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Contributors

Cutter, Charles, 1837-1912.
National Library of Medicine (U.S.)

Publication/Creation

St. Louis : Southwestern Book and Pub. Co., 1875.

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Cutter (Chas.)

THE

HOT SPRINGS

(OF ARKANSAS)

AS THEY ARE.

ILLUSTRATED.

A HISTORY AND GUIDE.

By CHARLES CUTTER.



SECOND EDITION.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

ST. LOUIS:
SOUTHWESTERN BOOK AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
512 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
1875.

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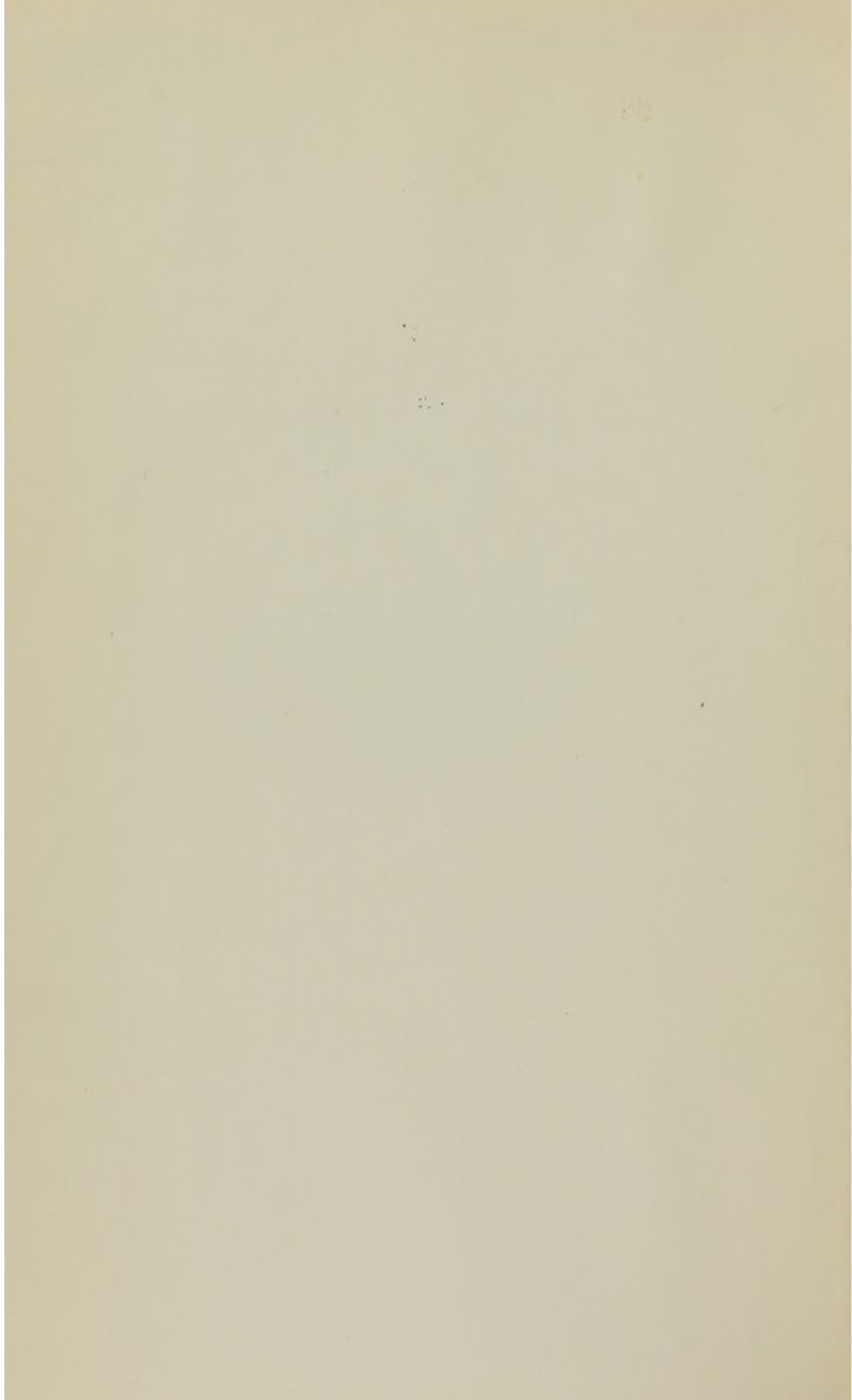
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EAST.

OF OUR COUNTRY,

BY THE AUTHOR.

SOUTH.

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1875

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

In presenting this little book to the public, the Author disclaims any pretensions to literary aspirations, desiring only to give a plain statement of facts, as they appear to him, in language readily understood by all.

Having been a sufferer for many years with Catarrh (Ozena), and being greatly benefited by the use of these waters, with full confidence of being entirely cured by the continued use of them, he is desirous of making more generally known the wonderful cures here secured, for the benefit of suffering humanity.

In making quotations from others, he has used matter most available, and that which is considered reliable by those best qualified to judge.

The reader, by the use of this book as a guide, can save dollars for every dime invested. The need of such a book has long been felt by invalids in distant States, who were unable to get any reliable information without writing to some individual, and then only such as could be embodied in an ordinary letter. The Physicians of Hot Springs have received and answered thousands of these letters annually, and the labor to answer all was so great that some of them resorted to the publication of a circular letter.

This being the Author's first effort, he hopes the criticisms will be of a friendly nature, enabling him to make improvements in his next edition.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

With the publication of the second edition of this pamphlet, I return my sincere thanks for the kindness with which the first was received by my patrons and the public generally.

In this edition I leave out some of the unimportant matter contained in the first, and have added many items of interest and subjects hitherto almost unnoticed, representing the place and its improvements "*as they are,*" that the title may not misrepresent the contents. In so doing, with *truthfulness, fairness* and *candor*, first and last, I hope to merit the good will and respect of all.

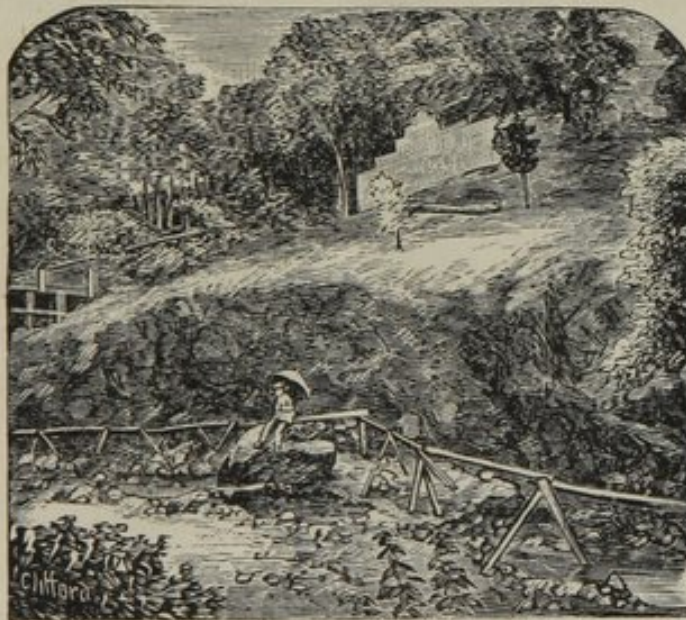
THE AUTHOR.

THE HOT SPRINGS AS THEY ARE.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have the merited reputation of being one of the *Wonders of the World*, and will well pay a visit for pleasure and sight-seeing alone.

The Springs are situated on the mountain, the creek and in the valley of the same name, fifty-five miles southwest from Little Rock, the capital of the State, and twenty-one miles from Malvern (the nearest railroad station), on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.



GREAT IRON SPRING.

The curative qualities of these waters are sufficient to give them a *world-wide reputation*. There are hundreds of thousands of afflicted human beings whose diseases have baffled the most skillful physicians, that can, with the intelligent use of these natural medicated waters, be

cured and returned, a blessing to their homes and families. It is conceded that these Springs, for many diseases, far excel Baden Baden and all the celebrated springs of the new and old world.

They issue forth from the western slope of the Hot Springs Mountain (a spur of the Ozark Mountain), at an elevation of 1300 to 1400 feet above the level of the sea; the most of them from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the valley, and a few near the margin of the creek.

These elevations are estimated, and have been considered correct. The height of the Hot Springs Mountain has been tested by boiling pure water on the summit, and proven to be 2100 feet (the water boiling at 208°) above tide water. The summit is about 500 feet above the valley.

A letter was received from Mr. Jas. H. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, kindly correcting what he supposed to be an error in my first edition, in which I give the elevation of the Springs as above, i. e., 1300 to 1400 feet. He says, in locating the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and a branch from Malvern to the Springs, the elevation, as estimated, is "Only 600 to 650 feet above tide water of the Gulf of Mexico. Our levels have been verified several times, and, I have no doubt, are correct." The point at which this elevation was taken is at the lower end of the valley, and the Springs are 150 to 225 feet higher, and the summit of the Mountain, 600 feet higher. Taking Mr. Morley's estimate as correct, the elevation of the Springs on the mountain side is about 800 to 900 feet above tide water.

In 1860, Prof. D. D. Owen, in his report, only gives forty-two as the whole number of springs, and old citizens inform me the number has increased one or two annually for several years, and now they number fifty-seven. They have a temperature ranging respectively from 93 deg. to 150 deg. Fahrenheit, and make a natural discharge of three hundred and thirty-five gallons every minute, or four hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred gallons every day.

If these waters were all concentrated, they would supply 19,296 persons daily, allowing twenty-five gallons for each individual.

The time is not far distant when the present supply of these invaluable waters will be in demand, judging from the progression of the last eight years.

There are quite a number of hot springs in the bed of the creek that have never been carefully examined. Some day they may be required to supply a demand that the springs now in use may not be able to do.

Strangers, in visiting the hot springs on the mountain side and ex-

aming the water, form an idea that hot and cold springs exist within a few feet of each other; in fact, this is a popular impression with many of the citizens.

The pools known as Ral Holes, Corn and Mud Baths, are supplied by two streams of water—one hot, direct from one of the springs; the other cold, from what many suppose to be cold springs, but they are only pools of water of low temperature, cooled by being exposed to the air, and by continuously seeping into and flowing from these pools, they appear very much like regular springs. They, however, answer the same purpose of cold springs in supplying cooling waters for these baths, to which those who cannot afford to pay for bathing are obliged to resort. Many bathe in them through choice, believing them to be more efficacious.

A proprietor of one of the bath houses, in showing me the spring from which he obtained his cooling water, supposed it was a cold



CORN HOLE OR FOOT-BATH.

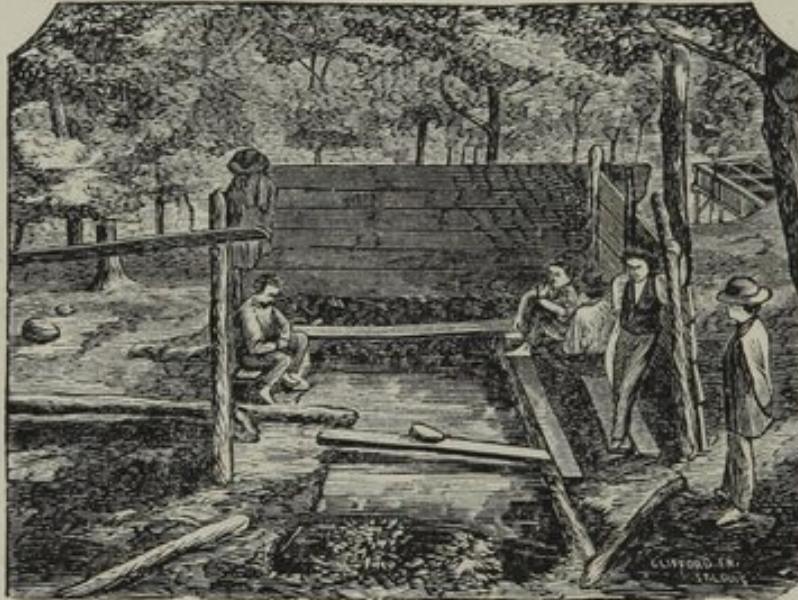
spring, but on testing it with a thermometer it proved to be 93 deg. Fahrenheit, though it is cold by the time it reaches the tanks back of the bath house.

The cold spring back of the business house of Mr. F. Horton, from which most of the neighborhood obtain their drinking water, is supposed, by some of the best informed citizens, to be supplied by a stream from the hot fountain which, in passing a long distance near the surface, is cooled before it reaches the spring or opening from which it issues.

These Ral Holes, mentioned above, are enclosed by a common board fence, to screen the bathers from public view, and are resorted

to by hundreds. Some very remarkable cures have been effected by bathing in these pools and drinking the hot water, it is said, without the advice of physicians or the use of medicine, but the advice of an intelligent physician is advisable. Any one who will visit these pools a few times, and see the unfortunate human beings that bathe in them, will at once be impressed with the importance of some charitable institution, which should be under the auspices or sustained by the State or Government, where these unfortunates can be provided with proper treatment.

The waters from the springs flow into a beautiful mountain stream, twenty to thirty feet wide, and cause a slight vapor to rise from its surface. In the hottest springs an egg can be cooked in fifteen minutes. All the springs on the east side of the creek, flowing from the Hot Springs mountain, are hot, and all on the west side (except the Alum spring) are cold.



LEPER'S POOL OR RAL HOLE.

“Scientists have estimated, from the physical evidences everywhere to be seen in the vicinity of the springs, that they have been flowing for over twenty-three hundred years.”

Most of the springs are covered with plank or stone, some few cemented, and the water conveyed from them through wood or iron pipes to the bathing houses in the valley below. These pipes and troughs cross and recross each other on the mountain side in all directions, reminding one of a railroad map of the thickly settled sections of the West. The water is first conveyed into large tanks in the rear of the bath houses, from which it is drawn through smaller iron pipes to the bath tubs as needed.

So many of them are at an elevation of 50 to 100 feet above the valley that a large supply can be had for the highest buildings that are now (or may be) built in the valley; and the convenience of having a bath in the rooms of the invalid at the hotels will some day be enjoyed.

The Indians who inhabited the whole western and southwestern country were all familiar with the curative value of these waters. Most all the tribes of the Mississippi basin sent bands of their sick to these Springs to be cured of diseases that their greatest Medicine Men were unable to control. They would live a camp life in the valley and bathe in the pools of hot water, until all were able to return to their respective tribes. It was not an uncommon sight as late as fifty years ago to see Indians here from a half dozen tribes. Many romantic traditions have been handed down by these aborigines, and many suppose they are the Fountain of Youth for which Ponce De Leon searched in vain throughout Florida and the South.



BAPTIST CHURCH AND MASONIC HALL.
(TUFA FORMATION IN FOREGROUND.)

Traditional accounts are so unreliable and imaginary that they cannot be given as reliable history, and if the author writes anything visionary, it shall be of the future, not the past. But as this is a history of the Springs "as they are," such it shall be in fact; but the reader will be glad to have reliable information of its past and reasonable expectations of its future.

"A quantitative analysis, made by Prof. E. H. Larkin, of St. Louis, in 1856, gives $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains of mineral constituents to the gallon. The tem-

perature of the water analyzed was 145 degrees. The following is the analysis made :

	Grains
Silicic acid	24.74
Sesqui oxide of iron.....	1.12
Alumina	5.15
Lime.....	28.83
Magnesia73
Chlorine.....	.7
Carbonic acid.....	21.36
Organic matter.....	8.31
Water.....	1.72
Sulphuric acid.....	4.40
Potash.....	1.46
Soda	2.01
Iodide and bromide, a trace.	—
Total.....	100.08

The following is from the highly-esteemed report of Prof. David D. Owen, late State Geologist:

“The following is a quantitative analysis more recently made:

Silicate with base.	Bi-Carbonate of lime.
Bi-Carbonate of magnesia.	Alumina with oxide of iron.
Carbonate of soda.	Carbonate of potash.
Sulphate of magnesia.	Chlor. of magnesia.
Oxide of magnesia.	Sulphate of lime.
Bromide, a trace.	Organic matter, a trace.

“The waters are thoroughly impregnated with free carbonic acid.

“In June of 1858 I made a partial examination of the waters of the Hot Springs, by boiling down one and a half gallons of the water, and found the contents, approximately reduced to one gallon, as follows:

	Grammes.
Organic matter combined with some moisture.....	1.16
Silica, with some sulphate of lime not dissolved by water	1.40
Bi-Carbonate of lime.....	2.40
Bi-Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.50
Chloride of potassium.....	0.04
Chloride of sodium.....	0.218
Oxide of iron and a little alumina	0.133
Sulphate of lime dissolved by water.....	0.350
Loss, Iodine? Bromine?.....	0.053
Total	6.254

“In the winter of the same year, Dr. Elderhorst, then Chemical Assistant to the Survey, was instructed to collect a sufficient number of gallons of the water to make an accurate quantitative analysis in my laboratory.

“During January of 1859 he made an analysis of the solid contents in 1000 grammes of the water from the spring that gushes out near the base of the cliff of calcareous tufa behind the Pavilion, being the most northerly of the main group, mostly resorted to by invalids for drinking, and known generally as the ‘Arsenic Spring,’ under the supposition that it contained arsenic. This popular notion is not, however, confirmed by the chemical analysis. For 200 grammes of the calcareous deposit, in which it is more likely to be detected than in the quantity of water that could be conveniently subjected to analysis, failed to give any precipitate in the acid solution of that substance with sulphuretted hydrogen, which proved not only the absence of arsenic, but of lead, antimony, and, in fact, all other metals precipitable in any acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, which includes, indeed, all the metals but Iron, Zinc, Cobalt, Nickel, Maganese, Uranium, and the four rare acid-producing metals, Chromium, Tantalium, Niobium and Pelopium; among this latter group of metals only a very small percentage of iron was found to be present, in the form of bi-carbonate of the protoxide of iron, which is deposited, by long standing, as a dark brown sediment, which, except at one of the springs, is so incorporated with the great mass of the carbonate of lime and siliceous earths, forming the cliffs and crusts of tufa, as to be undistinguishable to the eye.

“Dr. William Elderhorst’s analysis 1000 grammes of the so-called ‘Arsenic Spring’ is here inserted:

	Grammes.
Lime.....	0.059024
Silicates.....	0.045600
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.019400
Magnesia.....	0.007629
Chlorine.....	0.002275
Sapo.....	0.004650
Potash.....	0.001560

“In this analysis the carbonic acid united with a portion of the lime and magnesia was not estimated.

“The silicates which were left undissolved on treating the residue obtained by evaporating the waters to dryness in a platina capsule,

with hydrochloric acid, were fused with a mixture of carbonate of soda and potash, and qualitatively examined. They were found to contain Silica, Lime, Magnesia, Iron and Manganese.*

"The quantity operated on was too small to determine the proportions by weight.

"In the early part of August, 1860, I made a complete analysis of the spring on the hill, No. 1.

"The solid contents obtained by evaporating 1000 grammes (one litre) of this water to dryness, were separated into the portion soluble in water, and that soluble only in hydrochloric acid, and the acids and bases in each (except hydrochloric in the acid solution) separately determined.

"In another portion of the same quantity of water evaporated to dryness, with a little hydrochloric acid, the total quantity of bases was estimated, and a third portion of the acids was determined.

"The sediment found in the bottom of the bottle containing the water was also examined.

"From these various analyses the following results were obtained:

"The total quantity of matter from 1000 grammes of this water weighed 0.1518 grammes, of which 0.0018 was organic matter, which burnt off by ignition, emitting an odor like that from burning peat.* This organic principle is, probably, apocrinic acid, which was united with the oxide of iron; but the quantity obtained from the amount of water operated on was insufficient to demonstrate its properties sufficiently to enable me to decide positively on its identity with that organic acid.

"After the organic matter was burnt off 0.15 of saline matter remained. Of this 0.0252 grammes were soluble in water, and 0.1268 insoluble in water.

"The sediment at the bottom of the bottle weighed, when dry, 0.0300. This lost, by ignition, 0.0048, which was mostly organic matter, similar to that held in solution. The residue, 0.0252, gave up, to hydrochloric acid, 0.0092, which was mostly carbonate of lime, with a little oxide of iron, which had existed partly as carbonate of iron and iron combined with the organic principle, and a trace of carbonate of magnesia. There remained 0.016 insoluble in hydrochloric acid, which was at first a deep chocolate-brown color, and turned of a red ochre-

*Where the water is concentrated, or the solid extract treated with water before this organic principle is burnt off, the solution has a yellow color imparted to it by the presence of this substance.

color after ignition. This proved to be mostly silica, with a little sulphate of lime, tinged with oxides of iron and manganese.

“The various analyses gave in the sediment :

Organic matter (appocrinic acid?).....	0.0048
Carbonates of lime, a little oxide of iron which existed partly as carbonate of iron, and partly combined with the organic acid, and a trace of carbonate of magnesia	0.0092
Silica, with a little sulphate of lime, tinged with oxides of iron and manganese.....	0.0160
	<hr/>
	0.0300

“The part of the matter soluble in water after evaporation to dryness and ignition :

Magnesia	0.0040
Soda.....	0.0120
Potash	0.0030
Chlorine.....	0.0060
Sulphuric acid.....	0.0002
	<hr/>
	0.0252

“The part insoluble in water, after evaporation to dryness, and before ignition :

Organic matter (approcrinic acid?) burnt off by ignition.	0.0018
Silica and silicates, insoluble in acids.	0.0600
Carbonate of lime.....	0.0600
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.0040
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.0010
	<hr/>
Total.....	0.1268

“Calculating the probable combinations of these acids and bases as they are, in all probability, united in the water, we have:

Appocrinate? of protoxide of iron.....	0.025
Silica and insoluble silicates.....	0.060
Bi-Carbonate of lime.....	0.086
Bi-Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.006
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.001
Carbonate of soda.....	0.0170
Carbonate of potash.....	0.0040
Sulphate of magnesia.....	0.0002
Chloride of magnesia.....	0.0026
Sulphate of lime.....	0.000015

“There is still an excess of magnesia remaining, which probably exists as iodide and bromide of magnesia; for though Dr Elderhorst, operating on 1000 grammes, was not able to detect any iodine or bromine, yet, when I extracted the solid residue from 2000 grammes with alcohol, evaporated this to dryness, at a low temperature, and tested it with protochloride of palladium, the watery solution was slightly tinged yellowish brown, indicative of a trace of iodine; and, if larger quantities of the water were operated on, the iodine and bromine could, in all probability, be distinctly brought out.

“I have been repeatedly asked to what I attributed the medical virtues of these waters. I reply, mainly to their high temperatures. Here at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, there is the most abundant supply of water at a scalding temperature; several of the springs ranging at the fountain head as high as 148° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the waters of which, after being conducted in open troughs down the hillside to the reservoirs above the bath-houses, and standing some time, are just as hot as the skin can bear, and the waste water, conducted under the adjoining vapor bath-houses, sends up a steam through the latticed floor of a temperature so hot that few can endure it. If, then, the Warm Springs of Virginia, which have a temperature of only 96° to 98°, exercise, as experience has proved, a most potent effect in the cure of many diseases, ‘mainly by their temperature,’ how much more positive must be the effect of waters of so much higher temperatures; especially when a stream of it, in diameter as large as a man's arm, can be directed at pleasure with great force on any organ.

“In many forms of chronic diseases especially its effects are truly astonishing. The copious diaphoresis which the hot bath establishes opens in itself a main channel for the expulsion of principles injurious to health, made manifest by its peculiar odor. A similar effect, in a diminished degree, is also effected by drinking the hot water—a common, indeed, almost universal practice, among invalids at the Hot Springs.

“The impression produced by the hot douche, as above described, is indeed powerful, arousing into action sluggish and torpid secretions; the languid circulation is thus purified of morbid matters, and thereby renewed vigor and healthful action are given both to the absorbents, lymphatics, and to the excretory apparatus, a combined effect which no medicine is capable of accomplishing.

“Silica and carbonate of lime, the most abundant mineral constituents of the Hot Springs, can have comparatively little specific action on the animal functions. The carbonates of alkalies present, proved

by the distinct alkaline reaction of the watery solution of the solid contents evaporated to dryness, cannot be without their therapeutic effects, in common, however, with a great many of the well and spring waters of middle and southern Arkansas, which also contain some alkaline carbonates.

“The large quantity of free carbonic acid which the water contains, and which rises in volumes through the water at the fountain of many of the springs, has undoubtedly an exhilarating effect on the system, and it is no doubt from the water of the Hot Springs coming to the surface charged with this gas that invalids are enabled to drink it freely at a temperature at which ordinary tepid water, from which all the gas has been expelled by ebullition, would act as an emetic.

“The small quantities of chlorides and sulphates of magnesia may have a slight medicinal effect, but there are not more of these salts present than are to be found in many spring and well waters employed for domestic purposes.

“Various have been the speculations with regard to the cause of the high temperature of these waters, and my opinion has been repeatedly asked on this subject.

“I cannot, for several reasons, subscribe to the views advanced by some, that the elevation of temperature is caused by the water coming in contact with caustic lime in the interior of the earth. Lime has so great an affinity for carbonic acid that it cannot remain, for any great time, in an uncombined caustic condition; and, therefore, is seldom found in that state, either on the surface or in the bowels of the earth. And if it did, it would long since have been reduced to the state of hydrate, if not to the state of carbonate, by constant contact with the copious flow of water charged with carbonic acid, when it could no longer give off heat by the chemical action produced during its combination with water.

“Much less can I give assent to the extraordinary idea that the high temperature of these waters is due to latent heat, given off from the water in the act of depositing the tufa that now coats the hillside from which the springs issue, and which was originally held in solution; since we have no instance of any appreciable heat being given off by simple precipitation or settling out of the carbonates of lime, as it loses the carbonic acid which held it in solution; besides, this is so slow a process that if any heat were given off, it would be so little at a time as to be insensible to the feelings.

“On the contrary, I attribute the cause to the *internal heat of the*

earth. I do not mean to say that the waters come in actual contact with fire, but rather that the waters are completely permeated with highly-heated vapors and gases which emanate from sources deeper-seated than the water itself. The whole geological structure of the country, and that of the Hot Spring Ridge in particular, from which the water issues, justifies this assumption."

THERMAL WATERS.

Scientists do not agree as to the curative properties of these waters.

Physicians and others who have given the matter much study have not determined, satisfactorily, the medicinal virtues of the waters of any of the Hot Springs of the world. That they do possess them, all admit; and that they perform some very remarkable cures, none deny. Some contend that there is no perceptible difference between any of the Hot Springs, but class them all alike regarding their efficacy in the treatment of chronic diseases. As others have failed to prove any difference, and the great doctors disagree, it would be unbecoming in me to make an effort, but I will state that there are a few facts known here to be true, which go far to prove that *there may be a difference.* Many invalids who have visited the springs of Europe, and after months of bathing in and drinking of their thermal waters, failed to receive the desired cure they afterward found at the *Hot Springs of Arkansas.* May there not be truth in the claim maintained by our physicians, that these waters are more efficacious in the treatment of some forms of chronic diseases than any known springs of the world?

Dr. James Johnson, of London, in speaking of the Hot Springs of Bath, England, attributes their efficacy to "the greater degree of solution and intimate union which the mineral principles in thermal springs possess when flowing out of the soil where they have been kept in combination for years."

Dr. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, says of the Warm Springs of Virginia:

"It cannot be owing to the dissolved mineral matter, for the same effects are experienced at the highly-mineralized thermal springs, as at those which contain no more mineral than is found in ordinary drinking water."

Prof. D. D. Owen says of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, it is "mainly to their high temperatures."

Prof. John Tyndall, of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in a letter to Dr. Walton, says: "I am not acquainted with any difference between natural heat and artificial heat. I am not acquainted with any thermo-electric conditions that could cause any perceptible difference between the therapeutic action of natural hot water and artificial hot water."

The opinion of our physicians, who have given the subject attentive study, and their experience gained in the practice of their profession, entitles it to as favorable a consideration, if not more, than any of the before-mentioned intelligent gentlemen, is that *a positive difference does exist in the naturally heated waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas and any water artificially heated*; in their thermo-electric properties, in their stimulating effects, and in their being acceptable to the stomach, allowing an invalid to drink as much as he pleases without the least nausea, and in a short time passing through the whole circulating system, and out through every pore of the body in perspiration.

Dr. Geo. E. Walton, in his work on "The Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada," says: "All waters possessing an unvarying temperature of 85° Fahr., or above, are included under this designation. I use the term thermal in the sense of *heat as indicated by the sensations of the body*; although, geologically speaking, 'all springs are considered warm, or thermal, the temperature of which exceed, however little, the mean annual temperature of the place at which they rise.' Accordingly, a spring of a certain degree would be called warm in Iceland and cold at the equator. Waters of 85° Fahr. will convey a sensation of warmth to the hand of most persons on first immersion, though if the entire body were placed in the water a feeling of chilliness might be experienced. Waters of from 75° to 85° Fahr. may be termed temperate; from 85° to 92° Fahr. they are tepid; from 92° to 98° they are warm, and from 98° Fahr. upward they are hot; all, except the first, included under the term thermal. In one or two instances, springs below 85° Fahr. have been introduced in this class, being above the temperature of cold springs, 70° Fahr., and not possessing decided chemical constituents.

"Thermal waters are chiefly used for bathing, and in this their efficacy mainly consists in the majority of instances. These waters sometimes contain considerable carbonic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, or even chloride of sodium, or the alkaline carbonates; but, as a

rule, they yield but a very small proportion of mineral ingredients. The manner of using the different kinds of tepid, warm, and hot waters, is discussed in the chapter on baths under their respective title.

"It has been questioned whether there is a difference between the heat of mineral waters and artificial heat. Formerly, many held the affirmative, and there are not wanting those who still hold this view. But there are no observations that show any actual difference, and those who have investigated the matter in late years have decided in the negative. This being so, why are hot or warm mineral waters more active medicinal agents than artificially-heated water? In some instances the waters are highly charged with gases, or contain considerable mineral ingredients, but, aside from this, the uniform and continuous temperature of the water distinguishes it from ordinary hot water. The latter is often not uniformly heated throughout, and from the time it is passed into the tub is alternating each moment from one degree of heat to another, while in large pools at the Hot Springs the water remains of the same temperature continually. It may be added that it is impossible to arrange hot spout and douche baths at home equal to those of the springs. Another advantage is that of specialty. The attendants, the physicians, and every one connected with the spring-baths, acquire dexterity and precision in their application, which is one great advantage to the invalid. However we may explain their action, *the fact remains of their efficacy.*

"These waters are exceedingly beneficial in the treatment of *chronic rheumatism* and *gout*, especially when associated with *stiffening of the joints* and *concretions*. In certain irritable conditions of the nervous system they produce a calming effect, and in *neuralgia*, depending on injuries or inflammation of the nervous sheathes, they are often curative. In *paraplegia*, not organic, and if the muscles are excitable by electricity, the use of these waters often wonderfully hasten a cure; and the same observation may be made of other forms of *paralysis*, excepting hemiplegia, for which saline waters are preferable. In many of the *scaly diseases of the skin*, such as *psoriasis*, lichen, etc., they are a most efficient auxiliary in the treatment. They also form a desirable adjuvant in the treatment of *syphilis* by the metamorphosis of tissue which they produce, aiding and rendering more certain the action of other remedies. In the treatment of affections of the joints the water must be quite warm, and local frictions should be used. Care should be taken that persons affected with organic diseases of the heart are not treated by hot baths."

AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS

The Hot Springs of Arkansas stand without a rival. At no place in the known world can so many diseases be effectually cured or greatly benefited.

Within the last ten years, over thirty thousand people have been cured of diseases that the most skillful physicians of our land considered past recovery.

The wonderful cures performed by the use of these thermal waters are truly miraculous; they almost require ocular evidence to be credited. Language that would do only justice, seems exaggeration.

Whilst it is admitted that *all* who come here are not cured—for it must be remembered that with a majority of cases every remedy is tried before they come to the Springs—yet it is believed that ninety out of every hundred are cured or benefited.

Hundreds come here every year to die, expecting only a little longer lease of life, but, to their great surprise, they are cured, and joyously return home to their families and friends. Too much cannot be said to induce those suffering with diseases that can here be cured, to come and try the efficacy of these waters. Delay is death, or worse than death with many, causing untold misery to their posterity for ages to come.

One of the greatest objects of the author is to herald far and wide the great benefits to be derived by suffering humanity by the intelligent use of these waters.

Every one who comes, returns home a living advertisement for Hot Springs; and it has been in this way that it has become so well known as a haven for the afflicted.

So happy has been the result with many invalids who have been cured here, that they recommend the hot water for every ill that man is heir to, and many come expecting cures of diseases for which these Springs have never been known to be efficacious. But these very visits, in some cases, have proven the use of the waters to be of great service, and, in a few cases, have performed cures after the physician had requested the invalid not to bathe.

No one can come to Hot Springs without receiving a good moral lesson. Parents would do well to send their wild boys to this school. If they would not learn wisdom here, there is but little hope of pre-

venting the sowing of their wild oats. The very restraint I now feel in writing plainly all I would wish to say on this subject, is the cause of much of the misery in this world. *Parents, be candid and speak freely to your children; do not allow them to suffer through ignorance.*

The following diseases are successfully treated, the failure to cure being the exception; where a perfect cure is not effected, a benefit is experienced by *all*, where the waters are properly tested: Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Ozena, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Syphilis—acquired or hereditary, in all its different forms—Asthma, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Eczema, Psoriasis, Urticaria, Impetigo, Prurigo, Rupia, Chronic Ulcers, Glandular Enlargements, Ring Worm, Migraine or Sick Headache, Enlarged Tonsil, Menstruation Troubles, and Sterility. This is a long list, yet the truth is not half told. Not a week passes but some very remarkable cures are effected, where all hope of recovery had been abandoned before a visit to these Springs had been concluded upon.

The suffering invalids who are afflicted with any of the above diseases, in any form whatever, may feel assured that here at Hot Springs, with proper care and treatment, they will receive a perfect cure or be greatly benefited. The very worst cases find relief from pain and a stay of progress of the disease. I feel that I cannot say too much to induce the invalid to come to Hot Springs, for I am sure that nine out of ten get well.

HOT SPRINGS AS A RESORT FOR LADIES.

When the beautiful ladies, and those who would be beautiful, fully understand the effect of these thermal waters upon the skin and complexion, their number will increase yearly, until thousands, who have ruined their complexion by the excessive use of cosmetics, will visit Hot Springs to renew the beauty of youth and regain a fair and clear complexion. The writer had the pleasure of meeting a lady from Ohio, who accompanied her sister to the Springs, who had been a sufferer for many years with Rheumatism. She herself had been troubled with nervous headaches, and was advised to bathe. She did so, and after taking one course of baths, had gained eight pounds in weight, and looked as fresh as a lady of thirty-eight. Her complexion was made

fair, her hair soft and pliant, to the surprise of all who knew her. Her age was fifty-one.

Those who feel the heavy hand of time being placed upon them, and their looking-glass revealing wrinkles, moth patches, etc., can, by bathing in and drinking of these waters, so improve their complexion as to appear several years younger than their actual age. Young ladies, who, by sickness or other causes, have lost their youthful beauty, after the free use of these waters come out fresh as a rose. The complexion of all, old and young, male and female, are thus improved. Of late years there has been a large increase of lady visitors, and the treatment of many female complaints has proven the efficacy of these waters in that line of diseases. For the grand climacteric change of life, these waters are highly regarded, and frequently entirely prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness. The critical period of a woman's life is pleasantly passed over, by a short sojourn at these Springs and a free use of the thermal waters. Sterility is a consequent of functional disorder, in most all cases, with ladies, and to those so troubled the baths are of great importance; they always prove advantageous, removing the cause in almost every case — regularity and happiness is the effect. Uterine diseases, as a class, especially leucorrhœa, are very satisfactorily treated. Owing to the great relaxation of the system, improvement is not always experienced by the bath, but they greatly improve the general health, and after a return home, and a sufficient time has elapsed, all express themselves greatly gratified with the result.

As a resort for ladies, the Hot Springs are increasing in favor, and many gentlemen now bring their wives and daughters with them. Last season, a large proportion of the visitors were of the first society of the United States, North and South, and not a few from Europe. This class of visitors will be much larger this year than ever before, as the accommodations at the hotels and bath houses are vastly superior to anything expected. The best hotels have bath houses now connected with them, having separate apartments for ladies.

There are now many families here on account of the ill health of some of their members. Many of them hire small houses or rooms and go to housekeeping. By so doing they can, at a more reasonable cost, remain long enough to cure chronic diseases, which frequently require a long time to eradicate.

This class of visitors has never been large, but as soon as they can find neat cottages, furnished with the comforts of a little home, their numbers will rapidly increase. Major Gaines has some furnished

rooms to rent, adjacent to his residence, and in the same yard. They are pleasantly situated, and would suit parties who could go to the Hot Springs Hotel for day board and bathing.

Ladies need have no delicacy in visiting these Springs; that day is past, and the time will soon come when Hot Springs will not only be an invalids' retreat, but a fashionable watering place, and *could be made* one of the prettiest in the land. The idea of beautifying has not yet entered the minds of many, but money and time will accomplish wonders.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

This volume could be filled with the certificates of persons cured of the different diseases for which these Springs are noted, but the author only proposes to give a few cases that have been cured or benefited, and has the consent of the parties for so doing. Many more remarkable cures could be given of Syphilis, but the reputation of the Springs is fully established for the cure of this class of diseases.

A CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Oscar Seeley, of Louisville, Ky., came to the Springs afflicted with Rheumatism, with which he had been *suffering severe pain for over four months*; was unable to walk, even with the use of crutches; they only enabled him to move from chair to chair. He could not stand one minute at a time without assistance. He was treated by the best physicians in St. Louis and Louisville, and tried every known remedy, but continued to grow worse every day. He came to the Springs as a last resort, with little confidence of getting well. He parted from his wife and children with a *farewell—good-bye*—never expecting to see them again.

He placed himself in the hands of one of the leading physicians, who, with the use of the hot waters, soon relieved him of pain, and in two weeks he could walk without his crutches. In two months he gained over thirty-five pounds in weight, and returned home almost perfectly well, being obliged to leave a few weeks before he should have gone.

A CASE OF PARALYSIS.

Mr. J. R. Tyson, of Springfield, Ills., has kindly furnished me with a history of his case. Hoping it may encourage some unfortunate

human being, who may be similarly affected, to try these thermal waters, I give it in full.

In 1865 Mr. Tyson felt some disease slowly creeping upon him, but it was not until he forgot his own name that he was alarmed at his condition. After writing a business letter he could not think of his own name in order to sign it, and was obliged to get his bank-book to remind him of it. After he had written his name it did not seem natural to him. He related the circumstance to his physician, who advised him to close out his business. He had been a long time profitably and extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and it required a year to do it, at which time he was almost helpless. In 1868 he came to the Hot Springs in so helpless a condition that he was only able to move his head, and that but a very little. He had not the least control over any part of his body. The only benefit he received while here, after using and bathing in these waters for ten months, was an improvement in his general health. He went home in the same helpless condition. Two months after, he was able to move one finger; next day two; next day three, and so on, from day to day, he continued to improve until he could move his hands and limbs. All this he attributed to his bathing in the waters of the Hot Springs. He visited Cincinnati, and took electric baths, but received no benefit. Spent some time at the institution of Wood & Holbrooks, in New York city, where he took Turkish baths, and was otherwise treated, but with no better results. His next trial was the Magnetic Springs of Easton Rapids, Michigan, where he was somewhat benefited, after a stay of fourteen months. From there he went to Detroit, Michigan, and was treated by Dr. Stone with hot and cold electric baths. Here he remained three months, and gained faster than at any time since his first improvement. At this time he was able to walk with the use of his crutches and the assistance of his faithful servant, who has been his constant attendant for several years. With pleasure I add, they take good care of each other. After remaining at home about two years he resolved to try again the water of the Hot Springs. He has now been here about three months; is slowly, but surely improving, and is fully confident of getting perfectly well. The reader may think this a slow method of treatment, or the disease is slow in yielding to the treatment, but he must consider the condition of the invalid, and the long-standing of the disease. Paralysis and some cases of Rheumatism require a long continued use of the baths to be benefited, whilst many diseases are relieved after taking a few baths, and *entirely cured in three or four weeks*. As a rule, invalids do

not come prepared to remain long enough, and some are obliged to come the second time before they receive a perfect cure.

ANOTHER CASE OF PARALYSIS.

Mr. J. Boykin, of De Soto, Miss. The author had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman at his hotel, and had an opportunity of witnessing his improvement day by day. When he came to Hot Springs it was with difficulty he was able to walk with the assistance of a cane and his good lady, who accompanied him. He had been afflicted for over a year, and at times was unable to move some parts of his body. After bathing two weeks he was able to walk to the top of the Hot Spring Mountain, and continued to gain rapidly as long as he remained here. He was engaged in mercantile and other business, which would not admit of his remaining longer than one month. He expressed himself so well pleased with Hot Springs that, if he could dispose of his property in Mississippi, he would return and make this his home.

A CASE OF PRURIGO.

Mr. Amos Shinkle, President of the First National Bank and City Gas Works, of Covington, Ky., for over a year was a sufferer from a skin disease known as Prurigo, by some called Nervous Rash. He consulted some of the best physicians in the United States: Drs. Graham, Bartholomew and Howe, of Cincinnati; Dr. C. F. Thomas, and others, of Covington, Ky.; Drs. Woods, Harris and Keys, of New York, but all failed to afford any relief, and gave him no encouragement. In fact, they told him there was little or no hope of his getting well. They assured him that the disease seldom, if ever, proved fatal, which Mr. Shinkle failed to appreciate, for he suffered worse than death by the constant itching and pain, causing loss of sleep, which obliged him to take opiates to get rest.

When he came to Hot Springs he was very much discouraged, and would willingly have given half his vast fortune, if money would have secured perfect health. He regretted his disease was such as would not relieve him of his suffering by death. He placed himself under the care of one of the best physicians in the valley, and in less than seven weeks, without medicine, only by the judicious use of the water, was perfectly cured, and returned home a happy man and a devoted friend of Hot Springs.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Niece, of Alabama, from 1859 until 1869, ten long years, suffered excruciating pains, caused by Rheumatism. It commenced

in his feet, and gradually worked up his limbs to his hips and back, affecting his kidneys and spine, causing contraction of the muscles, until his head and shoulders were drawn down almost as low as his knees. In 1862 he lost the use of his limbs, and was unable to get about without the use of crutches. Everything that could be thought of was tried to relieve him of his suffering and deformed condition, without effect.

In 1869 he came to the Hot Springs. He bathed regularly for ten months before he felt any great change, except a decided improvement in his general health; but at this time the pains gradually passed away. Since then he has continued to gain slowly, but surely and constantly. In 1871 he was able to *lay aside his crutches, and walk about freely, and without pain*. He is yet very much stooped over, but thinks he is straightening up slowly, and has great faith of being able to stand up and (to use his own language) look a man in the face. He now keeps a little fruit and confectionery stand, which supports him, and enables him to stay where he can bathe in these waters, and in time get perfectly well and straight again.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS, CAUSED BY SPINAL MENINGITIS.

An interesting case, which properly comes under this head, has been *very rapidly cured* by the waters of the Hot Springs. The party requested us not to use his name, but he is known to several of our physicians as a member of their profession in high standing in the community in which he resides.

In May, 1874, he was taken sick with spinal meningitis. After being confined to his bed two weeks he became paralyzed in his lower limbs, and partial paralysis affected his upper extremities. In July he was taken to the Sisters' Hospital, at Chicago, Illinois, where he was well and kindly treated, and gradually improved until October, when he could walk a little with the use of crutches.

Before coming to Hot Springs (December 16th) he was unable to walk one hundred feet at one time with cane, crutches, or other assistance; the slightest effort to exercise caused great pain; the nervous system was so affected that he was in constant fear of injury from unseen and imaginary objects and causes. He could not count money with accuracy, and it was impossible for him to write a letter longer than half a page. He told the writer that it was impossible for any one to imagine or for him to describe, the great mental and physical suffering he endured from the time he was first taken until he was *relieved by the thermal waters, which caused them to gradually disappear after*

taking three baths, and entirely cured him in one month. He gained twelve pounds in weight, and was able to walk six and eight miles per day. The nervous symptoms passed away, his appetite returned with vigor, and his frank and genial countenance was the picture of happiness.

[From the *Hot Springs Daily Press*.

A NEW DISEASE AND A WONDERFUL CURE.

“With the hope of benefiting my fellow-man I am induced to publish a brief description of a most marvelous cure performed upon myself by the Hot Springs at this place, unaided by medical treatment, or assistance from any source aside from the wonderful properties of these famous springs, under the direction of a resident physician.

“My disease was a new one to the many physicians who treated me at various times, not one of whom could settle upon any intelligent or correct diagnosis of the peculiar affection from which I was suffering.

“While engaged in the occupation or profession of veterinary surgeon in New York, in the year 1857, I had occasion to treat a sore on the leg of a diseased horse, and having that morning a slight abrasion of the skin on the muscle of the middle finger of my left hand, the finger became vaccinated with the virus from the diseased horse, which afterward infected the whole system and left me in a most pitiable and miserable condition. The first inconvenience felt after being inoculated with the virus was an itching and burning sensation all over my body. Soon after these symptoms pimples broke out all over me, of a small reddish color, which rapidly spread and run together, and filled with a light colored substance resembling water. Some three days after the first symptoms were observed, the finger commenced swelling and became very painful. I then sent for a physician, and when he arrived I was completely spotted, and suffering all the pain that a person could and live.

“I explained to him what was evidently the cause of my deplorable condition, and, upon a careful examination of my case, he pronounced it hopeless, and said that I must die—he could do me no good whatever. I insisted upon his trying some remedy, and doing something to afford me at least temporary relief. He then began treating the case, but with all his skill could effect nothing. His medicine did not give me any relief, although, as he stated, he administered the most powerful antidotes known to the medical world.

“At his request a council of physicians was called, and my case was thoroughly canvassed. The hand and arm were swelling fearfully, and

my agony was almost insupportable. They administered Bourbon whisky in large quantities, and that was the only thing that afforded momentary relief. The physicians resolved to amputate the arm, but I would not consent to the operation. For years I continued to suffer with the hand and arm, and the flesh nearly all rotted off from the bones. This disease finally spread so that the right hand and arm were similarly affected, and I began to realize that something must be done, and that speedily, else I could not long survive the fearful ravages of the disease which was rapidly wasting away my body and life.

“At last I resolved to try the efficacy of the world-renowned Hot Springs, and came here on the sixth of November last. When I arrived here I was nearly helpless—was partially paralyzed and nearly blind. I immediately commenced drinking the hot water and using the baths as directed. The use of the waters and baths told with fine effect, and a marked improvement was perceptible in a very few days, and I have continued to improve from the date of my arrival. The once helpless, useless hand now pens these lines which feelings of the deepest gratitude and a wish to benefit suffering humanity alone dictate. I shall return to my home in a few days almost a new man, and hope the publication of this remarkable cure may redound to the welfare of many sufferers from diseases which poison the blood and sap the foundation of many of our strongest constitutions. JAS. CURRIER.”

CHRONIC ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM, WITH SPINAL AFFECTION.

A very interesting and rare case, which properly comes under the above head, was treated here with success last year, which I will here mention and describe for the benefit of those who are, or who hereafter may become, similarly affected.

Little Rollin Martin, age three years, a son of A. G. Martin, of Chicot City, Arkansas, up to the age of ten months was a stout, large, healthy child. About that time he was taken very seriously ill with Rheumatism, affecting the joints of all his limbs. In a short time his mother and physician discovered a curvature of the spinal column. His suffering was very acute and almost intolerable; the joints of his limbs enlarging and his spine growing curved. In spite of the best medical skill he continued to grow worse; could not walk, and the poor little fellow suffered more than language can express. His only way of moving around was to slide himself along feet foremost, lying on his buttocks with his arms stretched backward. In this condition he remained until he was two and a half years old, when his parents

having despaired of their poor little boy ever walking, much less recovering, concluded to try the virtues of the thermal waters of the Hot Springs. At this stage of his illness his parents brought him to this famous watering-place, and put him under the charge of two of our physicians. They commenced their treatment with the free use of the thermal waters, by bathing and drinking, and soon discovered a letting up of his symptoms, and an improvement in his general health.

He continued the free use of these waters daily, and in about four months' time the change was very perceptible, his spine becoming straight, the joints of his limbs having been reduced to almost their natural size, and very soon he began to walk, to the great surprise and gratification of parents and friends. He continued to improve, and in six months' time could walk a mile. His parents then took him home, and the last report we have he was still improving, his spine being perfectly straight, his joints their natural size, his general health good, and the once poor little suffering child, now a proud, gay and handsome boy.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Physicians of Hot Springs, Ark.—those belonging to the medical profession—as a class, have few superiors at any known watering-place. They have enjoyed all the advantages of professional education and accomplishments.

Hydropathy, in the treatment of chronic diseases, has been their study; *i. e.*, the use of natural earth-heated waters to cure chronic blood diseases.

At no place in the world have physicians a better opportunity to improve their knowledge by experience than at Hot Springs, especially in the treatment of several forms of chronic diseases, which are treated here more than any where else in the United States or Europe. Not less than twenty thousand people visit these Springs annually, who make a business of getting well, and very nearly all apply to some of the resident physicians for advice and treatment. Our physicians have national reputations; their names are familiarly known throughout the United States, and they are accumulating laurels in their profession that could not be obtained at any other place, for the want of the extensive experience they here obtain. No person need feel loth to part with their family physician, for they will find some from the many who reside here who are equally as skillful in the practice of medicine or surgery as can be found in any of the larger cities.

Two regular organizations of the medical fraternity exist.

HOT SPRINGS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

T. J. REID, M. D.....President.
 J. KING, M. D.....Vice-President.
 J. J. ROBERTSON, M. D.....Secretary.
 S. W. VAUGHAN, M. D.....Treasurer

ALMON BROOKS, M. D., GEORGE G. HALE, M. D.,
 D. B. FOWLER, M. D., J. W. EVANS, M. D.,
 JOHN KNAUS, M. D., G. H. SMITH, M. D.,
 SANDFORD KEARNEY, M.D., M. L. LANGLEY, M. D.

Regular Meetings, first Saturday in every month, at the office of the President.

All regular Physicians visiting the Hot Springs are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion of scientific subjects.

This is the only Medical Society in Hot Springs connected with the Arkansas State Medical Association.

HOT SPRINGS AND GARLAND COUNTY

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The following Physicians are the Officers and Members of the organization for the present year, viz.:

E. A. SHIPPEY, M. D.....President.

J. J. SHELDON, M. D.....Vice-President.

P. H. ELLSWORTH, M. D.....Secretary.

G. W. LAWRENCE, M. D.....Treasurer.

O. A. HOBSON, M. D.....Delegate to State Med. Assoc.

E. A. SHIPPEY, M. D.....Alternate Delegate.

A. ARNAUD, M. D.,

C. M. LYLES, M. D.,

J. O. FOX, M. D.,

PAUL S. JONES, M. D.,

A. K. TAYLOR, M. D.,

S. W. FRANKLIN, M. D.,

A. S. GARNETT, M. D.

All Physicians in good standing from abroad are at all times invited to attend their regular meetings, which are held monthly, on the first Saturday in each month, at the office of the Secretary.

THE CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY

The Mountain Regions of Arkansas have always been regarded a healthy country, and justly, for there is no section of the United States more so, especially that section lying South of the great Ozark Range. This mountain range acts as a shield to guard off the extreme cold winds of the North and Northwest, having a great effect upon our climate, which is as mild and delightful as that of Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, on the Atlantic coast, which are several degrees further south. The difference in climate between the north and the south sides of these mountains is very much greater than the distance would lead any one unacquainted with the facts to suppose. The springs, creeks, brooks and rivers of this region are cool, pure, clear as crystal, and as sparkling as diamonds; the bottoms, even in the very deepest water, are readily seen, and objects upon them seem to be within arm's reach. The streams abound in fish, and within five or six miles of Hot Springs, on the Ouachita River, is one of the best points for fishing to be found in this or any other State. Chills and fevers sometimes prevail on the bottoms of the largest rivers, but where the inhabitants are provided with comfortable houses there is but little trouble, and, as a rule, the people are robust and healthy. Cholera and yellow fever have never visited Hot Springs, or near enough to cause any alarm. In this section of the State the climate must be favorable to those who are pre-disposed to consumption, or even to those affected with it in its early stages. Statistics show but two States (New Mexico and Florida) with a smaller per cent. of deaths from this disease than Arkansas, embracing the whole State. The mountains and hills are covered with fine growths of timber, pine predominating; and as most pine regions are proverbially healthy, this may partly account for the health enjoyed in this favored portion of the much-abused and underrated State of Arkansas. The time is near at hand when the people of other States will seek homes here on account of the salubrious climate, the healthy country, the advantages in farming, fruit-growing, and the cheapness of lands.

AS A WINTER RESORT.

In future Hot Springs will be more noted as a winter resort than in the past it has been one of summer. There were many reasons why the Springs in past years were visited only in spring, summer and fall. The most important was the inaccessibility of the place, which, until the last year, required a stage ride of fifty-five miles over a rough road from Little Rock by all visitors from the North, East, and the Southeast. This could not be endured by invalids in cold or rough weather. On account of having only summer patronage, the hotels were not prepared for visitors during the winter, and the houses were not supplied with fireplaces or other conveniences for winter business. But now there is a railroad within twenty-one miles, and hotels with comfortable rooms, are supplied with stoves or fireplaces, the use of which in cool weather is indispensable to the invalid. Without giving further reasons, I will add, for these alone, people were advised to come here in the summer season, and *not to come in winter*, which gave cause to the general belief that the waters were more efficacious at that favored season, when, in fact, there is no known difference in the waters at any season of the year. The only choice is with the invalid. It is possible that some constitutions do better at one season than the other, or that some diseases may be more easily cured, but it is difficult to draw the line, and if any great difference exists, it is with the invalid or disease, not the waters.

The experience of the physicians here go to prove that longer courses of baths can be taken in winter than in summer, and to northern invalids the change of climate at this season makes it decidedly preferable. Of course, in taking the thermal baths, more care is required to guard against taking cold. The only precaution necessary is to remain in-doors long enough after bathing to cool off gradually; allow the pores of the skin to close, and a natural circulation will soon ensue, when the bather can walk out without fear. If the weather is cold or bad, a well person, as well as an invalid, would be liable to take cold, and prudence should be observed at all times, even in this delightful climate. Many rheumatic invalids are entirely free from it in summer, but it invariably returns with the cold season. With this class of sufferers there should not be the least doubt as to the best season to visit the Springs. Come before your season of suffering arrives, and by

freely bathing in these waters the rheumatic pains may *never return*, and the winter spent here will make you feel like a new being; and only those who have suffered those pains can know how desirable such results would be.

However, there may be many who are so badly crippled that they can only get around with assistance, or the use of crutches, and *are so at all seasons*. With them it may be more desirable to come in warm or pleasant fall weather, especially if they wish to return home soon, or before winter. For the benefit of this class of invalids I will state that on arrival at the hotels he is kindly assisted out of the hacks or stages, and his crutches gently adjusted under his arms by some person who arrived in the same condition a month or two before. After bathing a week or two he finds he can walk quite comfortably with one crutch; in a month he buys a cane and takes a walk to the top of Hot Springs mountain, and in six weeks or two months is as well as ever, and weighs ten to forty pounds more than when he arrived. This, my dear reader, is not an overdrawn picture, as any one who has spent a month here can testify, but only an average case, for many do as well as this in one month, though some require more time.

While this article was intended to show that the accommodations, delightful climate, efficacy of winter bathing, etc., make this a desirable winter resort, I would say to those who are suffering with any of the diseases which are known to be cured or benefited by the use of these waters, *to come at once*, and at *any season of the year*; relief is sure.

In this latitude the northern invalid can take out-door exercise, in walks, rides or drives, with as much comfort in December and January as he can at home in May or October, and the advantages derived from so favorable a change in climate, in many cases, are as beneficial as the use of the waters. In unpleasant weather the invalid, if he is stopping at any of the first-class hotels, will not be obliged to go out of doors for baths, pleasure or exercise, for the baths are connected with the houses, pleasant company with whom to pass the time agreeably, and large halls in which to exercise. The cheaper houses, though they do not have bath rooms in, or connected with the house, many of them are close by, some only a few steps off from some of the best bathing houses in the valley. All these bath houses are made comfortable for winter bathing. The halls or reception rooms are heated with stoves, where the invalid can sit and read or talk before and after bathing. There are many thousands residents of the North who, though they are not diseased, or do not consider themselves invalids, are

always complaining of cold weather and its effect upon their constitution. This class of people would prolong their lives many years by a residence in or near this latitude, and even by spending the severe winter months here they would not only live longer, but much more comfortably, *consequently happier*.

BATHING.

As most of the visitors travel hundreds of miles to bathe in these thermal waters, a description of the bath houses and manner of bathing should be an interesting subject to all. The physicians give special instructions, and written or printed directions to each invalid, after they have undergone a thorough examination. If, on examination, the physician discovers the heart or lungs are diseased, the invalid is not allowed to bathe, as the hot baths in such cases prove disastrous. The usual directions are to bathe six minutes in water at 90 to 100 deg. Fahrenheit; two to six minutes in the vapor room, where vapor baths are used, and five to twenty minutes in blankets, according to the time required to produce perspiration. Some few physicians do not require or recommend the latter. They also differ some in their treatment. All are governed by the physical condition of the invalid and the nature of the disease. Some can remain in the water twice as long as others, and have it much hotter, without any bad effect, while injudicious bathing by an invalid debilitated by disease might prove hazardous. The old citizens differ in their opinions in regard to bathing in these waters. Persons living here for years, who came on account of chronic disease, say the waters are very powerful, and they *would not bathe in them without advising with some intelligent physician*.

The physicians have had long experience in the treatment of the different diseases that are benefited here; and with the intelligent use of the bath, under their directions, a very large proportion of all who come can be cured. Should any person think best to bathe without the advice of a physician, they had better be careful how long they remain in the bath, and how hot they use the water, if they want to be benefited. Commence at 90 deg. Fahrenheit and increase, from time to time, to 100 deg. Fahrenheit, but no higher. If your disease requires a hotter bath, you should be governed by the advice of some physician. If you are prevented from consulting them on account of

means, I would advise you to go to any one and tell him your situation candidly, like a gentleman. I do not believe there is a physician in the valley that would not give you as good advice and attention as though you paid him the regular fee. I know all have done so, and will do so again.

The mode of bathing differs with the different diseases. With some the vapor is not used, and some physicians do not use it in any case. All say it is not used as much as in former times. In cases of Rheumatism and Paralysis the douche is sometimes used with satisfactory results. It enables the bather to have a stream of water fall on any diseased part of his body or limbs, and is often immediately relieved of pain. Some few bath rooms have a cold shower bath, which is very much enjoyed by some, especially in the summer. It enables the bather to cool off quickly; but, as a rule, the invalids come here for hot water, and use that kind only. Each bath house has one or two attendants, who attend to the wants of the bathers—rub them down, assist the lame, etc.

After the bath is taken the invalid passes into the vapor room (if he uses the vapor), and the attendant cleans out the bath tub and arranges the blankets in it for the sweat bath, (if it is required). Some go home to their rooms and take their sweat in bed. The vapor bath is in a small room 3x4, which is full of hot steam, continuously rising through the open slat floor from a stream of waste hot water which flows under it. Objections are made to the vapor bath on account of the inhalation of hot vapor, which is thought to be injurious to the lungs, especially if they are not strong.

Many poor, unfortunate consumptives come here expecting to enjoy the luxury of bathing in these thermal waters, hoping to be cured of that or some other disease, and are invariably advised *not to bathe*. The physicians do not keep any invalids here that cannot be cured or benefited by the aid of these waters. Such visitors are advised to go home, or possibly to Florida, or some place where they may be benefited. Bright's disease is not treated here, yet the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles north, have cured some remarkable cases.

The baths are very much enjoyed by all. The electric influence of the water is so quickly felt throughout the whole system that any one cannot but believe that they are very powerful for good if correctly applied, or for evil if imprudently used.

Many years ago, in the early days of Hot Springs, all the bathing was done in the creek near the large spring, or in pools near those on

the hill side. The difference in the accomodations in bathing between then and now is not so great as will be the difference between now and ten years hence, not only in bathing, but in other improvements that will be made at this great watering-place.

Below will be found a description of all the bath houses in the Valley, and visitors are at perfect liberty to pay their money and take their choice.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.

This is the largest and best arranged bath house in the Valley; has twenty bath rooms, two cold shower baths, three douches and ten vapor rooms; a separate department, with four bath rooms exclusively for the use of ladies. The building is 32x54 feet, with a ten-foot hall through its center, affording a comfortable reception and sitting room for bathers. In cold weather the hall and building is heated with a large stove, and invalids can bathe without fear of taking cold any day in the year. The building is about twenty feet high, well lighted and ventilated. The vapor rooms are all on one side, just back of the bath rooms, while on the other side the bath rooms all have windows, affording light and air, as needed. Terms, fifty cents for each bath, or twenty-one baths for \$10, in advance. Messrs. Hoffman & Hamilton, proprietors.

THE WEIR AND GEORGE BATH HOUSE.

This justly popular bath house is the most central of any in the Valley, and is as conveniently arranged as it is situated. The locality is just opposite the old postoffice, and convenient to the following hotels and boarding houses that have no bath-houses attached: Earl House, Morris House, Cincinnati House, European House, Guinn House, Mrs. Honeycutt's, and several others. It is the only bath house in the Valley which has a ladies' department with an entirely separate entrance. They have thirteen bath rooms, with vapors connected with them, and some with shower and douche attached. The reception rooms are cool in summer, and are heated by stoves in winter, making them comfortable at all seasons of the year. The springs from which this bath house receives its water are very hot, and immediately back of the bath house (12 to 20 feet), and the water is conducted in a closed trough to a tight tank, which the proprietors claim enables them to save all the gases and virtues of the water. The cooling water is taken from the coolest (94) hot spring on the moun-

tain, but is cool when it reaches the tank near the bath house. Their terms are the most reasonable of any in the Valley—25 cents per bath, or 21 baths for \$5. It was formerly known as Statt's Bath House, and kept by Bush & Fannin, of whom the present proprietors purchased. They are determined to keep their house clean, in good order, have kind and obliging attendants, and give as good a bath as can be had in the Valley.

HALE'S BATH HOUSE.

This is what was known as the Upper Bath House, Mr. Hale formerly owning two. What was known as the Lower Bath House has been torn down, preparatory to erecting a new one.

There are fourteen rooms, thirteen of which are supplied with vapor rooms and the douche attachment. The vapor of this bath house is said to be the hottest in the Valley, but notwithstanding the accommodations are not so good as are found at other houses, it is liberally patronized, and by some preferred to any other. The location is good, being in about the centre of the Valley, opposite the Western and American Hotels and the postoffice. Terms, thirty-five cents per bath, or three for one dollar. It is owned by Mr. John C. Hale, but is under the management of Henry Jones, colored.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL BATH HOUSE.

This bath house is not excelled by any in the Valley for comfort and convenience, for gentlemen or ladies. It has everything required for every kind of bathing, and is connected with the hotel, the guests of which are the only persons who have the privilege of bathing at this bath house. Terms, fifty cents per bath, or twenty-one baths for ten dollars. E. Q. Gibbon & Co., proprietors.

THE ARLINGTON BATH HOUSE.

This bath house is connected with the hotel of the same name, and under the same roof. Will have ten to fifteen rooms, and fully supplied with all conveniences for taking all kinds of baths and of three different kinds of water—arsenic, iron and magnesia. These baths are only for the use of the guests, and especially arranged for their accommodation.

RECTOR'S BATH HOUSE.

This is the largest and best arranged bath house in the Valley, and its situation is unsurpassed by any. It being only a few feet from the new hotel built upon the site of the old Rector House, making it not only handy to the guests of this large house, but the most convenient.

to the visitors and residents of the Upper Valley, it being the farthest north of any of the public bath houses. Iron, arsenic and magnesia waters are supplied here, and the bather can take his choice. Vapor, shower or douche baths; in fact, "the professor" can furnish any kind that may be required. This bath house was doubled in size last summer, and already further improvements and extensions are contemplated. Professor Johnson and half a dozen attendants attend to the wants of bathers, in the way of rubbing them down, supplying hot drinking water while bathing, packing in blankets, etc., the whole under the superintendence of Mr. L. M. Filkins. Terms, thirty-five cents per bath, or three for one dollar.

OTHER MINERAL SPRINGS OF GARLAND COUNTY.

Within twelve miles of the Hot Springs there are many valuable mineral springs—several of them; the Mountain Valley, Sulphur, Big Chalybeate Cluster, Bryan's Iron, Snow's Sulphur and others, are worthy of note. The day will come when they will have a national reputation, and their names be familiarly associated with the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Few will visit the latter without visiting one or all of the others. All are valuable for medicinal qualities, and the diseases benefited by the use of these waters combine a large list that cannot be cured by the waters of Hot Springs, and they afford a pleasant retreat for visitors for either health or pleasure.

No county in the United States has so many mineral springs as Garland, and nowhere *in the world* can the invalid find such a variety of health-giving waters. If the Hot Springs do not bring the desired cure, some of the other mineral springs (cold) will surely benefit the sufferer, if there is any hope this side the grave.

THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY SPRINGS

Are situated at the foot of Blakely Mountain, at the head of a beautiful valley opening out to the south. They are about twelve miles north of Hot Springs, and twelve miles from the Ouachita river.

There are three springs from which water is used by invalids, each spring differing in medical properties. The principal constituents of

the waters, as given in an analysis by Dr. Theo. Hoerner, of Memphis, Tennessee, are :

Iron,	Bicarbonate of Iron,
Lime,	Bicarbonate of Lime,
Magnesia,	Bicarbonate of Magnesia,
Soda,	Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphuric Acid,	Phosphate of Soda,
Phosphoric Acid,	Chloride of Sodium,
Silicic Acid,	Silicate of Soda,
Chlorine, or expressed as salt.	

The virtues of these waters have been known to those living close to the springs for over forty years, and have been tested by persons afflicted with chronic chills and fevers, female complaints, general debility, dyspepsia, gravel, etc., giving entire satisfaction in every case. They are also highly prized and recommended for chronic affections of the kidneys, having effected cures of Diabetis and Bright's disease of the kidneys, which were considered incurable. So great is the faith of the present proprietor, that he offered last year to board invalids for nothing if they were not cured of the disease for which these waters are recommended.

They were formerly known as Lockett's Springs, after their former proprietor, Mr. E. S. Lockett. He sold them in 1872 to Mr. P. E. Green, and the name was changed to Mountain Valley Springs, a name suggested by the peculiar location of the springs.

Mr. Green at once commenced the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors. The hotel is a very fine one, and can accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred guests. In the summer the house is comfortably full all the time with visitors from the Hot Springs, and the number next summer will be largely increased. It affords a very pleasant change for those who wish a rest from bathing at Hot Springs, even though they do not require the use of the waters. In consequence of ill-health Mr. Green has leased these springs to Mr. J. G. Moody, who is doing a good business and building up a reputation for himself as a landlord by providing for the wants and comforts of the visitors to this popular and truly deserving place of resort.

The Chalybeate Springs are at present unimproved, yet visitors walk and ride to them to drink the water, and picnic parties are made up in the summer season, almost daily, to spend a few jolly hours there.

Below I give an account of them, taken from the report of Professor D. D. Owen :

"A qualitative examination was made by Dr. William Elderhorst, of the Chalybeate Spring, about three miles from Hot Springs. He found in it:

Sulphates.....	Large quantity.
Chlorides.....	" "
Lime.....	" "
Iron.....	" "
Magnesia,	}.....Strong Reaction.
Soda,	
Manganese,	

"On the 9th of July, 1859, I visited the spring, and tested it, qualitatively, at the fountain head. Its temperature was 70 deg. Fahrenheit.

"I found it to have an alkaline reaction, which may be due, in part, to the presence of carbonates of the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia. Its principal ingredients were ascertained to be:

Bicarbonate of the Protoxide of Iron,
 Bicarbonate of Lime,
 Bicarbonate of Magnesia,
 Sulphate of Magnesia,
 Sulphate of Soda,
 A little Chloride of Sodium, and, perhaps, a little Carbonate of Soda.

"This water has a slight deoxidizing effect, especially that spring known more particularly as the 'Sulphur Spring,' though there is little or no sulphuretted hydrogen present, at least not enough to perceptibly darken lead-salts. This spring has more chlorides in it than the main spring.

"The spring to the southwest of the main spring has a temperature of 67 deg.

"These springs afford a most abundant supply of water—some one hundred and fifty gallons per minute; in fact, there is enough of waste water to drive a small mill.

"The source lies in the dark slates underlying the whetstone formation, on the east side of the main Hot Spring Ridge. Carbonic acid gas rises incessantly with the issue of the water from the fissures of the slates in a rapid succession of air-bubbles through the transparent pool, which adds greatly to the exhilarating effects.

"This water is, therefore, a saline chalybeate, having medical properties, eminently tonic, slightly aperient, and well adapted for the use

of patients recovering from intermittent fever, if there be no inflammation or inflammatory action to contraindicate its use.

"The distance from this spring to the Hot Springs being only a pleasant ride, it is a favorite resort for those who desire a change of scene, and when the system requires toning up, or, in other words, when an increase of the red globules of the blood is necessary, it will be found very efficacious in effecting a final cure."

FAIRCHILD'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

These springs, which have been called and well-known as "The Sulphur Springs" for thirty years or more, are really worthy of the reputation they have so long enjoyed. Though called Sulphur, the water is the best of sulphuretted alkaline water, and by far more valuable in the majority of cases that visit these springs than the best sulphur water could possibly be. Of the principal spring Professor D. D. Owen, who made the analysis given below, which was copied from his original papers, says :

"This spring is a very strong alkaline, saline, sulphuretted water, the alkaline effect being the most prominent in its medical properties."

For all mercurial diseases these waters are very highly prized, and promote a speedy cure while the patient is resting after a course of thermal baths at Hot Springs. A few days spent here does much toward curing the invalid, building him up, frequently increasing his weight three to six pounds in one week, and preparing him for another course of baths at Hot Springs.

ANALYSIS.

1. A small quantity of free sulphuretted hydrogen.
2. Sub. carb. of soda and potassium.
3. Chloride of sodium. (Salt.)
4. Sulphuret of sodium or potash.
5. Sulphates of magnesia and soda.
6. Bi-Carbonate of lime.
7. Bi-Carbonate of magnesia.

Above this spring, which is the principal one used by the visitors, are some twenty to thirty fine springs, within one-third of a mile, on the bank of sulphur creek. They would be more highly prized if they were away from the so-called Sulphur Spring described above. Any one of them would be worth a fortune in any country where mineral springs were not so numerous. The waters are recommended for female diseases, chronic dysentery, etc. Three of them were tested by

Prof. D. D. Owen, at the same time he tested the "Sulphur," and found to contain: "Bi-Carbonate of iron, Bi-Carbonate of lime, Bi-Carbonate of magnesia, trace only of chloride of sodium, trace only of sulphates of soda and magnesia." "Their action is as tonics, producing a diuretic, ant-acid and alterative effect"; the same as he claimed for the sulphur spring water.

The following are the diseases cured or benefited by the waters at this resort, as claimed by Dr. J. T. Fairchild, the owner of the Springs property: "Dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, affections of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs, female diseases, dropsy, and all complaints originating from an excess of acid in the system, skin diseases, and chronic dysentery. In diseases of the kidneys and urinary passages, stricture, gleet, and especially in calculus affections, there is no known remedy so efficacious as this water. It acts as a solvent of the various forms of gravel, and is exceedingly efficacious in the treatment of secondary syphilis and all mercurial diseases.

These springs are situated seven miles south of the Hot Springs, in a romantic valley, only one mile from the Ouachita River, where guests may enjoy the sport of fishing, boating, etc. When Dr. Fairchild is able to carry out the improvements he has in contemplation it can be made a *beautiful as well as a healthful resort*. The buildings now used for hotel purposes are three in number, having in all about twenty rooms for the accommodation of about forty guests. All rooms are on the ground floor, and are being increased in number and otherwise improved, new furniture, etc., being supplied, and are now every way comfortably furnished. Mr. P. J. Maher, the proprietor of the hotel, has gained a reputation for himself in the two years he has been here, and it is well deserved, for he keeps as good and well supplied tables as can be found at any hotel in the State. He remains proprietor for another year, and possibly for many more.

Invalids should make it a point to stop at these springs coming to or returning from Hot Springs, if only to rest over night, or a day or two. If they stop on the way here, they will be sure to do the same on going home. Mr. Maher is preparing to enlarge the Sulphur Spring (so-called) so as to save all the flow of water for the use of the guests, and to open up and improve one of the same kind of water on the opposite side of the creek about fifteen feet from the main spring.

THE CLUSTER SPRINGS

Are situated three miles east of Hot Springs, on the west side of Solitaire Mountain (formerly known as Smoky Mountain). They are about 100 feet above the valley below, through which runs the middle branch of the Gulphur (Gulfer) creek. They more closely resemble the Hot Springs than any others in the county, being on the west side of a mountain, about the same elevation above the level of the sea and the valley below, and are of different temperature. At the "Cluster" there are ten to fifteen springs within a circle of one hundred feet, and within a few hundred feet on each side are several more; and on the quarter section of land on which they are situated there are quite as many springs as there are of the Hot Springs. Most all contain mineral of some kind, but a few are the purest of freestone water. The properties of these waters have not been analyzed, but by simple tests have shown evidence of the presence of iron, magnesia, lime, soda, sulphur, etc. There are four or five distinct kinds of water, *i. e.*, where iron, magnesia, or some other mineral is so much stronger than the others as to give different tastes and names.

It is the intention of the owner to improve them and test their virtues. They are pronounced by disinterested parties who have visited all the noted springs of this county the best water they have ever drank in Arkansas.

The location for an outside resort is without an equal anywhere about Hot Springs, being only three miles distant by a good hard road, that could be made a regular boulevard. The mountain from which they flow is the prettiest, peak-shaped and highest (with one exception) of any near the Hot Springs, and as its name would indicate, standing almost alone, or out from the Ozark range. From its summit the most commanding, extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country can be had. A roadway and bridle-path can easily be made by gradual ascent to its very top, on which there is ample level ground for any kind of improvement that could be desired. There is a sufficient fall to the springs, with the assistance of a ram, to throw a half inch stream of water to the summit if desired, and water could be introduced into every room in a hotel built either upon the mountain's side or its summit. Nature in its rough state has done much to make this a very desirable place for a resort for health or pleasure. The range of mountains that join Solitaire Mountain on the north and east form a barrier to a section of country of seven miles in length by one to

five in width, which is the home of the deer, fox, turkey, and other wild game, and is without a single human habitation. Here the hunter can find rare sport. The pure health-giving waters, the mountain air, the beautiful drive to and from the Springs, which could be visited daily for bathing by any one who would require the thermal waters, and preferred boarding out of the valley; the running brooks, natural miniature falls, rough canyons, and other points of interest, combined with the improvements of walks, drives, fountains, hotel buildings, etc., would make this truly beautiful and desirable. The owner has not the capital that is needed to make the improvements the springs and situation are worthy of, and would make satisfactory arrangements with some responsible party who could.

SNOW'S SULPHUR SPRING.

This spring is situated about five miles from the valley on the Little Rock road, two miles beyond the Big Chalybeate Springs. The situation is naturally a pleasant and desirable one for a hotel or a resort for health or pleasure, and the proprietor, Mr. Snow, has ample means to display his good taste and judgment in improving and beautifying. He now has a large number of hands in clearing, trimming and cleaning; a saw mill puffing away night and day to saw three hundred thousand feet of lumber with which to build a dwelling house for his family; a hotel building, stables, fences and other improvements; and when all are completed they will comprise the most valuable property outside of Hot Springs in this county. The sulphur spring is near the hotel on the margin of a small stream and near the foot of a small mountain, and is said to be one of the best sulphur springs in Garland county; but, like many of the valuable springs of this county, it has been but little known outside of the neighborhood, though within the last few years visitors have driven to it from Hot Springs for what water they could drink while there and carry home in a jug or water pot. Last summer parties carried the water into Hot Springs in barrels and sold it for twenty-five to fifty cents per gallon.

BRYAN'S IRON SPRINGS.

This is one of the strongest iron springs in this county, and is beautifully located about two miles from Hot Springs, in the valley of Bull Bayou, about one mile below the Whetstone mill. The location of the spring is seldom equaled, being on the side of a hill or ridge about ten feet above the road, which runs only about as many feet from it. It is

a bold (though not large), never-failing stream of water, naturally walled in with rock and crystallized sediments, which clearly indicate the principal mineral quality of the water. Persons wishing to increase the quantity of iron in their blood, and regain an "iron constitution," may feel confident of securing an abundant supply without drinking as much of the water as would be required to swim in. The taste is much more pleasant than most strong iron water, and persons can drink as much of it as the ordinary Chalybeate water, so common in the country, and receive — for most cases where such water is needed — twice the amount of good. The spring has long been known by the old citizens. Travelers and visitors for years have camped there for days and weeks at a time to enjoy the benefit of these "tonic waters." Mr. Charles Bryan, the owner, intends to improve the spring and property. With good judgment, and a small outlay of money and labor, it can be made an attractive place of resort for health and pleasure. The Bull Bayou is close at hand, where the visitors can go to bathe and fish.

The site, on which to build the houses, selected by Mr. Bryan, is a beautiful and natural position, about twenty feet higher than the spring, and about two or three hundred feet distant, approached by a gradual ascent, the slope of which is to be laid off in walks and ornamental shrubbery and flower-beds. Visitors will never fail to visit Bryan's Iron Spring after the contemplated improvements are made, and will be well paid by a good drink of this, "Nature's invigorating beverage." Beside iron, the water contains sulphates, magnesia, lime, soda and carbonic acid gas; the beautiful globules of which bubble to the surface as brilliant as diamonds.

CHASE'S SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

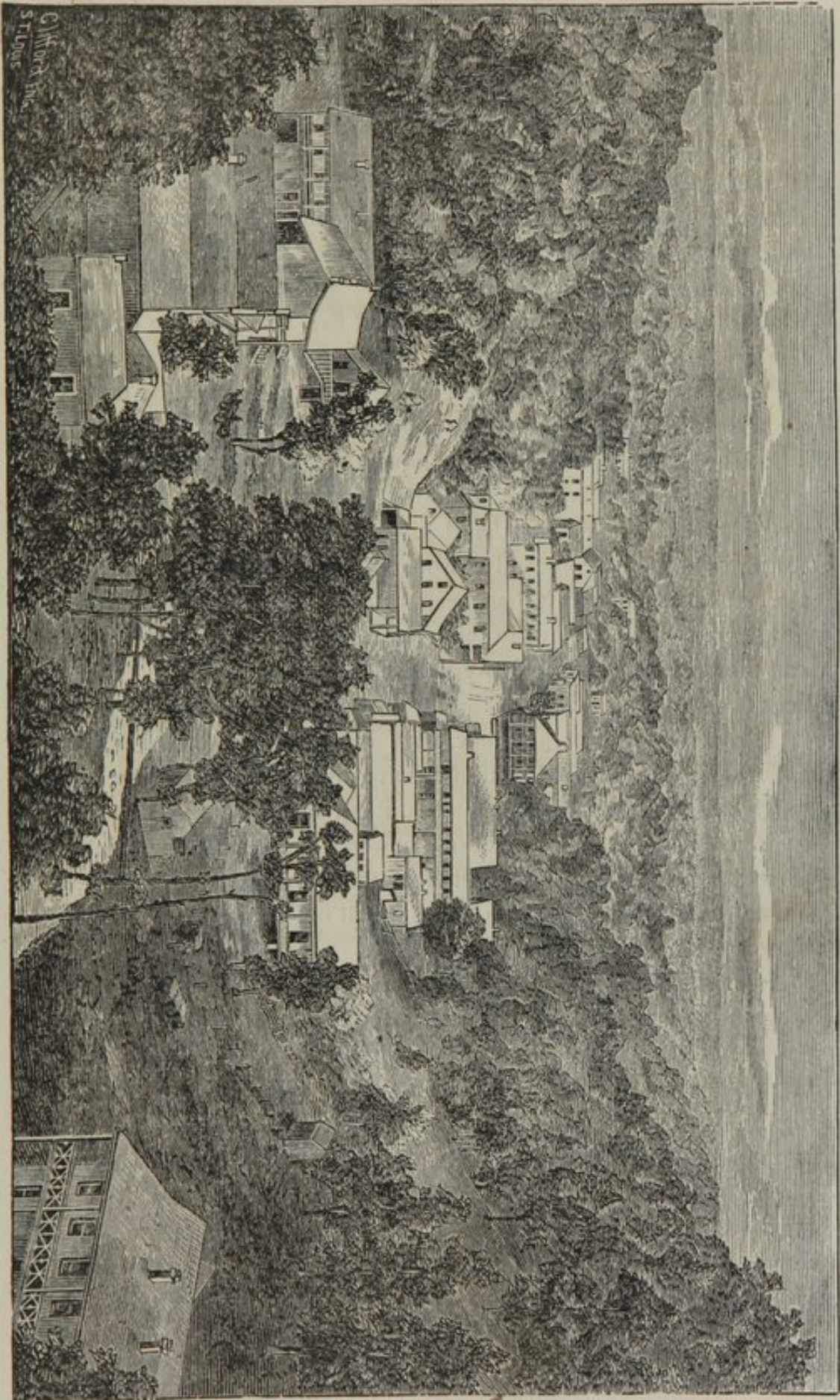
These fine springs are situated about five miles from Hot Springs, at the head of Pleasant Valley, and about one and a half or two miles above the Cluster Springs. Though they have never been used by the public, and will never be made so, they have long been prized by all who are acquainted with them. The Chalybeate Spring is one of the coldest and best in the county, and the sulphur is as strong as most of the sulphur springs in this section. Mrs. Chase who owns the springs and property has lived there for twenty-five or thirty years; has buried her husband and children upon the place, and the old homestead is so dear and sacred to her that she does not wish the place to be made a public resort. If mineral springs were not so numerous in this county the use of these valuable springs would be almost indispensable to the invalids who visit this region for the benefit of their health.

THE TOWN OF HOT SPRINGS

Is situated in the valley of the same name ; is mostly located on one street, which is about a mile long, following the Hot Spring creek, which is spanned by foot-bridges at convenient distances. At each end of the valley two or more valleys or roads branch off, on each of which dwelling houses are to be found on every two or three acres for half a mile each way. This gives the entire length of the town or settlement, about two miles, north and south. Its width, east and west, is not over one-half a mile at any point, while the valley proper varies from one hundred to six hundred feet in width.

Very few towns in the United States have improved as rapidly within the last year (1874), and under very discouraging circumstances. Notwithstanding the trouble at Little Rock, "The Arkansas State War," some unpleasantness which occurred in the valley, and the financial depression throughout the whole country, the town of Hot Springs doubled in size and population in one year, and bids fair to continue to grow in size and increase in numbers until it will be the largest city in the State. Buildings are going up in every part of the place, and evidence of the faith of the people in the future is shown in the erection of a better class of houses, though, on account of the unsettled condition of the land titles, most all the buildings are put up cheaply, for present wants. Lumber is cheap—\$15 to \$20 per thousand; and houses costing from \$100 to \$1000 are the order of the day, for both residences and business houses. It was the demand for larger hotels, and more of them, boarding-houses, etc., for the accommodation of the visitors, who have increased in number every year, that has caused the improvements now to be found here. No one owns a foot of land in the Valley, and no one can tell how long he will be allowed to remain. When fully considered, the wonder is, not that so little has been done, but that so many comfortable houses have been built.

Many of the residences, though but plain box or log houses, by the free use of paint, whitewash and their beautiful situations, are quite neat and pretty. Many are situated where, with substantial dwellings or neat cottages, the grounds handsomely laid off with walks, flowerbeds and nice shrubbery, they would be truly beautiful. Commanding the view of the valley below, and the mountain scenery in all directions, they would excite the admiration of all. Some few private dwellings



in the place are as good as usually found in small country towns, and several of the hotel buildings would honor cities with a population of ten to twenty thousand; and more of them and larger ones are being built.

Most all the residents of the valley came here on account of sickness of themselves or some member of their family, and many can not reside in any other place and be free from pain. Thousands and thousands of poor sufferers are now wearing out a miserable existence who could here find relief, if not a perfect cure; and there are enough of them who are sick and able to come here and live at ease, who could build fine residences and make this their home. Many who are now unfit for business elsewhere can here engage in it if they have the means and desire so to do.

It is becoming more generally known that comfortable winter accommodations can be had here, and diseases cured at all seasons of the year. The time is near at hand when Hot Springs will have no dull season, but will be constantly thronged with people from every part of the habitable globe. It has been estimated that over ten thousand people visited the Springs in the year 1873, sixteen thousand in 1874, and the best judges expect twenty-five thousand in 1875. The number of visitors has been increasing at the rate of about fifty per cent. for the last five years; and now, with increased and better accommodations, with a railroad within twenty miles, thereby saving a long, rough stage ride of thirty-five miles, it is reasonable to expect an increase over last year (1874) of one hundred per cent. Some few have placed the expected travel as high as thirty to forty thousand. When the railroad is finished to this point, it will not be long in reaching fifty thousand annually.

Among the late improvements, which go far to show the thrift and progress of our place — present and future — is "The Hot Springs Street Railway." Three months ago it was talked of for the first time by the present company, and to-day it is an established fact, in working order, and cars running from the Hot Springs Hotel every ten minutes to the upper end of the valley, and in two weeks will be finished and running from one end of the valley to the other. The company are now running two pretty and comfortable cars, one starting from each end at the same time, and passing each other between the Grand Central and Arlington Hotels. The greatest credit for this enterprise is due to its President, Col. Butterfield, and it is sure to prove a profitable one to him and the stockholders.

City gas works will be the next important step toward making up "Our City." The company is formed, contracts made, and in a few months Hot Springs will be illuminated from one end to the other with gas manufactured within its limits. The town being mostly on one street, it can be done at a small expense compared with most cities.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

There are six churches and four schools at Hot Springs. The Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, and the Methodist and Baptist (colored) churches. The Methodist church is new, and when entirely completed will be as good, if not better, than are usually found in places of this size. The same may be said of the Episcopal, which is a very neat and pretty structure, both inside and out. Though some of the churches have no regular pastors, the congregations are rarely without services, as the pulpits are frequently occupied by visiting clergymen from abroad, and almost every Sunday some one of the churches is so occupied, and frequently by some very able divines.

The Sunday schools are very well attended. The Methodists and Baptists take considerable interest in their Sunday schools, and have a regular attendance of about seventy-five scholars.

The day schools are now maintained by subscription or the payment of a regular tuition of \$2 to \$3 per month for each scholar, there being no public school fund, but it is to be hoped there soon will be, as there is a great lack of interest in school matters, and many who would send their children to a free school can not afford to pay a regular tuition.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HOT SPRINGS.

White men have visited the Hot Springs for over one hundred years. History gives an account of De Soto and his men being at the Hot Springs only a few months before his death. They camped here for some time, and many of the party made use of the water, and their health improved thereby. French traders and trappers came to the springs almost every year after the early settlement of Louisiana, but it was not until 1807 that any improvement was made.

In this year Manuel Preedhouse, a Frenchman, built the first cabin ever built in the valley. John Perciful and Isaac Cates camped here the same year, spending their time in trapping and hunting. In the spring of 1808 Perciful cleared a small tract of land on the Ouachita River, seven miles from the springs. He raised the first corn ever grown in the country — the only implement he used in its cultivation being a wooden hoe. In 1809 Preedhouse gave or traded his cabin and improvements to Perciful. A few visitors came to the springs in the years 1810 and 1811. They built cabins to live in, and when they were ready to leave gave them to Perciful, who spent much of his time at the springs, supplying the visitors with game and provisions. In the summer of 1812 there were about one dozen cabins in the valley, but all were burned down that winter. Quite a number of people came here to keep out of the army and escape the troubles of the war of 1812. Among them was a young lady who afterward became the wife of John Perciful. Visitors came every spring and summer, but the winters would find the valley uninhabited. In 1814 there were between twenty and thirty cabins in the valley, and visitors from that time, for many years, had only to repair them to make a home for themselves while they remained. Every winter some of them would burn down by fires running through the valley, and in the spring of 1828 there were only six or eight of them left standing. They were all out of order, some without floors, and none of them in condition to be occupied. The best one was a double-log cabin, built in 1820 by Joseph Millard, and was known as the Millard Cabins, or house, in which he kept hotel for several years, and was considered the first-class hotel of the valley. It seems that Joseph and his good wife Nancy knew how to keep a hotel and succeeded in establishing a reputation. They must have left the place in 1826 or 1827, for no one was living in the valley in the spring of 1828 when Ludovicus Belding and his family moved to the springs. Millard died in 1829, and his houses were sold to Alexander L. Rogers. Mr. Belding soon changed the appearance of the valley; he repaired the old cabins, built new ones, opened a store, and kept a house of entertainment. From that time Hot Springs has never been without mine host, ever ready and willing to take a stranger in. Perciful and his family had been in the habit of spending their summers (or most of them) at the springs, keeping boarders and selling provisions, etc., to visitors, his farm on the Ouachita River furnishing all the corn and meat used here for several years.

Mr. Belding left the springs in 1830, and the houses were leased to a

Mr. Asa Thompson, who kept them about one year. He was succeeded by Richard C. Hawkins, who remained two years, and turned over the property to the old pioneer claimant, John Perciful. This was at the expiration of the five years' lease of Perciful to Belding. It was by living here under this lease and in the cultivation of a small garden that Belding's heirs based their right to enter the land on which the Hot Springs are situated. About this time James Conway (afterward Governor of Arkansas) made a trade with Perciful for one-half his interest in the improvements and pre-emption right to the quarter section of the land, springs, etc. The houses were then leased or placed in the possession of Samuel Reyburn, who was a brother-in-law of Gov. Conway. He kept a hotel, and otherwise entertained the invalid visitors. The annual increase of visitors at this time was large, and the value of the Springs' property caused some inquiry as to whom it belonged. In 1832 Congress tried to settle this question by making a reservation of four sections of land, the Springs being about the centre. This year Col. H. A. Whittington came to the springs, and settled at the upper end of the valley, where he and his family now live. He is now, and ever has been, one of the most respected and worthy citizens. John C. Hale made his first visit to the springs in this year, but it was not until 1835 that he settled in the valley with his family. It would take ten volumes to give even a brief history of the Springs and confine it to that part in which he has been individually interested. Most of the time since coming here he has kept a hotel for the entertainment of visitors. This was an eventful year at the Springs, the one in which the pioneer claimant (John Perciful), who had lived here, or near by, for thirty years, died, and which also brought to the valley the veteran claimant, John C. Hale. Mr. Hale is now about seventy-five years old, has spent the best part of his life in fighting for his claim to the Springs' property, and will continue to "fight it out on this line, if it takes" the balance of his days. He informed the author that his income last year was over seven thousand dollars, the most of which was paid to lawyers to carry on his lawsuits. In 1840 Hale & Woods bought of the widow and son Perciful, certain improvements in the valley, and one-half interest in all the lands, water benefits and privileges that might be acquired from or granted by the government of the United States. A few years later Hale bought the interest of Wood, and in 1848 (after the death of Mrs. Perciful) he bought of David Perciful (the only heir of John Perciful) all his interests. This made him sole owner of all the title Perciful or his heir had to sell. If the right and title Perciful sold

to Joseph Paxton was never repurchased, he nor his heir had any claim to sell. (A copy of such conveyance will be found elsewhere.)

Major W. H. Gaines, another of the claimants (the representative of the Belding heirs), settled here in 1851. He has a beautiful residence and location back of the Hot Springs Hotel on the southwest slope of the Hot Springs Mountain. H. M. Rector settled at the Springs in 1843, and is another of the claimants (known as the New Madrid claimant). He is a gentleman of intellectual ability, was one of the Supreme Judges of the State prior to 1858, and during that year was elected Governor of the State. As a lawyer, he has shown skill and judgment in maintaining his claim. He owns much of the property at the upper end of the valley. Both Gov. Rector and Major Gaines have shown a spirit of enterprise in the improvements they have made, and are more liberal in leasing ground to parties wishing to build than Mr. Hale. The consequence is that both ends of the valley have the best class of improvements, and more of them than the centre (the part claimed or in possession of Mr. Hale), where houses are scattered and of a poorer class. Gov. Rector and Major Gaines are ready to lease ground on Main street for \$10 per front foot, while Mr. Hale has been asking \$15 per front foot, and declines to lease land to any one under any circumstances. A three years' lease is as long as either will now give, as they expect the title will be settled in that time, if not before. More of these gentlemen and their claims will be found elsewhere, under the heading: *Who Own the Hot Springs?*

THE HOTELS.

An important item to visitors, and especially the invalid, is a good hotel. Considering the unsettled condition of land titles, which prevents the erection of substantial brick or stone houses, the mountainous country for miles around the springs, and the distance from good markets at which to get supplies, *the hotels of Hot Springs may be considered first-class.* Some of them are large and well built houses, and are kept much better than visitors usually expect.

The Hot Springs Hotel can accommodate about two hundred guests; the Grand Central can now entertain one hundred and twenty, and with the extension in contemplation will be able to furnish room for two hundred or more. The Arlington, which is now being erected

by Stitt & Co., will be the largest in the State, and with rooms enough to furnish quarters for two hundred and fifty to three hundred. With all the improvements now being made at the different hotels and boarding houses, and the new ones that are being added to the list, there will soon be accommodation for three thousand visitors at one time, and allowing thirty days as an average time for visitors to remain here, there could be entertained at our hotels and boarding houses thirty-six thousand visitors in one year.

There are ten to twelve houses that may be justly called hotels; the others are only boarding houses, though some of them give as good fare and accommodations as are to be had at the hotels. Private boarding houses are quite numerous, and there is quite a difference between the cheapest boarding house and the highest priced hotel—\$20 to \$80 being the range of prices per month. I furnish a description of all the hotels and most of the boarding houses, and have endeavored to do justice to the reader and visitor as well as the proprietors of the respective houses by fairly stating the truth as I know it.

Invalids will be made to feel at home at either the hotels or boarding houses, and find friends willing to assist those requiring it. The landlords and their attendants are always attentive to their guests, and in some cases try to anticipate their wants where they are not freely made known. The visitors who are able to get around will find plenty of company with whom to seek amusements and pleasure; and though you may come here a perfect stranger, if you desire, you can soon make as many acquaintances as you wish, who are as anxious to have a good time while here, *and get well*, as you are. Balls and hops are given at some one of the hotels every week, sometimes oftener, where there is a general gathering of the guests of the other houses who enjoy the dance. If there are any invalids in the house who would be disturbed, the jollification is dispensed with.

Herewith I give a list of the hotels and boarding houses, and the prices charged by each for board. From the descriptions given of the different hotels and boarding houses, the visitor can make his choice before he arrives; and after a day or two, if he is not fully satisfied, can make a change.

RATE OF CHARGES FOR BOARDING PER MONTH.

Hot Springs Hotel	\$70 to \$80
Grand Central Hotel.....	75
The Arlington.....	70 to 80

Earl House.....	40 to 50
Hale House.....	50 to 60
Western Hotel.....	40 to 50
Cincinnati House.....	30 to 40
Guinn House.....	40 to 50
Sammons House.....	35 to 40
Sumpter House.....	40 to 50
Oxford House.....	25
Akin House.....	40 to 50
German House.....	30 to 40
Sadler House.....	30 to 35
American House.....	40 to 50
Menninger House.....	50 to 70
Cullen House.....	50
Sherman House.....	40
European House.....	20 to 40
Illinois House.....	25 to 30
Mrs. Barnes.....	40 to 60
Mrs. Schitle.....	30 to 35
Morris House.....	35 to 40
Mrs. Honeycutt.....	30 to 35
John Fisher.....	30 to 35
J. L. B. Caver.....	35 to 40
W. L. Massey.....	30 to 35

Several other private families could be added to the list who keep from one to five boarders, but the visitor will have no trouble in making a selection from those given.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

This is the largest hotel in the State, and during the last year has undergone many repairs and improvements, besides plastering, painting, adding new carpets and furniture. Gas has been introduced into every room and hall in the house, which is a convenience not enjoyed at any other hotel in the valley. Messrs Buchanan, Inskeep & Co., the proprietors, have not spared expense in supplying their guests with all the accommodations and conveniences found in first-class hotels, and as such they are determined to keep it.

The rooms are all large, well ventilated and neatly finished. Hot water is conducted through the house in pipes connected with the

springs, which are only three minutes' walk from the house, it being situated at the foot of the Hot Springs Mountain, and near the centre of Hot Springs Valley. It is built in the shape of an L, 140x150 feet, with a large hall through each wing; is three stories high, with outside stairs, besides the fine, broad stairways inside. The bath-house attached to this house is the largest in the valley, and has separate apartments for ladies. Bar and barber saloon connected with the house are conveniently situated for the accommodation of guests.



HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

The dining-room is large, well lighted and ventilated with windows on three sides, and the table is supplied at all times with the best the market affords. The proprietors take great pains in affording satisfaction to their guests in every particular, making their house a pleasant and agreeable home while they remain in the valley.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

This house stands on the ground formerly occupied by the Aikin House, which was destroyed by fire.

The house is new, with new furniture and bedding throughout; has large, comfortable rooms, which are plastered. The gentlemanly and obliging landlords have determined to make it a first-class house in every particular, and have already established such a reputation. It will now accommodate over one hundred guests, and with the improvements now in contemplation they will be able to entertain twice this number. These additions are expected to be finished this year, and when completed will make this one of the largest hotels in the State.

The present length of the building is 256 feet, and with the extension will be 396 feet long. Reading room, bar room, barber shop and bathing saloons attached to the house. Messrs. E. Q. Gibbon and D. Kirkpatrick are the proprietors, under the firm name of E. Q. Gibbon & Co., and nothing on their part will be left undone to make it pleasant for their guests.

THE ARLINGTON,

This new hotel has been erected on the site formerly occupied by the Rector House by Messrs. Stitt & Co. (Mr. Stitt was formerly one of the proprietors of the Hot Springs Hotel.) When completed this will be the largest house in the State, having one hundred and twenty rooms for guests alone. It is three stories high, one hundred and ninety feet front, with one wing or L one hundred and eighty feet deep, and another about one hundred feet deep. Each story has connection with the Hot Springs Mountain from the eastern porches, which run the full length of the building, affording ample and easy escape in case of fire, and obviating the great objection to frame houses. The front porches are eighty feet long by twelve wide, affording a fine out-door promenade and a splendid view of the valley and west side mountain. The house is to be finished and furnished with all the modern conveniences of a *first-class hotel*. All the rooms are to be neatly furnished and provided with a bell connection with the office, operated on the electric annunciator plan. The house will be lighted entirely by gas and plastered throughout. Their well known and desirable location, with its advantage of the hot water from Rector's Arsenic, Magnesia and Iron Springs, is unsurpassed, and enables them to supply bathing accommodations superior to any yet furnished in the valley. Bath-rooms will be provided, for guests only, on the first and second floors, and fully supplied with vapor, douche and shower baths, with entirely separate apartments for the use of ladies. The dining-room is 44x80 feet. Office 18x48 feet, and ladies' parlor 18x48 feet. The gentlemen's reading room, bar and barber saloons are on the first floor, adjacent to the office, and are to be fitted up in first-class style. The celebrated arsenic spring is only a few feet from the south end of the building; the steps from the side porch lead directly to it. The house has considerable architectural beauty, and when completed will be quite an ornament to the valley. The experience of Mr. Stitt, gained while proprietor of the Hot Springs Hotel for four years, at which time he had full management, and made a reputation

for the house as well as himself, enables him to fully understand the wants of the traveling community, and especially the invalids who visit these springs for the benefit of their health. The Arlington will open its doors to the public on the first of March, 1875. All hope it will fully and in every way meet the expectations of its patrons and proprietors.

THE EARL HOUSE.

This popular house is situated about the centre of the valley, near the postoffice, bath-house, news depot, etc. It is a two-story building with a wide hall through its centre, large, roomy porch in front on both floors. Within the last year the house has been refitted with new carpets, papering, furniture, bedding, and other improvements added for the comfort and convenience of its guests who are always pleased at this home-like hotel. The terms are moderate, and the table is abundantly supplied with the best in the market. The landlords, Messrs. F. G. Griffith, of St. Louis, Mo., and C. M. Sage, of Columbus, Ohio, are gentlemanly and obliging and ever ready to make their friends and patrons feel at home. There are rooms enough for the accommodation of about fifty guests.

THE GUINN HOUSE.

This hotel is situated at the lower end of the valley, on a beautiful and slightly elevation, commanding a view of that part of the valley and



GUINN HOUSE.

the mountain scenery in all directions. The landscape view here seen for many miles east, southeast and south is unsurpassed at any point in

the valley. The house is almost new, having been enlarged this year and newly furnished. It has fine, large porches in front and on one side on both floors. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and all open out upon the porches. A comfortable home can here be found for about fifty guests; good stables connected with the house. Mr. C. R. Guinn, proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE.

This is one of the best built houses in the valley; large rooms, 15x15 feet and 11x12 feet ceilings, finely furnished, and, in fact, the house and fixtures, as well as the manner in which it is kept, is first-class in every particular. Mr. G. A. Menninger, the proprietor, was formerly proprietor of the Rector House, which was torn down to make room for "The Arlington." Mr. M. gained a reputation at the "Rector" which will enable him to do well in his new house, and parties who prefer a home-like boarding house to a large hotel will be well satisfied at Mr. Menninger's, for he will keep it more in that style than like a regular hotel. He can accommodate thirty to forty guests satisfactorily. Situation, upper end of valley; pleasant and healthy. Street cars pass the door. Terms, \$50 to \$70 per month.

CINCINNATI HOUSE.

This house was formerly known as the Turner House. It is situated on the east side of Hot Springs Creek, near the crossing of Malvern street (old stage road). It is a two-story building, with rooms enough to accommodate about forty guests; is being newly furnished and fitted up in comfortable and genteel order by Mr. C. W. Murphy, who has bought out his late partner, Mr. C. C. Maclish, and will continue to give the same satisfaction that has always been received by all the patrons of the house under the late management of Maclish & Murphy. Board by day, week or month. Rooms with meals, or meals only.

THE SUMPTER HOUSE.

This house is situated in a fine open space directly in front of the Hot Springs Hotel; stands back about two hundred feet from Main street. The owners now contemplate erecting an L, running from the main building to the street; with this improvement added to the present building it will make one of the largest houses in the valley, entitling it to rank among the first.

THE WESTERN HOTEL

Is situated in the centre of the valley, and is convenient to all the bath-houses; the guests having only to cross the street to bathe in one of the best. Hot and cold mineral springs within twenty steps of the house. Its central position makes it one of the best locations in the valley. This is one of the hotels where a man is sure of getting a square meal such as he gets at home, if his wife is a good cook and well supplied with money to go marketing. Can accommodate about forty guests. The charges are reasonable and the entertainment always satisfactory.

THE HALE HOUSE.

This well-known hotel is located in the very centre of the valley on the east side of Main street and on the banks of Hot Springs Creek. Bath-houses are conveniently connected on each side, both owned by Mr. J. C. Hale, the proprietor of this hotel, who is also one of the claimants to the Hot Springs property, and he is the oldest in the hotel business. He is unable to do much himself to entertain his guests, but his good lady, with the assistance of obliging clerks, see that they are comfortable and their wants well supplied.

THE AKIN HOUSE

Is opposite to the Grand Central Hotel. This is not a large house, but the accommodations are good. Mr. C. C. Akin, the proprietor, has been in the hotel business at the Springs for many years. Comfortable quarters for about twenty guests. Day board may be had for twice this number. Location central and handy to baths.

THE GERMAN HOUSE,

Situated at the south end of the valley on Main street, is kept by Mr. John Kubler, a German, who can accommodate about fifteen guests at moderate prices, and his guests may be sure of kind treatment and good living. This part of town has improved very much this year.

SADLER HOUSE.

To those who do not object to a pleasant walk to and from the bath-houses, this will be found a comfortable home at a moderate price. The proprietor, Mr. Sadler, promises the best to be had in the place for the prices charged. This house is pleasantly situated on the Mal-

vern stage road, the first hotel on the right hand side coming to the springs, and is only one-half mile from the Hot Springs Hotel.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

This house, centrally located, has made a good reputation this last season for its home-like accommodations, such as clean rooms and beds, and a well supplied table with properly cooked food. Mr. Joice remodeled this house, painted papered and furnished it throughout with everything new; and though it is one of the small houses, by those who have boarded there and elsewhere it is said to be one of the best in the valley.

MORRIS HOUSE.

For a private boarding house, this is the most central of any in the valley, being nearly opposite the old postoffice and next door to the bath-house of Wier & George. The invalid who finds a vacant room here will be fortunate and well pleased. The house has been enlarged and refitted this past season and the accommodations are satisfactory in every particular.

THE SAMMONS HOUSE

Is situated on the same hill and just back of the Guinn House, and has the same advantages of a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The comforts of a home can here be found at a reasonable expense, and everything done for the invalid to make his stay pleasant and agreeable. The proprietor, Mr. S. A. Sammons, has a horse and buggy for the use of his guests who prefer to ride to and from the bath-houses.

CULLEN HOUSE.

This is a new house, situated on the west side of Main street, one door above Law's dry goods store (the old postoffice), and is conveniently situated and arranged. Can accommodate about thirty boarders. The bath-house of Weir & George is almost opposite, and invalids who can not walk far will find this desirable. Mrs. Cullen promises to supply her guests with comfortable quarters and good living at moderate prices.

MRS. BARNES

Is pleasantly situated just outside of the busy part of the upper valley; only a short walk to bath-houses, which would only be a pleasure to many. The street cars pass the door, making it still more desirable to

those who prefer making their home while here with a respectable private family. Mrs. Barnes invariably gives satisfaction, and can provide for thirty or forty guests; a good place for a gentleman and wife who prefer a private house.

MR. JOHN FISHER,

One of the old settlers, keeps a private boarding house at the upper end of the valley, away from the business hotel centres, and one wishing a pleasant and agreeable place to board away from the town would be much pleased and kindly entertained here. Mr. Fisher has horses and buggies in which to take those who wish to ride to and from the bath-houses, though the walk is only one-half mile, and a pleasant one. The Street Car Company commenced their track at Mr. Fisher's place, and will afford another convenience to his guests.

MRS. SCHITLÉ

Has a convenient and pleasant boarding house at the upper end of the valley, a short distance from the Grand Central, on the opposite side of the creek, on the hillside, where they are not troubled with dust. The accommodations are good, and bath-houses within three minutes' walk. At no place in town can better fare be had for the prices charged. House is now being enlarged.

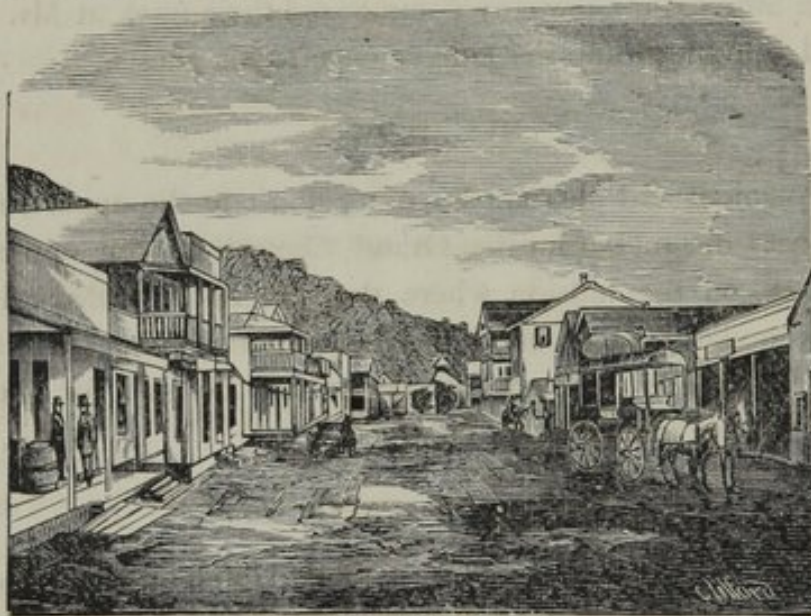
J. L. B. CAVER

Is only a few doors below the Hot Springs Hotel, and will accommodate visitors with furnished rooms or regular board. His house has been enlarged and can provide large rooms for about twenty guests. Visitors may be assured of the kindest treatment from Mr. and Mrs. Caver.

HOT SPRINGS AS A BUSINESS PLACE.

This place has never been considered a business town until within the last two or three years, since which time it has increased about one hundred per cent. annually, and business of all kinds has been good and those engaged in trade have made money. It being the largest town in the large scope of country lying between the Arkansas River, Indian Territory, and the C. and F. R. R., it naturally gets a trade of over one hundred miles. Though the country is rough and mountain-

ous, in good seasons, the settlers in this region raise considerable cotton, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, besides cattle, sheep and hogs, all of which bring a larger price here than at any other market in the State. When this country is settled, and the railroad reaches this place, there will be a very large country trade done here; besides the home trade, which will always be large on account of the large and increasing resident population, and the visitors, which, with the latter, however, is small, aside from what is needed to supply them through the hotels and boarding houses. The prices realized for country produce will justify the settlement of all the bottom lands of the streams through this thinly settled portion of the State. Butter sells from 25 to 75 cents; eggs, 15 to 50 cents; dressed hogs, 5 to 8 cents; bacon,



MAIN STREET,

Looking North from lower end of Valley.

10 to 15 cents; chickens, 15 to 50 cents each; potatoes, sweet and Irish, 75 cents to \$4; green corn, 15 to 50 cents per doz.; tomatoes, \$1 to \$4 per bu.; peaches, 50 cents to \$5 per bu.; apples, 50 cents to \$2 per bu.; grapes, 10 to 25 cents per pound.

These prices are given as they range through the year, and from the lowest to the highest. Farmers can see that with good management and hard work they could get rich in a few years, and visitors will readily understand why they are required to pay so high for board. The visitors from abroad indirectly pay the high prices which are paid the farmers for produce, and they in turn spend it with the merchants, which leaves much of the money or its equivalent in the country and adds to the prosperity of the place. As a cotton market it has competed with Little Rock in prices, and for several years has

amounted to about \$100,000 annually. Several business houses do a trade of from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and over twenty houses will run from \$20,000 to \$50,000. No town of its size offers better inducements for business men of moderate means, as the place is growing rapidly and the business largely increasing every year.

BATHING OUTFITS

Are made a specialty by many of the merchants, and large stocks are to be found at all times, and as it is a large item of trade, and the merchants buy in original packages and in large quantities, they can sell as cheap as they can be had anywhere at retail. This line of goods consists of woolen or flannel suits, blankets, towels, toilet soaps, etc.

It is very readily admitted by all who visit the place that they never saw a more busy town of its size anywhere, and express great surprise that it is so, as it is contrary to reports, and what they expected to find in Arkansas.

For the benefit of those who think of coming here to live, I will add the wholesale and retail market prices of groceries, provisions, etc., as reported in our city papers:

RETAIL MARKET REPORT. FROM THE HOT SPRINGS "DAILY PRESS."

[Corrected by McCarthy & Bell.]

Gran'd Sugar, per lb \$	16	Cabbage.....\$	10a	20	
Coffee, A " "	15	Watermelons.....	10a	20	
Coffee, C " "	14	Onions, per bu		3 00	
C. Brown " "	13	Corn Meal.....	1 65a	1 75	
Sugar House Molasses.	1 00	do bolted...		2 00	
Young Hyson Tea.	1 50	Corn.....		1 75	
Gunpowder " ..	1 25	Oats.....	1 00a	1 10	
Mixed " ..	1 25	Hay, prairie.....	40 00a	50 00	
Imperial " ..	1 00	do timothy.....	50 00a	60 00	
Japan " ..	90	Bran.....	2 50a	2 50	
Flour, per bbl.....	8 50a	10 50	Ship Stuff.....	3 00	
Potatoes.....	5 50	Bacon.....	16½a	18	
Butter.....	35a	40	Ham, fresh canva'd	20	
Eggs.....	25a	30	do salt.....	18	
Apples.....	75a	1 50	Shoulders.....	13a	14
Peaches.....	1 50a	2 00	Breakfast Bacon...		19
Green Corn, per doz	25a	30	Lard.....		18

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT. FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[Corrected by M. C. O'Bryan & Co.]

Whole Packages.		Whole Packages.	
COFFEE:		Pearl Starch.....\$	8½
Rio.....\$	23½a25	SOAP:	
Java.....	34	No. 1, Palm.....	8
SUGAR:		Superior.....	7¼
Granulated.....	14¾	Salt, per bbl.....	4 50
Powdered.....	14¼	Nails.....	6 00
Coffee, A.....	14¾	Horse Shoes.....	8 00
New Orleans....	12½	Mule ".....	9 50
Rice, Carolina....	12	Horse Shoe Nails... 25a	30
BACON:		POWDER:	
Clear Sides.....	19	Rifle.....	8 00
Breakfast.....	19	Half Kegs.....	4 50
Hams, canvassed... 20		Bar Lead.....	11½
Lard.....	20	Beef Hides.....	12½a16
FLOUR:		Deer Skins.....	25a 35
St. George.....	10 75	Nails.....	5 25
South'n City Mills	9 75	SHOT:	
Quitman.....	8 00	Patent.....	2 75
Corn Meal.....	6 00	Buck.....	3 00
Potatoes.....	5 25	W. P. Caps.....	75
Onions.....	6 00	BITTERS:	
CRACKERS:		Wampoo, per case	7 00
Soda.....	8	Home.....	7 00
Picnic.....	8	West India.....	6 00
Sugar.....	12	2 lb. Tomatoes, doz.	2 10
Cream.....	12	2 lb. Peaches ".....	3 00
Molasses.....	87	2 lb. Blackberries ".....	2 75
Syrup.....	1 10	2 lb. Strawberries ".....	3 00
MACKEREL:		2 lb. Green Peas ".....	3 00
No. 1, Kits.....	2 50	2 lb. Pine Apple ".....	3 00
No. 2, ".....	2 25	2 lb. Yar. Corn ".....	3 15
Macaroni, per box..	2 00	2 lb. Oysters ".....	2 50
Vermicelli, " ..	2 00	1 lb. " ".....	1 50
ENGLISH SODA:		Garrett's Snuff, 4 oz.	4 25
Kegs.....	9½	Cigars, per M..... 20a110	00
Boxes.....	10½	Bright Navy Tobac.	50

BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS AND POSTAL ORDERS.

Our postoffice has a postal order department, where postal orders are cashed or orders given on other postal order offices. The banking house of Messrs. Sumpter & Smith buy exchange, and do a general banking business. Visitors, for safety sake, should bring what ready money they need in *small bills*, the balance in drafts, checks or postal orders; they will find no trouble in having them cashed.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily and two weekly newspapers printed here. The Hot Springs *Daily Press*, by Mr. H. C. Allard; the daily and weekly *Telegraph*, by Messrs. Lindsey, Bower & Co., and the Hot Springs *Courier* (which is the oldest paper now printed here), by Col. L. S. Allard. All are ably edited, and show a spirit of enterprise in obtaining and furnishing their readers with a good supply of foreign and local news. They are well patronized by the citizens, as their advertising columns will testify; also by St. Louis and Little Rock merchants, who appreciate them as valuable advertising mediums. Visitors from all parts of the United States subscribe for them, desiring to keep posted with the progression and local news of the place. In politics, the *Telegraph* is Democratic, the *Press* independent, and the *Courier* Republican. Since going to press the *Courier* has discontinued, transferring its business to the *Sunday Press*.

HOT SPRINGS HONE AND WHETSTONE.

The finest in the world is found about a mile from the Hot Springs, on what is known as the Whetstone Mountain. Over three hundred tons of this stone have been shipped annually for three or four years, and the trade is steadily increasing. It is mostly shipped in its rough state as it comes from the quarry. The whetstone (known as Ouachita stone) is delivered at Little Rock at forty dollars per ton; the hone stone, or the fine Arkansas, for eighty dollars per ton. Both are known as Novaculite rock. Messrs. P. Barnes & Son have a mill

about two miles from town where they dress and prepare the stone for use. They have just finished several improvements and additions to their mill, which enable them to manufacture the stone for use in larger quantities, which their growing trade has demanded. They think that the improved machinery will enable them to still improve upon the stone or finish, which has always given satisfaction. Some of the finest stone with extra finish looks like the purest and whitest of marble. When so prepared, it sells from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pound. This stone is being shipped to different parts of the United States and Europe. Mr. Joseph Ticknell, a large manufacturer of Kirwick, England, visited these quarries a few years ago, and was so well pleased with the stone that he bought and had shipped a large quantity, and sends large orders for it annually. Other European manufacturers send for this, and prefer it to any other they can get for fineness of grit and freeness from flaws. It is fast taking the place of the fine Italian stone which has ruled the market of the world so many years. Among the principal firms in the United States who buy the stone in the rough and make a business of preparing it are: Messrs. Dishman & Gilbeith, New Albany, Indiana; Messrs. Lewis & Sons, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Messrs. Simpson & Chase, New York City; Messrs. Jagger & Son, Brooklyn, New York, and many others, by whom this stone is highly prized. The supply is inexhaustible, and the whetstone trade will in time become of considerable importance. It is well worthy the attention of capitalists. In a year or two a railroad will be built to this place and this business will be very much increased. There are but few now engaged in it as a business. Many of the farmers quarry the stone at seasons of the year they are not engaged in farming, and sell it to some of the following gentlemen, who make a business of buying, shipping, working the quarries, etc.: Messrs. P. Barnes & Son, Mr. Alfred Whittington, and J. J. Sutton. Orders sent to any of the above gentlemen for any kind of this valuable rock will be filled promptly with good material and free from flaws. Some damage to the trade has been done by inexperienced parties shipping an inferior quality of stone. These gentlemen have had long experience in dealing in it, and parties ordering may rely upon getting none but the best. I say this more for the benefit of the trade in general than as a puff for the dealers named.

This stone first derived its name, Ouachita Stone, from its first being shipped in flatboats out of the Ouachita River. The first mines opened are out twelve miles from the river, and about five miles from Hot Springs.

The following is from the report of Prof. David Dale Owen, State Geologist, made in 1860. His reports are able, and have been very greatly prized, but the part denying the evidence of internal convulsions, or volcanic eruptions, is *not* generally concurred in. Of the Novaculite rock he says:

“ This ridge or mountain, as it is usually called (though it is only two hundred and fifty feet above the Hot Spring Valley), is made up of the most beautiful Novaculite (“Ouachita oilstone or Arkansas whetstone”), equal in whiteness, closeness of texture and subdued waxy lustre, to the most compact forms and white varieties of Carrara marble; and, though of an entirely different composition, it resembles this in external physical appearance so closely that, looking at specimens of these two rocks together, it is difficult to distinguish them apart. Indeed, the finest quality of the razor honestone variety of this formation is even superior in purity of whiteness to the celebrated Carrara marble. Except in being less translucent, it approaches in lustre and fineness of structure to Chalcedony. It is, in fact, the most beautiful variety of Novaculite that can be imagined, when taken dry and fresh out of the quarries, about the middle of the east slope of the Hot Springs Ridge.

“ Yet this snowy white chalcedonic Novaculite belongs, undoubtedly, to the age of the millstone grit, and was once a simple ordinary sandstone. From the state of an ordinary sand rock it has been altered or metamorphosed into this exquisitely fine material; not as I conceive, by contact with fire or igneous rocks, but by the permeation of heated alkaline silicious waters, perhaps somewhat hotter than the springs issuing at this moment from the ridge, and somewhat more strongly impregnated with silica, potash and soda. By the incessant and long-continued permeation of the sand rock with such waters, the particles of said rock have been gradually changed from grains of quartzose sand to impalpable silica, and the greater part of the oxide of iron, manganese and other impurities, carried out in solution from the pores of the rock, leaving nearly chemically pure silica behind.

“ The chemical analysis of this novaculite rock confirms this opinion, since it is found to be composed in 100 parts of 98 pure silica, as shown by the subjoined analysis:

Silica	98.00
Alumina tinged with oxide of iron.....	00.80
Potash.....	00.60
Soda.....	00.50
Traces of lime, magnesia, hydrofluoric acid and moisture	00.10

100.00

“Standing at the north extremity of the Hot Springs Ridge, at the turn of the road below Col. Whittington’s house, and looking at the exposed and bare walls of this novaculite rock for the first time, even a geologist, seeing its fissured condition, and the rock standing apparently almost on edge, would, at first, suppose that it had been shivered by internal and tremendous convulsions; but the more I examined this formation the more I became convinced that, though tilted somewhat out of its original horizontal position, the numerous conspicuous, nearly vertical joints in it are fissures of cleavage, and not seams of stratification, and that during the metamorphosis of structure of which I have just spoken the original stratigraphical partings have almost disappeared, or at least become confounded with the fine and manifold lines of cleavage concomitant with the altered structure of the rock. This formation is, indeed, one of the most remarkable and interesting for the study of this kind of metamorphism that I have ever had the good fortune to investigate.

“Though we have, all along the southern flank of Hot Springs Ridge, upward of forty hot springs, issuing at temperatures varying from 100 to 148 degrees of Fahrenheit’s thermometer, flowing down the slope seen on the left of the view of the Hot Springs, forming the frontispiece of this report, we have, as yet, discovered no outcrop of real igneous or crystalline rocks nearer than Tiga Creek, on the borders of the Magnet Cove, a distance of ten miles, in a direct line, from Hot Springs.

“When we reflect on the boundless and never-ceasing flow of thermal waters that must have bathed the sides of Hot Springs Ridge for countless ages, perhaps commencing even as far back as the termination of the carboniferous era, at least for a sufficient length of time to effect the metamorphism of this great thickness of millstone grit, we must become impressed with the vast durations and long-continued action of geological phenomena compared with our historic period; however inexplicable such wonderful phenomena and changes may at first appear, yet, when the chemical principles become properly understood, disclosed by enlightened and accurate chemical analyses, these obscure geological transformations can be satisfactorily and clearly explained, aided by the evidence of the persistency of such chemical agencies through a long lapse of time.

“In the valley of Hot Springs Creek the rock is mostly slate, passing into a kind of Kieselschiefer, traversed sometimes by veins of Serpentine, which has been collected, in favorable situations, and wrought into small ornaments, such as brooches. The great mass of the Whetstone

mountain on the north is composed of different varieties of Novaculite rock, which is quarried extensively to supply the neighboring whetstone mills; but the greater quantity is transported to mills located at New Albany, Indiana, where it is sawed and fashioned into whetstones of every description, and razor honestones; the finer and harder varieties are reserved for the use of the engraver. These finer varieties seem generally to lie below the coarser.

“On account of the fissured and fractured condition of the rock it is difficult to obtain large, perfect blocks free from hard quartz veins. Were it not for this circumstance it could be afforded at a much cheaper rate. I believe it is worth at the quarry, at present, about six cents per pound.

“For the same reason it is difficult to distinguish the dip from the cleavage joints; the prevalent dip appears to be east, from 20 to 30 degrees south, at an angle of about 42 degrees.

“The strike line of the mountain is very nearly northeast and southwest; say 20 degrees north, 30 degrees east.

“The height of the Whetstone mountain is about 500 feet above the road leading from the Hot Springs to the Chalybeate Spring. The growth is several varieties of pine, oak, hickory and dogwood. The razor grit makes also a good whetstone for bench-tools, but is not so much used for this purpose on account of its high price, which is seven to eight cents per pound, delivered at Little Rock.

“In some instances solid masses of the Novaculite rock have been taken out weighing about 1200 pounds, which sold at the quarry for \$2 50 per 100 pounds, or \$3 delivered at Little Rock. The coarser varieties are usually wrought up into whetstones for bench-tools.

“The old Ouachita quarries are situated two and half miles north of the Chalybeate Spring; but very little is quarried there now, the rock being almost exclusively obtained, at present, at this Whetstone mountain.”

THE CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN AND MAGNET COVE.

“In the adjoining county of Montgomery, in the Crystal Mountains, some twenty miles distant from the Hot Springs, we behold a modification of similar, though far less intense, chemical action, which has produced equally interesting, but less widely diffused results; the same

millstone grit formation, rising into even more elevated ridges than at the Hot Springs, and composed, even at this day, of massive sandstone, retaining still all the physical characters of a sedimentary deposit.

- These sandstones have, however, been very slowly and partially permeated by alkaline silicious waters, particularly along their joints and lines of stratification, in the interstices of which the most brilliant, transparent and limpid quartz has crystallized in all the regularity, beauty and variety of its own peculiar geometrical forms, reflecting from their glassy facets a dazzling degree of light, second in brilliancy only to that of the diamond. Here the passage or transpiration of the pure nascent silex has been effected without changing, to any considerable degree, the structure of the sandstone matrix, which may be found, in all its rough and gritty contrast, attached to the base of a group of perfectly limpid crystals.

“ There is at present no region known on this continent which presents such extensive mines of rock-crystal as the gorges of the mountainous ridges of Montgomery county. Almost every fissure of this sandstone formation, for a distance of one to two miles in length, and from three-quarters to one mile in width, is lined with these brilliants, which, exposed in bursting open the crevices of the rock, glitter and flash in the sun's rays like a diadem. Any one provided with the proper tools can collect in a few hours more than he can carry away.

“ Here, as in the Alps, we have the ‘Crystal-hunter’ exploring the recesses of this great crystal mountain, and carrying his glittering ‘points’* to the Hot Springs and elsewhere, exposing them for sale on the doorsteps of the hotels and in the shop windows, as attractions for strangers, to serve by their purchase as remembrances of the buyer's visit to the crystal regions of Arkansas. And truly, by a judicious selection, the lover of the mineral kingdom may here possess himself of gems of superior water that may vie in beauty and brilliancy with those of the Alps, Dauphine, Piedmont and Carrara, in Europe, and Ulster, Herkimer, Diamond Island and Diamond Point, in the United States. With proper tools slabs might be rent off from the face of the sandstone rock far more than a man could lift; in fact, even a cart-load, studded over with limpid crystals of all sizes, from the fraction of an inch to five or six inches in length.

“ Here, in the Crystal Mountain, more remote from the centre of igneous action, by slow, undisturbed and long-continued transudation, pure silicious matter has segregated its atoms into cavities, joints and

*A term used by the Crystal-hunters synonymously with crystal.

fissures, assuming, at the same time, the peculiar, regular, mathematical form which this chemical substance is prone to take when left to undisturbed disposition of its particles — a beautiful and gigantic illustration of that wonderful law in mineralogy by which every substance, in a state of purity and rest, arranges its particles in definite and regular geometrical solids, the facets of which often possess a lustre equal to the highest polish, and are inclined at angles peculiar to each particular species.

“It is evident, from the analysis of the deposit made by the water of the Hot Springs, that most of the silica it holds in solution is not deposited as rapidly as the carbonate of lime; for though the amount of silica and insoluble silicates held in solution in the water falls but little short of the carbonate of lime, yet in the tufaceous deposit only a fraction of one per cent. of silica* is present; hence much of this substance must be carried away by Hot Springs Creek, into which all the springs empty, to be deposited along its course by the evaporation of the waters of this stream; and it may be that in this operation particles of the Whetstone Mountain are by slow degrees corroded and removed from their ancient bed and precipitated elsewhere.

“One thing is evident: silica forms a very frequent constituent of the spring, creek and well waters of Arkansas. I detected it in considerable quantities, oozing in rivulets down the sides of the mountain, and in the creek waters flowing through the main valley.

From sixteen fluid ounces of water of the Crystal branch of the Walnut Fork of the Ouachita River where it flows in the heart of the region of rock crystal, I obtained by evaporation to dryness.....	Grammes. 0.100
Which lost by ignition (water and organic matters)...	0.006
	<hr/>
Leaving earthy and saline matters.....	0.094
From this I obtained:	Grammes.
Carbonate of lime	0.0285
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.0080
Silica.....	0.0095
Sulphate of lime.....	0.0070
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	0.0020
Carbonate of potash.....	0.0090
Sulphates and chlorides of magnesia, soda, and loss..	0.0300
	<hr/>
	0.0940

*This is shown by the subjoined analysis of the calcareous tufa deposited by the Hot Springs.

“The quantity operated upon did not admit of estimating, with great exactitude, quantities of the saline matters existing in smaller proportions, as sulphates and chlorides of magnesia and soda, etc.; but the above approximate result is sufficient to show the notable quantity of silica and carbonate of potash present; the latter, the solvent of the silica, which is in a favorable condition to form crystals of quartz.

“This analysis gives confirmation to an opinion which I find prevalent among many of the crystal-hunters, that crystals of quartz are in process of formation, even at the present day, in these singular districts of Arkansas; and I have little doubt but this peculiarity of its waters must, more or less, stamp its influence on the constitution of its inhabitants.

“The nearest crystalline rocks to the Hot Springs which have as yet come under my observation are on Tiga Creek, on the confines of the Magnet Cove. This cove, though the area is not very extensive, nor yet very elevated, seems to be the centre of the igneous action of Hot Spring county.

[They have since been found in the mountains north and east of Hot Springs, within two and three miles, but not in any great quantity, and small in size.]

“The igneous rocks occupy the depressed portion only of the Cove and the lower subordinate ridges. The higher ridges, by which the Cove is bounded on the north, are composed, in a great part, of the Novaculite rock. A continuation of this ridge extends, on the west side of the Cove, from section 8, through the southern part of section 7, township 3, south of range 17 west; and thence through the east portion of section 13, into section 24, township 3, south of range 18 west. A portion of this ridge seems to be composed of a greenish, coarse-textured rock, resembling clinkstone, known under the name of the ‘*Mountain Rock*’; but I believe, when this region is surveyed in detail, that the great body of the rock in this ridge will be found to be some modification of Novaculite or bluish-gray quartzite. South of the Cove, at Rockport, a great wall of true Novaculite runs into the river Ouachita on the east side, with an outline on the opposite side, forming as complete natural abutments for a bridge as could possibly be desired.

“Were it not for the fissured condition of the rock, a very fine quantity of honestone could be procured at this locality.

“This conspicuous wall of Ouachita honestone forms quite a pic-

turesque object. It is probable that this is the locality whence the name '*Ouachita oilstone*' was originally derived.

[Another reason is given for the origin of the name, which will be found in the chapter devoted to "hone and whetstones."]

"There is, probably, no portion of Arkansas that affords a greater variety of minerals than Magnet Cove. Here, in a circumscribed area of less than two miles, we found:

Black garnet, crystallized.	Talc.
Green, yellow and black mica crystallized.	Iron pyrites, crystallized and amorphous.
Schorlamite, crystallized.	Strontianite? crystallized and amorphous.
Quartz, crystallized.	Arkansite, crystallized and amorphous.
Lydianstone.	Elcœolite, crystallized.
Agate.	Actinolite "
Pyroxyne, crystallized.	Epidote, "
Hornblende, "	Arragonite, "

"Magnetic iron ore, and, no doubt, many other minerals exist, not yet enumerated. The most prevalent rocks are:

Novaculite.	Milky quartz.	Hornblende rock.
Quartzite.	Chert.	" porphyry.
Sienite.	Burrstone.	" slate.
Granite.	Kieselschiefer.	Schorlamite rock.

"The magnetic iron ore occurs in large bodies, occupying a surface area, a little to the centre of the Cove, of four to five acres, over which the whole ground is strewed exclusively with the finest specimens of this ore, much of which has polarity. The soil in this part of the Cove is of a dark chocolate-brown, from the large amount of oxide of iron present.

"Titanic acid is abundantly disseminated amongst the minerals of the Magnet Cove. It enters not only into the composition of the magnetic iron ore, but occurs, crystallized in its purest variety, containing only a mere trace of silica. The specimens collected and analyzed appear, indeed, to be the purest form of Brookite or Arkansite on record, as the quantity of silica separated was almost inappreciable on the most delicate chemical balance; and neither oxide of iron nor alumina could be detected in appreciable quantities.

"In some parts of Magnet Cove the magnetic needle is strongly affected, not only in its vertical dip, but in its horizontal deflection.

"The Fourche Cove furnishes a very fine specimen of Kaoline, or porcelain clay, derived from the decomposition of felspar. This material seems to exist in considerable quantities at the locality where I had

an opportunity of inspecting it; and from the felspathic character of much of the rock of this cove I have little doubt that it might be found in many new localities where it has not yet been discovered.

“Noble quarries of granite could be opened, both on the north slope of the waters of Hurricane and Lost Creek.

[The same can be said of the Cove. The writer saw granite rock on the place of Dr. J. C. Holiman, from which the largest blocks and pillars used in building could be quarried.]

“At this latter locality some very good millstones have been taken out which though not equal to the burr millstone, make, nevertheless, excellent stones for grinding corn.

“All that is wanted in order to establish an extensive business in supplying, not only the State of Arkansas, but the whole South and West, with the most substantial of building materials, is cheap and easy communication between the quarries and Little Rock, where the granite blocks could either be shipped on the Arkansas River or transported on the lines of railroad which, no doubt, must soon concentrate in that place.

[In this connection the writer will add that the citizens of Magnet Cove are very anxious to have the C. & F. R. R. Co. build their branch to Hot Springs, via the route surveyed up the Ouachita River, and give them a depot near the mouth of Cove Creek, which will be about one mile from the centre of the Cove. No doubt the Company would find it a point at which they could build up a large shipping business.]

“One of the most interesting geological regions of Hot Springs county, and, indeed, of the State, is the Magnet Cove, to which I have already alluded in speaking of the principal localities of crystalline rocks throughout the State. This ‘Cove’ is interesting, not only on account of the large body of magnetic iron ore which exists there, but also for the great variety of minerals and crystalline rocks which the region furnishes, of which a list is given. Among them all the pure crystalline forms of Titanic acid are rendered the most important by their extensive use now in dentistry. Some of the crystals of this mineral have been analyzed and proved to be as pure a form of Titanic acid, if not purer, than any on record.

“The centre and southern part of the ‘Cove,’ nearly on sections 19 and 20, township 3 south, range 17 west, is a fine agricultural region, being the farm formerly occupied by J. S. Conway, and now owned by Mr. Mitchell. On the eastern part of section 20 there is a great bed of magnetic iron ore, some of which exhibits polarity. It is not exposed

in a high hill or mountain, as in Missouri, but is on the same level with the cultivated fields adjoining, occupying a superficial area of the immediate surface of about eight acres; the ground over this area being exclusively covered with fragments and blocks of magnetic iron ore occasionally mixed with loadstone. Beneath the surface it extends to an unknown depth. It has been penetrated from four to five feet without finding any change of the material, except that the loadstones seem to be more abundant on the surface.

[The loadstones are now quite scarce, and the Professor was mistaken in regard to the iron ore extending to any great depth. Dr. G. W. Lawrence, who now owns part of the Mitchell farm, says it is confined to within a few feet of the surface. The writer examined several places and could find none three to five feet below the surface; but it does exist in other parts of the Cove and on the hills surrounding it, and in quantities sufficiently large to justify the erection of furnaces as soon as the railroad furnishes transportation. On the farm of Dr. Holiman a large bed of bog iron was seen. This ore is easily worked and contains 35 to 40 per cent. of iron.]

“An analysis has been made of the magnetic iron ore with the following results :

Insoluble matter.....	3.20
Moisture	1.00
Peroxide of iron.....	67.20
Protoxide of iron.....	24.46
Manganese30
Titanic acid.....	1.20
Alumina.....	.45
Lime, magnesia, and loss.....	2.19
	<hr/>
	100.00

“The lapping of the arable land on the margin of the magnetic iron ore conceals its relation to the adjacent rocks; but from the minerals ploughed up in the fields on the south and southeast the magnetic iron ore seems to be surrounded, in part at least, with mica slates. Along with the large flakes of this mineral, brought to the surface by the plow, are beautiful crystals of augite and black garnets.

“Adjoining the flucan of mica is a schorlamite granite. On the west part of section 19, where this rock is exposed in the bed of Cove Creek, some galena is reported to have been found; but none of any consequence was discovered when I examined the ‘Cove.’

"A short distance on the west side of Cove Creek, on the west part of section 19, a heavy vein of calc spar can be traced 400 yards; and adjoining it, especially on the west, a great variety of minerals can be found, amongst which the ores of Titanium are the most interesting. Still further to the west and south, different varieties of granitic and augitic rocks prevail, succeeded on the northwest by the so-called 'Mountain rock,' passing into quartzite and novaculite.

"On the west side of the 'Cove,' near Powers' stand, very pure specimens of crystals of Titanic acid were found. Half a mile beyond Powers' on the Rockport road, the varieties of quartzite and novaculite rock commence, and continue most of the way to Rockport, where the novaculite rock forms natural abutments on the Ouachita River already mentioned.

"On the south side of Ouachita River, sections 34, 35 and 36, township 3 south, range 18 west, there is a complete labyrinth of high ridges, composed also of quartzite and novaculite.

"Toward the north, up Cove Creek, the rock is mostly slate, mixed with a kind of greenstone trap.

"On Moses Wood's farm there is a considerable vein of iron pyrites, which traverses a slate near the bed of Cove Creek.

[This vein extends to the adjacent farm of Mr. James Henry, who has leased a strip four hundred feet wide (two hundred on each side of the creek) to Dr. Foot, who proposes to find out if there is any nickel or gold in it, as is claimed by many. This ore was mined before the war by an old Welch miner who shipped it to Europe. He never revealed its value to any one. During the war sulphur works were built here, and a small quantity of sulphur made, but it was abandoned when Little Rock was captured by the Federals.]

"This vein also contains some graphite and oxide of iron. Its course is 10 to 20 degrees east of south. In the vein there is a kind of green, soft flucan, composed of the debris of green tale and chlorite slate, and a light, porous, ferruginous, cherty rock, mixed with iron pyrites. The vein is about four yards wide. It is probable that the true course of the vein is very nearly north and south, since there is a strong magnetic disturbance, which prevents the needle from traversing, and deflects it in some places at least 45 degrees to the east.

"When Dr. Conway laid off the line between Moses Wood's and Ashbrook's place he found the deviation so great that he had to make an offset before he could make a true north and south line.

“Between the Hot Springs and Gulfer Creek, on the road to Magnet Cove, the rock is mostly reddish slate.

“Near the Fairchild's Mineral Spring the rock is a kind of quartz porphyry, amongst which a calc spar rock is also found.

“The so-called Sulphur Spring in the Magnet Cove, on the property of Andrew Mitchell, section 19, township 2 south, range 17 west, was also tested qualitatively at the fountain-head, and found to be an alkaline, saline water, similar in its properties to the Main Fairchild's Spring, but less strongly impregnated with alkalies.

[This is a very fine spring, and contains more sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas than any spring I have ever visited; the large globules bubble up to the surface of the water in such numbers that one could watch them with interest for hours. Some as large as silver dimes and five cent nickels, frequently as many as twenty or thirty at one time. They resembled beautiful opals more than anything else I could think of.]

“Dr. Mitchell's Chalybeate Spring, on Stone Quarry Creek, was also tested, and the main constituents found to be:

Bicarbonate of iron,	Chloride of sodium (common salt),
Bicarbonate of lime,	Bicarbonate of magnesia,
Sulphate of soda,	Sulphate of magnesia,
Subcarbonate of soda.	

“A mineral water was also tested one mile south of Powers' stand, and was found to be likewise alkaline, saline water, with a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen, the principal constituents being:

Bicarbonate of lime,	Sulphate of soda,
Bicarbonate of magnesia,	Chloride of sodium (common salt),
Subcarbonate of soda,	Sulphate of magnesia.

“This spring differs from the Mitchell Spring in containing less chloride of sodium.

[On the farm of Dr. J. C. Holliman, near the bank of Magnet Cove Creek, is a valuable spring, though wholly neglected, the waters of which were analyzed by H. M. Keys, M. D., qualitatively, and found to contain:

Carbonate of lime,	Sulphate of lime,
Carbonate of soda,	Sulphate of soda,
Carbonate of potash,	Sulphate of potash,

And are useful in anæmic conditions, being tonic, antacid and corrective.]

"About one mile north of Rockport tertiary limestone makes its appearance on the side of a hill near the Chalybeate Spring. This is the most northerly point in Hot Springs county where I have been able to detect this formation, though the water in a well dug at Mr. Wood's place, in Magnet Cove, is hard limestone water, so that it is not improbable that these calcareous rocks may be found further north.

"Soils were collected for chemical analysis, both from Andrew Mitchell's and Wilmoth Mitchell's farms, viz.: from sections 20 and township 3 south, and range 17 west; but time has not yet permitted the completion of the analysis of these soils."

WHO OWN THE HOT SPRINGS?

This is asked by every visitor who comes to the valley, if he has not been informed before he arrives here. It is a question not easily answered, and whilst every one has an interest in knowing, no one can satisfactorily answer it.

The question of title has been so long in dispute, and there are so many claimants, law suits and opinions concerning them, that I do not care here to give an opinion as to the validity of any. I will give more information, however, concerning the title, by copying from public documents, etc., the law, correspondence and evidence, than has ever been printed for public distribution, and enough to give a clear outline of this long contested and still unsettled dispute.

All the citizens of the valley feel exceedingly anxious to have this matter settled, and do not hesitate to say to one and all, first and last, that they wish the Government to take possession of the property at once. It is feared that it will now be allowed to drag along in the Court of Claims, and then in the Supreme Court of the United States for several years, to the advantage of a few claimants and the detriment of the place and invalid visitors.

Ex-Gov. Rector (one of the claimants) has kindly furnished me with a brief outline of the basis of three claims, and the objections to each, which fairly states the case. Those who feel enough interest in the matter to follow through, will find much that is interesting and instructive, and many items pertaining to the early history of Hot Springs.

The following is the history of the respective claims, by Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector:

"In 1832, Congress reserved from sale the Hot Springs and the adjacent four sections of land.

"There are three claims preferred to these Springs by individuals, all ante-dating the Act of Reservation. Hence, the inquiry is now before the Court of Claims at Washington, and, by appeal, goes to the Supreme Court.

"These private claims, respectively, are preferred by John C. Hale, who claims as the assignee of John Perciful, under a Pre-emption Act passed by Congress in 1814, giving to those settlers who had *actually inhabited and cultivated* prior to that Act, a preference right to enter, when the land should be offered for sale, one hundred and sixty acres, embracing the land so inhabited and cultivated.

"The principal objections urged to this are: First, that the land at the Hot Springs, being Indian land in 1814, was not subject to pre-emption. Second, that the claimant had not proved to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver that Perciful did actually inhabit and cultivate prior to 1814. Third, admitting the land to be subject to pre-emption, and the occupancy and cultivation of Perciful established, as the Pre-emption Act required, still the reservation made in 1832 is operative as to that claim, because neither payment nor proof of settlement having been made up to 1832, the United States impaired no vested right in withdrawing the land from market.

"Chronologically, the next claim in order is that of H. M. Rector, derived from his father, Elias Rector, of St. Louis, Mo., who, on the 16th day of February, 1820, had surveyed and located on the Hot Springs what is known among western land titles as a New Madrid Warrant.

"The authority to locate this warrant is derived from Act of Congress, passed 17th February, 1815, for the relief of those whose lands were injured at New Madrid, Mo., by earthquakes in the year 1811.

"This law required the party to prove to the satisfaction of the Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri that their land was materially injured, upon which proof made, the Recorder gave to the claimant a certificate, stating that he was authorized to locate a stated number of acres of land upon any of the public lands of Missouri Territory, the sale of which was authorized by law.

"The New Madrid Act farther required that the claimant should

apply to the United States Surveyor for said Territory to locate his warrant by actual survey; and that wheresoever the location should have been made, the injured land of New Madrid should be conveyed by the claimant to the United States; providing, also, that the claimant should pay the expenses of making the location, and that the Surveyor should return to said Recorder a 'notice and plat' of each location made; that the Recorder should record the same in his office, and give the claimant a patent certificate for the land thus located.

"Rector's location is for two hundred arpents of land, being equal to one hundred and sixty-nine acres; lies in a square over the Hot Springs, including all of them, the main hot spring being in the centre of the square.

"The objections to this claim, as urged by the other claimants and the United States, is that Congress reserved the land before the Surveyor returned his location to the Recorder; to which Rector replies, that he performed all the acts required of him under the law, and is not responsible for the laches of the Government's own officers, over whom he had no control. That his location was actually made on the ground by lawful authority. That the land, in 1820, was public land, the sale of which was authorized by law, it having been ceded to the United States in 1818 by the Quapaw Indians; and that having thus made his location, and, as an equivalent, conveyed his injured land to the Government, he has, in equity, a vested right, which remains unaffected by the reservation of 1832, twelve years subsequent to his location.

"The third claim is that of William H. Gaines, who asserts title to the springs as assignee of one Ludovicus Belding.

"In 1828 Belding leased the springs from John Perciful, for five years; and in 1829, and up to February, 1830, occupied the premises.

"In February, 1830, Belding sold the remainder of his lease, and moved to the Gulpha, eight miles distant. There the Belding family have still the old place, cultivated by their father in 1829-30.

"In April or May, 1830, Congress passed an Act granting pre-emptions to those occupants of the public lands who had cultivated the same in 1820.

"Under this Act Gaines, as assignee of Belding's heirs, claimed title to the springs. There are a variety of objections urged to these claims.

"First, that the other claims are older, and therefore take precedence.

Second, that Belding, the tenant of Perciful, could acquire no right for himself, but only, if at all, for Perciful, his landlord. Third, that the facts of occupancy and cultivation by Belding has not been established according to law. Fourth, and perhaps the most formidable objection, is, that the Act of Reservation was done and made, when Belding, by lapse of time, and by the expiration of the Act of 1830, had no vested title to the land.

“Then, when the reservation was made, it seems that he had neither paid for the land, nor offered any proof of his settlement right.

“All the claims include all the hot water; and Hale and Gaines claim the same tracts—the southwest quarter of section 32, township 2 south, range 19 west—containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres.”

Next will be found a copy of the instructions of the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, to the Hon. J. Butterfield, United States Land Commissioner, in 1851, concerning the granting of an entry to the heirs of L. Belding, and stating the conditions on which it should be given. Commissioner Butterfield's letter of instructions to the officers of the Land Office at Washington, Ark., comes next; then the certificate of entry, with receipt and conditions of same. Next will be found a very interesting review of the case, in the report of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, United States Land Commissioner, to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior, in 1860, and Secretary Thompson's reply, which is full and decisive; after which a copy of a deed given Joseph Paxton by John Perciful of the quarter section of land on which the Hot Springs are situated. Lastly, a copy of the Act of Congress placing the whole matter in the Court of Claims. My excuse for taking so much space for this subject is because of its great importance, and the impossibility of stating the case satisfactorily in less. The information is reliable, and enables the reader to understand the history of the claims of the different claimants, and the position of the Government of the United States.

It is now a matter of national importance, and it is the duty of every citizen to assist in bringing about a final decision that will do the greatest good to the greatest number, and at the same time justice to all.

The following is a true copy of the instructions of Secretary Stuart to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, regarding the certificate issued to Belding's heirs:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 WASHINGTON, *Nov. 21, 1851.* }

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SIR: Upon consultation with the Attorney-General, and after full consideration of the application of A. H. Lawrence, Esq., attorney for the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, one of the claimants to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, on appeal from your decision of the 15th ult., against permitting said heirs to make an entry, under the Acts of the 29th of May, 1830, and July 14th, 1832, I have concluded that it will be proper, and in accordance with precedent, to permit them to do so: and you will therefore instruct the Register and Receiver accordingly. Said entry will remain subject to the same power of revision and control by the General Land Office and this Department as may be lawfully exercised over any other ordinary entry. The Government will still hold the ultimate power of protecting its own rights, while the claimants will merely be placed in a position to contest the adverse claims of others to the same land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, Secretary.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *Nov. 25, 1851.*

GENTLEMEN: The papers accompanying your letters of the 18th and 24th of March last, in reference to the claims of the Hot Springs in Arkansas, having been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action on the legal point in the case, to-wit, the reservation of the land by Congress, they were returned to this office for its decision on the respective merits of the pre-emption claims, irrespective of this question. On the 26th day of August last, this office returned the papers, with its decision, adverse to the claims of the heirs of John Perciful, and in favor of that of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding; it agreeing with you both as to the establishment of the fact of cultivation in 1829, and possession on the 29th May, 1830, and regarding the objections of the Receiver, founded upon the opinion that these acts were performed as the tenant of another, as not affecting the validity of the claim.

On the 14th ult. this office received the opinion and decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 10th of that month, in which he sustains the existing validity of the Act of 20th April, 1832, it not hav-

ing been repealed or affected by any subsequent laws, and that therefore none of the claims preferred for this land are of any legality.

On the said 14th ult. an application was made by the attorney of the heirs of Belding for permission to make an entry of claim, "in order that they may be placed in a proper position for the assertion of their rights hereafter in the courts," stating that, of course, under the decision of the Secretary, they would not ask for a patent. This was refused by this office, and an appeal from that action was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who, on the 21st inst., addressed this office a letter, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

In accordance with the direction of the Secretary, herein contained, you are instructed to permit the heirs of Ludovicus Belding to make payment for the southwest quarter, section 32, township 2 south, range 19 west, containing one hundred and sixty acres; and in addition to the ordinary entry thereof upon your books, and the return to this office, you will note the fact of its interference with the New Madrid location of Langlois; of its embracing land directed to be reserved by the Act of the 20th of April, 1822, and that said entry is permitted under the Secretary's decision of the 21st November, 1851; similar annotation will be made on the Receiver's receipt and the Register's certificate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BUTTERFIED, Commissioner.

RECEIVER'S RECEIPT.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, ARK. }
December 29, 1851. }

No. 6545.

Received from Maria Gaines (wife of William H. Gaines, formerly Maria Belding), Albert Belding, Henry Belding and George Belding, the heirs and legal representatives of Ludovicus Belding, deceased, of Hot Springs county, in the State of Arkansas, the sum of two hundred dollars, in full for the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township two (2) south, of range nineteen (19) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General, at \$1.25 per acre. According to instructions, I note that this entry interferes with the New Madrid location of Francis Langlois on the same land; and also, that it embraces lands directed to be reserved by the Act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and is only permitted to

be made under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, under date November 21, 1851, and the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date November 25, 1851, in accordance with said decision.

B. F. HEMPSTEAD, Receiver.

COPY OF THE AGREEMENT ON WHICH THE BELDING HEIRS RECEIVED
THEIR CERTIFICATE.

LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, ARK., }
December 19, 1851. }

No. 6545.

We, Maria Gaines (wife of William H. Gaines, late Maria Belding), Albert Belding, Henry Belding and George Belding, heirs and legal representatives of Ludovicus Belding, deceased, of Hot Springs county, Arkansas, do hereby apply to purchase the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township two (2) south, of range nineteen (19) west, as containing one hundred and sixty acres, for which we have agreed with the Register, acting under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, bearing date the 25th of November, 1851, to give at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

A. BELDING,
MARIA GAINES,
HENRY BELDING,
GEORGE BELDING.

I, William H. Etter, Register of the Land Office, at Washington, Ark., do hereby certify that the tract above mentioned is sold as containing one hundred and sixty acres, as mentioned above, and the price agreed upon is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

WILLIAM H. ETTER, Register.

NOTE.—In accordance with instructions, I note the interference of this entry with the New Madrid location of Langlois; of its embracing land directed to be reserved by the Act of 20th April, 1832, and that the entry is permitted to be made under the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, of the 21st November, 1851, transmitted to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of 20th November, 1851.

WILLIAM H. ETTER, Register.

COMMISSIONER JOS. S. WILSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Review of the Case by the United States Land Commissioner, giving the facts as the case stood in 1860

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 27, 1860.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: A motion has been made before this office by John Wilson and Henry May, Esqs., as attorneys in behalf of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, for a patent upon Land Office at Washington, Ark., for certificate No. 6545, for the southwest quarter of section 33, of 2 south, range 19 west, upon which are situated the Hot Springs. I have the honor to submit said motion and the papers for your consideration and decision, with the following observations:

It is hardly necessary to say that this office has no power to decide upon said motion, when it is considered that the claim of said heirs, as well as the claims of all other claimants before him, were finally adjudicated and rejected by Secretary Stuart, as will appear from his communication to this office, dated 10th of October, 1851. I propose now to lay the motion, with the papers, before the head of the department, the same power that exercised the final action in the case as already mentioned, together with a report comprising a brief history of the facts in the case, and the views of this office in reference to said motion for a patent. In this report it is not deemed necessary to go behind the action of this office in submitting the case to Secretary Stuart.

On the 10th day of October, 1851, as before stated, Secretary Stuart decided that the heirs of Belding had no right to the land for which a patent is now asked, under the provisions of the Act of 29th May, 1830, because that Act had expired by limitation before the land was surveyed in 1838; and that they had no right under the Act of July 14th, 1832, because prior to its passage, to-wit, on the 20th April, 1832, Congress passed an Act "that the Hot Springs, in the said Territory [of Arkansas], together with four sections of land, including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, *shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located or appropriated for any other purposes whatever.*"

In deciding against the validity of the New Madrid location and Cherokee pre-emption claim, on account of said reservation, the Secretary said that the Act of 1832 "not only reserved the Hot Springs

and the adjacent four sections of land for the future disposal of the United States, but absolutely prohibits, in the most emphatic terms, its entry."

He says: "It is difficult to conceive language more explicit than this, or more positive. It was obviously the purpose of Congress to sever these four sections, including the Hot Springs, from the mass of the public domain, and place them in such a condition that they could be reunited to it, or otherwise disposed of, *only by the action of Congress.*"

The letter goes on to show that the certificate issued to Belding was to place the Belding heirs on a proper footing, in court, in their suits against other claimants, Hale and Rector; and it was expressly stipulated that they did not expect, nor would ask for a patent.

COPY OF THE REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, *June 7, 1860.* }

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

"SIR: Herewith I return the papers submitted with your reports of the 27th of April last, and enclose the argument since filed in this department, upon the application of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding, for a patent upon the entry of the 19th December, 1851, by special certificate No. 6545, of southwest quarter of section 33, township 2 south, of range 19 west, Washington District, Arkansas, embracing the Hot Springs.

The controversy has been going on for many years before this department, and recently in the Courts of Arkansas and the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to this tract of land. Rector and others claim under certain locations of a New Madrid certificate, an alleged pre-emption right of the heirs of Ludovicus Belding; and Gaines and others, on the other hand, as heirs of Ludovicus Belding; and the latter are at present the applicants for a patent.

Their entry was allowed under a special order of Secretary Stuart, dated November 21, 1851, made on a suggestion of Attorney-General Crittenden (who, however, does not appear to have had the case regularly before him, for his advice,) although the same Secretary had, under date of October 10, 1851, in an elaborate opinion, decided against the recognition of all the claims that had then been set up, or

are now before me, on the grounds that the quarter section in controversy had been reserved by the Act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, no right to the land vested in any of the claimants prior to that reservation.

In 1854 the whole case was before Attorney-General Cushing. On the reference of my predecessor to him of an application by Rector, as assignee of Langlois, for a patent upon the location of the New Madrid certificate, that officer, on the 20th of August, pronounced an opinion sustaining Secretary Stuart's decision of October, 1851, which assumed that the land belonged to the United States, and forbade its entry, location or appropriation for any purpose, until some future disposal by the United States; that is, by authority of the national legislature. The counsel of Belding's heirs, on applying for the entry, in 1851, after Secretary Stuart's decision adverse to their rights, said "it was the question of reservation which they wished to try in the courts." But in the litigation which has since arisen, this question was not an issue before the Courts of Arkansas or of the United States. And I do not see how it can come in issue and be decided by litigation between parties, *neither of whom have a valid claim*, though under the laws of Arkansas, one may have a right of possession in preference to others.

The case having been repeatedly brought before this department, and fully considered, and the several claims to the land having been repeatedly rejected, for reasons which have been concurred in by each succeeding head of the department for a series of years, I think the time has now arrived at which it is no longer proper to delay a vindication of the position of the department by appropriate action. The entry of the Belding heirs should, therefore, be cancelled; the invalidity of all the subsisting claims to this quarter section declared, and undermining the subsequent allowance of an entry of the land by Belding's heirs. (See opinion of Attorney-General, vol. vi. p. 697.) One point, however, in favor of Rector's claim was reserved by Mr. Cushing, viz., as to the validity of the James S. Conway survey, of July 16, 1820; but this survey has since been declared invalid and unauthorized by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1859, in the case of *J. C. Hale vs. William H. Gaines, et al.*

Thus it is shown that all the claims of the contesting parties have been heretofore adjudged to be invalid, and that nothing has been declared by the Attorney-General, or the Supreme Court, which is inconsistent with the decision of October 10, 1851. That decision

appears rather to have been vindicated and sustained. On a review now of the questions involved in the case, I concur in the decision of Secretary Stuart. Moreover, I am of the opinion that this department had no legal authority in 1851 to allow an entry of the land by the heirs of Belding, or any one else. The issuance of Washington Certificate, No. 6545, was against law, and that certificate had no validity as against the United States, and should not have been allowed. By allowing it, this department was placed in attitude hostile to the Act of Congress of 20th April, 1832, and the land held subject to such disposal as Congress may see proper to direct.

The request of the counsel for the heirs of Belding, to withdraw their application after the same had been fully argued by them, and carefully examined by me, cannot, for the same reason, be received with favor, and is overruled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

COPY OF DEED OF JOHN PERCIFUL TO JOSEPH PAXTON.

This Deed and Indenture, made and entered into this fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, by and between John Perciful, of the one part, and Joseph Paxton, of the other part, both of the Territory of Arkansas; witnesseth:

That the said Perciful hath this day bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents does bargain, sell and convey unto the said Joseph Paxton, all his right, title, claim and interest of, in and to the Warm Springs, upon the Ouachita river, in the county of Clark, in the Territory of Arkansas, together with all his rights of pre-emption, and every advantage that said Paxton can attain by my claim, which conveyance said Perciful makes to said Paxton, his heirs and assigns forever, for and in consideration of one thousand dollars, to him, the said Perciful, paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged: To have and to hold said claims, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, the said Perciful warrants and defends to said Paxton, his heirs and legal representatives, forever, for which purpose he binds himself, his heirs and representatives, firmly by these presents to defend against the claim or claims of all persons claiming of, by or

through him, the said Perciful, and all other claims, except those of the United States, and other individual claims.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 4th day of October, 1824.

JOHN PERCIFUL. [SEAL.]

In presence of Witnesses:

ALLEN M. OAKLEY.

JAMES S. CRAIG.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION IN
ARKANSAS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That any person claiming title, either legal or equitable, to the whole or any part of the four sections of land constituting what is known as the Hot Springs Reservation, in Hot Springs county, in the State of Arkansas, may institute against the United States in the Court of Claims, and prosecute to final decision, any suit that may be necessary to settle the same: *Provided*, That no such suits shall be brought at any time after the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this Act, and all claims to any part of said reservation upon which suit shall not be brought under the provisions of this Act, within that time, shall be forever barred.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all such suits shall be by petition in the nature of a bill in equity, and shall be conducted and determined in all respects, except as herein otherwise provided, according to the rules and principles of equity practice and jurisprudence in the other Courts of the United States; and for the purposes of this Act, the Court of Claims is hereby invested with the jurisdiction and powers exercised by courts of equity, so far as may be necessary to give full relief in any suit which may be instituted under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That notice of every suit authorized by this Act shall be executed by the delivery of a true copy thereof, with a copy of the petition to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be, for and in behalf of the United States, to demur or to answer the petition therein within thirty days after the service of such process upon him, unless the court shall, for good cause shown, grant further time for filing the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more parties claiming the same lands, under different rights, shall institute separate suits under the provisions of this Act, such suits shall be consolidated and tried together, and the court shall determine the question of title, and grant all proper relief, as between the respective claimants, as well as between each of them and the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon the final hearing of any cause provided for in this Act, the court shall decide in favor of the United States, it shall order such lands into the possession of a receiver to be appointed by the court, who shall take charge of and rent out the same for the United States until Congress shall by law direct how the same shall be disposed of; which said receiver shall execute a sufficient bond, to be approved by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such, render a strict account of the manner in which he shall have discharged such duties, and of all moneys received by him as a receiver, as aforesaid, which shall be by said court approved or rejected, accordingly as it may be found correct or not, and pay such moneys into the treasury of the United States; and he shall receive such reasonable compensation for his services as said court may allow, and in case of a failure of said receiver to discharge any duty devolving upon him as such, the court shall have power to enforce the performance of the same by rule and attachment. But if the court shall decide in favor of any claimant, both as against the United States and other claimants, it shall so decree, and proceed by proper process to put such successful claimant in possession of such portion thereof as he may be thus found to be entitled to; and upon the filing of a certified copy of said decree with the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause a patent to be issued to the party in whose favor such decree shall be rendered for the lands therein adjudged to him: *Provided*, That either party may, within ninety days after the rendition of any final judgment or decree in any suit authorized by this Act, carry such suit by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which court is hereby vested with full jurisdiction to hear and determine the same on such appeal, in the same manner and with the same effect as in cases of appeal in equity cases from the Circuit Court of the United States; *And provided further*, That in case the judgment or decree of the Court of Claims in any such suit shall be adverse to the United States, the Attorney-General shall prosecute such appeal within the time above prescribed, and the taking of an appeal from such judgment

or decree shall operate as a *supercedas* thereof until the final hearing and judgment of the Supreme Court thereon.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-Pres. of U. S., and Pres. of Senate.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing Act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become law without his approval.]

In compliance with the foregoing act the Court of Claims are now trying the case, and the three claimants are on hand, with able counsel, looking after individual rights. It is reported that several efforts were made to stave off the trial, without effect, and there is now no doubt but this Court will render its decision this winter. It will, unquestionably, be appealed to the Supreme Court by either or all of the claimants, if decided in favor of the Government, or by the other claimants, if decided in favor of either one of them; also by the Assistant-Attorney General in behalf of the United States. There was a resolution introduced in Congress by Mr. Bright of Tennessee, by direction of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and asking immediate action on the following:

WHEREAS, There are numerous claimants to the Hot Springs tract of land in the State of Arkansas, and Congress, by the act of June 11, 1870, authorized these claimants within two years to bring suit in the Court of Claims to have their respective rights adjudicated; and, whereas, all the claimants except the heirs of Don Juan Filhiol have filed their claims in said Court within the time prescribed by statute, and there is now a bill pending before this House on the Private Calendar, allowing the Filhiol heirs the further time of thirty days to bring their suits in the Court of Claims; and, whereas, the Court of Claims now in session will probably reach and determine said cause before the pending bill for the relief of the Filhiol heirs can be reached in its regular order; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the Court of Claims be requested to suspend all action in said cause during the present session of Congress, unless House bill,

No. 608, for the relief of said Filhiol heirs, shall be acted on at an earlier date.

This caused a lively debate, in which several members, especially Messrs. Potter, of New York, and Willard, of Vermont, showed themselves well posted as to the value and importance of the Hot Springs property.

Mr. Potter and others objected, and, for the information of several members, Mr. Bright asked the report of the Committee on Private Land Claims upon this subject at the last session. This I copy (such of it as is not before noticed) to show another link in this disputed chain of titles.

The Clerk read as follows :

The descendants of Don Juan Filhiol claim title to a tract of land known as the Hot Springs tract, situated in the State of Arkansas. Their memorial shows that there are missing links of title, or at least such a cloud upon the title that they are induced to ask Congress either to confirm their title or allow them thirty days to bring their suit in the Court of Claims to establish it.

A former act of Congress, June 11, 1870, gave these parties two years within which to bring their suit. They failed to bring it within the time; hence their application for the further extension of time.

In support of their claim they say that their ancestor, Don Juan Filhiol, was an officer in the Spanish army in the war between Spain and England, and acted as the commandant of the post at Ouachita, in the province of Louisiana, then belonging to Spain; that, as a recompense for this and other military services, sundry grants of land were made to him, among the number the Hot Springs tract, by Don Estovan Miro, then Spanish Governor-General of the province of Louisiana, and who was authorized to make such grants; that the grant to the Hot Springs tract bears date December 12, 1787, but the original grant is not produced before the committee. The reason given for its non-production will be alluded to in another connection.

The memorial further states that Don Juan Filhiol sold said Hot Springs tract to his son-in-law, Narcisso Bourjeat, by deed dated November 25, 1803, and a copy of such deed is exhibited. That said Bourjeat resold said land to Don Juan Filhiol, by deed bearing date July 18, 1806, and a copy of such deed is produced.

It is further stated that Don Juan Filhiol was married in 1782; had three children; that his wife died before he died, and that he died in

the year 1821, about 81 years of age; and that memorialists are his lineal descendants.

They further state that Grammont Filhiol, son of Don Juan Filhiol, has, from time to time, for the past fifty years, employed different agents and attorneys to prosecute their claim, but that they had either neglected to do so, or they, by collusion with others, endeavored to secure the land for themselves.

The deed from Don Juan Filhiol refers to a grant from Don Estovan Miro as the basis of the claim of Don Juan Filhiol. The recital, however, would only be evidence as between parties and privies to the deed, and would not be evidence to establish the existence of the original grant as against strangers and adverse claimants.

The original grant remains unaccounted for, except by a probability that is raised by circumstantial statements that it was burned at the time the old Saint Louis Hotel was burned in New Orleans in 1840, or that it was sent to the Governor-General of Cuba, or was sent to the home government of Madrid.

The memorialists have filed with the committee a paper purporting to be a copy of a copy of a grant answering the description of what they allege was the original. There is also a copy of a certificate and figurative plan accompanying the supposed copy of the grant, made by Don Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor-General of Louisiana, under the government of Miro and Carondelet.

The evidence of Lozare shows that Don Juan Filhiol, during his life, claimed the land. Other evidence shows that he leased the Springs to one Dr. Stephen P. Wilson about the year 1819; but there is no evidence before the committee to show that Don Juan Filhiol, or any one claiming under him, ever had the actual possession of the land.

On the 26th of April, 1850, Hon. S. Borlan, as agent of Grammont Filhiol, set up a claim of title to the Hot Springs, based upon the Spanish grant before alluded to, and applied to the Department for time to prepare and present the claim. This was the first time the claim was brought legally to the notice of the Government.

On the 20th of April, 1832, Congress passed an act reserving the Salt and Hot Springs from entry or location, or for any appropriation whatever.

The Department of the Interior was much embarrassed in the disposition of these conflicting claims. The opinion of the Attorney-General was invoked. He decided in favor of the Langlois claim on the 29th of April, 1850, but it does not appear that the Filhiol claim was

prepared for his action at the time. But before the patent could issue caveats were filed, and suspended the issuance, and no patent has issued from the Government since that time.

It does not appear that any steps were taken for the settlement of these claims from the year 1850 to 1870. In 1870 Congress passed the act authorizing the different claimants to have their titles adjudicated in the United States Court of Claims, and allowing them two years to bring suits.

On the 20th day of May, 1824 (4 United States Statutes, page 25, section 1), Congress authorized claimants to lands in Missouri, under any French or Spanish grant, concession, warrant, or order of survey, legally made, granted or issued before the 10th of March, 1804, and which was protected or secured by the treaty between the United States and France on April 3, 1803, might petition the District Court of Missouri and have their claims established.

By the fourteenth section of this act the same provision was applied to similar claimants in the Territory of Arkansas, and was to continue in force until 1830.

This act was revived by section 1, act of June 17, 1844 (5 United States Statutes, 676), and continued in force five years from date of its passage.

The Supreme Court of the United States held these acts only conferred jurisdiction on the Court to hear and determine upon imperfect grants. (9 Howard, 129, 11 Howard, 609.)

It is contended that the Filhiol grant, assuming the existence of such grant, did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Court, as it was not an "imperfect grant," but a perfect grant which had been lost, mislaid, or suppressed. The jurisdiction of the court being limited by statute, it, perhaps, would not have stretched the jurisdiction far enough to have set up and established the existence of the missing grant so as to give effect to it. The whole train of decisions on kindred questions shows the courts of the United States have confined themselves quite rigidly to the authority conferred by act of Congress.

On the 22d of June, 1860, Congress passed an act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Louisiana, Florida and Missouri, but by a singular omission did not include Arkansas. This act authorized the courts to determine the cases according to justice and equity.

In 1801 Spain, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, ceded the Territory of Louisiana to France. By treaty of April 20, 1803, France ceded

Louisiana to the United States; the United States claiming the river Perdido as the eastern boundary, while the Spaniards claimed the Mississippi as the western boundary, and held possession to the Mississippi, except the island of New Orleans, until 1810, when the United States took possession by force.

Spain continued to make grants and concessions of lands to persons within the disputed territory until 1810, but both Congress and the courts declared all such grants made after the treaty of St. Ildefonso in 1801 actually void. These parties claimed also that the United States were bound to perfect any incomplete titles, according to the stipulations of the treaty of the cession of the Floridas by Spain, February 22, 1819. But Congress and the courts, in like manner, held that this treaty did not embrace the disputed lands.

After Congress and the courts had been worried more than half a century with these claims, and the mind of Congress being affected with the idea that many of these claims rested upon a well-grounded equity, by the act of June 22, 1860, enlarged the jurisdiction of the courts to cases of equity as well as law.

Parties came in under this act, and had their claims adjudged valid which had been previously adjudged void.

The case of the United States *vs.* Lynd (11 Wallace, 632,) embodied the history of the congressional and judicial proceedings in these cases.

The committee has been unable to perceive any reason why Congress did not extend the provisions of the act of 1860 to private land claims in the State of Arkansas. To remedy the omission, however, Congress passed the act of 1870, which opened the doors of the Court of Claims to claimants of Arkansas; and within the two years allowed by the act the claimants have all commenced their proceedings except the Filhiol heirs.

The committee might indulge in some criticisms on the want of due diligence on the part of the Filhiol heirs, but the want of diligence is more apparent than actual.

From necessity their appearance in court must be by attorney. They were timely in the employment of such attorney, but their attorney, as charged by them, was delinquent. Whether this delinquency of the attorney was from accident or design we do not think ought to be visited upon the claimants as a forfeiture of their rights, whatever they may be.

There has been great embarrassments from the want of proper tribunals to determine the various perplexing questions growing out of

private land claims. The claimants could not be held responsible for the defects of these tribunals. Ancestors have spent their lives pursuing their claims through land offices, through cabinet officers, through Congress, and through the inferior and appellate courts, without success, and have left their descendants to renew the contest under the disadvantage of loss or weakening of evidence from lapse of time.

After the purchase of the Floridas, in 1819, and the extinction of all the asserted claims of Spain to any part of the territory between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers, and the extinction of Indian titles, Congress has manifested a liberal disposition by the passage of different remedial acts (even extending to cases previously adjudicated, as in the Lynch case, 11 Wallace).

Your committee, keeping in the line of this liberal policy, feel warranted in recommending the passage of the bill. They do so the more readily as the contest is still pending in the Court of Claims, where the rights of all parties may be finally settled by the judgment of the Court.

After the reading of the report of the Committee the debate continued. Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, Maynard, of Tennessee, Randall, of Pennsylvania, and others participating. Mr. Potter, of New York, said:

I can not see in this resolution an act of justice to anybody, and least of all to the United States. The Hot Springs of Arkansas is an extremely valuable tract of land, the title to which so far remains in the United States; nor have the officers of the Government ever yet been satisfied that any person was entitled to claim them. Year after year, for thirty years or more, claimants have been before the Congress of the United States, asking some patent or some other action of Congress which would establish a right under which they might get from the Government a title to, or concession of, these lands. The claims of these parties have been various and contradictory, and have been the subject also of litigations which, so far as they have resulted in any thing, have resulted, I understand, in determining that no existing claimant had a good title to these Springs against the Government.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, evidently hit the right key when he said:

If this was a simple proposition to refer this particular case of these particular heirs to the Court of Claims for adjudication, there would be very little objection to it. But it is manifest that there is a further purpose—I do not mean on the part of the committee, but on the part of those who are pressing the claim. It seems that the title to all these lands was intended to be settled by the law which passed Congress at

some former session, remitting these claims to the Court of Claims, and giving them a certain time within which to present their claims. I have not yet heard any reason which seems to me in the smallest degree satisfactory why these heirs have not availed themselves of that law—why they have not already presented their case. I can see a reason why possibly their proofs may not have been all ready, but why they have not presented their case does not seem to me apparent.

But waiving the point—supposing the matter to be satisfactorily explained—I can see no other reason, which seems to me to be an obvious one, why this bill should not be urged on the part of some persons who are pressing it from the outside. The Court of Claims, I understand, has heard substantially the proofs upon which the title of the claimants to that land is likely to rest, and upon which it is likely to be decided. It would not be a surprising thing, Mr. Speaker, if those parties had learned enough on the progress of the case to anticipate unfavorable action of the Court upon their cause, and that they are therefore ready to delay by any device whatever the final judgment, which they anticipate will be adverse.

Now, I do not understand that this resolution proposes to submit the bill that is now before Congress in behalf of these Filhiol heirs to the Court of Claims; but it proposes to allow that bill to be pressed here in Congress for a final decision. If a decision can be obtained in Congress in favor of these heirs, I can see why all these other claimants would be exceedingly glad to have the judgment of the Court—which they doubtless anticipate will be adverse—postponed. I can see no good reason why such a resolution as this should be introduced here except for the purpose of staving off a decision of the Court of Claims upon a case which has already been presented to it, and in which the decision may probably be adverse, in order to have another forum, the Congress of the United States, pass upon that very question.

At the time of preparing this for the press the trial was in progress in the Court of Claims.

Later.—The trial is over, but the Court has not yet rendered a decision.

THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

The country immediately around the Springs is very much broken, and very little good farming land is found except on the creek and river bottoms. The nearest to the Springs is five to seven miles on the

Ouachita river, a beautiful stream that within seven miles of the Springs can furnish water-power enough to manufacture into cloth all the cotton raised in the State. The bottom lands, when well cultivated, produce one to one and a half bales of cotton, or fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. Whilst these large crops *can* be raised, there are but few farmers who reach over half that quantity. To the farmer, who understands how to farm for profit, *and will do it*, this country offers fine inducements — especially to those with little means. Government lands can be had under the homestead law, and an industrious man can more than make a good living for his family if he has a team, cow, tools and six months' provisions to start with. The timber is mostly pine, oak, gum, elm and hickory, and when cut into cord wood sells from \$3 to \$4 per cord, delivered at the Springs. The rough lands, that a prairie farmer would not take as a gift, have coves on most every quarter section of five to twenty-five acres, where good crops of vegetables and corn can be raised, and more money made on ten acres than from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres of wheat and corn in the Western States away from good markets. The range for stock is good; they live and do well on less than half the grain required in the more northern States. Many do not feed any grain to their cattle, but the consequence is that they are very poor and *very cheap*. Yearlings, \$5; two-year old, \$10; three and over, \$12 to \$20; cows with calf, \$15 to \$50.

The climate and soil of this country is well adapted to fruit-growing. Good orchards and vineyards would bring a fortune to their owners in a few years. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, apricots, nectarines, and all the berries do well. The grape is here at home; the finest wild grapes to be found anywhere grow large and in abundance. To the first who makes a business of fruit-growing, Hot Springs will furnish a good market, and before an over-supply can be raised the railroads will open up markets in all directions; north for early varieties, and the south for fall and winter. The fruit here ripens several weeks before the fruit sections of Illinois, Missouri and Michigan, and will sell for high prices. Twenty-four hours' time will place them from the trees into the best markets of the West.

Within twenty-five miles of Hot Springs prospecting parties have found gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals, and all that is needed to make our mineral resources available and valuable is capital, enterprise and labor to develop them.

The Government lands are being rapidly taken up under the home-

stead law, and it is now difficult to find a quarter section belonging to the Government subject to entry under this law within six or eight miles of the springs that is desirable, and in another year the same may be said of ten miles distant. Many have taken homesteads near town for the timber only, and when they have taken off all that is of any value or accessible will allow it to revert to the Government. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company have over one hundred thousand (100,000) acres of land in Garland county, which they offer for sale (such as they do not hold in reserve for mineral or other purposes) for \$2 to \$10 per acre. There is no doubt that any farmer with sufficient stock and capital to cultivate ten or twenty acres of land, *and will do it well*, and raise such as he needs for his family, stock and the *Hot Springs market*, can make dollars easier than he can make dimes on the same amount of land, capital and labor in most of the States of the West or South. There is no good reason why half of the eggs, butter, potatoes, onions, cabbage and other articles consumed at Hot Springs should be raised in the Northwest. It is true, the severe drought of last season prevented the raising of any product of the soil, but it has always been so to a great extent, and *should not be so another year*. The money paid out for these articles, if kept in this county, would soon build up a prosperous and wealthy farming community.

THE NEW COUNTY OF GARLAND

By an Act of the General Assembly of Arkansas, approved April 5th, 1873, parts of Saline, Hot Springs and Montgomery counties were organized into a new county, and named Garland. By the 5th section of said Act, L. B. Beldin, J. H. Baushousen and William Sumpter are constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of said county; to purchase or receive a donation of land to the county, whereon to locate the seat of justice, and to lay out the lands so purchased or received into town lots, etc.

In compliance with these instructions, and clothed with this authority, they located the county seat one mile south of the centre of the town of Hot Springs, joining the reservation of the United States, on which the Hot Springs are located. They received from the former owner of the land one-fourth of all the lots which were laid out on eighty acres

of land. Mr. J. B. Ward (former owner), and Mr. G. G. Lotta are now the proprietors of the new town. The location is one of the best to be had near the springs and off the reservation. If there should be a final settlement of the lands in the Government reservation, and one that would permit the sale of the lands, the city of Hot Springs would be built upon them, and not at the county seat of Garland. The valley and open country between the springs and the new town will furnish room for a town of 20,000 to 50,000 people. Individuals may build private residences in the new town, for a man of family wants a home of his own, without any other party or the Government having any claim upon it. Should there be no settlement for five years, the new town will grow and prosper.

HOW TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

Persons living in the middle and northeastern States have choice of two routes, *via* Louisville or St. Louis. At the former they connect with the Louisville and Great Southern Railroad to Memphis, thence *via* Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Little Rock, when a ride of forty-three miles over the Cairo and Fulton will take them to Malvern, the nearest railroad station to Hot Springs. The Louisville and Great Southern and Memphis and Little Rock railroads are now running through Pullman coaches from Louisville to Little Rock, crossing the Mississippi on a boat at Memphis, making this a much more pleasant route for invalids than heretofore. Those preferring the route *via* St. Louis take the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton railroads, and make no change between St. Louis and Malvern, the bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock being finished. Pullman day and sleeping palace cars on every train. From the northern or western States by St. Louis or Cairo, at either point *via* Cairo and Fulton to Malvern, or by steamboat to Memphis, thence by Memphis and Little Rock and Cairo and Fulton railroads to Malvern. From the southern States *via* Memphis and Little Rock and Cairo and Fulton, as before stated. From Texas and northwest Louisiana to Texarkana, thence by Cairo and Fulton railroad to Malvern. At Malvern passengers have the choice of the Concord coaches and the fine new hacks of the El Paso Stage Company, or the *comfortable hacks* of the opposition line. The seats of these hacks are so arranged as to make comfortable beds for

invalids who are unable to sit up. The hacks and coaches are always ready on the arrival of the trains from the north, and after giving ample time for breakfast or other meals, start on the twenty-one miles drive for Hot Springs.

The roads are not so bad as they have been represented to be, though last winter, after we had a long rainy season, they were very muddy in places. This fall these bad places have been worked and improved, and the ride to and from the springs made more pleasant. The stages (some of them) pass by the sulphur springs, and invalids who wish to divide the trip by stopping at the sulphur a day or two will be rested and pleased by so doing.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

Below will be found through rates of fare from most of the important railroad points of the United States to Malvern, the nearest railroad station to the Hot Springs. If they cannot get through tickets, and can get them to Little Rock, take off \$2.15 (the fare from Little Rock to Malvern.) Any one wishing to know the full fare from their homes, can add the full fare from their railroad station to the nearest place named. The stage or hack from Malvern to Hot Springs is now \$3, but is subject to a change; sometimes it is as low as \$2.

THROUGH RATES OF FARE TO MALVERN, ARKANSAS.

Adrain, Mich.....	\$33 95	Battleboro, Vt.....	\$49 50
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	35 25	Bristol, Tenn.....	34 40
Akron, Ohio.....	36 20	Beaufort, S. C.....	43 15
Alliance, Ohio.....	37 75	Brunswick, Ga.....	44 90
Altoona, Pa.....	41 15	Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	32 25
Alton, Ills.....	20 65	Boston, Mass.....	49 15
Aurora, Ills.....	29 65	Binghampton, N. Y..	41 95
Apburn, N. Y.....	43 65	Buffalo, N. Y.....	41 15
Albany, N. Y.....	45 15	Bloomington, Ills.....	25 75
Austin, Minn.....	37 70	Burlington, Iowa.....	27 05
Athens, Ga.....	38 65	Boonville, Mo.....	28 00
Atchison, Kans.....	30 95	Bridgeport, Conn.....	47 40
Albany, Ga.....	36 80	Battle Creek, Mich.....	31 15
Atlanta, Ga.....	32 90	Cairo, Ills.....	14 85
Alexandria, Va.....	42 15	Canton, Mo.....	25 50
Baltimore, Md.....	42 15	Canton, Ohio.....	35 65

Chicago, Ills.	\$30 15	Huntsville, Ala.....	\$21 00
Charleston, S. C.	43 65	Harper's Ferry, Va.....	41 15
Champaign, Ills.....	25 65	Holly Springs, Miss.....	14 25
Columbia, S. C.	39 15	Harrisburg, Va.	41 65
Columbus, Ohio.....	32 90	Iowa City, Iowa	30 20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	36 90	Indianapolis, Ind.	37 15
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	28 90	Independence, Kans.....	37 80
Columbus, Miss.....	21 15	Jackson, Tenn.....	15 10
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	25 90	Jacksonville, Fla.....	51 65
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	36 65	Jackson, Miss.	21 05
Corry, Pa.....	39 80	Jefferson City, Mo.....	25 25
Des Moines, Iowa.....	31 90	Jeffersonville, Ind.	26 15
Denver, Col.....	73 15	Junction City, Kans.	28 75
Danville, Va.....	45 40	Joliet, Ills.....	29 05
Decatur, Ala.....	19 80	Jacksonville, Ills.	23 50
Detroit, Mich.	36 65	Jackson, Mich.....	36 00
Dayton, Ohio.....	28 70	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	34 40
Decatur, Ills.	24 00	Kankakee, Ills.....	26 40
Davenport, Iowa	28 25	Kingston, Ga.	29 90
Dubuque, Iowa	31 65	Knoxville, Tenn.	30 40
Erie, Pa.....	39 05	Keokuk, Iowa.....	25 90
Evansville, Ind.....	24 90	Kenosha, Wis.	29 75
Elmira, N. Y.....	41 15	Kansas City, Mo.....	31 65
Emporia, Kans.	38 00	La Crosse, Wis.	36 60
Elgin, Ills.	31 15	Lafayette, Ind.....	28 80
Fall River, Mass.....	48 95	Louisville, Ky.	25 40
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	31 75	Lancaster, Pa.	43 40
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	33 50	Lansing, Mich.....	34 10
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	35 90	Leavenworth, Kans.....	32 15
Fort Scott, Kans.	32 65	Logansport, Ind.	29 80
Franklin, Tenn.....	22 65	London, Canada.....	30 65
Fernandina, Fla.	51 65	Lexington, Ky.....	29 15
Galena, Ills.	31 45	Lexington, Va.....	44 65
Galesburg, Ills.....	26 40	Lynchburg, Va.....	39 65
Geneva, N. Y.	43 80	Maryville, Kans.....	37 75
Green Bay, Wis.....	37 55	Mattoon, Ills.....	24 65
Grafton, W. Va.....	39 80	Meadville, Pa.....	39 15
Goldsboro, N. C.....	45 40	Michigan City.....	31 85
Hannibal, Mo.	26 60	Mexico, Mo.....	25 55
Hartford, Ct.	47 40	Minneapolis, Minn.....	44 15

Montreal, Canada.....	\$49 65	Rome, N. Y.....	\$44 15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	33 15	Richmond, Ind.....	29 55
Memphis, Tenn.....	9 90	Rock Island, Ills.....	28 15
Montgomery, Ala.....	27 15	Raleigh, N. C.....	45 40
Macon, Ga.	36 90	Rome, Ga.....	29 90
Meridian, Miss.....	24 70	Sacramento, Cal.....	137 15
Mobile, Ala.....	31 55	St. Louis, Mo.....	18 95
Madison, Wis.....	24 25	St. Paul, Minn.....	41 35
Mansfield, Ohio.....	34 90	St. Joseph, Mo.....	31 65
Marietta, Ohio.....	35 80	San Francisco, Cal.....	137 15
Nashville, Tenn.....	21 70	Sandusky, Ohio	35 95
New York.....	46 15	Saratoga, N. Y.	45 90
New Orleans.....	26 40	Savannah, Ga.....	43 95
Niagara Falls	41 15	Selma, Ala.....	27 70
Newhaven, Ct.....	47 40	Springfield, Ills.	27 60
Omaha, Neb.....	36 15	Stubenville, Ohio	38 15
Oil City.....	39 25	Syracuse, N. Y.	43 65
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	28 15	Sioux City, Iowa	41 30
Oswego, Neb.....	44 85	Sedalia, Mo.....	28 15
Oshkosh, Wis.....	36 35	Springfield, Mass.....	47 40
Oxford, Miss.....	15 70	Troy, N. Y.....	45 15
Philadelphia, Pa.....	44 15	Toronto, Canada	42 15
Pittsburg, Pa.....	39 15	Toledo, Ohio	34 65
Peoria, Ills.....	24 90	Tallahassee, Fla.....	55 15
Providence, R. I.....	48 15	Terre Haute, Ind.....	26 30
Portland, Me.....	52 05	Topeka, Kans.	34 50
Pittsfield, Mass.....	46 90	Urbana, Ohio.....	31 35
Pana, Ills.....	23 40	Utica, N. Y.....	44 40
Paducah, Ky.....	19 45	Union City, Tenn.....	16 40
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	36 49	Vincennes, Ind.	25 60
Quincy, Ills.....	23 65	Vicksburg, Miss.....	22 90
Quebec, Canada.....	53 65	Washington, D. C.	42 15
Richmond, Va.....	46 15	Wheeling, W. Va.	37 80
Racine, Wis.....	32 30	Wilmington, Del.....	44 15
Rochester, N. Y.	42 55	Wilmington, N. C.....	47 15

These rates are subject to a change, but the difference is seldom over a dollar or two, and frequently only 25c. to 50c. on short routes.

CHARITY.

Another season has passed, and yet nothing has been done by the Government or the people toward the establishment of a charitable institution. Until the question of title is settled by the courts the Government will do nothing in that direction, and without organization nothing will be done by the people. Whilst it is the duty of all to do something, no individual feels it his especial duty to make the first move in the enterprise. It is a praiseworthy object, and those who engage in it will be doubly repaid for their efforts. No one can do a kind act or perform a benevolent duty without feeling better paid than though the same time or money had been spent in seeking pleasure or happiness in some other way. None but those who have both given and received fully understand that "*It is better to give than to receive.*" Some may feel inclined to add another quotation, i. e., that "Charity begins at home." Only a few are so poor but they can give their mite either in time, money or labor. It is most frequently the case that those who are the least able are the most willing. But the *united effort of all is needed* in this matter, and with a proper start it will find a helping hand from every citizen and visitor.

The need of some charitable institution at the Hot Springs has long been felt, and the time has come when there should be one or more. It is impossible to describe the misery experienced by hundreds of poor invalids who resort to these Springs to be cured of some of the many diseases that are successfully treated here. They come without money or friends; are either unable to work or can not find employment, and are necessitated to beg or steal. Many are too honest and proud to do either. Those who beg find many generous hearts ready and willing to extend a helping hand, and a few who deny them even a cracker. The citizens of the valley have had so many poor invalids to provide for that the most sympathizing become hardened, or, by their liberality, have given all they have or can afford to give. It is not the duty of a few to care for these unfortunate sufferers, but the duty of the entire community to provide a place for them where they can remain and be cared for until they are cured. It is the duty of every State and the United States to make some provision for this class of their citizens, and not allow the burden to be borne by a few hundred that live in this valley.

Let any one take a walk to the side of Hot Springs Mountain, where many of the poor fellows have built brush shelters, tents, and slab huts in such numbers, that the locality is called Tent City, and they will not fail to see the great necessity for immediate action in order to provide shelter, food and medicines for these people. It is true some of them have means enough to buy plain food and what medicines they need, and live a camp-life in order to economize and make their money hold out until they get well. But this winter they can not so live, and unless some provision is made for this class of visitors they must either stay at home or suffer if they do come. Eight out of every ten who come here are able to perform some kind of work, and if buildings were provided with work-rooms, as well as rooms to live in, most of these people would be able to work at shoe-making, mattress-making, har-



RAL OR TENT CITY ON THE HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN.

ness-making, cabinet-making, or other kinds of work that, with intelligent management, an institution could in time be made self-supporting.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government should take immediate steps to build a hospital for the soldiers and sailors who are diseased by any of the long list of diseases that can here be cured or benefited. If these four sections of land on which the Hot Springs are situated belong to the Government, they can reserve twenty, forty or more acres for such use; and, by leasing the balance for a long term of years, create a fund sufficiently large to build and maintain an institution that would accommodate thousands

of invalids. If they belong to either of the claimants, pay them for their title, and keep the waters of these wonderful Springs for (what the Congress of 1832 intended they should be) the use of the people.

The Government can take private property, on which to build Marine Hospitals, Custom Houses and Postoffices, by paying the owners thereof an appraised valuation, or owners can collect through the courts all they can prove the damage to be. Let the Government do so here.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars by each of the States annually would build and maintain a public institution for the accommodation of invalids from all the States. The cities and counties could send their invalids which fill their hospitals and poor-houses to such an institution here, and save money by the humane operation. There are thousands in the different city hospitals afflicted with diseases that can only be cured by the use of these waters. They are an expense to the cities and counties, and will continue so until they die, when by sending them here most of them would get well and become useful citizens. The difference, in a financial view, is in favor of a general Hospital here (for a certain class of diseases), to say nothing of the benefit to suffering humanity.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZENS AND VISITORS OF THIS VALLEY.

A very small donation by every citizen and visitor would furnish a home for those who have not the means to pay for hotel or boarding house accommodations. From the local sources a fund can be realized sufficient to purchase materials to erect and furnish an institution that would shelter and care for these unfortunate individuals. Among them are mechanics who would be glad to give their time and services free of charge, provided they were cared for until such a home was finished. Let the commencement be never so small, it must result in good, and can be increased from time to time as circumstances require or justify.

It is to be hoped that some of the old citizens will *make a move* in this matter that will result in the establishment of some institution that will furnish a home for the poor invalid.

If the people here do their duty it will not be long before the State and Federal governments will see the importance of action, and cause the erection of infirmaries of such dimensions that will result in the building here of a large city.

Since the foregoing article was written the author has associated himself with the following well known, reliable and charitable gentlemen as directors of "*The Hot Springs Hospital*," viz.: Dr. T. J. Reid, Dr. A. Brooks, Messrs. Frank Horton and T. P. Crim, making five in all. It is the intention to commence as soon as possible, and to continue until the institution is fully established on a firm foundation with three departments, which will best accommodate the different kinds of invalids that visit Hot Springs and need the assistance of such an institution. One department for the invalids who need nursing as well as medical treatment, and are able to pay for their accommodations. One for those who are able to work, and by their labor make their department self-sustaining. The other for those who are objects of charity. It is hoped that after the institution is permanently established, and provided with proper machinery to keep it in working order, that the first two named departments will enable the whole to be self-sustaining.

An arrangement has been made by the directors with the author to devote his time and pamphlet, and receipts from the sale thereof, for the benefit of the hospital, and to travel through the different States to make the sales as large as possible, and to solicit donations and other assistance.

Twenty acres on the west side of Hot Springs have been donated to the Hospital by Mrs. Martha Murphree.

LATE ITEMS.

The title to the Hot Springs Reservation has been decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the Government of the United States.

A new survey for a Narrow Gauge Railroad has been made to Malvern *via* Gulphur Creek and the Ouachita River. The route is favorable, and hopes are entertained that the company will begin work soon and in earnest.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The second part is a particular history of the reign of King Henry the First, from the year 1100 to the year 1135. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The third part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The fourth part is a particular history of the reign of King Stephen, from the year 1135 to the year 1154. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The fifth part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The sixth part is a particular history of the reign of King Matilda, from the year 1141 to the year 1141. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The seventh part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The eighth part is a particular history of the reign of King Stephen, from the year 1154 to the year 1154. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The ninth part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The tenth part is a particular history of the reign of King Matilda, from the year 1141 to the year 1141. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court.

LATE TERM

The first part of the late term is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The second part is a particular history of the reign of King Henry the First, from the year 1100 to the year 1135. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The third part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The fourth part is a particular history of the reign of King Stephen, from the year 1135 to the year 1154. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The fifth part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The sixth part is a particular history of the reign of King Matilda, from the year 1141 to the year 1141. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The seventh part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Stephen. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The eighth part is a particular history of the reign of King Stephen, from the year 1154 to the year 1154. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court. The ninth part is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Matilda. It describes the various provinces and the different manners of the people. The tenth part is a particular history of the reign of King Matilda, from the year 1141 to the year 1141. It relates the several wars and battles which were fought in that time, and the various intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on in the court.

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Those visiting the Hot Springs of Arkansas will find the Hot Springs Hotel the LARGEST IN THE STATE, and in every way superior to any at the Springs, having been

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Daily Hack to and from Hot Springs.

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Accommodations, both in Rooms and Table, equal to any house in the County.

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Read description of these Springs on page 40 in this Pamphlet.

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IT IS THE

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Where visitors will find a complete supply of

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It is purely vegetable, containing nothing injurious to the health or hair. It is one of the best dressings for the toilet, cleansing the scalp from all impurities, giving it a healthful tone, and making the hair soft, beautiful and glossy. A few applications will effectually STOP THE HAIR FROM COMING OUT. From one to two bottles will cure most cases of baldness, giving it a fine healthy growth of hair. It will not color hair already grown, but will restore gray hair by growing it out new with its original color.

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Our Table is supplied with the very best and in abundance.

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Read full description of these Springs on page 43.

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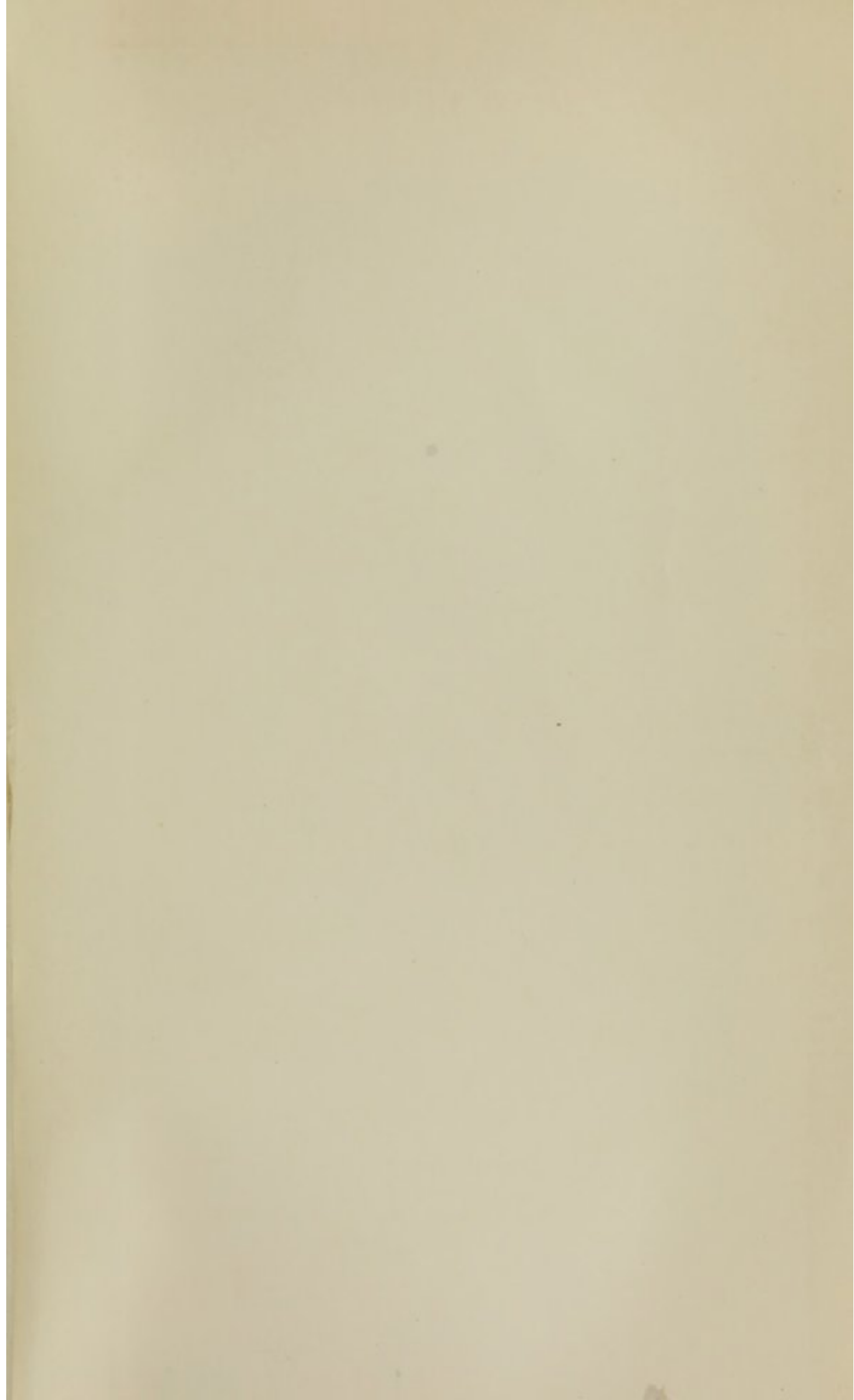
And in all the important cities of the United States.

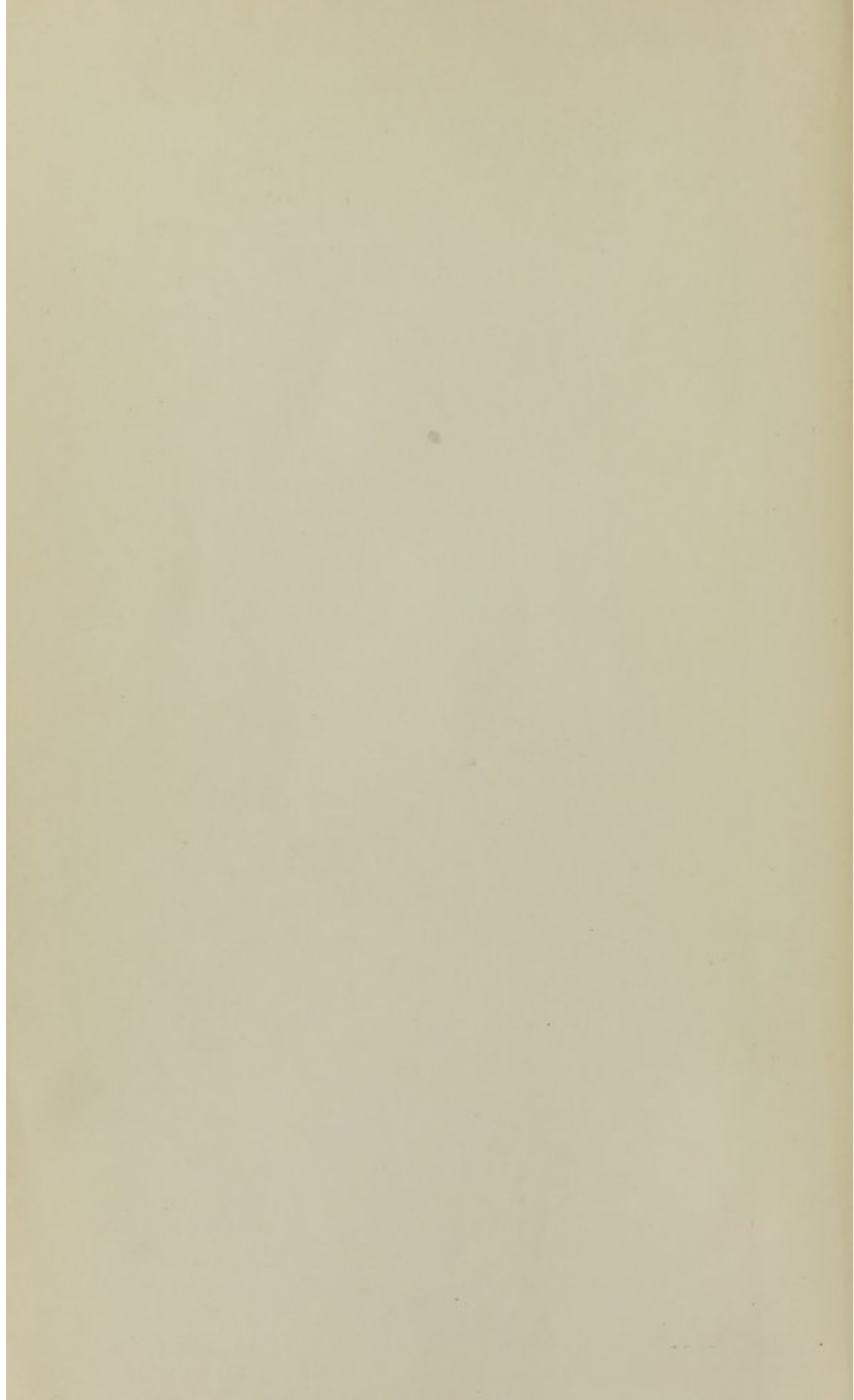
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