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TO THE

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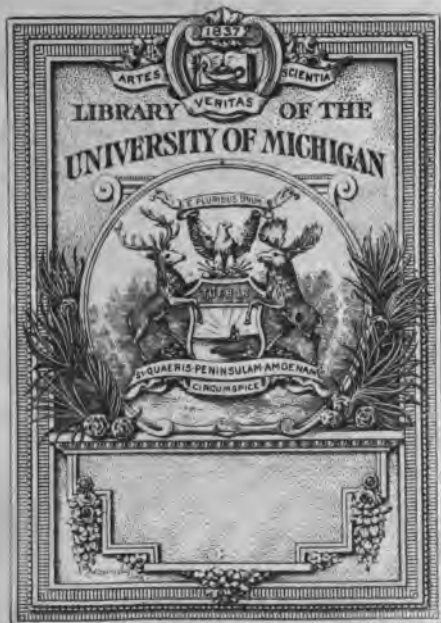
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ST. LOUIS,
SLAWSON & CO., PRINTERS, S. W. COR. MAIN & OLIVE STS.
1883.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876,

By CHARLES CUTTER,

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DEDICATION.

To all invalids in search of health I dedicate this little book, hoping that it may guide them safely to these healing waters, and that *all who come through its influence may be blessed by being restored to perfect health.*

263420



P R E F A C E .

This little book is published to supply the need of a cheap work for the "millions" who are in want of information concerning, and a guide to "the Hot Springs of Arkansas." In the following pages will be found a perfect guide, with a clear and correct description of the Springs, Bathing, Bath Houses, Hotels, expenses here and all information needed by those who contemplate a visit to these springs, and a reference handbook after they have arrived.

A larger work is in progress, more full in its details and including a complete history of this wonderful place.

THE AUTHOR.

CUTTER'S GUIDE

TO THE

HOT SPRINGS ^{OF} ARKANSAS.

EARLY HISTORY.

Traditional history reports these springs as having been a favorite resort for the Indians hundreds of years before they were discovered by the whites.

History gives an account of De Soto and his party being in camp at some "Hot Lakes" only a few months before his death. As there are no other Hot Springs and no Hot Lakes in this part of our continent, and he is reported or supposed to have died in what is now Louisiana and near its northern line, it is a reasonable conclusion that this is the place referred to, and that at that time the tufa formation which now forms most of the east bank of the Hot Springs Creek extended across this stream, forming a dam and the back water into which all the Hot Springs flowed, making a little lake in what is now the valley of Hot Springs. 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 Mass

Proudeeme (by some known as Preadhouse and others as Prudome), settled in the valley and built the first cabin. The same year John Perciful, whose name afterwards became familiarly associated with Hot Springs claims and titles, and his comrade Isaac Cates camped here, spending most of their time in trapping and hunting. The following year John Perciful cleared a small tract of land on the Ouachita River, seven miles from Hot Springs. He raised the first crop of corn ever grown in the country. The only implement he used in its cultivation was a wooden hoe. In 1809 the Frenchman Proudeeme 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 quite a number of people came here to keep out of the army and escape the troubles of the war of that year. Among the members of one of the families who settled here at this time was a young lady who afterwards 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 here. In 1828 there were but six or eight of these cabins remaining, the others having been burned down or otherwise destroyed; those that were left standing were out of order, some without floors and none of them in a condition to be occupied without first being repaired; the best was a double log cabin built in 1820 by Joseph Millard in which he kept a hotel for several *years; it was then considered the first-class hotel of the valley. He sold this house in 1829 to Alexander L. Rogers, but Millard*

and his wife Nancy, who was a favorite landlady, must have left the springs in 1827 for no one was living here in the spring of 1828 when Ludovicus Belding and his family moved into the valley. Mr. Belding soon changed the appearance of things generally; he repaired the old cabins, built new ones, opened a small store and kept a good house of entertainment.

From that time Hot Springs has never been without some kind of a public house where visitors were provided with all the comforts they expected to find in this then new country.

Perciful and his family spent much of their time every summer at the springs, keeping boarders and selling provisions, his farm on the banks of the Ouachita River furnishing all the corn and bacon used here for several years. Mr. Belding moved to what is known now as the Gaines farm in 1830, and his heirs based their right to pre-empt the 160 acres upon which are all the hot springs on account of their living here and cultivating a garden in 1828 and 1829.

In 1832 Congress made a reservation of four sections of land, the springs being in about the centre, which has ever since been known as the Hot Springs Reservation. From 1830 to 1840 the annual increase in the number of visitors was very large. In 1835 came John C. Hale, whose after life was closely identified with the history of Hot Springs and the title to the land upon which they are situated, a right to which he claimed through the purchase from the widow and son of John Perciful who had died in the spring of this year. H. M. Rector, who was Governor of Arkansas at the opening of the late war, settled at Hot Springs in 1848 and claimed the Hot Springs property. His claim was considered by the best lawyers as equitable and just, being what was known as the New Madrid claim and which he derived from his father, Elias Rector of St. Louis, who had as early as 1820 surveyed and located on the Hot Springs what was known among western land titles as a New Madrid Warrant, which were issued

to parties whose lands were injured at New Madrid, Mo. by earthquakes in 1811. The right to issue such warrants was granted by act of Congress passed February 17th, 1815. Proofs of location and survey were readily made, but the surveyor, an official of the Government, had failed to return location to the Record before Congress had reserved the four sections of land and the Springs upon them from private ownership by "purchase or otherwise."

In 1851, Major W. H. Gaines who had been one of the largest planters on the Mississippi river at "Gaines' Landing," Arkansas, moved to Hot Springs. He married Miss Maria Belding, one of the Belding heirs, and soon after all the rights to the Hot Springs claimed by these heirs was assigned to him. From this time he was one of the important claimants to this property, and litigation between the three claimants was the order of the day. There were some compromises made in the State courts by which Gaines was to hold possession of the lower part of the valley, Hale the center and Rector the upper portion, until the higher courts could adjudicate the titles. Then each commenced improvements and leased ground at \$10 to \$15 per front foot to others to build upon.

In the Court of Claims, and afterwards in the United States Supreme Court the title to this valuable property was decided against the three claimants—Rector, the New Madrid claimant; Hale, who claimed under the Perciful pre-emption right, and Gaines, as representative of the Belding heirs under the pre-emption right of Ludovicus Belding. All of these parties had spent large fortunes and the best years of their lives in fighting each other in the State courts, and all combined against the government in the highest courts, in which they met the saddest *disappointment of their eventful lives.*

Congress soon after appointed commissioners to set-



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HOT SPRINGS—LOOKING SOUTH.

le the right of possession and purchase between the different individual citizens who had settled upon the Hot Springs reservation, which at this time (1877) numbered about four thousand. It was nearly three years before their work was completed and the settler knew who was awarded the right

buy his own home and how much he would be obliged to pay the Government in order to secure a title to the land, but it has all been settled and the lots paid for by the parties whose claims were allowed. The commissioners laid out a large and what will in time be a very beautiful city, one half of which the Government still owns. The Hot Springs Mountain, on which are all the Hot Springs, was made a permanent reservation. The lots which still belong to the government are to be sold to the highest bidder, not below commissioners' appraisement.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have the merited reputation of being one of the *Wonders of the World*, and *seekers of pleasure and lovers of sight-seeing*, as well as those in search of health will be well paid by visiting them. They are situated on the mountain, the creek and in the valley of the same name, fifty-five miles south-west from Little Rock, the capital of the State, and twenty-two miles from Malvern, the junction of the St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and Hot Springs Railroads and are connected by rail with all points in the United States and Canadas.

The curative qualities of the 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 skilful physicians, who can, with the intelligent use of these medicated waters, be cured and returned a blessing to their *homes and families*. It is conceded that the efficacy of the *waters of these Springs* for many diseases far excels Ba

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 700 to 800 feet above the level of the sea; the most of them from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the valley and a few near the margin of the creek.

In 1830, Prof. D. D. Owen in his report only gives forty-two as the whole number of springs; the number has increased one or two annually for several years and now they number seventy-one. They have a temperature ranging respectively from 98 deg. to 157 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 full present supply of these invaluable waters will be in demand, judging from the progression of the last ten years, and judgment should now be used in disposing of the right to lease them.

Gen. Kelly, Superintendent of Hot Springs, has had two large air-tight brick water tanks constructed which hold respectively 20,000 and 30,000 gallons, and so perfect are they that the water that runs in over night for use the following day loses less than one degree in temperature, which is 140 °.

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 on visiting the hot springs on the mountain side and examining 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 Corn Hole 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 exposure 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 as 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 the most efficacious.

The cold spring, near which the new plunge bath is situated and from which most of the neighborhood formerly obtained 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.

It is said some very remarkable cures have been effected from bathing in these free pools and drinking the hot water without the advice of physicians or the use of medicine, but the advice of an intelligent physician is advisable. Any one who will visit those 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 of 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 or 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, excepting the*

one cold spring mentioned, are hot and all on the west side (excepting the alum spring) are cold.

From the U. S. Engineer's report to the Hot Springs Commissioners we give the following:

TABLE OF SPRINGS SHOWING THE TEMPERATURE OF EACH.

No.	Temp. Fahr.	No.	Temp. Fahr.	No.	Temp. Fahr.	No.	Temp. Fahr.	No.	Temp. Fahr.
1	77	16	191	31	147	46	*Sipage	61	135
2	76	17	*Sipage	32	124	47	144.5	62	109
3	124	18	93	33	140	48	91	63	83
4	124	19	84	34	120	49	131	64	135
5	80	20	83	35	135	50	145	65	141
6	103	21	106	36	110	51	144	66	87
7	115	22	122	37	120	52	143	67	*Sipage
8	121.5	23	125	38	128	53	144.5	68	131
9	122	24	113	39	125.5	54	146	69	83
10	121.5	25	111	40	112	55	122	70	89
11	105	26	106	41	157	56	133	71	94
12	111	27	127.5	42	*Sipage	57	128		
13	135.5	28	145	43	144	58	*Sipage		
14	137	29	80	44	*Sipage	59	133		
15	134	30	134.5	45	111	60	134.5		

*Those marked "Sipage" are INTERMITTENT; all others CONSTANT and UNVARYING IN HEAT and QUANTITY.

"Scientists have estimated from the physical evidence 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 stone and cemented, and the water conveyed from them through iron pipes to the bathing houses in the valley below. These pipes 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-house, 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 75 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



MAGNESIA SPRINGS AND HOT SPRINGS CREEK.

venience of having a bath in the rooms of the invalid at a hotels will some day be enjoyed.

The Indians who inhabited the western and southw

country were all familiar with the curative qualities 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 half a 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 through Florida and the South.

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 of the past.

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 temperature 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.....	28.93
Magnesia.....	.73
Chlorine.....	.07
Carbonic acid.....	21.38
Organic matter.....	8.31
Water.....	1.72
Sulphuric acid.....	4.40
Potash.....	1.46
Soda.....	2.01
Iodide and bromide, a trace.....
Total.....	100.00

The following is from the highly esteemed report of Prof. David D. Owen, the 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 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

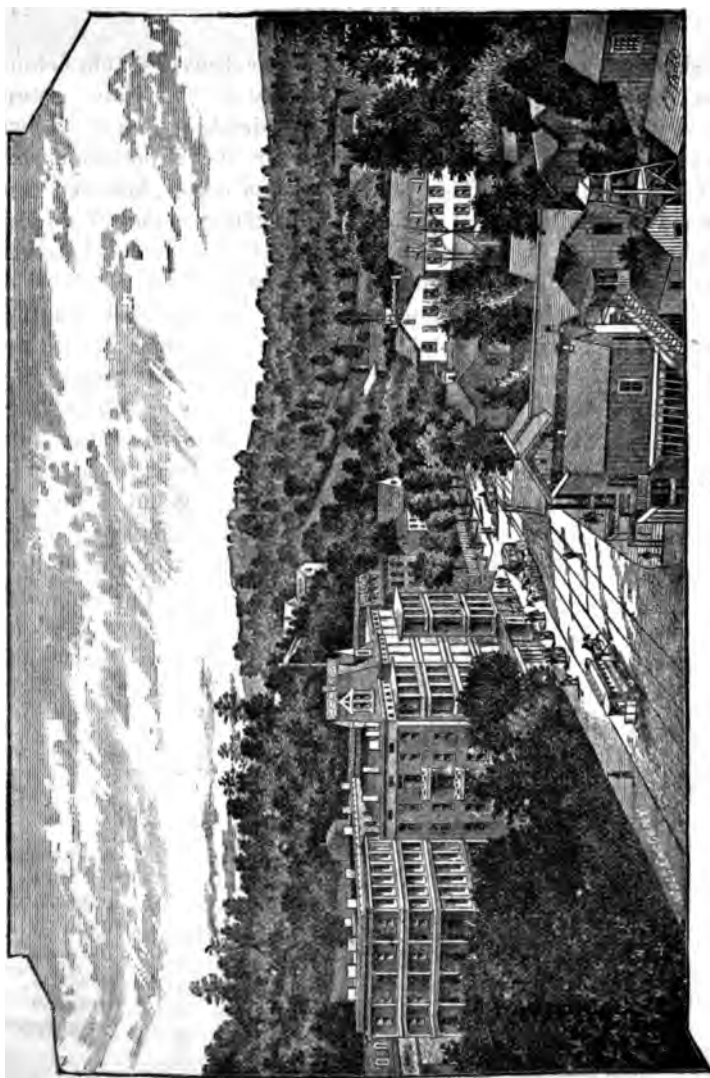
"In the winter of same year, Dr. Elderhorst, then Chemical Assistant to the Survey, was instructed to collect a sufficient number of gallons of the water to make an accurate analysis in my laboratory.

"During January, 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, manganese, 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 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 silicious earths forming the cliffs and crusts of tufa, as to be undistinguishable to the eye.

" Dr. William Elderhorst's analysis of 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.....	0.004850
Potash	0.001580



AVENUE HOTEL.—PARK AVENUE, ROCKAFELLOW'S BATH HOUSE, WAVERLY HOTEL,

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

"The silicates which were left undissolved on treating the residue obtained by evaporating the water 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 soluble only in hydrochloric acid, and the acids and basis in each (except the 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 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 appo-

*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.

crinic acid which was united with the oxide of iron; but the quantity obtained from the amount 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 various analyses gave in the sediment:

Organic matter (apocricinic acid?).....	0.0048
Carbonate 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 agitation:

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 (apocricinic 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
Alum 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.....	0.0062
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.

“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 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.

“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 no 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 would 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 hillsides 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 was 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 Springs Ridge in particular, from which the water issues, justifies the 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. All others have failed to prove any difference, and as 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 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 afterwards 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 temperature."

Prof. John Tyndall, of the Royal Institute 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 so, as any of the before-mentioned intelligent gentlemen,) is that *a positive difference does exist between 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 degs. 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 exceeds, 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 degs. 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 degs. to 85 degs. Fahr. may be termed temperate; from 85 degs. to 92 degs. Fahr. they are tepid; from 92 degs. to 98 degs. they are warm, and from 98 degs. Fahr. upward they are hot; all, except the first, included under the term thermal. In one or two instances springs below 85 degs. Fahr. have been introduced in this class, being above the temperature of cold springs, 70 degs. 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 wa

ters 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.

“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.”

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* to their families and friends. Too much

cannot be said to induce those suffering with diseases that can 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 from the intelligent use of these waters.

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

So happy has been the result with so 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 the 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 preventing their sowing 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.*

LIST OF DISEASES CURED AT HOT SPRINGS.

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 used: 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 Tonsils, Menstruation Troubles, and Sterility. This is a long list yet the truth is not half told. Not a week passes but some 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 are benefited.

HOT SPRINGS AS A RESORT FOR LADIES.

The beautiful ladies, and those who would be beautiful, now understand the effects of these thermal waters upon the skin and complexion and their numbers are increasing yearly. Thousands who have ruined their complexion by the excessive use of cos-

metics visit Hot Springs to renew the beauty of youth and regain a fair and clear complexion.

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. Thousands of both sexes have already learned the rejuvenating effects of these waters, not only in the restoration of a fair complexion but a return of the vigorous fullness of youth. 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. This 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 consequence of functional disorder in most 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 baths, 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 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. Some of the best hotels now have bath houses connected with them with 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 now that they can find neat cottages, furnished with the comforts of a little home, their numbers are rapidly increasing.

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 invalid's retreat, but a fashionable watering place, and *could be made* one of the prettiest in the land.

A RESORT AT ALL SEASONS.

Hot Springs is a resort for health, pleasure or sight-seeing at all seasons of the year, and is probably more so than any other watering-place in the world.

Every day in the year Diamond Joe's cozy little narrow gauge coaches bring to Hot Springs ten to one hundred visitors, mostly invalids but many pleasure seekers, and more recently a few *miners and capitalists* attracted here by the favorable reports of *the mines*.

The delightful climate and well-known efficacy of the thermal waters at all times, make it a pleasant and desirable place of resort at any season of the year. Invalids are needing the beneficial effects of the baths constantly and cannot wait for a change of seasons, and it is unnecessary. Visitors from the Northern States who are not really invalids but who feel the bad effects of the extreme cold winter weather of their native States, flock here in large numbers every winter to escape it and are more than well paid for so doing. Outdoor exercise and rides can be taken here in the winter months with the same comfort (with an occasional exception of a day or two at a time) as in May or October in the North.

The hotels and boarding houses keep open doors the whole year round; and while it is true that there are favorable seasons when they have more guests than at others, they are beginning to have a goodly number all the time.

Pleasure parties from the North prefer winter and spring; from the South summer and fall; but the invalid (like the poor) "we have always with us." So it can be readily seen why this is a resort at all seasons of the year, and it will continue to be more so every year. It would be extremely difficult to find a more favorable situation for just such a resort. The climate is not subject to either extremes of heat or cold.

Sunstrokes, so common in the North, are unknown here and the summer nights are always cool and pleasant, enabling the sleeper to rest comfortably and awake in the morning refreshed and invigorated. Sultry nights are almost unknown, sheets and blankets always in demand before morning. The high elevation, pure mountain air and constant southern breezes account for these blessings.

None but a Northern person can fully appreciate our splendid *winter climate*, and especially those enfeebled by advanced age

or disease, to whom the chilly blasts of winter are detrimental as well as disagreeable. And our summer climate is really more pleasant than in most of the States of the Northwest, though of course longer.

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 some cases may prove disastrous. Late experiments in these cases have proven that if the lungs are not seriously affected, or the organic action of the heart involved, *careful bathing* is beneficial; simple palpitation is not considered heart disease. 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 diseases, 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 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 degs. and increase gradually to 100 degs. 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 of them 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 the body or limbs, and often gives immediate relief from pain. A 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 several attendants who attend to the wants of bathers—rub them down, assist the lame, etc., for which they are entitled to \$1 or \$2 per week.

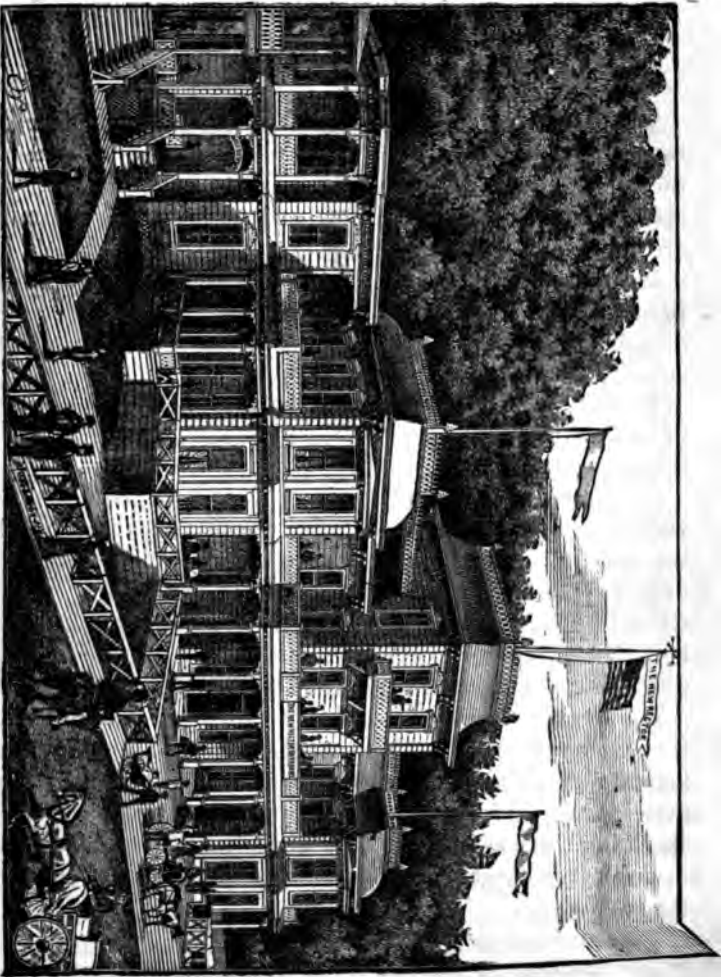
After the bath is taken the invalid passes into the vapor room (if he uses the vapor), and the attendant cleans out the bath tub and arranges the blankets in it for the sweat bath (if it is required). Some go home to their rooms and take their sweat in bed. The vapor bath is in a small room 3x4, which is full of hot steam continually 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, but they are very generally used.

Most of the bath houses now have closed closets from which the head of the bather is excluded by having the cover fit about the neck, a circular hole being provided large enough for the purpose yet small enough to prevent the escape of hot vapor.

Many 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 water. 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 waters of the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles north, have cured some remarkable cases.

The baths are 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.

The aged are made to feel youthful, and I believe many people could prolong their lives ten years by visiting Hot Springs every year or two. The over-worked business man can rest *invigorate his brain and possibly save his life by doing it*



THE NEW RECTOR BATH HOUSE.

THE NEW RECTOR HOUSE.

This is the finest and most complete bathing establishment in the United States, and the beautiful engraving we present on the preceding page is a true picture of its exterior; the interior is even more beautifully finished, and its furnishings throughout are of the finest and best.

It is situated immediately adjoining the Arlington Hotel on the south, and is connected with this hotel by two passage-ways, one leading to each of the first and second porches on the south side of the hotel, as will be seen in the illustration.

It was the last bath house erected, and if anything was overlooked in the construction of any of the others, it has been included in this.

Its site was occupied by the "Old Rector Bath House," which was a favorite bath house for many years, and it is considered the most favorable location in the valley of hot water. It is owned by Ex-Gov. H. M. Rector, H. L. Smith, and Albert B. Gaines. The management is in good hands; the attendants, both male and female, have had long experience, and are attentive to their bathers. Single bath 30 cents, or 21 for \$6.30.

The Arsenic Spring is connected with this establishment, and is an open spring, so that its waters can be used directly from the fountain for drinking purposes, and frequently a dozen people are congregated in the open room inclosing it, sampling its pure, sparkling thermal waters. The fair ladies are especially fond of it, drink it in large quantities, and seem to be well pleased with the results.

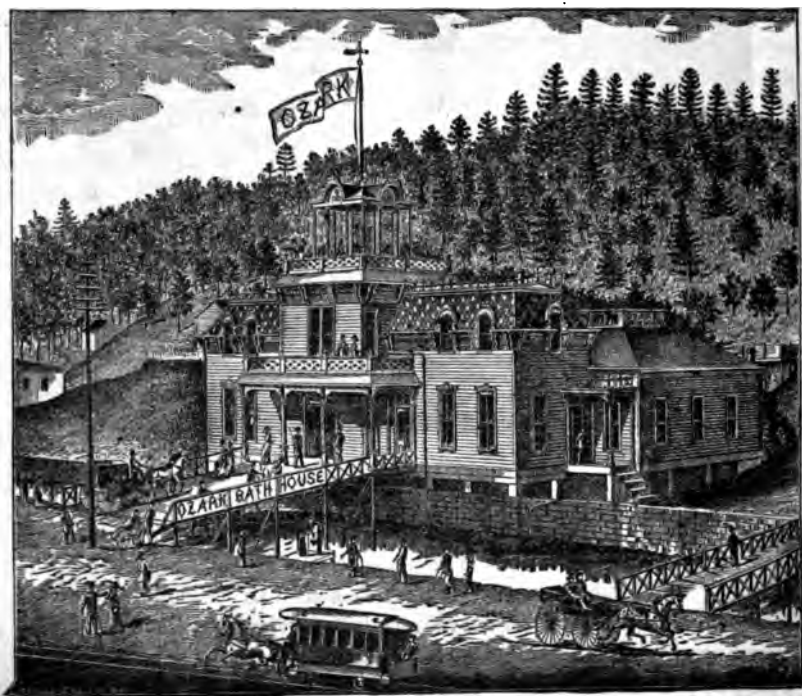


PALACE BATH HOUSE.

The beautiful illustration of this fine bath house is a correct picture of the original, which is one of the best if not the very best Bathing Establishments in the New World. In its construction great care was taken to secure material of the very best quality, and every convenience and comfort for the accommodation of bathers—every appliance used in the valley—is found at the "Palace." The parlors and reception rooms are furnished as handsomely as any

hotel or private parlor and with good taste as well as elegance.

There are 24 enameled bath tubs which were imported from Europe especially for this bath house. The price for baths is 30 cents each, or \$6.30 for a course of 21 baths, the highest price allowed under the present arbitrary ruling of the late Secretary of the Interior. C. G. Convers, who has charge of the establishment as manager, will be found to be a courteous gentleman, attentive and obliging to all patrons.



OZARK BATH HOUSE.

OZARK BATH HOUSE

Is one of the best patronized bathing establishments in the Valley of Hot Water. And it well deserves to be for it is a beautiful building, conveniently arranged as a bath house, has all the latest appliances and conveniences and is furnished complete in every respect. It has 24 Mott Enameled tubs, douche, shower baths, etc. There have been as many as 250 baths given in one day, and 300 persons could be bathed at the Ozark between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M.

There are two reception rooms or parlors and a large commodious office, which are all handsomely furnished.

The Ozark is under the personal management of Mr. Chas. E. Maurice, who has long experience in the business and is assisted by attentive and obliging servants. Price of baths 25 cents each, or 21 for \$5.00.

INDEPENDENT BATH HOUSE.

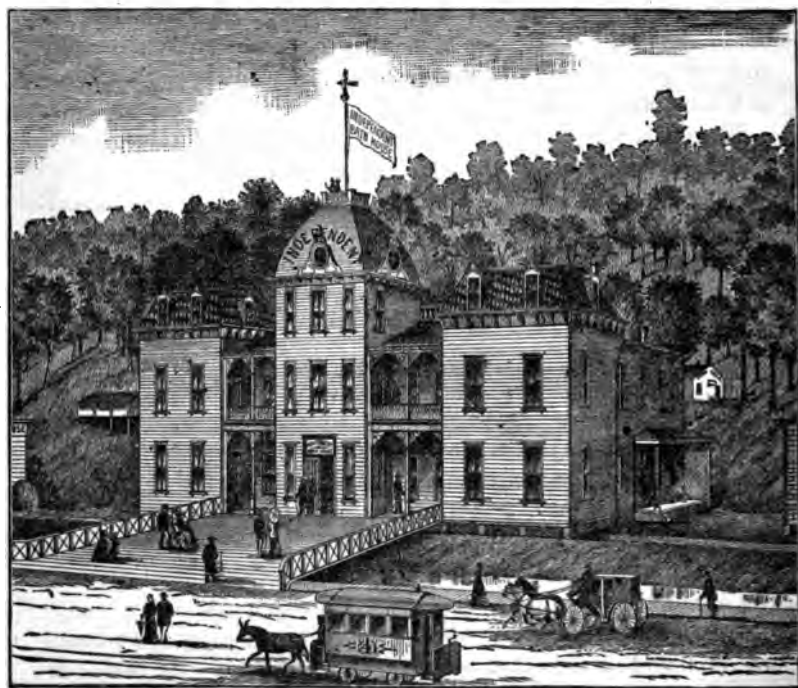
This large Bath House was erected with the view of furnishing bathers with rooms for sleeping apartments, or for the purpose of retiring to after bathing, which by many is considered very desirable, but the ruling of the Secretary of the Interior forbade their being used in this way, and therefore the 24 fine rooms in the upper part of the building remain unoccupied.

There are 24 bathing rooms and all the necessary accompaniments found at the other bath houses connected with the Independent. The general arrangements are of the best order, everything new, neat and tidy.

The house is under the efficient management of Mr. Wm. G. Maurice, who is always obliging and attentive to the patrons &

this establishment. His assistants consist of seven well known male bathers and two female, all of whom have had long experience at the business.

Single baths 25 cents each, or 21 for \$5.00.



INDEPENDENT BATH HOUSE.

BIG IRON BATH HOUSE.

This house was built directly over the "Big Iron Spring," from which it takes its name and which flows about as much water as all the other springs combined. All the appliances and accommodations for taking the various kinds of baths can be found at this fine establishment, which was erected regardless of expense to supply the wants of its numerous patrons,



BIG IRON BATH HOUSE.

including electric baths, for which is employed an educated electric physician to properly administer the electric currents in correct and satisfactory quantity.

The price of baths is twenty five cents each, or five dollars for a ticket entitling the purchaser to a full course of twenty-one. A full corps of servants, male and female, are in attendance to wait upon the bathers and are required to pay close attention to all patrons, who are expected to pay the regular fee of \$1 to \$2 per week.

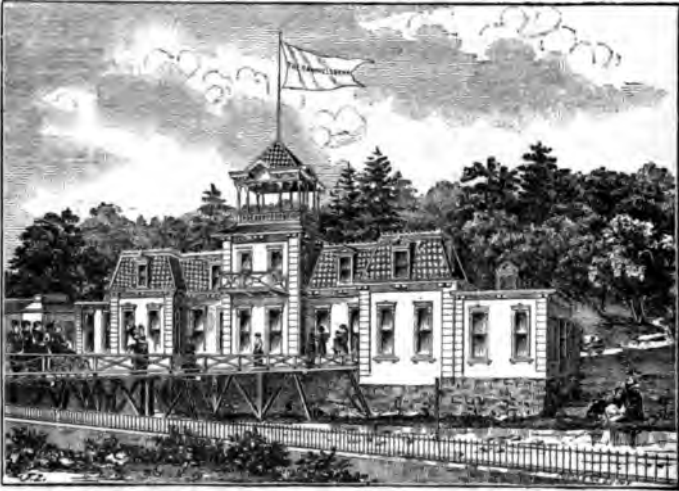
Col. Thornton is manager in charge. *Guests receive only kind and polite treatment at this bath house.*

RAMMELSBURG AND LONG'S BATH HOUSE.

This is the only brick house in the city, and the most southern in location.

It is a very fine bathing establishment, quite ornamental and beautiful in design, and has all the improved appliances.

It has roomy plunge or swimming pools, one at each end of the building, for ladies and gentlemen.



RAMMELSBURG & LONG'S BATH HOUSE.

The reception rooms and parlors for each sex are finely furnished, and are connected with their respective apartments. A full corps of servants are in attendance, who are experienced

and attentive. Messrs. Rammelsburg & Long are the proprietors; Henry Rammelsburg, of Cincinnati, and Charles W. Long, late of Louisville, Ky., now a resident of Hot Springs, who gives it his especial and personal attention. Single baths 30 cents, or 21 for \$6.

ROCKAFELLOW'S BATH HOUSE.

This bath house is situated at the upper end of the Valley and is the most convenient for those boarding in that portion of the city. It is nearly opposite the Avenue Hotel and but a short distance below the Waverley, and close to the Windsor.

Great care was taken in the construction of this house and especially in the laying of the water pipes leading to it; they were incased in wooden pipes and laid through the streets like mains and little or no loss of heat is experienced. The water used is taken from the Egg Spring, the highest in elevation and temperature, and reaches the bath house many degrees too hot for immediate use without the usual quantity of cooling water.

The conveniences and arrangements are of the most modern design and the establishment supplies a want long felt in this part of the Valley. Two hundred and fifty baths can be given daily. Charles N. Rockafellow, the proprietor, gives it his special attention and is assisted by kind and obliging servants. Baths 25 cents each, or 21 for \$5.

THE MUD BATH HOUSE.

This has long been a popular bathing place for invalids, both rich and poor, for years before the comfortable structure (compared with the old shed that formerly inclosed it) was erected over this pool of thermal water from the fountain-head. It is frequently called the "Ral Hole," and some consider its waters more efficacious than those of other springs. Many very remarkable cures are known to have been made by bathing in this pool; some of them seem like miracles; and no invalids, however bad their cases may be, should give up until they have tried the efficacy of the waters of the "Mud Hole." Mr. J. L. Barns is in charge as superintendent.

Regular hours are maintained for charity bathers and those who can afford to pay for their baths, and for each of the sexes. The house was built and is owned by the Government, and those who can not afford to pay for their baths get just the same bath free as those who pay 25 cents. From the funds received from the paying bathers the house and pool are kept in good order, and as everything is well managed, general satisfaction is the result, except that the establishment is too small to accommodate all who would like to bathe in it.

THE HOSPITAL BATH HOUSE.

This is entirely a charity bath house, which was constructed by a charity fund donated by several worthy gentlemen and lady visitors and a few of our own citizens.

It is situated on the southeast slope of the Hot Springs Mountain and is used by poor visitors and citizens, principally colored. *When Gen. Kelley first broke up the "Ral Hole" all this class of visitors bathed there.*

THE HOTELS.

An important item to visitors and especially the invalid, is good hotel. Considering the unsettled condition of land titles for years which prevented 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, several of 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 Arlington and Avenue Hotels—the largest in the State—can accommodate two hundred to three hundred guests each; Sumpter, French's and Waverly Hotels have rooms for about one hundred each. 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 four or five 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 fifty thousand visitors in one year.

There are ten or twelve houses that justly may be called hotels; the others are only boarding-houses though some of them give as good fare and accommodations as are to be had at some of the hotels. Private boarding-houses are numerous, and there is quite a difference between the cheapest boarding-house and the high-priced hotel—\$4 to \$21 being the range of prices per week. I furnish a description of some of the hotels and 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 try to anticipate their wants where they are not freely made known. The visitors who are not 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 acquaintances you can soon make as many 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 in 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 some of the principal hotels and boarding-houses and the prices charged by each for board. From the description 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 WEEK.

The Arlington.....	\$17.50 to \$21.00
Avenue Hotel.....	15.00 to 20.00
Sumpter House.....	10.00 to 21.00
Hay House.....	10.00 to 18.00
Waverly House.....	15.00 to 25.00
Southern Hotel.....	10.00 to 17.50
Windsor	10.00 to 17.50
French's Hotel.....	10.00 to 15.00
Barns' House	10.00 to 12.50
Clarendon.....	10.00 to 17.00
<i>Hotel Josephine</i>	12.00 to 25.00

HOTELS.

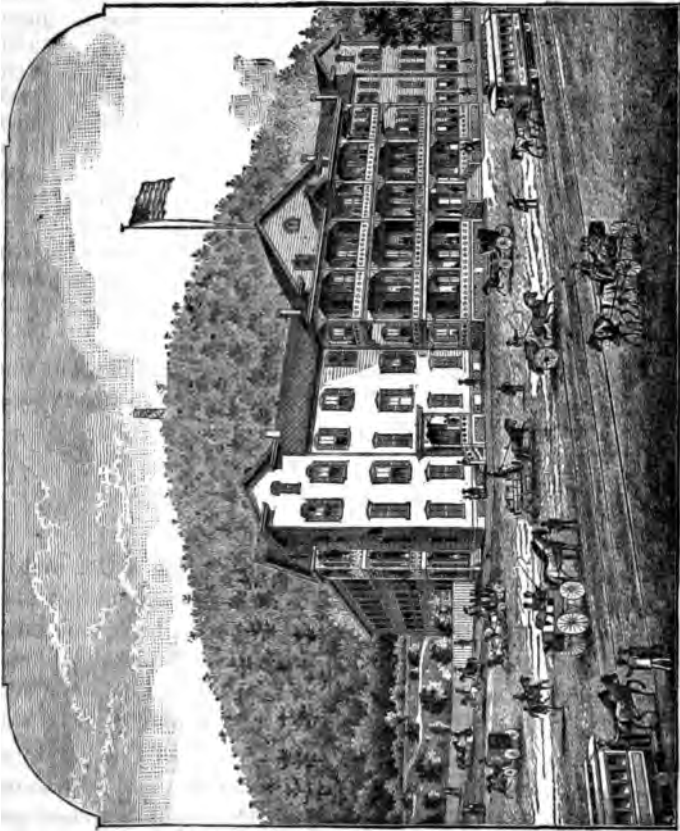
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Claybrook House.....	\$9.00 to \$12.00
Grand Central Hotel.....	8.00 to 12.00
Branch House.....	8.00 to 10.00
Morse House.....	8.00 to 16.00
Akin House.....	7.00 to 10.00
Rice's Hotel.....	5.00 to 8.00
Visitors' Home.....	5.00 to 8.00
Orleans House.....	6.00 to 7.00
Hawthorn House.....	7.00 to 10.00
Gaines' Cottage.....	8.00 to 10.00
Jourdan Cottage.....	5.00 to 8.00
Cohn House.....	7.00 to
Glendale House.....	8.00 to 9.00
St. James.....	8.00 to 10.00
Belden.....	(Room rent per week).... 3.00 to 5.00
Mrs. E. French (Gaines Block) “ “ ...	3.00 to 10.00

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

THE ARLINGTON.

This fine hotel was erected by Messrs. Stitt, Rug & Co., and is one of the largest houses in the State, having one hundred and fifty rooms for guests alone. It is three stories high, one hundred and ninety feet front, with one wing or L over two hundred 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 this 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 finished and furnished with all the modern con-



THE ARLINGTON.

veniences of a *first-class hotel*. Its well-known and desirable location is considered the best in the Valley. Arsenic, Magnesia and Iron Springs adjacent, and the New Rector Bath House immediately adjoining. Bath rooms, for guests only, are also furnished 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 44x110 feet, office 46x48 feet and ladies' parlor 18x48 feet. The gentlemen's reading room and barber's saloon are on the first floor and are neatly fitted up. 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 on the same passage-way leading to the New Rector Bath House. The house has considerable architectural beauty and is quite an ornament to the city.

AVENUE HOTEL.

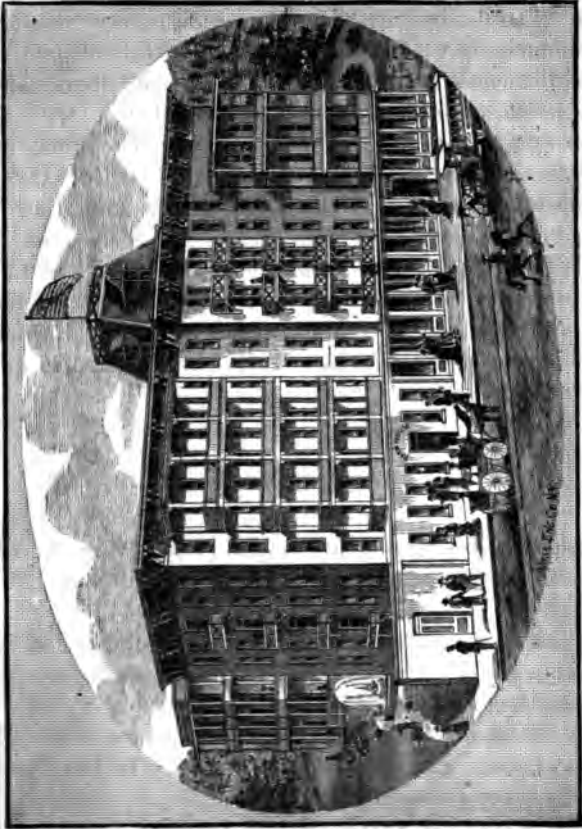
This new house was fully completed last year, and is the largest and handsomest hotel in the State. It has 170 rooms for guests.

It is located on Park Avenue just above the Hot Springs Valley, on a beautiful elevated position and is regarded as one of the healthiest localities in the city.

The house is arranged with all the modern conveniences including baths, gas, electric bells, etc. It has accommodations for three hundred guests.

It is one of the best furnished houses in the South, all rooms having fine marble-top sets of furniture, dressing cases, wardrobes and spring beds finely upholstered.

This hotel is especially desirable for families who prefer hotel



accommodations and at the same time quiet and pleasant surroundings.

Bridges connect each story with the mountain in the rear, affording an easy escape in case of fire.

Street cars pass the house every five minutes, leading through the entire valley and passing all the best hotels, bath-houses and the post-office.

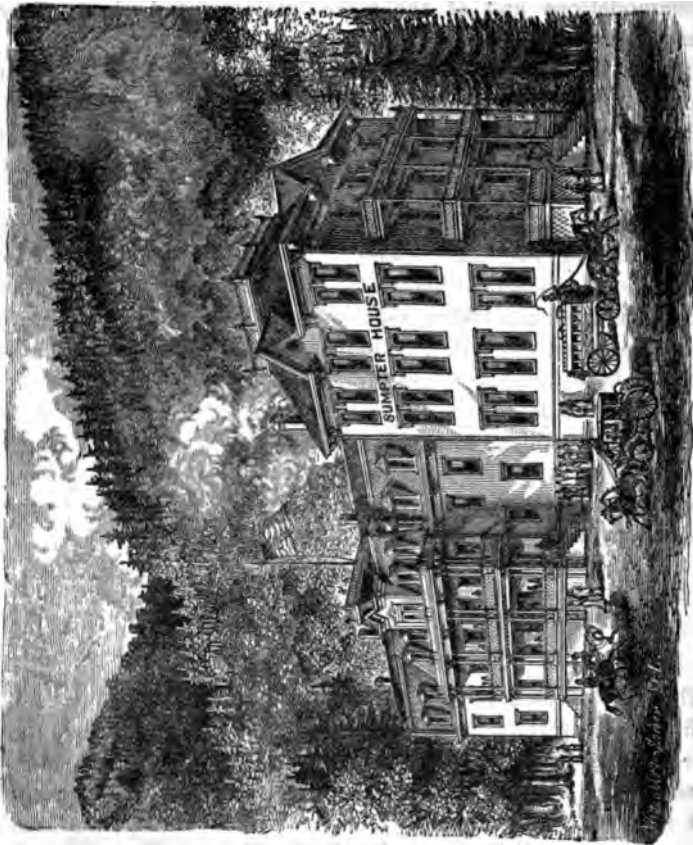
A most desirable feature of this hotel is the bathing department, which is owned and operated by the hotel company for the especial convenience of their guests, and is accessible from all parts of the hotel without outdoor exposure. It is fitted up in a superior manner with tub, vapor, douche, and shower baths. Separate bathing apartments for ladies.

The Avenue Hotel Company are the proprietors. Mr. A. R. Smith, the president and manager, has always enjoyed the reputation of making his guests feel at home. His accommodating clerks ever strive to make their patrons comfortable, and to see that their wants are abundantly supplied.

SUMPTER HOUSE.

This well-known hotel has been so thoroughly changed by additions, alterations and rebuilding that its old friends and patrons would scarcely recognize it. It is now one of the finest houses in Hot Springs, as the beautiful illustration we present will fully attest. It has also been newly furnished and with everything of the very best; some of the new rooms in the large extension are equal to the best rooms to be found in the valley.

The situation has long been regarded as one of the best at the Springs. With the West Mountain in its rear, and the open



square extending over two hundred feet to Central avenue front, between which and the house is Exchange street, which it fronts, and being almost surrounded by fine shade trees it offers a delightful breezy and shady retreat for summer

to prefer to be handy to baths and the main business portion of the city, directly opposite the post-office and the two National Banks. Mr. John J. Sumpter, who owns the property, is also proprietor of the hotel. He is keeping a first-class house, and determined to keep it up to that standard. Sample rooms and special rates for commercial men.

THE NEW WAVERLEY HOTEL.

This fine hotel has recently been rebuilt and enlarged. It is now one of the finest hotels in the city; in fact, it has some of

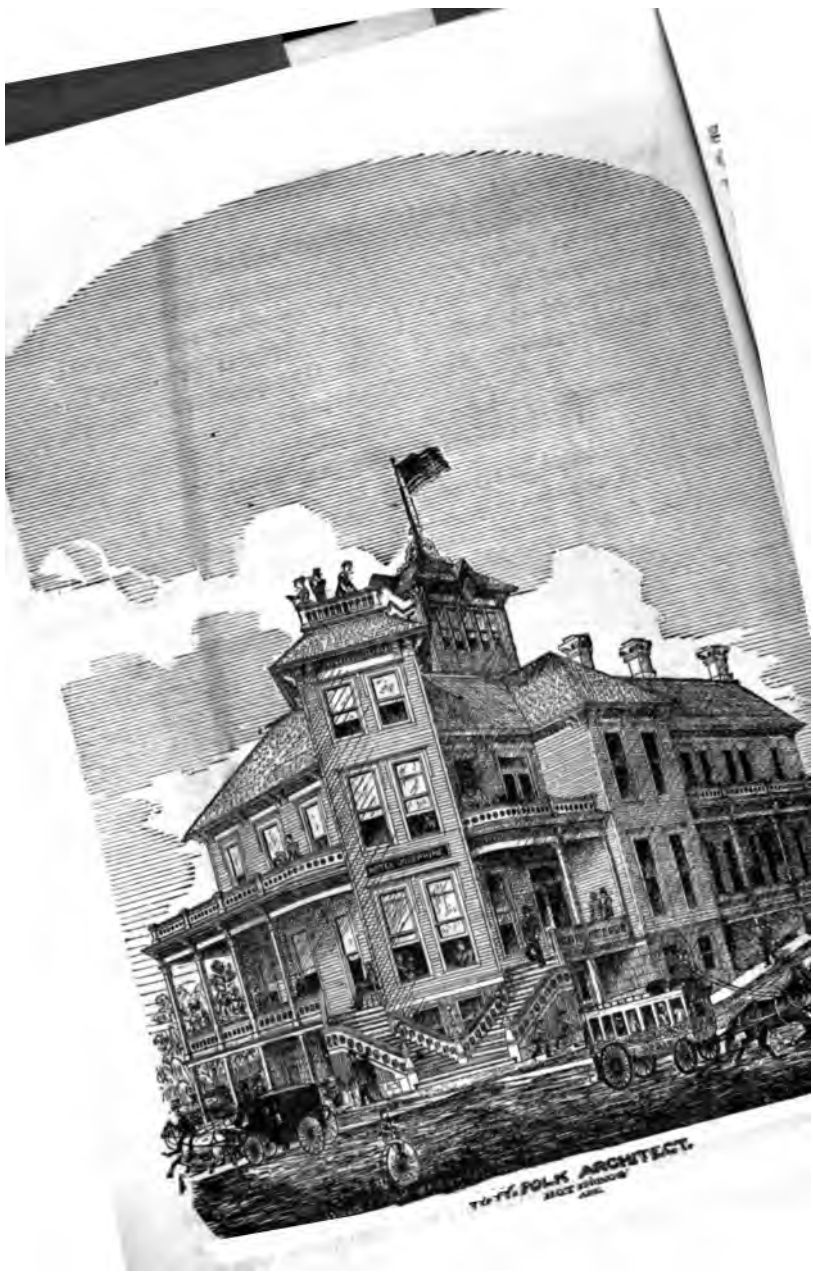


NEW WAVERLEY HOTEL.

the most modern improvements none of the others have yet adopted, and it is furnished throughout in the very best manner.

The situation in the Upper Valley is very pleasant, and one of the best in the city for ladies and families.

There are convenient accommodations for about one hundred



THE POLK ARCHITECT.
BOSTON MASS.

guests, who can not fail to be pleased in every particular. Mr. Cain, one of the proprietors, who was sole proprietor of the old Waverley for several years, is well known to the traveling public, having been a popular passenger conductor, and his old friends find in him a pleasant and obliging host.

Street cars pass the house every few minutes, running to all parts of the Valley, and Rockafellow's Bath House is only about one block below.

L. D. Cain & Co., proprietors. Rates \$15 to \$25 per week.

HOTEL JOSEPHINE.

This new house has just been completed and opened to the public by Mrs. W. W. Polk, formerly of Hotel Hunt, St. Louis. It is the handsomest and best-built structure of the kind in Hot Springs, and though not a large hotel, it is intended for a select class of guests who are willing to pay for elegant accommodations and sumptuous living. The rooms are so connected that they can be used separate or *en suite*, and are furnished with an eye to taste, comfort, and convenience, and in the very latest style.

The views from the observatory on top of the house are very beautiful, showing three of the principal sections of the Upper Valley.

It is situated at the junction of Cedar street and Whittington avenue, only a few steps from the street railway and Rockafellow's Bath House. About fifty guests can be conveniently accommodated.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

This new house is pleasantly situated on Whittington avenue, one of the handsomest private residence streets in Hot Springs.

It is located only about two hundred feet from the street railway, making it not only convenient to all parts of the city but at the same time pleasantly retired. It is a very handsome building and is neatly, newly and completely furnished in first-class style and has ample room to accommodate over fifty guests. Mr. M. McKeogh, the proprietor, has considerable experience and reputation as a landlord both here and at Memphis, and he was recently one of the proprietors of the Independent Bath House.

The Southern has been well filled with a good class of visitors from its very opening and all speak of the house and its proprietor in the highest terms. Board ranges from \$10.00 to \$17.50 week, according to location of room.

HOTEL FRENCH.

This is one of the best centrally located hotels in the city, being in the center of the Valley, surrounded by business houses, and opposite the thermal springs and bath houses. It is the only hotel in the city that furnishes the thermal baths free to its guests; and for this reason, and because of its convenient locality and established reputation, it is always well patronized. It is the intention of the new management to conduct the house in the very best style, and furnish accommodations that will be entirely satisfactory to the best class of visitors. The house is substantially built, conveniently arranged, and can entertain nearly one hundred guests. Henry Hecox, proprietor.

HAY HOUSE.

This beautiful house is situated on Park avenue, just above *the Avenue Hotel*. It is one of our large hotels, yet it is more *like a large, select private* boarding house, and as such its pre

prietor prefers it to be considered. It has ample accommodations for sixty guests, who could not help but be pleased with rooms, table, location, and associations. It is without doubt one of the most picturesque and beautiful houses, and is ele-



HAY HOUSE

gantly furnished. Persons desiring a quiet, retired place, with genteel social surroundings, where everything desirable can be obtained, and accommodations of the best order, can find such at the Hay House. Terms, \$10 to \$18 per week, according to season and rooms selected. Dr. C. D. Hay, proprietor.

THE MORSE HOUSE.

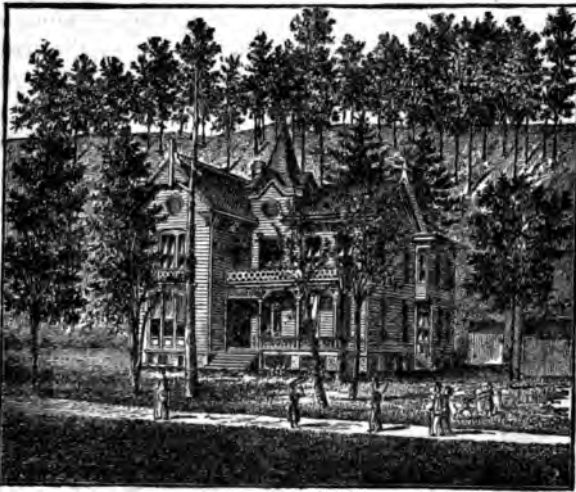
This is the hotel formerly known as the "Grand Central," which in its palmyest days was never more popular than is the Morse House of to-day. Then it was one of the largest hotels in Hot Springs; now it is the largest private boarding-house in the city, and has all the conveniences and advantages of a hotel.

We have never known a visitor who stayed at the Morse House to speak of the house, its table, or the Morse family but in words of high commendation. Mrs. Morse and her daughters make it their especial duty to look after the wants and welfare of their guests, and by personal attention to all departments they succeed to the entire satisfaction of all. The young lady members of the family are all fine musicians, and lovers of excellent music will find pleasant entertainment as well as good living. The Koler brothers, who have charge in the office, are professional musicians, and once or twice a week a regular musical concert, free to all the guests of the house, is given in the commodious parlors. The rooms are large and well furnished, halls roomy, and the large porches on both stories afford a splendid promenade where can be seen some of the handsomest scenery in Hot Springs. The house is situated in plain sight of the depot, and within a few moments' walk of the business center, post-office, and bath houses. Terms, \$8 to \$16 per week, according to location of rooms. Mrs. S. A. Morse, proprietress.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

This pleasant house, recently built, has an admirable location on Park avenue just back from the noise and dust of the street, is next door to a good bath-house, and offers superior induc-

ments for the accommodation of visitors. The rooms are large and elegantly furnished with marble-top chamber suits, woven wire springs and hair mattresses, and from the windows a fine view can be had of the surrounding scenery. The house is a



WINDSOR HOTEL.

model of neatness, elegance and comfort, and combines the freedom of a hotel with the comforts of a private house. The table is not surpassed by any hotel in the State. Special attention will be given to the wants of guests, who are always pleased with their sojourn at the Windsor.

CLAYBROOK HOUSE.

This well-known house was formerly the Claybrook Cottage, but recently a large, fine building was erected in front of the

former house, and it is now one of the largest and best boarding-houses in the city. It is well built, conveniently arranged, and pleasantly situated, the front yard being neatly laid off into flower-beds, where some of the flowers will be found in bloom fully nine months in the year, and most of the time in profusion. The location is in the Upper Valley, on Park avenue, a short distance above the Avenue Hotel, on the line of the street railway. Every attention necessary for the comfort of guests is shown the patrons of the Claybrook, the house kept scrupulously neat and clean, and the table well supplied with the best in the market. We take pleasure in commending the house to any who desire the best of "home comforts" at reasonable rates—\$9 to \$12 per week.

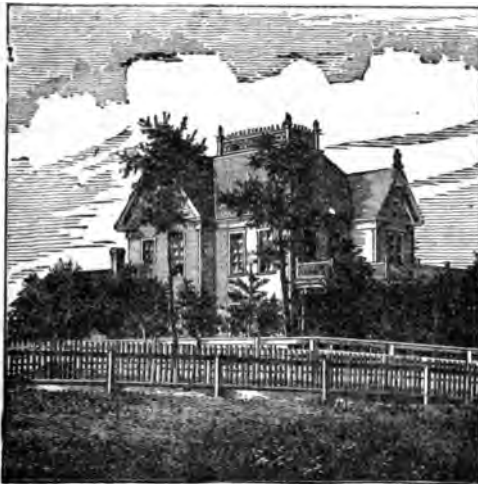
GAINES' COTTAGE.

This pleasant summer boarding-house was formerly the Gaines mansion where the Gaines family resided for a number of years, and has long been considered one of the most beautiful locations in the valley. It was recently sold to an Eastern capitalist for \$17,500, who partially agreed to erect a large palatial brick hotel upon the ground and this will probably be the last season of the Gaines Cottage. Its convenient location, large green lawn and handsome shade-trees make it a very attractive summer boarding-house, being only a few steps from the main street (Central avenue) and in plain sight of all the bath houses. Mr. B. McCrary is proprietor, keeps a good house and can comfortably and agreeably entertain about thirty-five guests. He has just built a pretty cottage on Cottage street, between *Reserve avenue and Spring street*, where he will move to when the *Gaines cottages are obliged to make room for the large hotel*.

that will some day be erected on their present site. Terms, \$8 to \$10 per week.

THE KIMBELL MANSION.

The Kimbell residence is a desirable place to secure select board. The location is in the Lower Valley, near the street-car line; is one of the healthiest in the Hot Springs, with beautiful mountain scenery.



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. D. KIMBELL.

The rooms are large, pleasant, and well ventilated, every attention given to the convenience and comfort of guests, and the table supplied with the best in the market. *J. D. Kimbell, proprietor.*

THE BELL-VIEW PLACE

Is one of the class of large boarding-houses ranking immediately next to the large public hotels, but more quiet and homelike than the latter. It is especially suited to the accommodation of visitors who wish to remain a few weeks or months at the Springs. Under its present management, nothing is spared to make it a pleasant home for its guests. The proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wadley, give every department their personal and special attention. This house gives its guests a free reading room and shooting gallery, which makes the leisure hours pass pleasantly by.

The Bell-View is situated half a block above the Castle Park, has excellent water, and is accessible to bath houses and all parts of the city by street cars. Terms, \$7.50 to \$10 per week.

GILBERT HOUSE.

This private boarding-house is situated on Cedar street, just off of Whittington avenue, immediately adjoining the Hotel Josephine, and will be found a pleasant and desirable place for visitors. It is kept by Mrs. S. E. Gilbert, formerly of Tennessee, who for two years (1879 and 1880) was located at the Gaines Cottage, and she has always enjoyed the reputation of providing well for her guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

There are furnished rooms to rent in many of the best buildings on Central avenue. Some of them are nicely located and well furnished; the best of such are found in the Gaines Block, where Mrs. E. French has fitted up the full second floor with *everything new and elegant*. Her rates are \$3 to \$10 per week *for large, well-lighted rooms*.

EXPENSES AT THE SPRINGS.

Board and lodging per month.....	\$16 to \$90
Physicians' fees per month.....	20 to 30
Medicines (if needed), per month.....	5 to 15
Bathing per month.....	5 to 10
Bath servants (if needed), per month.....	3 to 5
	— —
Total per month.....	\$47 to \$150

These figures represent the highest and lowest. Some can get along with less and others can manage to spend more, but these give a general idea. The regular fees of physicians are \$5 for first examination, with bathing directions, and \$25 per month for office practice (two or three consultations per week). Higher charges are only made where extra attention is required and visits made at the hotels. At no place are the physicians' fees, for the same amount of attention rendered, less than those charged by the profession here. The same may be said of all other expenses here as compared with any other "watering place." Bathing outfits (blankets, woollen suits, towels, water cans, etc.) can be bought as cheap here as at any point, as the merchants keep large stock and make a specialty of this line of goods. Ladies and gentlemen can buy almost any article needed to complete their wardrobe should they need anything while here to replenish with.

CLIMATE, AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

The following average temperature is sufficient to convince any one acquainted with climatic changes that our climate is more even than has been usually credited to this section of the coast

try, and the difference between the summer temperature of 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. is so great that all can see our nights are so cool and refreshing that if our days were much warmer the delightful rest secured would enable all to bear the heat of summer much better than it can be done in Northern States, where warm, sultry nights are so common in July and August. Our winter climate makes this a desirable winter resort, and I wish especially to call the attention of the invalids who in great numbers have their eyes turned toward the "sunny South" for their future winter homes, because they cannot live and enjoy good health in the cold Northern States in December, January, February and March, to the favorable showing made by the following table. It is true that two or three times in some winters the mercury may fall to zero for a few hours but not as often is it does to ten, twenty and thirty degrees below zero in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, etc., where it frequently remains for days instead of hours.

Average Temperature for the Four Seasons of the Year.

SPRING—(MARCH, APRIL AND MAY), 1875.

7 A. M.	50°
2 P. M.	65.30°
9 P. M.	55.37°

Rain fall, 15 inches.

SUMMER—(JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST), 1875.

7 A. M.	77.20°
2 P. M.	92.50°
9 P. M.	75°

Rain fall, 12 inches.

FALL—(SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER), 1875.

7 A. M.	53.41°
2 P. M.	65.33°
9 P. M.	52.27°

Rain fall, 7 inches.

WINTER—(DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY), 1875-76.

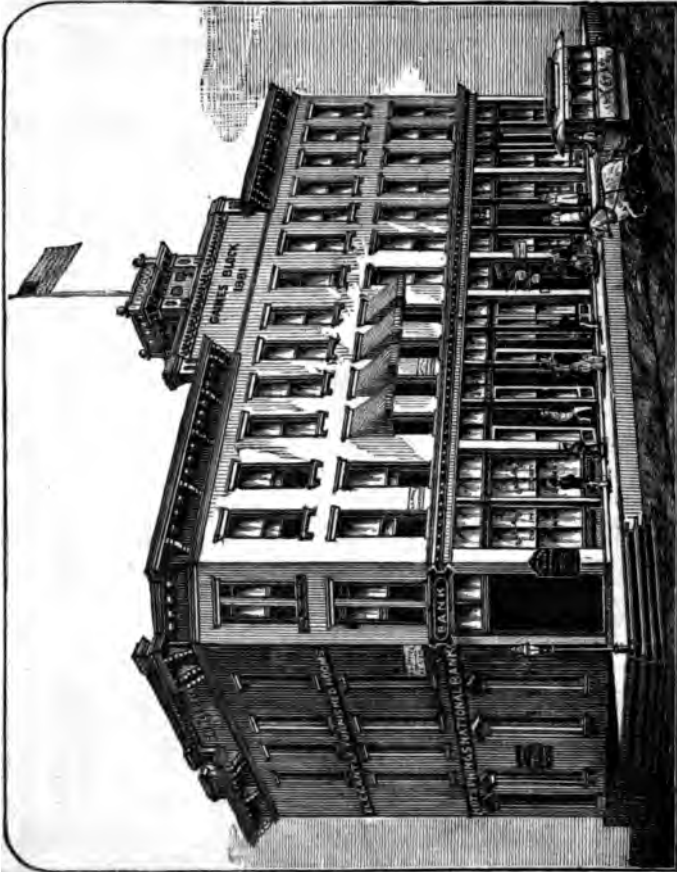
A. M	46.30°
P. M	58°
P. M	51°

Rain fall, 22 inches.

Following table is from the report kept at the Engineer's office of the Hot Springs Commission :

	Monthly mean of max. and min. temp.—Deg.	Highest temp.—Deg.	Lowest temp.—Deg.	Inches of rainfall.....	Number of rainy days.
1877.					
a.....	87.9	100	49	2.10	5
b.....	91.1	102	59.6	2.76	6
c.....	81.1	94	54	2.84	4
d.....	70.7	87	37	2.89	5
e.....	45	70	26.6	2.20	2
f.....	53	73	12.8	5.79	4
1878.					
g.....	41	69.4	2.8	5.22	5
h.....	45	77	16.8	5.29	7
i.....	57	85	23.6	3.89	6
j.....	65	95	31	8.37	10
k.....	71	97	57	8.46	7
l.....	77	99.8	69.8	5.48	15

a—Generally clear, with showers. b—Generally clear, with showers. c—Night showers. d—Clear, with light rains. e—Clear, with night rains. f—Generally clear, with showers. g—Bright and clear generally, with showers. h—Cloudy, with light showers. i—Night showers. j—Night showers. k—Night showers. l—Showers with clear sky before and after.

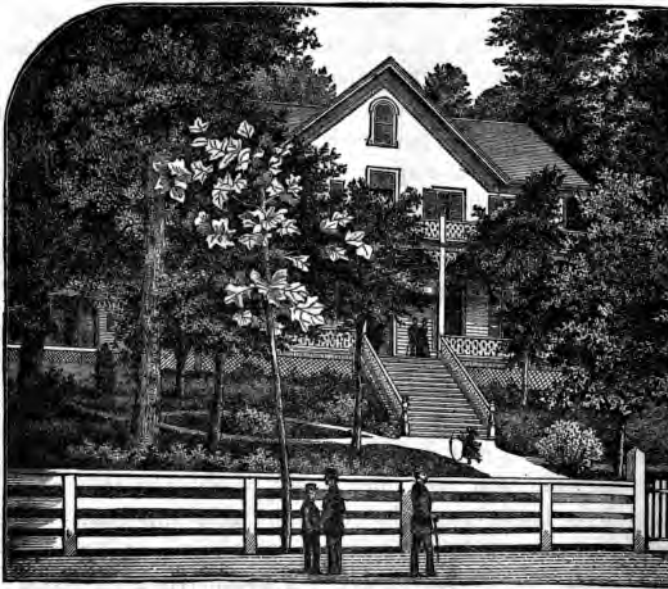


GAINFR' BRICK BLOCK.

THE CITY OF HOT SPRINGS.

There are many Hot Springs in the world, even in the United States, but there never could be another city just like Hot Springs of Arkansas. *It is unique.* It is incomparable, and almost indescribable. Its shape is very peculiar, being like two cities joined together by one long main avenue, its chief business thoroughfare, and otherwise entirely separated by two beautiful pine-clad mountains—the Hot Springs and West Mountain. From the former all the hot springs flow, and empty their thermal waters, after furnishing the bath houses their needed supplies, into the Hot Springs Creek, which runs through the narrow valley between the mountains named, and affords a natural drainage for the whole central and upper portion of the city and over half of the Lower Valley. Congress has made an appropriation to have this creek walled in and arched over, and the work is now in progress; it will cost about one hundred thousand dollars. Many may wonder why the Government should do this work, and pay for the same out of the public treasury. To enlighten such minds, we would say this very money which is being expended to make this important and much needed improvement was taken from our citizens for rents exacted by a United States receiver for the privilege of living in their own houses, and from the sale of lots adjacent at prices never before obtained from settlers on any town site located upon the public domain. The Government also own the Hot Springs Mountain on one side of this creek, it being a permanent reservation, and it is very important that the Hot Springs, which are all located upon it (except the Alum Springs, on west bank,

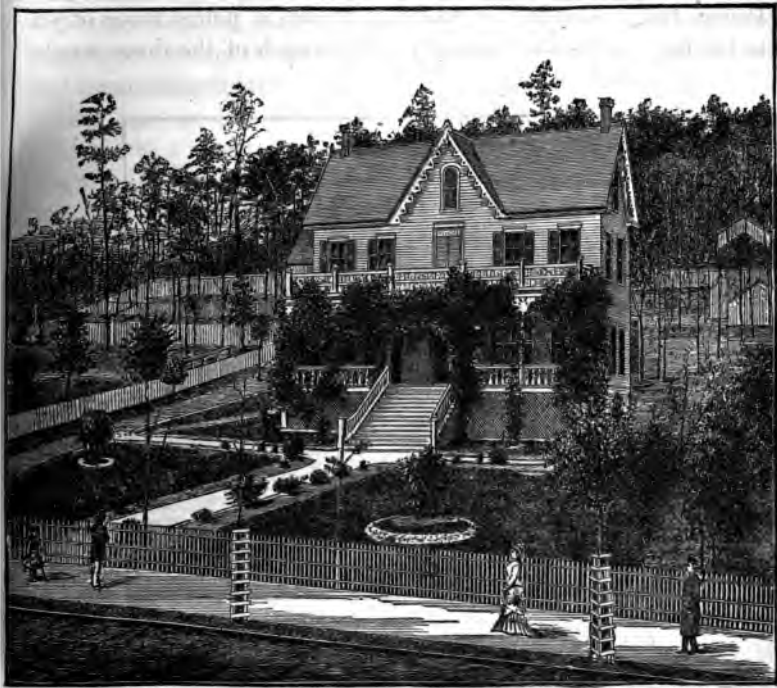
and a few in the bed of the creek), should be improved and protected. This creek rises about a mile above the Springs, its fall within the limits of the city is nearly one hundred feet, making it a swift mountain stream, and after a hard



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. M. HARRELL.

swells in size to a little river, carrying everything before *is in its way*. It is fed by hundreds of fine cold springs *in the Upper Valley*, besides the Hot Springs before me

all of which flow into it. In size and population the two separate portions of the city are about equal (outside of Central Avenue); if any difference in this particular exists it is in favor of the south portion, or as it is more commonly termed the "Lower Valley."



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. G. G. LATTA.

This portion also has more level country and it is here that the future city of Hot Springs will be built, though the "Upper Valley" at this time is the most favored for residences.

The city is constantly being visited by people from every State of the Union and from nearly every country on the globe. A more cosmopolitan city of its size does not exist and very few of the largest are more so.

The city has a population of near six thousand, with a Mayor, Police Judge, Marshal or Chief of Police, a police force of about ten men, and six aldermen, two from each of the three wards.



RESIDENCE OF J. N. CONGER, SUPT. H. S. R. R.

The peace and order of the city are all that can be expected of one of its size and character. It has a good code of laws, and its officers are efficient in their execution.

Our visiting population at all seasons of the year is of the best society to be found in the country, including Capital

Judges, Senators, Cabinet Officers, Congressmen, etc., and very frequently they are accompanied by their families.

A large majority of the visitors are of the middle classes who are very respectable and good citizens, and of this class of people the city is principally composed.

No fear need be entertained by any, male or female. Accompanied by friends or alone, the laws of the city and State afford full protection to all.

Hot Springs has not only increased very rapidly in population and as a resort, but also as a business centre. It is the most important business place in the State west of Little Rock. Being the terminus of the Hot Springs Railway it is thus made the nearest railroad town for a very large scope of country lying between the Iron Mountain and the Fort Smith railways, and extending west into the Indian Territory. Teams from a distance of one hundred miles are frequently seen on the street, and occasionally from as far as one hundred and fifty miles.

Some of the dry goods stores carry very heavy stocks and compare favorably with those in larger cities. There are several large wholesale houses, one dealing in dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, and groceries, and at wholesale only.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Hot Springs has two National Banks—the Arkansas, and Hot Springs. The latter was formerly the Garland County Bank of Andrew Bruon & Co., and the former was the Hot Springs Bank and Safe Deposit Co. Arrangements were effected to convert both into National Banks last year, and they are now both using their own beautiful bills, and doing a prosperous and increasing business, as recent statements fully attest. *The officers of the Arkansas National Bank are John B. Roe, President.*

Charles N. Rix, Cashier; of the Hot Springs National Bank, Andrew Bruon, President, R. E. Jackson, Cashier. Some of our best citizens are stockholders and directors in each bank. Both do a safe deposit business, having safe deposit boxes in their fire-proof brick vaults, where all who prefer hiring boxes in which to deposit their money and valuables can do so, though both banks do a very large deposit business with our merchants and citizens, as well as with the visitors, and they are perfectly reliable and worthy of full confidence.

The post-office has a Money-Order Department, and the large business done will compare well with cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants. I. W. Carhart is Postmaster, and has three and sometimes four assistants.

The city is increasing in population annually, and the permanent residents will now number fully 6,000, besides having a visiting population ranging from 1500 to 4,000; some have even estimated the number of visitors during the busy season of the present year as high as 5,000, but the numbers we give are safe, and are 500 to 1,000 more than were ever here before at one time.

The promenade on Central avenue afforded by the 16-foot walk, extending nearly one mile in length, on a pleasant day reminds one of the favorite avenues in our large cities, so crowded is it with people, principally visitors out walking and shopping; and here can be seen people from every State in the Union, and from every civilized country on earth, including Turks and Chinamen. One very noticeable increase among our visiting friends, this last season, is the number of pleasure-seekers, handsome ladies, and old people. All of these will increase in number, for other attractions than the hot water are steadily *increasing*, by the erection of more and better hotels and out-

side resorts; the handsome ladies are made to look younger and more beautiful; and the aged are rejuvenated, and, we truly believe, will surely live ten years longer than they otherwise would, if they will come every year and spend the cold winter months in our splendid climate and bathe in our thermal waters.

NEWSPAPERS.

Hot Springs has three daily and two weekly newspapers, besides the *Excursionist*, which is irregular in its issue, though a monthly. The *Sentinel* is the oldest, and is owned and published by Ellis Woolman, edited by T. C. Mays, and issues both daily and weekly papers.

The *Hot Springs Horse Shoe* is published by Cad Allard, and edited by George H. Lower. Both daily and weekly papers are issued at this office.

The *Hot Springs Hornet* is a daily paper, and is edited by Col. L. S. Allard, with W. A. Brown as local and business manager.

All seem to be doing a living business, as they are ably edited, well managed, and liberally patronized.

The *Excursionist* is published by T. F. Linde.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Nearly all the Churches are represented, there being eight or ten Church buildings, in each of which Sabbath schools are held every Sunday.

The Public Schools are six in number—one each for white and colored children in each of the three wards of the city—besides as many private schools.

The fine improvements made within the last two years in *hotels, bath houses, businets blocks, Opera House, etc., are such*

as to change the general appearance of the place, and these changes are steadily going on, and the improvements are of far better and more permanent character. What we now need more than anything else is a fine, large brick hotel—one with five hundred rooms, with all the best and latest modern improvements, and to cost not less than five hundred thousand dollars. Such a house could be made to pay for itself in five years, and be the means of attracting at least five thousand additional visitors to Hot Springs annually. It could do a paying business every day in the year, as this is not like any other resort in the world, for people come here for health and pleasure all the year round.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The Hot Springs Water-Works were completed last year, and the main streets of the city supplied with lines of pipes and hydrants; from the latter four streams of water can be thrown at the same time to a height of 115 feet, and a single stream to about 150 feet. The supply of water is taken from a spring branch back of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain. Two reservoirs have been constructed: one to impound the water near the source of supply, and where the pumps and engines are located; and another on the Sugar-Loaf Range of mountains, which will hold several days' supply of water. This latter reservoir is at an elevation of 260 feet above Park avenue, and over 300 feet above the point at the lower end of the pipe line.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Congress has made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a hospital for the sailors and soldiers who have become invalids while in the service of the Govern

ment. Such an institution is much needed, will be the means of saving many valuable lives, and will be a great benefit to Hot Springs. The Government Engineers and officers of the Medical Department of the Army have made the selection of a site for the building, and the plans have been made by the Government Architect, and, we believe, have been accepted. We hope the good work will soon be commenced and speedily completed. The location selected embraces a tract of land on the permanent reservation, at its southwest corner, fronting one hundred feet on Central avenue and extending back on Reserve avenue several hundred feet, and after reaching a point about one hundred and fifty feet from Central avenue, it extends north several hundred feet, giving ample room on the plateau north of the Gaines Cottage property for commodious buildings and handsome grounds.

THE ST. LOUIS.

Among the best and most substantial buildings erected within the last year is the fine commodious frame house on the corner of Spring and Cottage streets, by Joseph Malen, for many years a member of the City Council. He has furnished it throughout in the best style and opened it on the European plan (furnished rooms). It is one of the best locations in the city: situated on a high hill, yet easily accessible by a good plank walk, only one block from the Central avenue, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country and the southern portion of the Valley. Parties needing nicely furnished rooms in a quiet, pleasant neighborhood, yet convenient to the business center, bath houses, etc., will be pleased with the St. Louis.

THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY SPRINGS

These well known and justly celebrated springs are situated some twelve miles northwest from Hot Springs, Ark., at the foot of one of the spurs of the Ozark Mountains. To the south, north, and west of the springs are tall ranges of mountains, in the centre of which a valley; hence the name. There are three springs, the largest of which affords thirty gallons of water per minute. Since the settlement of the country in the vicinity of the springs, the water has been regarded by the inhabitants as remarkable for its curative properties. Where the water is freely used, its effects are remarkable on the stomach, liver, skin, and kidneys.

The Mountain Valley Springs Co. now owns the property and the stockholders are some of our wealthiest citizens. The stockholders are Col. Zeb Ward, of Little Rock, Ark., and Col. S. W. Foredyce, Capt. S. H. Stitt, Maj. G. G. Latta, P. E. Greene, and J. T. Greene, of Hot Springs, Ark. A large brick hotel will be erected at the Springs the present season (the cut shows a design of the building), and a railroad built connecting Mountain Valley with Hot Springs.

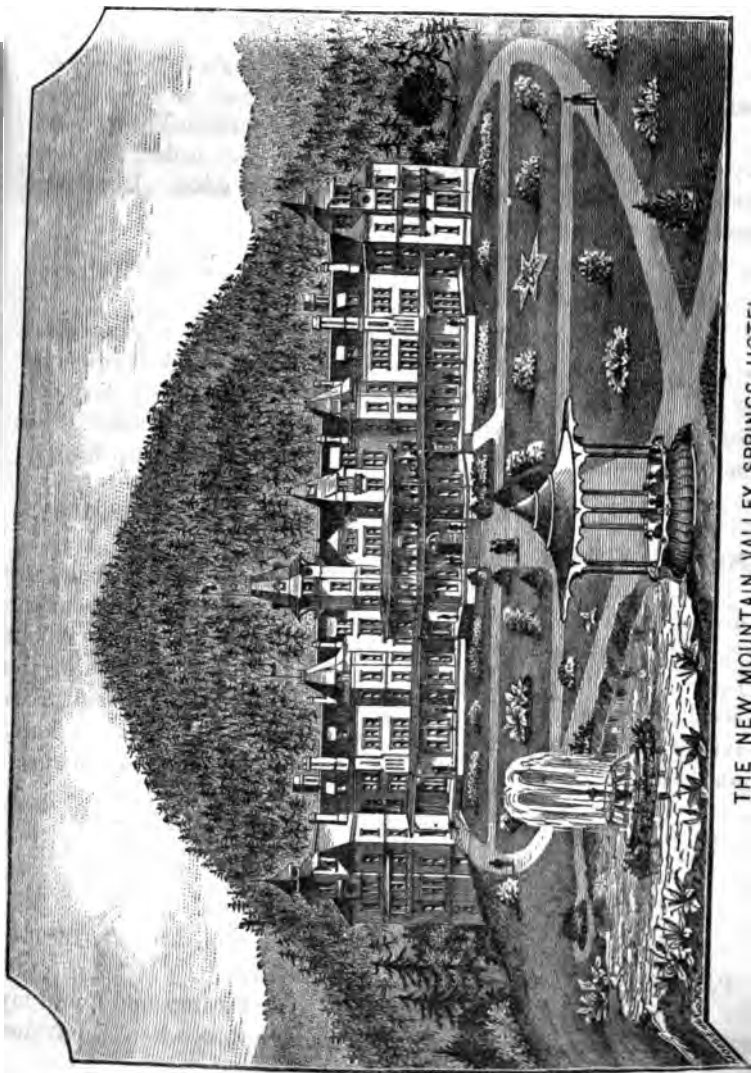
Below will be found a few testimonials :

Flint, Genessee Co., Mich., February, 1882.

MR. P. E. GREENE, Hot Springs, Ark. :

DEAR SIR—I received a barrel of the Mountain Valley Water from you in 1879, and at the expiration of two years after receiving the water (there being some four or five gallons left in the barrel), I drank of it, and it was as pure and good as when I first received it.

D. CRAWFORD.



THE NEW MOUNTAIN VALLEY SPRINGS HOTEL.

Columbus, Ky., Feb. 7, 1882.

MR. P. E. GREENE, Hot Springs, Ark.

DEAR SIR—Please send me half barrel Mountain Valley Water by express, C. O. D., as soon as you get this order, for I am nearly out. It is doing me a great deal of good. I believe it will cure me. Send by first train.

Yours truly,
W. H. BAILEY.

Mr. B.'s trouble was bronchitis, dyspepsia, and a general letting down. Some of the physicians thought he had consumption. He was at Hot Springs in the winter of 1881, but only stayed a few days, as the doctors told him not to bathe. When he left he took a barrel of Mountain Valley Water with him.

Arkansas City, Ark., Dec. 18, 1881.

MR. P. E. GREENE, Hot Springs, Ark.

DEAR SIR—Mrs. Dickinson received great benefit from the use of Mountain Valley Water. She spent seven months at the Hot Springs—received much benefit from the hot baths. About four weeks before she left Hot Springs she commenced using the Mountain Valley Spring Water, and received more benefit from its use than from all other sources. She is now using it here, and it appears to do her as much good as it did at Hot Springs.

Yours truly,

J. W. DICKINSON,

Att'y at Law, Arkansas City, Ark.

P.S.—Send 10 gallons by express, C. O. D. J. W. D.

Carondelet Station, Mo., June 21, 1881.

P. E. GREENE, Esq., Mountain Valley, Ark.

DEAR SIR—I arrived home from your Springs and found my *wife no better, and considerably weaker than when I left her*

Sunday. I commenced at once to give her the Mountain Valley Springs Water that I got from the Springs from you, and I am happy to state with the most beneficial results. She had no trouble to retain the water on her stomach, and has so far recovered as to be able to-day to walk about the room. Her recovery, through the marvelous curative properties of the Mountain Valley Water, is considered here and also by myself as almost a miracle. I send \$17.50 for which send me, by express, four ten-gallon kegs.

H. A. I. SEXTON,
Agt. St. L., I. M. & S. R. R.

NOTE.—Mr. S. came to the Springs in person for the water, and said that his wife was suffering with dyspepsia and chronic dysentery and that the attending physician told him that if any thing would do his wife any good it was the Mountain Valley Water. He took three dozen bottles home with him and after using it a week writes the above letter.

Until the completion of the new hotel and railroad to Hot Springs, the following will be the rates for water delivered at the railroad depot at Hot Springs :

1 barrel (32 gallons).....	\$7 00
10-gallon keg or can.....	3 50
1 case 4 doz. quart bottles (bottles new).....	7 00
1 case 4 doz. pint bottles " "	5 00

Price of the water carbonated :

1 case 4 doz. quart bottles.....	8 00
1 case 4 doz. pint bottles	5 50

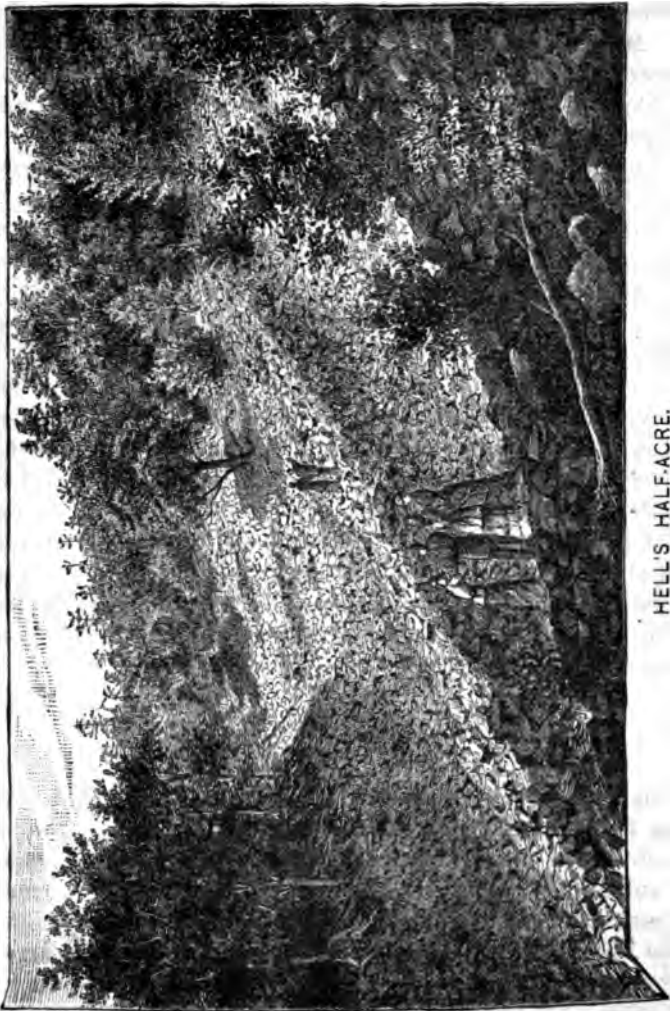
Special rates to agents.

The cash must accompany all orders for water, which should

be addressed to the Secretary of the Mountain Valley Springs Co. In sending orders, be particular in stating if you desire the water in its native state or carbonated.

OTHER ADJACENT MINERAL SPRINGS.

Hot Springs is the center of a large section of the mountainous region of Arkansas containing a great number of very valuable mineral springs, and they are commencing to divide honors with our world-renowned "Thermal Springs," as many of the visitors to Hot Springs also visit one or all of the others in our immediate vicinity, and some of them are fast gaining a national reputation—especially the Mountain Valley (to which we have devoted considerable space in the foregoing chapter), the Fairchilds, Potash-Sulphur, and the Cluster Springs. To give the reader some idea of their value and importance, we will say that the Mountain Valley Springs property about ten years ago sold for less than \$3,000; to-day they are valued at \$200,000, and nearly half this amount is to be added in improvements this year. The Potash-Sulphur property is held for \$25,000, which without the spring would not command as many hundred; and \$10,000 has been refused for the Cluster Springs property, including 500 acres of land, which ten years ago belonged to the Government. The Gillen White Sulphur Springs, including eighty acres, adjoining the Cluster Springs property, was homesteaded by Mr. Gillen ten years ago, and though his improvements cost not more than \$1,000, it is now held at \$6,000, and *will sell for more money before many years.* These figures are



HELL'S HALF-ACRE.

merely given to show the attention that has been attracted to the "Mineral Springs of Arkansas," and the work now in progress by the writer (which will be issued in about six months) will contain a full description of all the important mineral springs in the State. We can only briefly mention a few in this little Guide Book, and only those that are accessible from Hot Springs.

In this connection we will add that we have visited about half of the principal mineral springs of the State, and expect to visit all of the others, and the work we are now engaged upon will make a book of several hundred pages. It is to be printed on the finest of book paper, handsomely illustrated, and bound in the very best style, making a volume worthy a place in any library. There is a demand for just such a book, as the mineral springs of Arkansas have become justly noted, and though they are famous throughout the whole country, but few of them have published to the world their claims to consideration. The time is not far distant when Arkansas will have fifty public resorts for health and pleasure, which for beauty of surroundings, healthy locations, and the medicinal nature of their mineral waters, will, to say the least, stand unsurpassed by any of the noted springs of the world.

FAIRCHILD'S POTASH-SULPHUR SPRING.

This well-known spring and popular resort is situated seven miles from Hot Springs and one mile from Lawrence, the first station east of the city on the Hot Springs Railway. Its waters are sulphuretted alkaline and are highly esteemed by the medical profession here, who send many of their patients there to *spend a few days while they are resting after taking a course of thermal baths, and always with beneficial results.*

For many diseases these waters are very highly prized and promote a speedy cure.

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.



POTASH SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Prof. D. D. Owens visited these springs frequently and in his report speaks of them very highly. The following is the analysis as made and published by him :

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.

The following diseases are cured or benefited by the use of the waters of this valuable spring, as claimed by Dr. J. T. Fairchild, the owner of the 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 in the various forms of gravel and is exceedingly efficacious in the treatment of all mercurial diseases.

The proprietorship of the hotel has recently changed hands, Westfall & Steine now having charge. They have refitted and refurnished the buildings throughout with everything new, cleaned up and beautified the grounds, and are keeping the house in first-class style, and are determined to make the Potash-Sulphur the favorite near-by resort for Hot Springs citizens and visitors.

THE CLUSTER SPRINGS

Are situated three miles east of Hot Springs on the west side of Cutter's Mountain. They are about 75 to 100 feet above the valley of the Gulpha Creek (middle branch) and more closely resemble the Hot Springs than any others in the county, being on the west side of the mountain, about the same elevation above the level of the sea and the valley below, and they are of *different temperature, some too warm to be palatable and others*

as cold as should ever be used for drinking purposes. At the Cluster are twelve to fifteen springs within a circle of less than one hundred feet, and within a few hundred feet on each side are many more.

The following is the report of the analysis of the water from one of the largest springs, made by Dr. Juan H. Wright, the well-known analytical chemist of St. Louis, who makes the analysis of mineral waters a specialty :

St. Louis, April 16, 1883.

CHARLES CUTTER, Esq. :

On examination of the water from "Cluster Springs," near Hot Springs, Ark., I find

Carbonic Acid,	Chloride Potassium,
Carbonate Lime,	Silica,
Carbonate Magnesia,	Apocrenic Acid,
Carbonate Iron,	Iodine (a trace).
Chloride Sodium,	

The quantity sent was not sufficient for a complete quantitative analysis; such analysis might show the presence of some other elements.

Respectfully,

JUAN H. WRIGHT, M.D.

A complete quantitative analysis of the water of several of these springs will be made in time for the next issue of the Guide. The mineral constituents of the water, as shown by this analysis, are a combination well calculated to benefit a large class of invalids who visit Hot Springs.

The location of these springs for an outside resort is unexcelled in the vicinity of Hot Springs, and is destined to be the

most popular of any in the immediate neighborhood of the city. The springs are near by, accessible by the best natural road in the county, and only a few hundred feet off from the main county road leading to Hell's Half Acre and the Drippi Springs.

The beautiful peak-shaped mountain from which they flow is plainly seen from the south part of the city, and from its summit an unobstructed, grand, and enchanting view can be had for miles around. The Valley of the Ouachita and the Ozark range of mountains seem close at hand, and a good view of the low part of the city can be had.

An incline-railway will some day be built from Cluster Springs to the summit of this lofty peak, and an observatory at the upper terminus, and such other improvements as will attract visitors there, and entertain them after they have favored the springs with their presence.

A beautiful and romantic bridle-path will be made to the top of this mountain and down on the east side, passing around through Whetstone Gorge and the Devil's Canon, through which a pretty spring branch flows, and on its way falls over a rock cliff ten or twelve feet high, making a very beautiful miniature waterfall; thence back into the valley of the Gulpha, near Hell's Half Acre. The whole length of the bridle-path after leaving the Cluster Springs, which can be reached by carriages, to the main road near Hell's Half Acre would not exceed one and a half miles, and though it would require good horses and experienced riders to make the trip, it can be done safely. The rough country passed through, the variety of scenes, and the excitement of such a ride, would only add to the enjoyment.

GILLEN'S WHITE SULPHUR.

This fine spring is now being brought into prominence by the introduction of its excellent waters. It is situated about three miles east of the Hot Springs in a beautiful shady grove and at a considerable elevation. The mineral constituents of the water are shown in the following analysis made by the well-known chemists, Messrs. Chauvenet & Blair, of St. Louis, whose integrity and skill are unquestioned :

“ST. LOUIS, June 12, 1880.

“DEAR SIR:—Mineral water left for examination contains carbonate of iron, lime and magnesia; traces of organic matter and very small quantities of sulphuric acid and free carbonic acid.

“Chlorine is absent. Sulphuretted hydrogen cannot be detected even in traces. Exposed to the air, iron oxide in small amount is slowly deposited. Total residue on evaporation, sixteen grains to a gallon. Altogether similar in composition to ‘Mountain Valley’ water near Hot Springs, Ark.

“Respectfully,

“CHAUVENET & BLAIR.”

For diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels these waters are highly beneficial and are being used more and more every year.

THE BIG CHALYBEATE SPRING.

This large, fine spring is situated three miles from the city on the Little Rock “Wire Road.” Before the war this was a noted resort and for many years there was a large hotel and many cottages for the accommodation of visitors, and frequently there were as many of them there as at Hot Springs. All these buildings were burned down during the war or just after and

many years there was no place of entertainment; but three years ago the late Col. Richardson built a large house which is now kept to entertain guests by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. The spring is the boldest in this section of the State, and at one time supplied the power to drive a little corn mill to supply the hotel with meal, cracked corn, and feed for stock. The spring is the chief source of the West Gulpha, which flows just east of the Hot Springs Mountain.

THE SODA-LITHIA SPRINGS.

At an altitude of about 2,000 feet, in a spur of the Ozark Mountains, about twenty-four miles north of Hot Springs and fifty miles west of Little Rock, in beautiful groves, are situate these four springs, whose waters are said to contain lithia, soda, lime, magnesia, iodine, potash, and iron. It is claimed that remarkable cures have resulted from the use of the waters—that they are a positive cure for diabetes, Bright's disease, malarial and blood poisoning, dyspepsia, scrofula in all its malignant forms, ulcers, cancers, tumors, catarrh, rheumatism, general debility and decline, all female complaints, and nervous diseases.

These Springs have long had a great local reputation, and the place is a favorite resort for Hot Springs and Little Rock people.

Important improvements are contemplated in the near future, as the company (which includes some Washington and Eastern capitalists) has recently been organized with this in view. The completion of the railway to Mount Valley Springs will shorten the stage ride one-half, and if the railroad is ever built running *from Dardanell South* via Hot Springs, it will pass very near *these four springs*. Such a road has been surveyed, and the

surveyor was well pleased with the route, and confident that it would be built.

The country immediately about the springs is wild and romantic, and the mountains and woods full of wild game, including bear, deer, and turkey, which afford rare sport; the streams also afford amusement with the rod and line.

Soda-Lithia Springs Co., proprietors.

BLOOD SPRINGS.

These springs do not properly come under the head of "Adjacent Springs;" but they have worked their way into public notice so effectually, and are reached through this place, though fifty miles west, that we are pleased to give them a brief notice, and call attention to an extract in the back part of this book. After we have visited them personally, we will publish a full description of them and their surroundings in our "Mineral Springs of Arkansas." They are owned by Gen. W. D. Ryder, of St. Louis, whose faith and confidence in the virtue of their waters, and the future prosperity of the place as a resort, is unbounded; and he seems to impart the same to many others. We do know that in that portion of the State we have seen some of the finest mineral springs we have ever visited, and when in that section fully intended to go to Blood Springs; but we were on the wrong road, and missed them. The neighbors all speak very highly of them, and it is only a question of time (if all is true that is claimed for them) when Blood Springs will be a favorite resort.

SUMPTER SPRINGS.

These springs, three in number, are situated fifteen miles northwest from Hot Springe, on the Sumpter farm, which is

one of the best in the Ouachita Valley. They are in a valley very nearly surrounded by the Blakley Mountains the location is every way desirable for a resort, affording ing, hunting, bathing, boating, etc.

The springs have long been known to the old settlers years ago spent several weeks every summer in camp at enjoying a rest from their farm or business cares, and improve their health by the free use of this excellent mineral water. Among the diseases for which they claimed the waters beneficial are chills and fever, liver and kidney troubles, eyes, removal of ague cakes, etc. They are owned by Sumpter, of Hot Springs, who intends making substantial improvements and opening up the springs as a place of resort.

The following analysis does not do justice to these waters in our next issue we hope to give a complete quantitative analysis :

St. Louis, March 28, 18

J. J. SUMPTER, Esq. :

DEAR SIR—Sample of spring water sent for examination contains : Solid matter in one gallon, 10 $\frac{1}{10}$ grains.

The constituents are: Bi-carbonate of lime, sulphate of (both in relatively large amounts), bi-carbonate of magnesium chloride of sodium (both in very small amounts). No iron sulphuretted hydrogen, or "sulphur gas."

Respectfully,

REGIS CHAUVENET & E

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

These springs are situated in Montgomery County, twenty-five miles from Hot Springs, near the Big Mazon, main Dallas road. They are well known to travelers

road, and this point has always been a favorite camping place. The surroundings are very picturesque and beautiful, and the land belonging to the Springs Co. offers a favorable location for a town; the Mazon at this point furnishes a fine mill site, and the back country, when it becomes more settled, will support a good-sized town.

The location for a resort is also desirable, as fish and game abound, furnishing rare sport. The spring is a very remarkable one, and by the deposit of the sediment of its waters has built up quite a mound rising several feet above the land adjoining, and from this mound the water flows in considerable quantity over its banks and down into a little spring branch fifteen feet below. It is owned by J. J. Sumpter, C. N. Rix, and P. H. Rice; and it is their intention to improve the property.

The following is the report of a partial analysis:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11, 1882.

J. J. SUMPTER, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Sample mineral water sent for examination contains: Solid matter per gallon, 4.04 grains.

Qualitative examination of same shows the following substances to be present: *Bases*—iron, lime, magnesia; *Acids*—sulphuric and carbonic. It contains, therefore, sulphates and carbonates of the bases named; however, the carbonates are very small in amount as compared with the sulphates. Iron and lime quite distinct; magnesia very small. (Chlorides entirely absent.)

The solid residues sent (deposits from the spring) are of similar composition, but relatively richer in iron, which seems to deposit (as oxide) more readily than the other constituents.

Respectfully,
REGIS CHAUVENET & BRO.

HOW TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

The "Iron Mountain Route" is the only line running to Hot Springs, and must be taken at some point to reach it by rail from any town in the United States. From the Northern, Western, and Eastern States the direct route is via St. Louis. All lines leading into St. Louis connect in the Grand Union Depot with express trains of the Iron Mountain Route. From the South and Southeast the direct route is via Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, or New Orleans. Connections are made at each of these points with express trains of the Iron Mountain Route. Two trains daily. An invalid, if necessary, can remain in his couch until he reaches Hot Springs, changing cars at Malvern only.

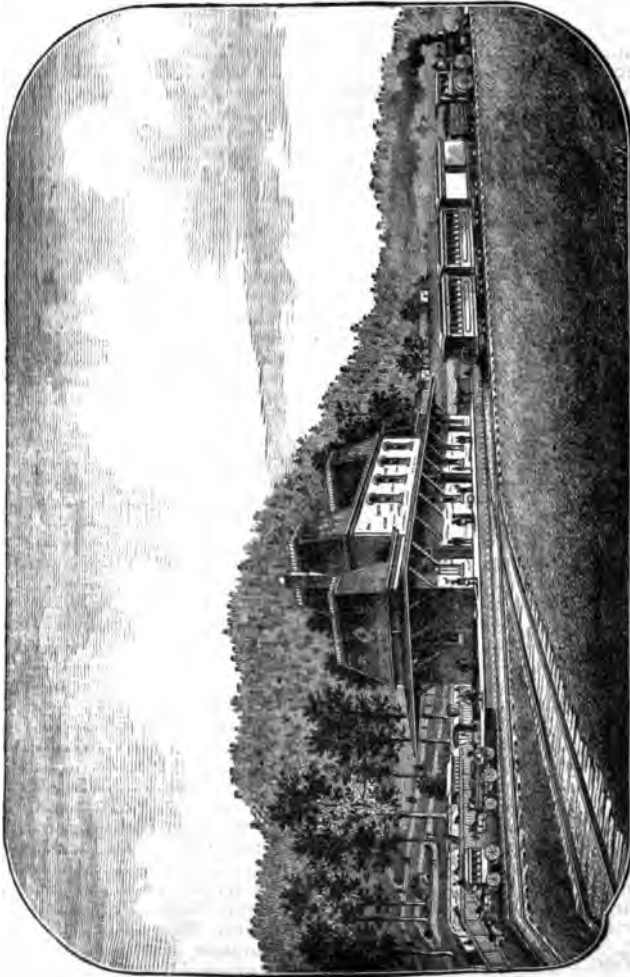
Special sleeping cars for Hot Springs are attached to express trains of the Iron Mountain Route from St. Louis to Malvern.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS.

The following are the through rates of fare from most of the important railroad points in the United States to Hot Springs, Arkansas :

LIMITED THROUGH RATES OF FARE TO OR FROM HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Adrian, Mich.....	\$29 95	Auburn, N. Y.....	\$42 65
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	31 80	Albany, N. Y.....	39 30
Akron, Ohio.....	34 85	Austin, Minn.....	32 75
Alliance, Ohio.....	35 70	Athens, Ga.....	27 50
Alton, Ill.....	18 95	Atchison, Kan.....	27 00
Altoona, Pa.....	41 35	Albany, Ga.....	28 35
Aurora, Ill.....	26 00	Atlanta, Ga.....	2A 05



NEW RAILROAD DEPOT AT HOT SPRINGS.



RAILROAD FARE TO HOT SPRINGS.

Alexandria, Va.....	\$36 05	Dallas, Tex.....	\$1
Austin, Tex.....	18 00	Denton, Tex.....	1
Abilene, Tex.....	19 30	Erie, Pa.....	3
Alexandria, La.....	16 10	Evansville, Ind.....	2
Baltimore, Md.....	37 05	Elmira, N. Y.....	3
Brattleboro, Vt.....	51 50	Emporia, Kan.....	3
Bristol, Tenn.....	27 10	Elgin, Ill.....	2
Beaufort, S. C.....	35 10	El Paso, Tex.....	3
Brunswick, Ga.....	32 45	Fall River, Mass.....	5
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	30 80	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	42 30	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	3
Binghampton, N. Y.....	39 45	Fort Dodge, Ia.....	3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	39 25	Fort Scott, Kan.....	2
Bloomington, Ill.....	22 90	Franklin, Tenn.....	1
Burlington, Ia.....	24 30	Fernandina, Fla.....	3
Boonville, Mo.....	23 45	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	35 15	Galena, Ill.....	2
Battle Creek, Mich.....	32 30	Galesburg, Ill.....	2
Brenham, Tex.....	18 00	Geneva, N. Y.....	4
Bonham, Tex.....	10 95	Green Bay, Wis.....	3
Bell's, Tex.....	11 40	Grafton, W. Va.....	3
Cairo, Ill.....	15 50	Galveston, Tex.....	1
Canton, Mo.....	22 35	Gainesville, Tex.....	1
Canton, Ohio.....	34 80	Greenville, Tex.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	26 00	Georgetown, Tex.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	33 35	Hannibal, Mo.....	2
Champaign, Ill.....	22 95	Hartford, Conn.....	4
Columbia, S. C.....	31 75	Huntsville, Ala.....	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	28 65	Harper's Ferry, Va.....	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32 00	Holly Springs, Miss.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	25 05	Harrisburg, Pa.....	3
Columbus, Miss.....	18 05	Houston, Tex.....	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	19 85	Hearne, Tex.....	1
Council Bluffs, Ia.....	30 25	Huntsville, Tex.....	1
Corry, Pa.....	36 50	Honey Grove, Tex.....	1
Colorado, Tex.....	21 35	Iowa City, Ia.....	2
Cisco, Tex.....	17 90	Indianapolis, Ind.....	2
Clarksville, Tex.....	8 85	Jackson, Tenn.....	1
Crockett, Tex.....	13 65	Jacksonville, Fla.....	3
Des Moines, Ia.....	27 85	Jackson, Miss.....	1
Denver, Col.....	51 00	Jefferson City, Mo.....	2
Danville, Va.....	32 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.....	2
Decatur, Ala.....	16 20	Junction City, Kan.....	3
Detroit, Mich.....	32 60	Joliet, Ill.....	2
Dayton, Ohio.....	27 25	Jacksonville, Ill.....	2
Decatur, Ill.....	21 55	Jackson, Mich.....	3
<i>Davenport, Ia.....</i>	<i>25 70</i>	Jefferson, Tex.....	3
<i>Dubuque, Ia.....</i>	<i>28 60</i>	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3
<i>Denison, Tex.....</i>	<i>11 85</i>	Kankakee, Ill.....	3

RAILROAD FARE TO HOT SPRINGS.

95

Kingston, Ga.....	\$22 00	Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$38 80
Knoxville, Tenn.....	23 20	Pittsburg, Pa.....	34 65
Keokuk, Ia.....	23 00	Peoria, Ill.....	23 60
Kenosha, Wis.....	27 60	Providence, R. I.....	44 25
Kansas City, Mo.....	26 00	Portland, Me.....	46 75
LaCrosse, Wis.....	33 20	Pittsfield, Mass.....	45 85
Lafayette, Ind.....	25 15	Pana, Ill.....	20 70
Louisville, Ky.....	21 55	Paducah, Ky.....	15 30
Lancaster, Pa.....	39 85	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	31 30
Lansing, Mich.....	32 15	Palestine, Tex.....	12 50
Leavenworth, Kan.....	26 75	Paris, Tex.....	9 90
Logansport, Ind.....	26 25	Pilot Point, Tex.....	12 80
London, Canada.....	36 30	Quincy, Ill.....	22 30
Lexington, Ky.....	24 15	Quebec, Canada.....	44 45
Lexington, Va.....	38 00	Richmond, Va.....	33 25
Lynchburg, Va.....	32 95	Racine, Wis.....	27 95
Laredo, Tex.....	25 10	Rochester, N. Y.....	37 65
Longview, Tex.....	10 05	Rome, N. Y.....	43 05
Maryville, Kan.....	31 00	Richmond, Ind.....	25 80
Mattoon, Ill.....	21 30	Rock Island, Ill.....	25 65
Meadville, Pa.....	37 75	Raleigh, N. C.....	33 25
Mexico, Mo.....	21 30	Rome, Ga.....	22 00
Minneapolis, Minn.....	36 00	Rockdale, Tex.....	16 15
Montreal, Canada.....	40 50	Round Rock, Tex.....	17 45
Milwaukee, Wis.....	28 75	Sacramento, Cal.....	93 20
Memphis, Tenn.....	10 30	St. Louis, Mo.....	18 00
Montgomery, Ala.....	21 70	St. Paul, Minn.....	36 00
Macon, Ga.....	26 75	St. Joseph, Mo.....	27 25
Meridian, Miss.....	24 90	San Francisco, Cal.....	93 20
Mobile, Ala.....	25 35	Sandusky, O.....	32 45
Madison, Wis.....	30 20	Saratoga, N. Y.....	40 10
Mansfield, Ohio.....	30 55	Savannah, Ga.....	32 50
Marietta, O.....	31 25	Selma, Ala.....	21 65
Milano Junction, Tex.....	15 85	Springfield, Ill.....	21 15
Marshall, Tex.....	9 35	Steubenville, Ohio.....	33 25
Mineola, Tex.....	11 45	Syracuse, N. Y.....	39 75
Nashville, Tenn.....	17 30	Sioux City, Ia.....	33 55
New York.....	40 30	Sedalia, Mo.....	23 65
New Orleans.....	19 65	Springfield, Mass.....	42 50
Niagara Falls.....	39 25	San Antonio, Tex.....	20 45
New Haven, Conn.....	43 25	Sherman, Tex.....	11 75
New Braunfels, Tex.....	19 45	Shreveport, La.....	10 80
Omaha, Neb.....	30 50	San Marcos, Tex.....	18 95
Oil City, Pa.....	38 30	Troy, N. Y.....	41 75
Ottumwa, Ia.....	25 25	Toronto, Canada.....	39 35
Oswego, N. Y.....	43 45	Toledo, Ohio.....	31 00
Oakhosh, Wis.....	31 95	Tallahassee, Fla.....	22 25
Oxford, Miss.....	13 75	Terre Haute, Ind.....	22 25
Overton, Tex.....	10 75	Topeka, Kan.....	22 25

RAILROAD FARE TO HOT SPRINGS.

Texarkana, Ark.....	\$ 7 10	Vicksburg, Miss.....	\$19 95
Toyah, Tex.....	27 10	Washington, D. C.....	33 95
Taylor, Tex.....	16 90	Wheeling, W. Va.....	32 75
Terrell, Tex.....	12 80	Wilmington, Del.....	40 75
Urbana, Ohio.....	30 25	Wilmington, N. C.....	37 15
Utica, N. Y.....	40 30	Waco, Tex.....	17 00
Union City, Tenn.....	13 65	Weatherford, Tex.....	15 40
Vincennes, Ind.....	20 25	Whitesboro, Tex.....	12 30

Round trip tickets are also sold at the following rates, good 90 days from date of sale :

St. Louis to Hot Springs and return.....	\$28 00
Cairo " " " "	24 85
Columbus, Ky., to Hot Springs and return.....	24 25
Memphis " " " "	16 85
Little Rock " " " "	7 85
Texarkana " " " "	11 65

They are also on sale at many of the principal cities and stations of the United States, generally at a reduction of about 25 per cent. from full rates, and visitors will do well to enquire for them.

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

On the arrival of every train at the depot at Hot Springs passengers will find conveyances of all kinds ready to convey them to the hotels or any part of the city. The Transfer Company have an agent on all trains before their arrival to check baggage and supply 'bus tickets to all passengers, delivering baggage and passengers to any part of the city for twenty-five cents. Carriages and hacks can be had by those preferring them. The street railroad cars run from the depot to Castle Park, about two miles—the whole length of the valley—passing all the principal hotels and boarding-houses in the city, charging *ten cents for single fares*, or five tickets for twenty-five cents.

HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORY.

Of this Observatory and the scenes Frank Pease says in the *Illustrated Monthly* :

"In order to fully appreciate the native grandeur of this portion of Arkansas the visitor here should ascend the rugged mountain side which forms the eastern boundary of our sequestered valley, and from the summit of that lofty eminence take a survey of the beautiful landscape beneath and beyond as far as the eye can reach.

"On the crest of this grand old mountain, which towers heavenward, and out of which the healing waters flow, an Observatory has been erected, which overtops the highest tree by which it is surrounded, thus affording an unobstructed view of the Ouachita Park, and of the City of Hot Springs beneath, and of mountain scenery stretching many miles away, which, in point of wild and natural beauty, can not be excelled by the rudest scenes and most romantic views to be found among the mountain fastnesses of the Old or New World.

"On the top of this structure the visitor is furnished with telescope and field glass, enabling the admirer of the beautiful in nature to scan the horizon in every direction, and take in the view of the lofty peaks of the Ozark range for a distance of some fifty or sixty miles, looming up grandly in the dim distance, reminding one of the descriptive language of the poet, who, doubtless under the inspiration of a similar scene, tells us

'Hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise.'

Visitors from all parts of the continent delight to climb up this rugged acclivity, in order to enjoy the magnificent view which so simply repays them for the tax upon physical endurance which the ascent implies. From this elevation are visible many peaks of the far-famed Crystal Mountains, in Montgomery County, where the Arkansas crystal-digger delves for the gems that are displayed for sale on numerous stands along Central avenue, and around the base of which is spread out the new Colorado of Arkansas.

"But to fully appreciate the beauty of the scenery we have attempted to describe, the visitors must 'take in the situation' individually, and enjoy the pleasure which calls the mind 'from Nature up to Nature's God.'"

The Superintendent of the Reservation has had a fine carriage road of easy grade constructed from the foot of the mountain, back of the Gaines Cottage, to the Observatory, so that the ascent in vehicles, on horseback, or on foot is comparatively easy. Some rare geological specimens are on exhibition and for sale.

TREPP & GROSS,
PROPRIETORS OF
THE VALLEY STORE,
General Dealers in Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS

Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Bathing Outfits, Etc.

The Valley Store is located opposite the Ozark Bath House, and has Telephonic Connections with all the principal hotels in town. Goods delivered in any part of the city.

TREPP & GROSS,
Central Avenue, Hot Springs.

OSTRANDER & SON,
OLD RELIABLE
DENTISTS
OF HOT SPRINGS.

LOCATED OVER ARKANSAS NATIONAL BANK.

Are provided with all the latest improvements for skillfully executing any kind of work in Dentistry, however difficult, and pledge themselves to

→*GIVE+ENTIRE+SATISFACTION*←

As to Beauty, Durability and Finish of work.

Teeth Extracted by Electricity, Without Pain.

Teeth filled and replaced when desired. They have never failed to meet with perfect success. Those visiting the Springs would do well to give them a trial.



The Hot Springs Sentinel-Star.

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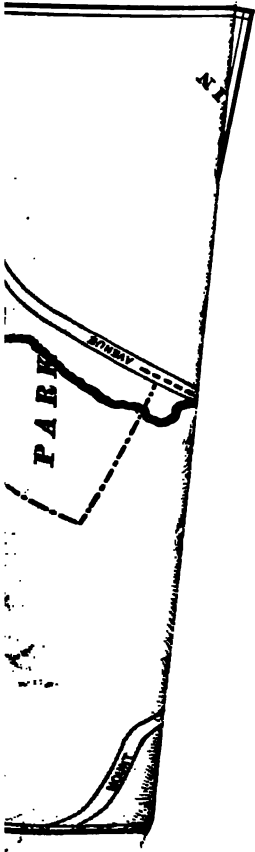


An Establishment that has figured almost as conspicuously in rendering the Hot Springs of Arkansas famous as the wonderful cures effected by its thermal waters, and which has made the name "Hot Springs" as familiar as household words, is the elegant Jewelry House of John M. Blake, the Hot Springs Diamond Merchant.

Mention has been made elsewhere of the beautiful Crystals and Pebbles found in this and adjoining counties which equal the Oriental Topaz in hardness, and in brilliancy rival the Diamonds of Africa and Brazil.

Mr. Blake employs a large corps of finished and experienced Lapidaries and Jewelers who take these Crystals and Pebbles rough from the mountain and river and in an incredibly short time, whilst the patron is waiting and watching the process, they are sliced, cut, polished, mounted, and converted into Lace Pins, Studs, Charms, Ear-rings, and other articles of bijouterie of the latest and most artistic designs.

Having been a resident of Hot Springs during the last decade, of course his store and manufactory are familiar to all the habitues of the Valley of Health, and to those who have not an opportunity to visit this resort we would suggest that a letter addressed to John M. Blake will receive as careful attention as though the writer selected the goods in person.



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