in importance.

Burlington, Iowa.—At the upper end of Lake Cooper, population fifty thousand; one of the best of our middle west cities, and is justly celebrated for the picturesque beauty of its surroundings.

Burlington is the jobbing and financial center of this rich section of the middle west.

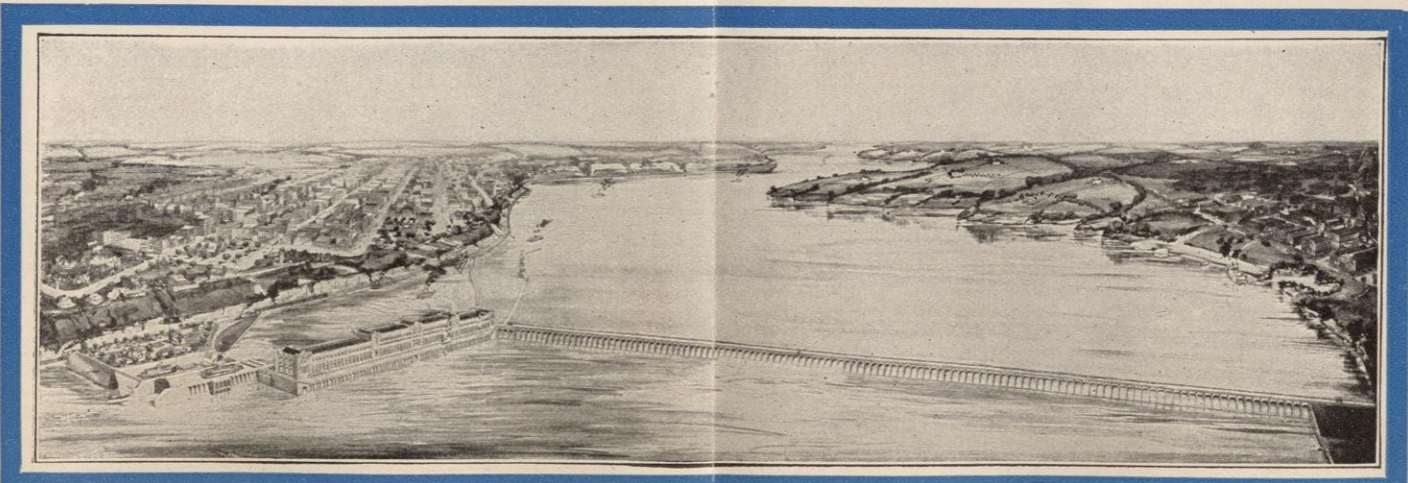
Clam Fishing.—All along the river above this point will be seen thousands of small crafts gathering clams from the river bed. These shells are sold in nearby towns and cities for use in the manufacture of pearl buttons, which has grown to be quite an important industry.

Keithsburg-Oquawka, Illinois.—Are picturesque little towns of about one thousand inhabitants each.

Muscatine, Iowa.—At the Rocky Bluff of the Great Bend of the Mississippi, formerly the center of a great lumber industry—has a population of fifteen thousand and is far famed for the fine sweet potatoes and melons grown on "Muscatine Island" (reclaimed land adjoining the city).

Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Ia., Moline, Ill.—These "Tri-Cities" form a most important manufacturing and business center of over one hundred and fifty thousand population. Bridge connects Rock Island with Davenport, its center resting on Arsenal Island. This island was used during the Civil War as a prison; is now a government arsenal and army post, the large buildings on the island being devoted to the manufacture of arms, equipment and ordnance.

This is the greatest manufacturing point for agricultural implements and vehicles in the world, having seven miles of buildings devoted to the manufacture of wagon and farming implements, alone. Davenport is the financial, educational and jobbing center of central Iowa. "A good city in which to live."



The Great Dam and Power Plant at Keokuk, Iowa.



Moonlight on the Mississippi.

Address General Office, St. Louis; General Agent, St. Paul;
or Streckfus Line Agent at any point shown in rate card.

STRECKFUS STEAMBOAT LINE

(Successor To Diamond Jo Line Steamers)

ST. LOUIS

ST. PAUL

General Offices, Streckfus Wharf, St. Louis
Foot Washington Ave. Bell and Kinloch Telephones

Uptown Ticket Office, 505 Olive St., Cor. Broadway
Olive 5070 Kinloch 6964 Central

JOHN STRECKFUS, President and General Manager.
JOS. STRECKFUS, Assistant General Manager.
FOWLER MANNING, Traffic Manager.

St. Louis Railway Connections.

- *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.
- *Big Four Route.
- *Burlington Route.
- *Chicago & Alton.
- *Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
- *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis.
- *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
- *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
- *Cotton Belt Route.
- *Prisco Lines.
- *Illinois Central.
- *Illinois Traction System.
- *Louisville & Nashville.
- *Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis.
- *Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
- *Missouri Pacific.
- *Mobile & Ohio.
- *New York Central Lines.
- *Pennsylvania Lines.
- *Rock Island Lines.
- *St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.
- *St. Louis Southwestern.
- *Southern.
- *Toledo, St. Louis & Western.
- *Vandalia.
- *Wabash.

St. Paul Railway Connections.

- Burlington Route.
- Chicago & Northwestern.
- Chicago Great Western.
- Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
- Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
- Great Northern.
- Minneapolis & St. Louis.
- Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie.
- Northern Pacific.
- Northwestern.
- Rock Island Lines.

Streckfus Line Wharf is across the street opposite Union Depot, foot Sibley St., St. Paul.

The Map on page 15 will show rail connections at other points on the river.

*Indicates that all or some trains use the Washington Ave. Stations on Eads Bridge, within two minutes walk of Streckfus Steamboat Line Wharf.

SPECIAL TOURS — To New Orleans and other Mississippi River Cruises are conducted by the Streckfus Line at certain seasons of the year; particulars of these will be given by General Office, St. Louis, at any time.

Contract trips to conventions, or for other large parties can always be handled by us.

