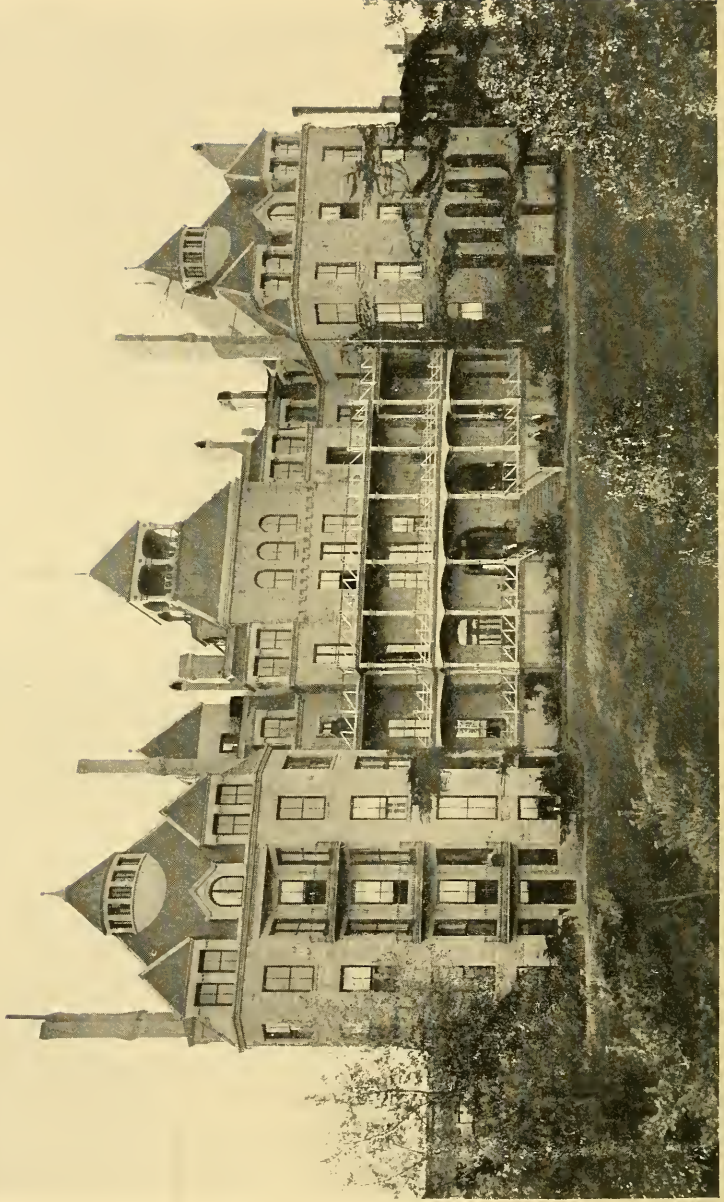


F 419
E8 K2
Copy 1

THE SUMMIT OF THE OZARKS

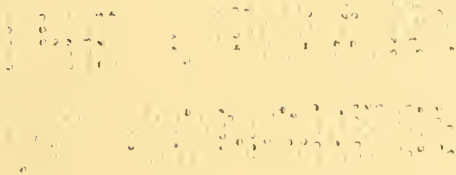




CRESCENT HOTEL, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

THE SUMMIT OF
THE OZARKS

By JOHN W. KEARNEY



*Now to rivulets from the mountains
Point the rods of fortune tellers ;
Youth perpetual dwells in fountains,
Not in flasks, and casks, and cellars.*

—Longfellow.

LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Two Copies Received

JAN 8 1904

Copyright Entry
Nov. 17, 1903
CLASS. *a* XXc. No.
72876
COPY 5

CONTENTS

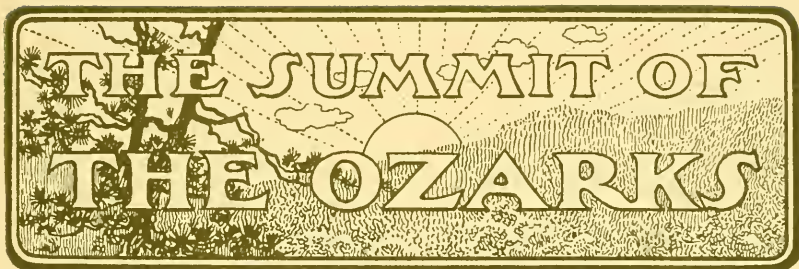
	PAGE.
The Summit of the Ozarks,	5
Scenery and Natural Curiosities,	11
Waters of Eureka Springs,	27
Climatic and other Advantages,	33
Diseases Cured,	38
Pleasures and Amusements,	42
Hotels, Conveniences and Expense,	47
How to Reach Eureka Springs,	51
Testimonials,	54
General and Traveling Agents,	64
Round Trip Fares,	64
Map,	—

Copyright, 1903,
by
BRYAN SNYDER.

THE
MATTHEWS-NORTHROP
WORKS
BUFFALO AND NEW YORK



Handwritten notes:
119
8K2



THE SUMMIT OF THE OZARKS.

CLOSE to the Missouri border line, in the north-western corner of the State of Arkansas, where the Ozark Mountain Range reaches its greatest altitude, men have caused to be reared a town which has become a health and pleasure resort for people from all parts of the United States. Along the mountain tops, sides, and bases houses have been placed in picturesque irregularity; and on the summit of the highest peak has been constructed a majestic and imposing hotel of stone, in which every modern improvement and convenience is to be found. From the observatory which surmounts the roof, and from the windows and verandas of the house, can be obtained a view to be found at few other places on the continent — an impressive panorama of nature. The hotel stands on the very summit of the Ozark Range. Spread out before the eye for miles in every direction, in huge billows of green, immovable and mute, are the mountains which have made this section of the country famed for its scenic beauty.

From the Crescent — as the hotel has been named from the mountain on whose peak it stands — the observer looks down on all the mountain tops as far as the eye can range. His view of the surrounding country is unobstructed by

anything. The blue line of the horizon, where it seems to dip and meet the land, forms the only limit to his vision.

The Ozarks are too high to be called hills; yet scarcely lofty enough to be termed mountains, when compared with the stupendous peaks of the Rockies. The top of Crescent Mountain, where the Crescent Hotel stands, the very summit of the Ozark Range, is not quite 2,000 feet above the sea level. There is little of the rugged grandeur of the stony peaks of the Rocky Mountains about the Ozarks; they rather partake of the more quiet beauty of the verdure-covered Alps which have given to Switzerland its reputation as the scenic country of the world. Yet the soft, velvety surface of these eminences of the Ozarks is frequently broken by stern cliffs which rise to the height of several hundred feet and add variety and charm to the imposing landscape, which never fails to enrapture visitors.

Eureka Springs, as the settlement itself is known, recalls strongly the quaint Alpine villages of Switzerland, about which so much has been written. It is a town of some 6,000 permanent residents. For a large part of the year, however, its population is enhanced by throngs of visitors, it being estimated that 50,000 persons from other parts of the country go there annually in search of health and pleasure.

Ponce de Leon sought in vain for a fountain of perpetual youth. In this Ozark Range he could have found a country of perpetual fountains. Springs, as incessant as the strides of time, gush forth from the sides of hills at almost every hundred yards and commingle in the gulches to form softly-murmuring brooks, whose clear, crystal-like waters suddenly disappear into the earth, every here and there, only to reappear a few hundred yards farther on, rushing over gravel beds in their eager haste to join some river and make their way with it to the broad bosom of the restless ocean.



NEAR THE NARROWS.

And it is these springs which have given to the town its name, and have caused it to be known throughout the breadth of the land as a health resort. Its splendid climate and the beauty of its scenery have made it a Mecca for pleasure seekers.

It is also its springs which have caused this thriving settlement to be placed on what looks like a most unnatural site for a town. Nowhere is there a flat surface on which to build. Houses are everywhere perched on the sides of mountains, where it would seem impossible to keep a mad torrent of water, caused by the fury of a mountain storm, from washing them away. Yet the structures stand, staunch and true. A building which is one story in height on one side may be three or four stories high on the opposite. All the streets and footpaths are steep and circuitous. To reach a house 200 yards away, one is frequently compelled to walk or drive over a mile, so roundabout has it been found necessary to lay out the byways of travel.

The city has a splendid electric street car system, which traverses a route replete with beautiful sights; but which, at places, travels miles to carry you from one given point to another only a block or two distant, the course it is forced to take being that circuitous. Eureka Springs also has an electric-light plant, water works, a sewer system, and all the salient features of a modern city.

Beside the Crescent, which would be a credit to any city, it has numerous other hotels, many of them high-class; has handsome churches, good school houses, attractive stores and shops, numerous pretty cottages and many pretentious homes. It is a place of culture and refinement. Many of the residents are people of superior education, who went there in search of lost health. They found it, and remained.

Innumerable cases of remarkable cures by the waters of the place are related to visitors, and proof to sustain the statements offered. Basin springs abound in the town. Permanent residents and visitors alike drink the water. Everybody carries a cup or a large water bottle. No one passes a spring without stopping to drink.

And it is its waters which brought to Eureka Springs every resident it contains; every improvement it possesses. They also brought it a railroad. The excitement caused by the numerous remarkable cures reported from the place made people flock there when there were neither railroads to carry them nor hotels to house them.

This led moneyed men to construct a railroad from Seligman, Missouri, on the Frisco System, through nineteen miles of mountain fastnesses, to the new-found haven of health. It also led capitalists to build the handsome Crescent Hotel, which, from its lofty position on the summit of Crescent Mountain, stands like a huge sentinel guarding the town.

The St. Louis & North Arkansas Railroad, as the line constructed from Seligman was called, was afterward ex-

VIA THE FRISCO SYSTEM.

tended to Harrison, Arkansas. It is over the Frisco System that all travelers to Eureka Springs must ride, and a beautiful ride it is, too. Almost the entire trip from St. Louis, by which route people from the North and East travel, is made through the charming Ozark Mountains. The trips from the South and West over the line are scarcely less enjoyable and beautiful.

No one who visits Eureka Springs for the first time will fail to experience a thrill when, after a run of nineteen miles through a gulch lined on both sides with mountains, this quaint city, built on the sides of those vast hills, suddenly bursts upon his view. But it is when approaching the place over one of the high mountain drives in the early hours of nightfall, before the town has gone to sleep, that it presents its most enchanting scene. The lights gushing forth from the windows of the homes, stores, and hotels perched on the mountain tops, and sides, and down below in the ravines, seem like a myriad of stars; and, as your vehicle trundles over the rough, dark, and lonesome road, each star appears to be twinkling you a welcome and luring you on to it.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EUREKA SPRINGS

SCENERY AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

THE whole country about Eureka Springs abounds in the beauties of nature. Towering mountains of green ; huge, rugged cliffs ; gushing springs ; murmuring brooks ; rocks of all sorts of strange and curious construction ; caves of most singular and interesting formations ; gulches and vales, filled with almost every conceivable variety of scenery, charm and inspire the traveler who takes a ride or drive in any direction. A different trip may be taken every day in the month without exhausting this wonderfield of nature. And there will be new treasures to be found, new joys to be discovered, every moment of each day, from the time the blithesome daisy begins to dance in the early morning breeze until the modest violet covers up her drowsy head at night, and, drooping on her tired stem, falls off into silent, peaceful slumber.

Scores of natural curiosities are within a short distance of Eureka Springs. All of them can be reached on horseback and most of them with vehicles.

TWO ENORMOUS SPRINGS.

The largest spring in the surrounding country is what is known as Roaring River Spring, which is in Missouri, just over the State line. It flows forth from a cave at the base of a lofty cliff, and is the fountain head of Roaring River, which empties into White River. The spring is a drive of twenty-three miles from Eureka Springs, and of about ten miles from Seligman, Mo., on the Frisco

System. By means of a rowboat, it has been explored for several hundred feet back into the mountain. The outflow of water from it is enormous. A dam has been constructed, forming a lake at the spot where the water issues forth from its cavern home. Strangely enough, there is no roar to the spring. The flow of its waters is as silent and noiseless as night in Death Valley.

But a legend explains the inappropriate name of this awe-inspiring work of nature. Here is the tale: At the time the name was given the spring an incessant roaring, echoing sound came forth from the cavern from which the water emerges. The land on which the lake is now located was then much higher. A mill stood beside it and utilized the water power. After a time, the roaring noises from the cavern began to increase daily in volume. They became like the din of a mighty battle. Suddenly there was a violent shaking of the earth; the ground sank, carrying the mill with it. For days the water gushed forth from the cavern in awful volume and fury. Then it subsided to its normal size. A large wheel, visible at the bottom of the clear, crystal-like water, was all that remained of the mill. The spring flowed forth from its mountain cavern in silence. Its roar had been hushed forever.

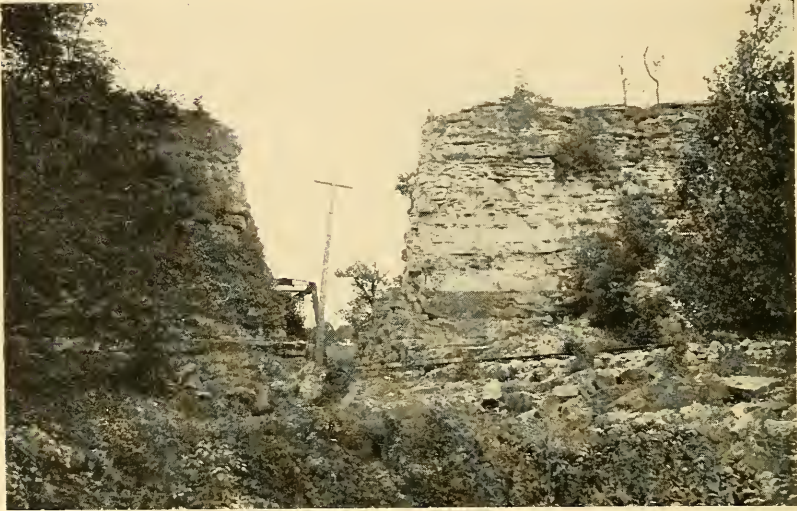
Next to Roaring River Spring in magnitude, and fully as interesting, is Blue Spring. It is a ride of nine miles from Eureka Springs, over a wildly fascinating mountain road. The waters of Blue Spring issue straight up out of the earth, forming a circle fully seventy feet in diameter. Where the water flows off in a little creek to join White River, but a few hundred yards away, it is as clear white and transparent as plate glass. But the water in the spring itself is deep blue in appearance. Sometimes it has an absolute indigo hue, at others it is much lighter in shade. But when taken out of the spring the water at all times is white, clear, and transparent. What gives the spring its

peculiar coloring, and why it appears so much darker some days than others, are problems yet to be solved. Its hue may be due to some coloring of the earth or vegetation on the sides or bottom of the spring's basin which is reflected through the transparent waters.

The force with which the waters of Blue Spring come up from the earth is terrific. The crystal liquid comes forth cold as ice, but there is evidently some awful power beneath driving it. It is known that the spring is over 200 feet deep, yet the water reaches the surface seething and bubbling. All attempts to get at the exact depth of the spring have proved futile. On clear days, from a certain point on a ledge above it, one can look down into it a distance which measurements have shown to be sixty-five feet. A rope with a ninety-pound anvil attached has been lowered into the water to a depth of 200 feet. At that distance the terrible force of the water stopped the anvil.

A curious curve made by White River around Blue Spring makes almost a complete island of some 400 acres of land. Only a thin neck of ground saves the spring from being entirely cut off from the mainland. This river peninsula was once an Indian camp ground. Arrow and spear heads and various other relics of the red man are still found there. The waters of the spring and a huge overhanging rock, on the side of a high bluff just above, capable of sheltering hundreds, made it an ideal spot for a home for the savage. This overhanging rock forms a most perfect canopy, or roof. It extends out an enormous distance, completely protecting the floor beneath, which is a level ledge. Evidences are to be found where the Indians hewed away the stone in places to make the spot more thoroughly adaptable and perfect for the purposes of a camp.

There is talk of building a club house on the peninsula and utilizing the spring and 400 acres of ground as a sort of country club and general amusement resort.



THE NARROWS.

Another spot shown to visitors is Moss Spring, but three miles from the city. Unlike Roaring River and Blue Springs, it gives forth no great volume of water. It is merely a dainty bit of nature's bric-a-brac. Out of a rocky ledge on the mountain side, over the entire surface of which moss has fastened its tender embrace, water oozes, slowly and silently. Down the straight smooth stone it runs, keeping constantly soaked the green covering of clinging moss. There is nothing of grandeur in the picture, but there is a quiet, delicate beauty which appeals strangely to the more tender phases of one's nature.

POINTS OF OBSERVATION.

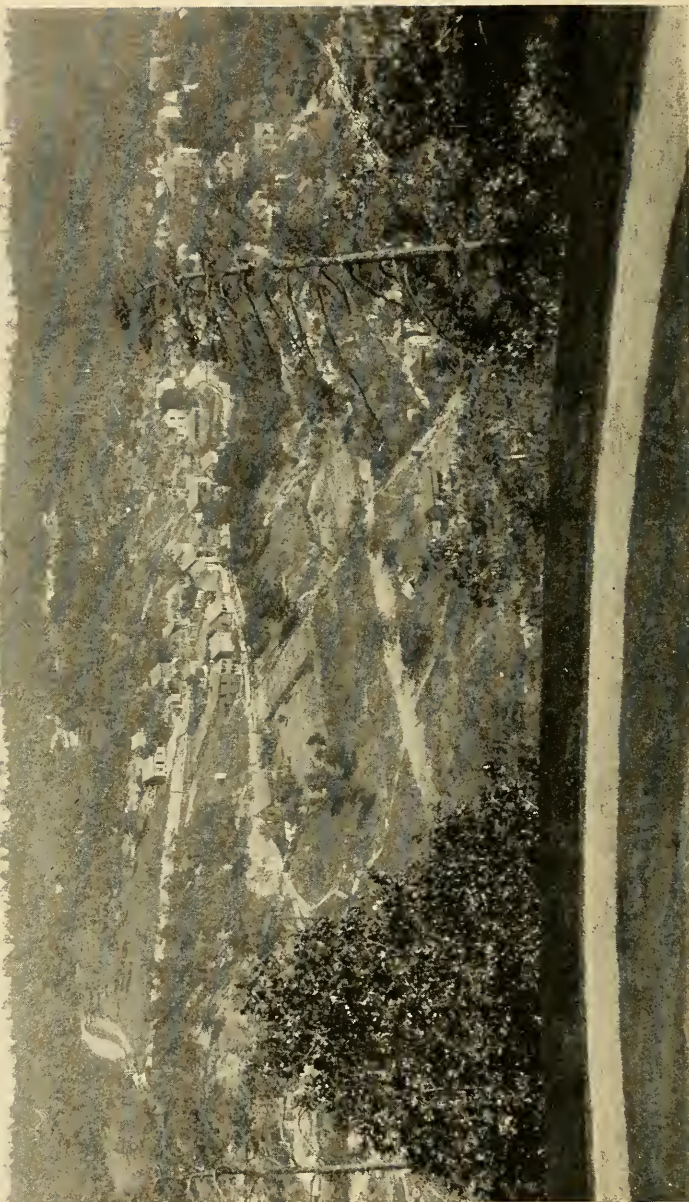
Across the bridge from the little settlement of Beaver, on White River, is what is known as "The Narrows." A mountain range walls in the valley in which the river flows, and in which the village is situated. At "The Narrows" the mountains dwindle down to a thin ridge of

rocky cliffs, not more than 100 feet thick at the base, and less than ten feet wide at the summit. Over the river, at this spot, the St. Louis & North Arkansas Railroad built a bridge, and through these rocky cliffs, at their narrowest point, blasted a way for its tracks. By climbing to the top of this cliff, known as "The Narrows," one can enjoy an exceptionally fine view of the surrounding country. Straight down, over 200 feet below, its waters washing the sides of the cliff on which you stand, flows the White River. On the opposite bank of the stream is Beaver. Still farther over is the White River, again walled in by the mountains. The range here takes a bend like a horse shoe, and hems in the river, forcing it to make a similar curve, and to turn back and double on its course. From the cliffs long stretches of valley land, with mountain peaks in the distance, are to be seen, in almost every direction.

A bathing beach is located at Beaver, and it is also quite a point for fishing and boating.

Another point, where on a clear day one can view the country for miles about, is the top of Pond Mountain. A strange bit of nature's work has given to this peak its name. On the very summit of this tall mound of earth is a pond of water which in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has never been dry. The mountain is the highest peak for miles about. The pond is on the very highest point on it, so that no springs can feed it. Where the water comes from is a mystery which has for years perplexed the good people of the surrounding country.

Some three and a half miles south of the city, on a road much traversed, there is a point where guides stop with their charges to enable the visitors to gaze upon the vast expanse of landscape spread out before the eye. Pleasant View, the spot has been named. There is nothing special to mark the place, except that from that particular point such an extensive and beautiful panorama of country greets the



EAST VIEW FROM CRESCENT HOTEL.

vision and impresses upon one the magnificence of the scenery about him.

On the road to Berryville, after a deal of mountain climbing, you reach a point from which, on every side of you, the land slopes downward. It is four miles east of Eureka Springs. In the days before railroads traversed that section an inn was located there ; and the stages stopped for meals and, at times, for lodging for their passengers. With the passing of the stage coaches came the closing of the inn, which stood in a wilderness, solitary and alone. One day it burned, and now there is not so much as a piece of timber to mark where it stood.

Standing on the site of that old inn—Grand View is the name aptly given the spot—there is laid out before your enraptured eye such a sight as can be had at few points in the entire world. You gaze down upon miles of mountains and great expanses of valleys nestling between them. You see King's River, with its curves and bridges, and miles away, along a lane, the road to Berryville, a thin ribbon of yellow in the mighty field of green. In the far distance it seems to be only a narrow footpath. Farther on can be observed the smoke from Berryville, and, beyond all, Lone Tree Mountain, where the Government has a scientific station, the huge, solitary tree on the peak of the mountain looking like a tiny black speck against the clear, blue sky.

LARGE CAVES.

The Ozark region about Eureka Springs is a land of natural caves. They are to be found everywhere. Many of these subterranean caverns are enormous in size, and most of them possess innumerable queer and beautiful formations. The two most generally visited are Bennet's and Robbin's.

The former is four miles out. Its opening has been blasted to make it roomy and easy of access. A deserted

house stands over the entrance. Back under the mountains for nearly half a mile the cave runs. Most of the way it is at least thirty or forty feet wide, and at some points much wider. The ceiling is from fifteen to thirty feet high at almost every part. At one time there was much valuable onyx and some rare stalactitic and stalagmitic formations in the place, but most of them have been destroyed and carried away by visitors.

Robbin's Cave is nine miles from Eureka Springs. The entrance is down in a ravine at the base of a tall mountain. A very narrow opening affords awkward ingress and egress. The place has not the width or height, as a rule, of Bennet's Cave; but it is far more attractive. It is also much longer, extending back, it is claimed, three miles. Vandals have not as yet damaged it much, and it abounds in onyx and the most strange and interesting stalactitic and stalagmitic formations. At places perfect showers of water fall from the ceiling, and there are points where you can hear beneath you the murmur and flow of some lost subterranean river.

SEISMIC EVIDENCES.

A favorite horseback ride and drive is to Pivot Rock and Natural Bridge. It is a trip of only three miles, but the scenery is captivating every foot of the way. Grouped within a few hundred feet of each other are some curious works of Dame Nature.

Pivot Rock stands on the edge of a terrace high up on the side of a mountain. It resembles a huge vase. There are three sections — the great bowl, the narrow stem, and the base. The bowl is largest at the top, tapering in like an urn as it approaches the stem. This bowl rock, which is fully ten feet high, or thick, is over twenty feet long and twelve feet wide at its top. It rests on a narrow stem of stone not over two and a half feet wide and less than six feet long. The stem stone is a little over two feet high,



PIVOT ROCK.

or thick. A stone of somewhat larger dimensions which sticks up out of the ground nearly two feet forms the base beneath the stem and completes the vase effect. The stone of the three separate sections of the rock is of different formations, the narrow stem being more yellow in color and of softer quality than either of the other parts. It seems impossible for it to support the huge top rock. One is constantly on the lookout to see the latter topple over and roll down the mountain side into the ravine, hundreds of feet below. A gush of wind or a slight shove would be sure to send it over, you imagine; but it has withstood thousands of both.

Perhaps a more interesting curiosity than Pivot Rock is the Natural Bridge, which sets a little lower down on the side of a mountain scarcely more than 100 yards away. It is another rock. Its ends form the piers, or supports, for the bridge, and are connected by a narrower strip of

stone which has a natural arch. This arch stands several feet up in the air. One can either walk under it between the base, or pier stones, or cross over the top of the bridge. While the whole curiosity is one solid rock, it has the appearance of being composed of a series of stones of different formations which, in some way, were thrown into their present position and grew together.

On the same mountain with Pivot Rock, around on an adjoining side, is Sliding Rock. It is just over the edge of the terrace on which its sister curiosity stands. It is an immense stone which appears to have been sliding down the side of the mountain when, in some unaccountable manner, it was stopped. Gazing at it from beneath, it seems to be coming down upon you. Involuntarily you draw away to avoid being crushed.

These three curious freaks of nature so close together and various other enormous rocks near by, scattered in all sorts of positions over the sides and bases of the mountains, give unmistakable evidence that, at some period, an awful disturbance took place in that section.

Pivot Rock and Natural Bridge Rock are made up of various smaller stones of different formations which have grown together. A violent earthquake, or some sort of seismic disturbance of terrific force, must have thrown different stones in the position in which they are now found in these strange freaks of nature. Time grew them together.

Undoubtedly Sliding Rock was hurled from higher up on the mountain, but was probably stopped by catching in the earth while on its downward journey. Other huge stones on the terraces and sides of the mountains, and in the deep ravines below, bear every appearance of having been thrown into their present places by some mighty force and not to have grown where they now stand.



ON THE ROAD TO SANITARIUM LAKE.

OTHER INTERESTING SPOTS.

Sanitarium Lake, three miles south of the city, is an artificial basin of water constructed on the site of what was once a natural lake. It is a natural receptacle for the rainfall of the mountains, which wall it in on all sides. A ledge of sandrock, nature's own work, once formed a dam for the waters. But Time's ravages wore on it. The imprisoned waters cut their way through the stone, and, dropping to a narrow ravine pass below, escaped out of the mountains. They fled to a river, leaving the peaceful lake high and dry.

Thirty-two springs give up their waters to supply Sanitarium Lake, in addition to the rainfall it receives. Its depth, in places, is over thirty feet. The spot is delightful. On the south side of the lake rise huge perpendicular bluffs of red marble or granite, 200 and 300 feet high, while the grassy sides of the mountains form a beautiful

frame of green for the whole valley in which the lake reposes.

One of the attractive spots about Eureka Springs is the waterworks on the western outskirts of the city. Here has been constructed a large dam, holding a vast reservoir of water, and a pumping station of considerable capacity. Arsenic, Sycamore, Chicago and other springs supply the water, which is sent through mains to all parts of the city. The reservoir is in a gulch at the head of the ravine through which flows Leatherwood Creek. On a mountain side, standing out almost over the reservoir, like some mighty guardian, is what is known as Sentinel Rock.

An odd curiosity is Miner's Rock, four miles from town. On a terrace on a mountain side juts out boldly an overhanging rock, forming an arched, or sort of shell-shaped, roof, like those frequently seen over band stands. The curiosity derives its name from the fact that miners who once prospected for gold in the neighborhood availed themselves of the shelter the natural roof formed by the rock affords and made their camp beneath it.

The "Maine" is a curious-looking rock, which received its name from the fact that people thought it looked like a wrecked ship. The Sphinx is another rock. It is not unlike the Sphinx of Egypt, hence the title. Because of its resemblance to the bird which is the emblem of our country, another odd stone is known as Eagle Rock.

Dozens of other curiosities of nature are to be found within a short distance of Eureka Springs.

BEWITCHING LEATHERWOOD VALE.

Few drives in the world rival in variety and beauty a trip through Leatherwood Vale. A steep road down Oil Spring Gulch, a charming bit of scenery itself, leads to the vale. On both sides of the gulch are huge ledges and cliffs ruggedly grand. Wild violets and



SANITARIUM LAKE.

other flowers are everywhere about, adding color and fascination to the view.

The valley through which the crystal waters of Leatherwood Creek wend their peaceful course teems with delightful touches of scenery of every imaginable character. At one time you behold great ledges and bluffs of the most impressive grandeur, with now and then cedar trees in profusion apparently growing out of the very stone itself. At another moment mighty hills of the softest green, towering above you hundreds of feet, greet the eye.

Nature must have been in a strange mood when she constructed this bit of land. One curiosity after another is constantly arising as you wander through the romantic spot. Perched on the top of one of the loftiest peaks is Castle Rock. From the deep ravine along which you pass in the drive this stone looks strangely like a castle of one of the knights of old, when every feudal chieftain had to fortify his home against attack. There is an opening in the rock like a door. As you pass you almost expect to see an armed sentinel, clad in armor, appear through it and demand to know your mission.



WHITE RIVER BLUFFS.

At another place in the drive you pass under the branches of the "Swing Tree." Two trees have so grown into each other that the large lower limb of one connects both, it drooping in a graceful curve between the two trunks like the rope of a swing.

At almost every turn new curiosities and charms greet you.

And while passing through this bewitching vale you are constantly crossing and recrossing the shallow and quaint little Leatherwood Creek. Every now and then the clear, transparent waters of this tiny stream suddenly dart beneath the surface of the earth and disappear, as though seeking to elude some pursuer. But a little farther on you find them again playfully wending their way down the canyon.

All over the grass-covered mountains, the rugged cliffs, and the valley beneath wild violets and other flowers, growing in untrammelled profusion, add the gorgeousness of their color to the exquisite picture. At certain seasons bushes and trees are covered with bright blossoms which laden the air with their fragrance. The sweet song of the southern mocking bird is answered by the soft notes of the

thrush ; and one gazes intently upward, expecting every minute to see some timid fawn or majestic stag appear on top of one of those lofty green peaks, or peer over a protruding crag, sniff the air, and, becoming aware of your presence, be off like the wind.

It is a scene which thrills and enraptures. It takes you back to childhood days and your long-forgotten dreams of fairyland.

And when night falls over that vale there is not a sound to break the silence. There are no coyotes to disturb the quiet with their annoying yelps, no frogs to add to the loneliness by their dismal croaking. A spirit of peace and rest pervades everywhere. All nature sleeps.





DISTANT VIEW OF THE CRESCENT HOTEL.

WATERS OF EUREKA SPRINGS.

THE history of the waters of Eureka Springs is interwoven with legendary tales. Of course, it is taken for granted that these springs have existed and flowed since before man came on earth ; but stories, strange and interesting, are told without number of how they came to be discovered and their curative properties first became known. Pretty as are the legends woven about these quiet little waters, few have aught but tradition to sustain them. One of the most generally accepted stories tells of the Osage Indians making pilgrimages to the place, and availing themselves of the medicinal virtues of the springs before the foot of the white man had ever pressed the virgin soil. Others relate how the Spaniards, the first white men to visit the country, had cured their ills there when the place was still a part of the territory of Louisiana and a possession of the Spanish crown.

But the first authentic discovery of the curative powers of the waters was made by Dr. Alvah Jackson, a pioneer physician of Carroll County, in which they are located. He was on a hunting trip with his son. At that time the mountains abounded in deer and all sorts of game. The son had suffered for years from running sore eyes. They remained fastened in the morning. It had been his custom to open them by bathing them in cold water. While camping with his father on the hunting trip, the lad went to a near-by spring every morning and bathed his eyes in its cold, crystal waters. His father noticed an improvement in the eyes. The bathing was continued. The lad was cured.

But Dr. Jackson kept his discovery a secret. He sold

an eye water which is now generally believed to have been merely the pure product of the spring.

Some years latter, Judge Saunders, a friend of Dr. Jackson, found himself broken in health. Physicians had availed nothing. Dr. Jackson advised him to visit the spring which had cured young Jackson. Judge Saunders went and was restored to health. His gratitude was unbounded. Returning to his home, he heralded the remarkable fact to the world.

This was in the spring of 1879. On the Fourth of July of that year a large camp of people gathered about what is now known as Basin Spring. They named the spot Eureka, from the Greek word meaning "I have found it." And from that day to this the town which sprung up has been known as Eureka Springs.

And the place arose as if by magic. Its wonderful cures were proclaimed; excitement spread. The camp grew with bounds. A city sprang into existence. By October, 1880, the place had a population of several thousand. And the nearest railroad station was Seligman, nineteen miles away.

Within the corporate limits of the city are over forty springs. Of these the Basin, Crescent, Harding, Dairy, Grotto, and Sweet have been handsomely improved, and add greatly to the attractive appearance of the place. The Magnetic, McKinley, Bryan, Little Eureka, and Laundry springs are among the best known of the others. All of the forty odd springs within the limits of Eureka Springs are held in trust by the city, and their waters are free to the public for all time to come. The waters are clear, cool, soft, pleasant, and palatable. Analysis shows them all to be substantially the same. Purity is their great quality. There is not the slightest taint of mineral or other foreign substance in their taste.

And that is the remarkable feature of the place. These wonderful cures, of which they offer you indisputable proofs, are produced by waters for which no medicinal claims are



HARDING SPRING.

made except that they are pure. Pure water, however, is the greatest solvent in nature. It is the principal factor in healthy digestion, assimilation, and excretion. Pure, cold water, unadulterated with minerals or drugs of any sort, is the greatest tonic of all waters. Pure, natural spring water will kill germs which will live in distilled water. Except for a very few special uses, mineral water is spoiled.

Analysis, by the best chemists in the country, of Eureka Springs water shows that in each gallon of 231 cubic inches there are less than six grains of chemical ingredients. This is an almost incredibly small amount. Here is what the analysis shows each gallon of 231 cubic inches to contain :

Chloride sodium,	0.19	grs.
Sulphate soda,	0.09	“
Bicarbonate soda,	0.15	“
Sulphate potash,	0.13	“
Bicarbonate lime,	4.43	“
Bicarbonate magnesia,	0.47	“

Iron and alumina,	0.08	grs.
Silica,	0.31	“
	<hr/>	
Total,	5.85	grs.
Free ammonia,	0.14	} parts in millions.
Albuminoid ammonia,	0.07	

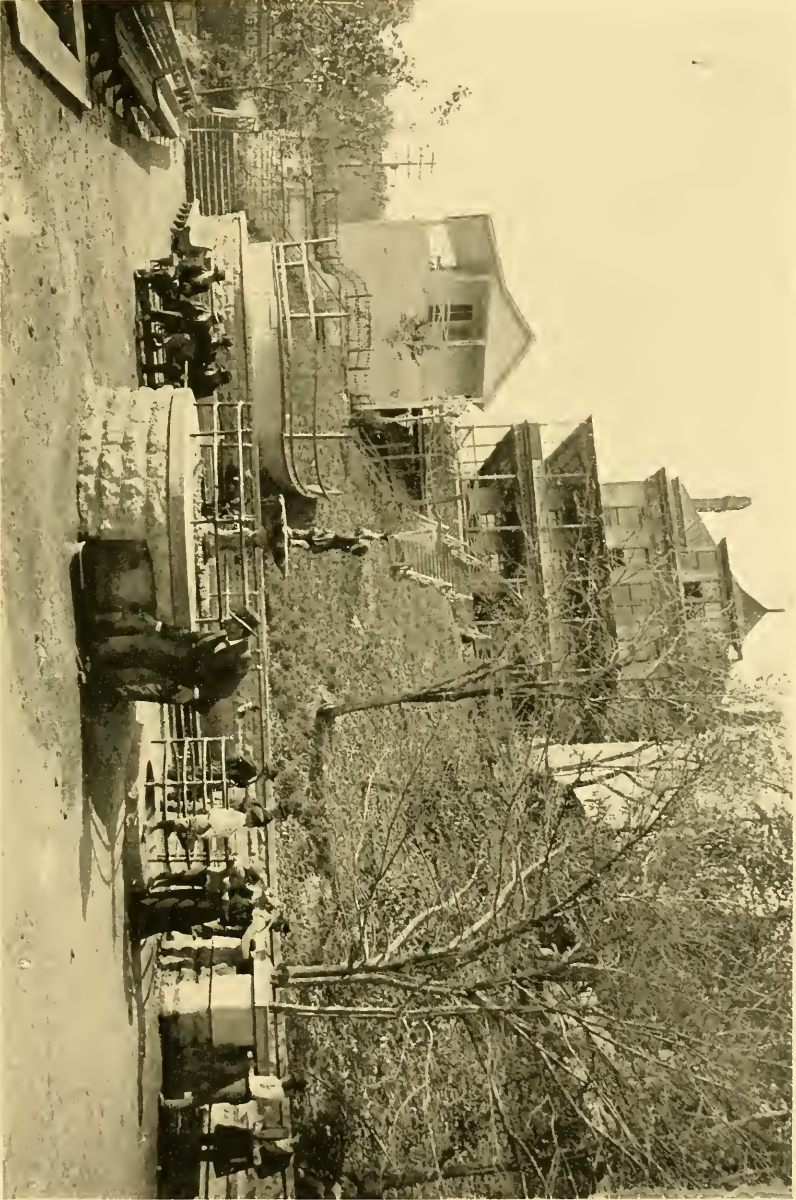
It has been ascertained that there is in each gallon of Eureka Springs water 28.52 cubic inches of gaseous contents. The fact that there is a large proportion of nitrogen in the water makes the gaseous contents remarkable. A large proportion of nitrogen means a proportionately large amount of oxygen.

The following table will show how the waters of Eureka Springs compare with those of other popular springs in the matter of solids and gaseous elements :

	SOLIDS.	GASES.
Eureka Springs, Ark.,	5.85 grs.	28.62 cubic ins.
Orkney Springs, Va.,	10.128 “	
Berkley Springs, W. Va.,	10.888 “	
Birchdale Springs, N. H.,	4.79 “	
Clarendon Springs, Vt.,	5.76 “	6.97 cubic ins.
Jordan Alum Springs, Va.,	6.196 “	1.97 cubic ins.
Hot Springs, Ark.,	8.552 “	

It is hard to realize that water which possesses merely the attribute of being pure can perform all the remarkable cures attributed to these springs at Eureka. Yet, when you doubt it, they confront you with proofs. Of course, the waters are aided by pure, pine-laden mountain air, a clear, dry atmosphere, and a delightfully temperate climate, with absolute freedom from stagnant waters and malaria. But it is the waters to which the cures are attributed, the other advantages of the place being generally regarded as very minor and incidental. It is claimed by some who seek to explain the cures that as the human system contains miles upon miles of lymph channels, countless numbers of lymphatic glands, besides the

BASIN SPRING.



perspiratory glands and canals and that, as all are absolutely essential in carrying the materials for the renewal of life, besides passing away the product of decomposition, many diseases are due to these human canals becoming over-loaded and clogged. Pure water is the most nearly universal solvent in nature, and the theory is that the Eureka Springs water, being so pure, cures by filtering through the tissues of the body and washing out impurities which clog the canals.

In conjunction with drinking the water, most invalids who visit Eureka Springs take a course of baths, which are considered of great assistance in the treatment of many ailments. There are finely-equipped bath houses in the town, where almost any known kind of bath can be had.

Every resident of Eureka Springs, be it man, woman, or child, is a believer in the waters. And all prove their faith. Sick or well, they never miss an opportunity to drink from a spring. None claim any special virtue for the waters except their purity. Yet doctors of the highest standing and laymen of unquestioned integrity relate case after case of most remarkable cures made at the place. Their statements carry conviction. Skeptics are convinced. They become imbued with supreme confidence in the waters. The feeling seems to be a part of the very atmosphere of the place.



CLIMATIC AND OTHER ADVANTAGES.

NATURE has been wondrous kind to Eureka Springs. She has treated her like a favorite child. In addition to giving her springs whose waters, while healing nearly every known ill to which flesh is heir, are clear, cool, palatable, and refreshing, she has lavished almost every other imaginable advantage upon her. She has placed her pet in the midst of scenery, beautiful, diversified, inspiring, such as is to be found at few other spots on the continent. Then Dame Nature has located her at an ideal altitude, and has provided her with a climate and temperature of the most enjoyable character; pure, bracing air; pine forests to add to her general health; and a soil of rock and gravel formation which rapidly carries off all rainfall, leaving everything dry and clean and keeping the place free from stagnant water and its concomitant pests of malaria and mosquitoes. What more could any town ask?

Eureka Springs is almost 2,000 feet above sea level. This is the most desirable altitude from the standpoint of health — it is high enough and yet not too high. Its altitude also gives it a charming climate and temperature, which make it a summer resort for Southern people and a winter resort for those of the North. In other words, people from Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and other Southern States visit Eureka Springs in large numbers in the summer time; while those from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwest go there in winter. Residents of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City like to go in the spring, when the hills and dales are donning their bright garments of green,



SWEET SPRING.

after having appeared for months in the sombre mourning of winter ; or they like to go in the fall, when the foliage on the trees assumes that brilliant, gorgeous red which is the sad forerunner of its approaching end, and the ground is covered with fallen leaves, dry and dead. At these periods the temperature is delightful, the scenery enrapturing.

In round numbers, the mean annual temperature of Eureka Springs is 58 degrees. The average for the spring months of March, April, and May is 61 degrees. A record of 74 degrees is the average for the summer months of June, July, and August. During September, October, and November, the fall term, the average is 58 degrees. The winter months of December, January, and February average 43 degrees. Its high altitude makes the evenings most cool and pleasant during the summer months, and no mat-

ter how warm the day a blanket will be found decidedly comfortable at night. There is never a night when sweet, refreshing sleep, that great restorer of health, cannot be enjoyed. There are no extremes to the temperature of Eureka, and no sudden changes.

Hot Springs, further south in the same State and located in the same mountain range, but at a much lower altitude, has a mean annual temperature three degrees higher than Eureka Springs, and an average summer temperature seven degrees higher.

Eureka Springs has all the advantages of the somewhat famed Asheville, N. C., and several others that the latter does not possess. There is not much difference in their altitudes, and the same pine-laden air is found at the Arkansas resort. With a much heavier rainfall, Eureka Springs has less humidity in its atmosphere. This is due to the peculiar character of the soil, which carries off the water rapidly and leaves the air dry and clear.

The average rainfall at Eureka Springs would be termed medium. It is a little less than thirty-three inches. Yet the water is carried off so quickly that the air is seldom damp. It is the exception that the atmosphere is not dry and clear. The place averages 209 clear days a year, while Los Angeles, Cal., with the abnormally small mean annual rainfall of less than eighteen inches, can boast of an average of only 171 clear days, thirty-eight less. Hot Springs averages 162 clear days, St. Louis 119, Chicago 108, and New York only 100.

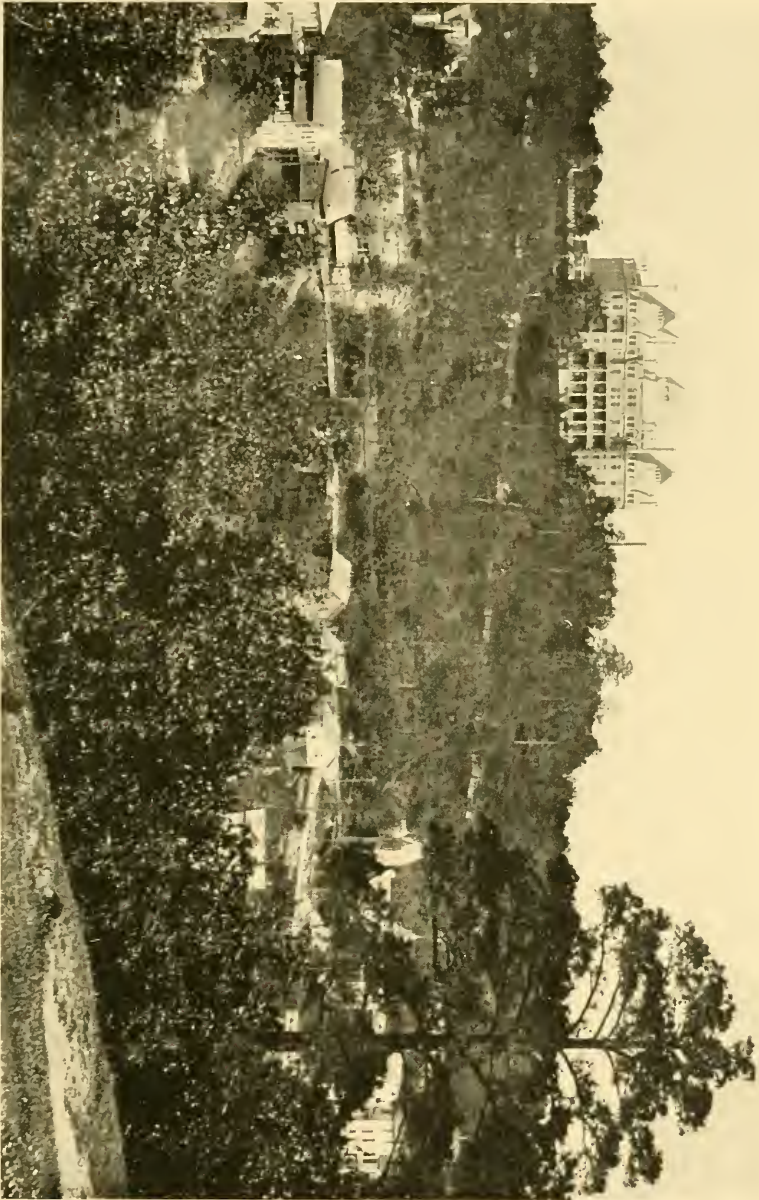
Where is there another health resort which has so much to offer the invalid as Eureka Springs? Besides its curative and palatable waters, it gives him altitude and pure, dry, mountain, pine-laden air, clear, bright weather, a delightful temperature and most charming and enjoyable scenery.

May it not be that the inhabitants of Eureka Springs underestimate the value of the other natural advantages of

the place as an aid to the waters in effecting cures? There is a charm about the clear, blue skies; the bright, sunshiny mornings and afternoons; the pleasant temperature of the days; the coolness of the nights, and the beauty and variety of the scenery which brings about peace and contentment. And peace and contentment are great helps in restoring impaired health. From the veranda of the Crescent Hotel an invalid may gaze for hours on the inspiring spread of land stretched out before him for miles in every direction. To his careful eye each moment discloses some new beauty, each glance a fresh charm. And as he admires the silent, but majestic, expanse of mountain country, he feels that he is at peace with all the world and that all the world is at peace with him. Back to his childhood days his thoughts unconsciously wander. Again he rambles in boyish ecstasy through tangled woodlands and shady dells. Perhaps the tiny sweetheart of his youth is beside him. And while his thoughts are back so many years, the gathering shades of night silently close in on him. The mountains with all nature's loveliness begin to fade from his view. He awakes from his reverie, and, with a sigh, retires within the cheery shelter of the big hotel. Fain would he return to that veranda and again take up the thread of his thoughts where it was dropped. On that porch he would be content to sit and dream away his remaining years.



CRESCENT MOUNTAIN AND HOTEL.



DISEASES CURED.

TROUBLES of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bladder — and nearly all diseases arise from these organs — seem to be almost invariably benefited, if not entirely cured, by the waters of Eureka Springs. It is a famous place for the treatment of Bright's disease, and it is positively asserted that even this dread malady has been permanently cured there. Diseases of the eye and skin, and, in fact, almost every imaginable ailment yield readily to the waters. After a serious illness it is an ideal place to convalesce. Its altitude, its bright pleasing scenery, its clear dry weather, agreeable temperature, pure air and pure water appeal strongly to the man who has just gone through a serious siege of illness, and it is wonderful how rapidly one builds up at the place.

Here are some of the diseases which the waters are known to have cured :

KIDNEY TROUBLES.—In no cases have these waters proven more effective than in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys. The most obstinate and chronic cases have yielded to them. Even the supposedly incurable Bright's disease has been permanently conquered by these waters, according to the claims of doctors of unquestioned reputation and standing. These physicians assert that there could have been no mistake in the diagnosis of the cases where cures were effected.

RHEUMATISM.—This ailment, even in its most chronic form, yields readily to these waters. Relief is almost instantaneous, and it is seldom that a permanent cure is not made in a short time.

CATARRHAL TROUBLES.—Relief is invariable in these cases ; and, except in the most chronic and persistent ones, a permanent cure usually follows.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—Recovery from this is common.



GROTTO SPRING.

ASTHMA.—Nearly all cases are relieved immediately and many cured.

MALARIA.—There are no stagnant waters and no malaria in the Eureka Springs country. People who visit the place from malarial districts get prompt relief.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Most of these cases come from malarial districts, hence yield readily to the waters and air of Eureka. Great benefits have been received, even where structural changes have commenced.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.—Dyspepsia, indigestion, and other troubles of this organ, even where of long standing, are quickly relieved by these waters. It is claimed that there have been numerous cures of ulcer and cancer of the stomach.

PARALYSIS.—Numerous cases have been either cured or relieved.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—Nervous prostration and all other troubles of the nervous system are cured at Eureka Springs. The waters, the captivating drives and scenery, the invigor-

ating air stimulate the blood and appetite, and, aided by the cooling breezes of the night, bring that sweet slumber and peaceful rest needed to restore the exhausted and debilitated system.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—These waters have been most effective in various troubles peculiar to women.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Hundreds of cases of Eczema and other skin troubles have been permanently benefited.

SCROFULA.—The waters have proven most efficacious in the treatment of this ailment, which manifests itself in so many skin and blood diseases.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Granulated lids, conjunctivitis and other forms of eye troubles have been benefited and cured at the springs. There are two instances recorded where loss of sight, due to atrophy of optic nerve, have been cured. Mrs. John LePage of Webb City, Mo., who became blind when only two years of age, and was educated in a blind asylum, regained her sight through the waters of Eureka Springs long after she had grown up and married.

GENERAL DEBILITY, INSOMNIA, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, DROPSY, HAY FEVER, RHEUMATIC GOUT and EPILEPSY are also among the diseases which have been cured at the resort.

To sum it up, there are few human ills of any kind which treatment at this place will not, at least, relieve.

If all who have been cured or benefited by the waters of Eureka Springs were brought together there would not be a hall in the United States large enough to hold them. The best friends the place has are those who have gone there for treatment. There is no gratitude like that of one who has been cured of some serious malady. Good health is the greatest boon known to mankind, and in the hearts of those who found it at Eureka Springs there will forever be a tender spot for the resort. They will always cherish pleasant recollections of the place, and ever be ready to speak a kind word in its behalf.

TALLYHO ON THE MOUNTAIN.

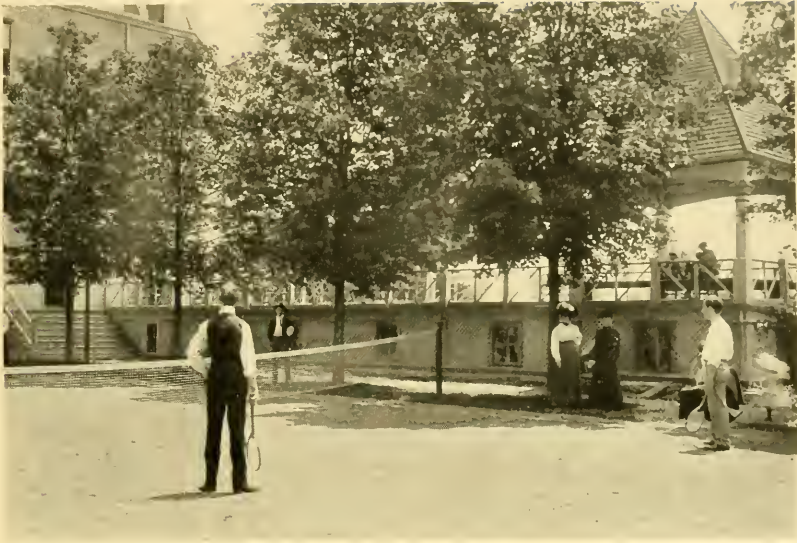


PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.

IT is not the wild dissipations and debilitating pleasures of a strenuous city life that one finds at Eureka Springs, but rather the quiet, wholesome joys of mountain and woodland. It is true there are hops every Saturday night at the Crescent Hotel, and theaters where attractions appear periodically; but riding, driving, walking, hunting, and fishing are the recognized features of the pleasure side of life at the resort. Everybody rides horseback at Eureka — men, women, and children. It matters not whether the visitors have ever sat on a horse before, they take to riding at this place. There are competent instructors to teach them and to take them over the pretty and attractive drives.

And there are no horses so easy to ride as the animals used in this little section of mountain country. Anybody can ride one, so little motion is there to his back, whether he be on a walk or a fox trot. Ladies and children who have never been on a horse before learn to ride fairly well in a day. All the animals used in the place for riding are docile as dogs. No living creature is more sure of foot. They have been trained to these mountains. Wherever a goat can climb they can go. Their endurance seems inexhaustible. People who arrive there helpless invalids, as soon as the first signs of returning health appear are to be found astride a horse, and are off with the other visitors enjoying an exhilarating canter over the delightful mountain paths in the clear, bracing air.

Driving is another of the sports of Eureka. The roads over the mountains are seldom level, and frequently extremely rough; but there is a wild, rugged beauty about the scenery which more than repays one for the rough jolts



LAWN TENNIS AT THE CRESCENT.

he frequently receives in riding in a vehicle over those harsh Ozark peaks and gulches. There is a horseback path leading to every natural curiosity and interesting bit of scenery in the entire mountain range, and nearly all of the places can also be reached with a vehicle. It is the fact that there are so many different rides and drives about the place and that all of them are so replete with such ever-changing and charming views that makes riding and driving such favorite pastimes with people who visit this unique Arkansas resort in search of either health or pleasure.

White and King's rivers both afford excellent fishing, and a man can go out a few miles into the country in almost any direction and find a good day's sport in hunting. Those fond of these pastimes, therefore, can find them at Eureka.

Three miles south of the city is Sanitarium Lake, an artificial body of water, where boating and bathing are to



SWEET SPRING.

be had. At the Narrows on White River, where the little settlement of Beaver is located on the opposite bank, quite a bathing plant has been established with numerous bath houses and other conveniences. Boating and fishing are to be had here, and there is a baseball ground laid out where match games between the teams of the different towns of that section are frequently played.

At the Crescent Hotel can be found tennis courts, bowling alleys, ping-pong tables, and other means for the enjoyment of popular games and pastimes.

Beautiful grounds have been purchased and enclosed at the famous Dairy Spring, where a summer auditorium, seating 3,000 people, has been erected. Operas, dramas, concerts, and lectures by high-class talent are given here periodically. Street cars, which pass the place, run as late



ON WHITE RIVER.

as 11 o'clock at night, and carry people to and from all parts of the city.

There is also an opera house in the lower end of the town, where traveling attractions appear occasionally throughout the year.

But all pastimes and entertainments at Eureka Springs are secondary to horse-back riding. It is the conspicuous feature of the pleasure-life of the place. And what is more exhilarating and enjoyable than a gallop over those hills and vales on a safe, sturdy steed?

Every direction in which you turn you behold narrow, serpentine bridal paths. They cross cliffs and ravines and encircle the loftiest mountain peaks. You see them in places where it looks impossible for any horse to travel, but these Eureka horses pass over them without so much as "batting an eye." Traveling along the deep gulches, you look in wonderment at the ragged crags and ledges and lofty peaks, hundreds of feet above you. A little later you are riding over those same ragged crags and ledges and climbing to the very summit of those lofty

peaks. And as you look down upon the irregular, straggling gulch you left but a few minutes before, the height seems three times as great as it did when you gazed up at the peak in wonderment from below. You feel it must be a thousand feet or more down. Perhaps you give an involuntary shudder as you figure how horrible would be the consequences if your horse toppled over with you. But the shudder is gone in a moment. The steady, unfaltering stride of the sure-footed beast makes you feel that it is impossible for him to even stumble.

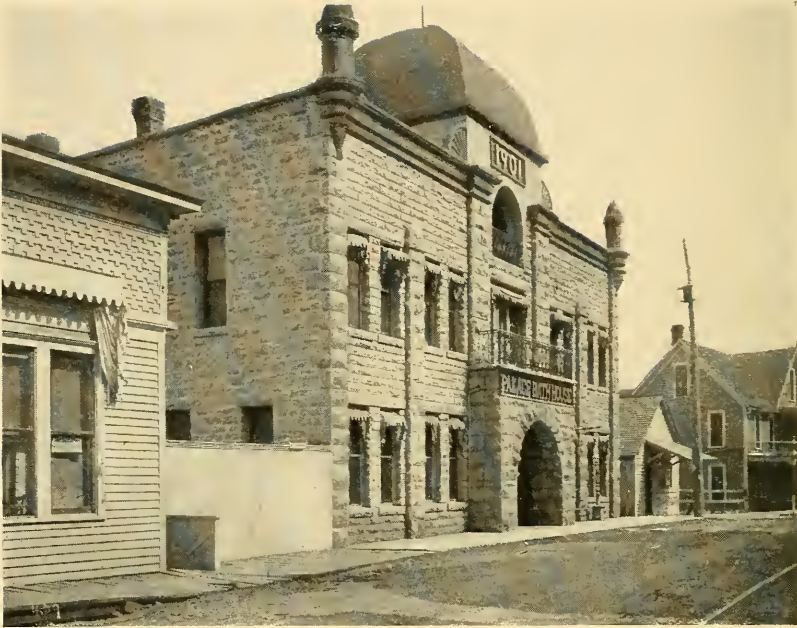
And when you return to your hotel after a morning's or afternoon's ride in the clear, bracing mountain air amid such alluring scenery and surroundings, there is a ruddy glow to your cheeks, your blood tingles with new life and you feel all the exhilaration of a school boy at play. Your enjoyment is intense. You are happy. Your pleasure has been real.



HOTELS, CONVENIENCES, AND EXPENSE.

EUREKA SPRINGS is a town of hotels and boarding and rooming houses. Besides the Crescent, which is the pride of the place, there are a dozen fair-sized hotels, and three-fourths of the residences of the town have out signs announcing that furnished rooms, or board, or both are to be obtained there.

On the summit of the towering peak of Crescent Mountain, overlooking the whole settlement, stands the Crescent Hotel. It is an imposing edifice of rough-hewn stone, in which every modern convenience is to be found. On its construction \$300,000 was expended. Everything about it is complete and substantial; nothing was stinted. Its rotunda is a gem of architectural beauty. It is all finished in hardwood; and near its center is a huge fireplace of quaint, old-fashioned design, where the guests are wont to congregate in the cool of the evening, or on chilly, rainy days; and, before the bright open fire, indulge in tales and reminiscences. In this rotunda there is music every evening the year round — for the hotel is open throughout the year — and every Saturday evening there is a hop which is one of the principal social pleasures of the resort. A handsome tap and grill room is a feature of the Crescent. There are also tennis courts, croquet grounds, bowling alleys, and ping-pong tables. Water from the various leading local springs is supplied from a fountain in the rotunda. The rooms are bright and cheerful; the table high-class. An observatory surmounts the hotel, and from it the country for miles about can be seen. It is such a sight as is to be had at few places in the United States. From the verandas of the hotel and from every window in



PALACE BATH HOUSE.

the house there can also be obtained impressive surveys of that delightful mountain region. The rates at the Crescent range from \$2.50 to \$4 per day and from \$12 to \$21 per week.

Thatch Cottage, a few blocks removed from the Crescent, is an attractive frame structure of good size, which is also much frequented by people who visit Eureka Springs in search of health or pleasure. The Wadsworth is a substantial brick building on the main business street of the city, which receives a large patronage from commercial men. Among the other hotels are the Sweet Spring Hotel, Magnetic Spring Hotel, Pence House, Mountain View Hotel, Chautauqua House, New National Hotel, Calohan Cottage, Landaker House, Southern Hotel, and Lindell Hotel. Rates at these places range from \$6 per week up.

There is also a new hotel, to contain about 100 rooms, in the course of construction in the business quarter of the city. It will be a stone structure and be located near the Palace Bath House. The Chicago capitalists who built the latter are interested in the hotel.

There are several bath houses at Eureka Springs. The Palace is a very elegant and handsomely furnished place, where almost any known kind of bath can be obtained. The Basin Spring Bath House is another large and well-equipped establishment. The Sweet Spring Bath House is still another ; so that all advantages for taking baths in the Eureka Springs water have been provided.

The town also boasts of a sanitarium. It is known as the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, and is a well-conducted institution.

The parties who constructed the artificial body of water known as Sanitarium Lake, a short distance south of the city limits, have projected a sanitarium on a large scale. They have nearly 1,800 acres of grounds, covered with pine trees. Besides building the lake, they have already constructed several miles of excellent driveways and some arched stone bridges, and contemplate a large expenditure of money in improving and beautifying the place.

At few health or pleasure resorts are prices as low as at Eureka Springs. Perhaps no other house in the country offers as low rates for the same quality of service as the Crescent ; and, generally speaking, the other hotels in the town are proportionately reasonable in their charges. A riding horse can be hired for the morning or afternoon for \$1, a carriage takes you to or from the station to the hotel for 25 cents, and other livery charges are in the same ratio. In short, there is no place where a man can get more for his money than at Eureka Springs.

A business man can keep in constant touch with the outside world. There are two mails a day, telegraph and telephone communication and express service. St. Louis,

Kansas City, and Texas daily papers reach the resort about twelve hours after the time of their issue, the morning papers getting in early on the day of publication. Banking facilities are also provided, and there are stores and shops of all kinds. Local newspapers are issued, and the town has churches of all denominations, and good schools. The train service from the place is regular and good.



THE THATCH COTTAGE.

There is at least one train a day to any section of the United States to which one may want to go. But nobody who visits Eureka Springs ever wants to go.



HOW TO REACH EUREKA SPRINGS.

“ALL roads lead to Rome.” Only one road leads to Eureka Springs, and that is the Frisco System. A connecting line, known as the St. Louis & North Arkansas Railroad, departs from the Frisco tracks at Seligman, Mo., and enters the curious, delightful resort after a run of nineteen miles down a gulch in the mountains.

Although the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, or the Frisco System, as it is called, is the only road which reaches Eureka Springs, it does so from four different directions—north, east, south, and west. People can reach it from St. Louis or Kansas City in a run of about twelve hours, and the time from Memphis, Tenn., or Dallas, Tex., is practically the same. Visitors from the North and East can take the Frisco from St. Louis; from the country west of the Missouri River they can travel over the line from Kansas City; from the South and Southeast they can go by way of Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn.; while from Texas and the Southwest two routes can be taken, one by way of Paris and the Texas Division, and the other by way of Brownwood, Ft. Worth, or Sherman and the Red River Division. From all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory direct service is given over the Frisco rails. Round-trip tickets from all places on the system are sold the year round at low rates. All tickets reading to or from Texas points have a stop-over privilege of ten days at Seligman, to enable passengers to visit Eureka Springs.

Passengers from St. Louis run almost the entire distance through the enchanting Ozark Range, while the trips from all other directions are scarcely less attractive

and interesting, for there is always "something to see on the Frisco."

And whether you go to Eureka Springs for health or pleasure, you will feel a pang of regret when the day arrives when you must depart. No one ever visits the spot without desiring to return. The cool, refreshing waters of its springs, the bracing mountain air, the clear, cloudless skies, the rides and drives over towering mounds of green, along wild, ragged cliffs, and through quiet, peaceful dales all leave an impression which even time cannot efface. They live in fond memory as long as life lasts.



VIA THE FRISCO SYSTEM.

TESTIMONIALS.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL RESIDENCE,

3810 Lindell Boulevard.



St. Louis, Mo.

Y^{rs} 6 11 1903

Mr. Bryan Snyder.

St. Louis -

(7)

My Dear Sir:-

Having spent
 some 10 days in Kussetka
 Springs Ark. - During the
 month of Oct. I cannot
 but express my supreme
 gratification with all things
 in that beautiful Resort.
 Any one desiring rest - Comfort
 & recuperation should go to
 Kussetka. Very truly yours.

John J. Kavin
 Archbishop of St. Louis

TESTIMONIALS by the hundreds have been received from people who have derived the benefits to be obtained at Eureka Springs. A few of these are given.

Here is a letter from the Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co. of Chicago, Ill.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., January 17, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—I am glad of the opportunity to add my testimonial as to the efficacy of the wonderful waters of Eureka Springs. I commenced going there over ten years ago. I had at that time on my face what my doctors pronounced a cancerous sore. I used the water from Basin Spring very freely, and the sore on my face entirely disappeared. I was so much in love with the climate and the waters that I purchased a cottage there and have been in the habit of spending several weeks there each spring since. I also have the water shipped to me in large quantities, and use it all the time on my table. I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of the place and the waters, and I would recommend any one afflicted with kidney trouble or disordered blood to go to Eureka Springs. Yours very truly,

JOHN B. SHERMAN.

Below is an endorsement from the President of the National Tablet and Supply Co. of Elkhart, Ind., manufacturers of stationers' supplies:

THE NATIONAL TABLET AND SUPPLY CO., ELKHART, IND.,

January 15, 1903.

Dear Doctor,—I feel I must write you something of my sojourn in your romantic little city and of the benefits I received while there. You know when I came there I was troubled with that aggravating disease called Eczema in its worst form, but after taking your advice and treatment, together with the baths in the magical waters for four weeks, I came away almost cured. In fact, the treatment did me more good than all the medicine I ever took, and I shall try to go down once each year and enjoy the baths and the air and the scenery of the Ozark Mountains, together with the good cheer and food to be found at the Crescent Hotel. I cannot say too much for the curative powers of the waters of Eureka. Your true friend,

C. B. BRODRICK.

This is from the President of the Fitz Gerald Dry Goods Co. of Lincoln, Neb., and Peoria, Ill.:

LINCOLN, NEB., November 22, 1902.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the benefit derived from my stay at the Crescent Hotel is, I believe, permanent. I had an acute attack of diabetes and feel confident that my improved

condition is due to my stay at Eureka Springs. I may say, also, that my physician agrees with me in this conclusion.

Yours very truly, W. D. FITZ GERALD.

A testimonial from the State Agent for Michigan of the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, reads :

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., January 15, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—Something over four years ago I was taken with fever and bladder trouble. I was very sick for five or six months. Finally, my kidneys became badly affected, in fact, I was getting Bright's disease. I was alarmed. I visited several of the most celebrated mineral springs in the country, traveling nearly a year in the Middle and Southern States as well as Old Mexico. I found no relief until I visited Eureka Springs, Ark., where I was recommended to go by Dr. French, of Milwaukee, whom I met at San Antonio, Tex. I reached Eureka Springs some time in January, 1896, nearer dead than alive and with little hopes of ever getting any better. Before the middle of February I began to improve, and the improvement was so rapid that I and my friends were astonished. I drank from two to three gallons a day of the Magnetic Spring water, and took from three to four baths a week. I came home in April of the same year nearly well. My kidneys have never bothered me since. I have been attending to business ever since, and consider that I owe my life to the little Magnetic Spring at Eureka Springs, Ark.

Yours very truly, A. J. SINCLAIR.

Here is a letter from a member of one of the best-known families in Kentucky :

LEXINGTON, KY., January 9, 1899.

Dear Sir,—On May 14, 1893, I arrived in Eureka Springs, Ark., for treatment for rheumatism. For several months I had been compelled to use crutches and was considered by my friends, physicians, and myself to be in a very serious condition. I had no hope at best but to be permanently crippled, even if so fortunate as to get well. On September 20th, of the same year, I left, entirely cured. It gives me pleasure to recommend Eureka Springs, Ark., to those afflicted as I was, and I can speak in only the highest praise of the climate, water, physicians, and hospitable people of that place.

Very respectfully, ROBT. E. GRINSTEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 10, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—I spent three months in Eureka Springs in 1898 and was greatly benefited by the climate and waters.

Very truly, E. B. INGALLS.

A leading jeweler and diamond merchant of Sioux City, Ia., writes as follows :

SIoux CITY, IA., January 6, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—It is with a great deal of pleasure I send you my personal experience of the benefit arising from my visit to and treatment at Eureka Springs. Suffering for months with insomnia, I was induced to visit your town for treatment. After three weeks I am pleased to say I left perfectly cured, due to the wonderful curative properties of the waters prescribed. I also desire to add that my daughter, fifteen years of age, having suffered for months with rheumatism, was completely cured after a stay of two months at the Springs, and, I am gratified to say, has never suffered since.

Sincerely yours, WILL H. BECK.

The head of the real estate firm of J. S. Montgomery & Co. of Galveston, Texas, writes :

GALVESTON, TEXAS, December 18, 1898.

Dear Doctor,—A few years ago my wife, self, and two children spent a month at the Crescent. Thanks to the climate and the waters, the health of our little boy was completely restored. I consider Eureka Springs an ideal change for folks in our latitude.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES S. MONTGOMERY.

LINCOLN, ILL., January 27, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—It is with pleasure that I make the following statement, hoping that some afflicted one may be influenced thereby to test the healing virtues of the waters and climate at Eureka Springs, Ark. My wife has been afflicted many years with female difficulties and nervous prostration, with a general giving way of the entire system. Our home physicians, after exhausting all their skill to no effect, advised her to go to Chicago and undergo an operation in the hospital. This she did only to be left in a more desperate condition. Our old family physician then advised, as a last resort, a change of climate. After going West and spending a time without beneficial results, we put in three months at El Dorado Springs, Mo. But her case still grew more hopeless. Like the drowning man catching at a straw, we decided to go to Eureka Springs. We spent nearly two years there, and I am glad to say her improvement was very soon discernable. And she has continued to improve, until now, although nearly sixty-seven years old, her health is better than for the last twenty years. We attribute all to the healing virtues of the water and climate of Eureka Springs. My advice to the afflicted is : " Go thou, and do likewise."

C. G. KEOWN.

4724 DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL., February 10, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—About ten years ago I first visited Eureka Springs with very serious stomach trouble and dyspepsia. I drank the water at any and all of the springs many times each day for six weeks and returned home completely cured. I found the climate good, the mountain air, drives, and horseback riding most enjoyable, and grand to restore one's health. I know of no better place in this country for a person run down in health, tired, or suffering from nervous prostration in which to rest and build up than Eureka Springs. I wish I could spend every April and May there.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS.

DECATUR, ILL., March 29, 1902.

Dear Sir,—For two months I was almost helpless from sciatic rheumatism. I could not sit down. Medicine seemed to do me no permanent good, so I went to your city. The wonderful curative properties of your climate and water entirely restored me to my usual good health. I returned home better and heavier than in years. My visit not only benefited me but also my family. You are at liberty to use this for the sake of afflicted ones.

J. M. WILLARD.

The President of the Riverside Publishing Company of Chicago has this to say :

CHICAGO, ILL., January 18, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—My wife received very great benefit while at Eureka Springs, which was due not only to the water she drank but the climate and the excellent baths and medical attendance which she received while there. You are at perfect liberty to use my name as a reference to any invalid who may wish to write me, and I shall take pleasure in answering any communications that may come from suffering humanity.

Yours very truly, H. E. SEVER.

The following is from the Surveyor of Customs of Sioux City, Ia. :

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,

PORT OF SIOUX CITY, IA., December 17, 1902.

My Dear Doctor,—After reaching home from my twelfth visit to Eureka Springs, Ark., I feel it a duty to let you know my feelings in regard to your famous resort. To the sedentary business man with stomach, liver, and kidneys torpid, no place in my experience returns such quick and lasting benefits, and I always return to my duties with renewed strength and zest. Eureka Springs is a natural sanitarium and will become the Mecca of the afflicted.

Sincerely yours, J. H. BOLTON.

PROPHETSTOWN, ILL., December 30, 1902.

Dear Doctor,—I take great pleasure in testifying to the great good received in Eureka Springs. The waters and baths alone have nearly cured me of an obstinate case of Eczema of fifteen years' duration. Many physicians have exerted their best efforts to cure my malady, but none of them were able to give me the relief and cure that has followed my visit to your unique city. You are privileged to use this for the good of others.

SARAH OTT.

HENRY, ILL., August 11, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—It gives me pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the waters at Eureka Springs, Ark. I came there with chronic constipation of the bowels of long standing. In three weeks' time I was called away on account of sickness in my family, but I am gratified to give to a suffering humanity the testimony of a speedy cure.

MRS. M. L. HILDEBRANT.

The communication printed below is from the President of The Canfield & Wheeler Co., Manistee, Mich., manufacturers of lumber, lath, and salt :

MANISTEE, MICH., December 17, 1898.

Dear Doctor,—I consider Eureka Springs the most restful place I have ever been for a tired out business man to brace up in. A four or five weeks' stay at the Springs makes a new man of me.

Yours as ever, E. D. WHEELER.

A letter received from the head of the Suda Hardware Co. of Louisiana, Mo., reads:

LOUISIANA, Mo., January 6, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—My wife and daughter were greatly benefited by their visits to your city, both in summer and winter. There are wonderful properties in the water, and the climate is sublime.

Respectfully, W. F. SUDA.

Below is a letter from a member of the firm of Dudley & Dudley, attorneys at law at Paris, Texas:

PARIS, TEXAS, January 23, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—Having spent four summers at Eureka Springs in company with my family, enjoying its delightful climate and drinking its marvelous waters, I am prepared to state that in my opinion, as a health resort and as a place for the building up of an overworked or run down system, it has no equal in the Southwest. The air is perfectly pure and exhilarating. The scenery is grand beyond description, while the best waters that ever burst from the fountains of the earth flow from numerous springs.

J. G. DUDLEY.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., February 17, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I came here late in December, 1897, very much run down and also threatened with Bright's disease. In seven weeks I have gained ten pounds in weight and all symptoms of the disease named have disappeared. Very respectfully,

409 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo. IRVING MCGOWAN.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., December 20, 1898.

Dear Doctor,—I am glad to testify to the good effects of the climate and the waters of Eureka Springs. Although I have been here but a short time, I find myself much better than I have been for a long period. I am sure the waters are exceedingly beneficial in chronic cases of stomach trouble. You are at liberty to refer to me at any time.

Very sincerely yours, MRS. JAMES MIX,
2836 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 18, 1892.

Dear Sir,—About seven years ago, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, I fell ill with a fever which almost proved fatal, but I recovered, and for nine or ten months appeared to be getting my health O. K. Then I began to experience a sickness of the stomach; and my liver, which was (before my illness) healthy, commenced to trouble me regularly. I became unable to work and was compelled to commence treatment with the best doctors I could find, and I have been continually taking medicine since up until May (este anos), 1901. I went to Eureka Springs fully discouraged and very much disgusted with medicine and with physicians, for during six years I had taken treatment from the best physicians I could find in the cities of San Diego, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., and in Indianapolis, Ind., and other cities. I was even examined by the famous Dr. Flowers, of Massachusetts. However, I received absolutely no benefit from any of the doctors, and through advice of Mr. E. E. Moore and a few others (friends of my father from Cherryvale, Kas.,) I went to Eureka Springs and in three months' residence, continually drinking sweet spring water with no medicine, I feel, and certainly am, better than I have been during six years. The water surely has done for me what physicians and all sorts of medicine failed to do. I must say I went to the Springs with no faith whatever in the water for my case (which all the doctors pronounced catarrh of stomach and liver), but did so to please my father and mother. I cannot fully express my gratitude for the advice which led me to the Springs. I now have confidence and believe the water will cure me entirely if it has not already done so. I certainly can, and will, recommend Eureka Springs every opportunity.

Yours truly,

1400 Oak Street, Kansas City.

ED. L. BENSON.

Here is what a member of the firm of Eddy & Eddy of St. Louis, manufacturers of grocers' sundries, has to say :

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 24, 1899.

Dear Doctor,—It gives me pleasure to state that I have derived great benefit, as well as pleasure, from my repeated visits to Eureka Springs. The purity of the waters, the delightful climate and fascinating scenery all combine to make it a most delightful resort for those who need to recuperate, as well as for others who may be seeking pleasure and rest.

Very truly,
A. A. EDDY.

This is from the General Claim Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway :

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 7, 1900.

My Dear Doctor,—Mrs. Jones returned home greatly improved in every way. As you know, she went to Eureka Springs in a very feeble and exhausted condition, after a long siege of typhoid fever. I wish to say unhesitatingly that the pure air and water of Eureka Springs are entitled to great credit for her very decided improvement. As a place for convalescence, the pure mountain air, the wonderful water, and the beautiful scenery combine to give ideal conditions.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. JONES.

MACOMB, ILL., January 1, 1902.

My Dear Doctor,—For over twenty years I have been afflicted with some form of stomach trouble which prevented my sleeping at night and made me miserable by day. During July and August, 1900, I visited Eureka Springs and used those wonderful waters and obtained entire relief. After going home I used the water for some time, having it shipped. I have never had any return of the malady since. You may refer to me if you desire.

J. C. McCLELLAN.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., December 19, 1898.

My Dear Doctor,—I have never visited Eureka Springs for relief from any specific ailment, but rather for the pure air which you have in such abundance, and to escape the rigors of our cold winters and springs. I have, however, heard abundant testimony from invalids whom I have met there, and who had obtained substantial relief from their complaints, by the use of the waters, to feel certain that the waters flowing from the various springs in and about your town are highly efficacious in the cure of rheumatism and kidney troubles in their various forms, and in combination with the climate they are effective in cases of catarrh. Indeed, as a "health resort," when air and water are both taken into consideration, I deem Eureka Springs equal to any I have ever visited.

Yours very truly,
H. W. BLODGETT.

LOUISIANA, MO., January 12, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—Mrs. Stark had a severe case of rheumatism, which was thoroughly cured during our stay of five weeks there, through March and early April of last spring. And, best of all, there has been no recurrence of the trouble, so that she has been very enthusiastic in recommending Eureka Springs to her friends and acquaintances. Speaking for myself, most certainly there is no better place to go for a rest.

Truly,
C. M. STARK.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., May 1, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I came to Eureka Springs on the 16th of January, 1898, suffering from aggravated kidney trouble. I had been ordered by my physician to stop work and go to some place for complete rest. By chance, I was directed to the "Gem of the Ozarks." I had been in bed for some time previous to my coming; was very much reduced in flesh, had no appetite and had lost all interest in life. I began drinking the Magnetic water, drinking as much as two gallons per day, and as soon as I was able began taking walks. I began improving immediately; my complexion cleared up, renewed vigor came to me, and I gained flesh rapidly. In one month's time I gained sixteen pounds of flesh and felt better than I have since my boyhood days on the farm. I go away feeling that I have gained the most substantial results. I am so thoroughly convinced that my own life has been prolonged and my usefulness increased by my sojourn in your midst that I am desirous of leaving with you an account of my wonderful experience with the climate and waters of Eureka Springs. You are at perfect liberty to use this note in any manner you may see fit.

Sincerely,
GEORGE FREDERIC AYERS,
Independence, Mo.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., January 16, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—It is a pleasure to me to testify as to the merits of the waters of Eureka Springs. I had been suffering for two years from uric acid, causing severe and constant headaches, from which I could obtain no permanent relief by the use of the many different medicines which I took. Three years ago, having then suffered for two years with my trouble, I spent one week at Eureka Springs, drinking the waters very freely, from which I received much benefit. The following summer I spent three weeks at Eureka Springs, and was much benefited and well repaid for my small expenditure while there. In addition to the benefit received while there, my time was spent very pleasantly, the scenery being beautiful and picturesque, and the climate very pleasant; the walks and drives were rendered extremely delightful. I would be glad to have you refer anyone to me who is desirous

of knowing the many good points concerning Arkansas' fine summer and health resort, where one can find a pleasant climate together with mountain scenery and air and good health, and that within easy reach of the Southern people.

Very truly yours,

W. N. TRULOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, January 12, 1899.

My Dear Doctor,—I have been visiting your town each spring for the last five years and am pleased to be able to recommend it as a health resort, both as regards its many different waters and its clear, bracing air laden with the smell of pines, all inducing to walking and other vigorous exercise out of doors. The various springs, flowing waters of different properties, are wonderfully beneficial and I believe they will cure, or at least alleviate, the majority of troubles to which man is heir. I prize the water of some of the springs so highly on account of its purity that I have it shipped to me here in cases for regular use and I have never known it to grow stale in the bottles, even when kept for upward of a year. I have known some astonishing cures which could be attributed solely to the water and air at Eureka Springs. One I now have in mind is that of an old employé of this company who was gradually going down with cancer at the root of the tongue. He had submitted to one operation and was finally told there was little hope for him. He then, six years ago, visited Eureka Springs and now has no fear of a recurrence of his trouble though he still goes there each spring to keep his system in good shape. I cannot say enough in praise of the water and the bracing air at Eureka Springs.

Respectfully, JAMES H. ASHBY.

ROUND TRIP FARES from the following named points to EUREKA SPRINGS:

Austin, Tex. . . . \$25.25	Des Moines, Ia. . . \$22.50	Memphis, Tenn. . . \$11.50	St. Louis, Mo. . . \$12.50
Birmingham, Ala. . . 23.50	Duluth, Minn. . . 41.10	Milwaukee, Wis. . . 32.00	St. Paul, Minn. . . 34.50
Brownwood, Tex. . . 20.85	Ft. Smith, Ark. . . 6.80	Minneapolis, Minn. . . 34.50	San Antonio, Tex. . . 29.25
Cedar Rapids, Ia. . . 25.45	Ft. Scott, Kan. . . 7.80	Oklahoma City, O.T. . . 11.50	Sherman, Tex. . . 12.00
Chicago, Ill. . . 27.50	Ft. Worth, Tex. . . 15.20	Omaha, Neb. . . 22.75	Sioux City, Ia. . . 27.70
Chickasha, I. T. . . 12.50	Galveston, Tex. . . 27.50	Paris, Tex. . . 10.00	Topeka, Kan. . . 14.00
Cincinnati, O. . . 26.90	Houston, Tex. . . 25.50	Peoria, Ill. . . 20.30	Tupelo, Miss. . . 16.55
Dallas, Tex. . . 13.90	Kansas City, Mo. . . 11.50	Pueblo, Col. . . 40.10	Van Buren, Ark. . . 6.60
Denver, Col. . . 40.10	Lincoln, Neb. . . 22.45	St. Joseph, Mo. . . 14.55	Wichita, Kan. . . 11.00
Denison, Tex. . . 12.00			

For more detailed information concerning EUREKA SPRINGS, or how to get there, please call upon or address any of the following "FRISCO SYSTEM":

GENERAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS.

ATLANTA, GA., Pryor and Decatur streets.—W. T. SAUNDERS, General Agent Passenger Department; F. E. CLARK, Traveling Passenger Agent; CHAS. F. AUSTIN, Commercial Agent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Morris Hotel.—P. R. MACKINNON, City Passenger Agent; E. T. WILLCOX, Commercial Agent.

CHICAGO, ILL., 332 Marquette Building.—F. C. REILLY, General Agent; C. H. ADOLPH, City Passenger Agent; J. M. JILLICH, Traveling Passenger Agent; G. H. KUMMER, Traveling Freight Agent; M. W. BURNS, Traveling Freight Agent.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—W. R. POWE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 407 Walnut Street.—C. C. SPALDING, General Agent; H. I. MCGUIRE, Traveling Passenger Agent; C. S. HALL, Traveling Freight Agent; C. HANSON, Copenhagen, Denmark, Foreign Immigration Agent.

DALLAS, TEX., 259 Main Street.—CAL. P. JOHNSTON, Southwestern Passenger Agent; H. W. ADAMS, Commercial Agent; ROY TERRELL, Traveling Freight Agent.

DENVER, COL., 1106 Seventeenth Street.—G. W. MARTIN, General Western Agent; J. J. DOOLITTLE, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent; D. B. ELDRIDGE, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—E. E. DIX, General Agent.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—F. M. RICHARDSON, General Agent; F. BUMGARDNER, Traveling Freight Agent.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. B. MORROW, City Passenger and Ticket Agent; E. M. WINSTEAD, Commercial Agent; C. E. WYNNE, Jr., Traveling Freight Agent.

HOUSTON, TEX.—W. C. CONNOR, Jr., Commercial Agent; JAS. A. GIRAUD, Traveling Freight Agent.

JONESBORO, ARK.—C. P. HEADLY, Traveling Freight Agent.

JOPLIN, MO., Keystone Hotel.—L. W. PRICE, Division Passenger Agent; T. J. FRANKS, Division Freight Agent; E. C. HOAG, Traveling Freight Agent; H. E. MORRIS, Traveling Freight Agent.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Thayer Building.—J. C. LOURIEN, Assistant General Passenger Agent; PHIL. JOHNSTON, City Passenger Agent; C. O. JACKSON, Traveling Passenger Agent; W. K. ROGERS, Depot Passenger Agent.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Board of Trade.—E. S. STEPHENS, Commercial Agent; E. T. HALL, Traveling Freight Agent.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., 208 Stinson Building.—J. F. EDWARDS, Pacific Coast Agent.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 300 West Main Street.—J. M. KIRK, Traveling Freight Agent.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Peabody Hotel.—J. N. CORNATZAR, General Agent Passenger Department; EUGENE SUTCLIFFE, City Passenger Agent; W. L. EVANS, Traveling Passenger Agent; FRANK GRIFFITH, Traveling Passenger Agent; P. S. WEEVER, City Ticket Agent.

MEMPHIS, TENN., 347 Main Street.—W. P. ADAMS, Commercial Agent; R. E. BUCHANAN, Traveling Freight Agent.

MEXICO CITY, MEX., 6 Calle de Gante.—ALEXANDER MORE, General Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—BRUCE JEFFRIES, Traveling Passenger Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., St. Charles Hotel.—I. T. PRESTON, Commercial Agent.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 385 Broadway.—F. D. RUSSELL, General Eastern Agent; J. L. CARLING, Freight and Passenger Agent; W. H. PORTER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent; GEO. L. TRUITT, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent.

OKLAHOMA, O. T.—WARREN BAKER, General Agent; J. H. GROTHOR, Traveling Passenger Agent.

OMAHA, NEB., 205 South Fourteenth Street.—W. C. MELVILLE, Northwestern Passenger Agent; E. F. SERVISS, Commercial Agent.

PITTSBURG, PA., 706 Park Building.—O. M. CONLEY, General Agent; SIDNEY VAN DUSEN, Traveling Passenger Agent; W. MILLIGAN, Traveling Freight Agent.

SAINT LOUIS, S. E. corner 8th and Olive streets.—F. J. DEICKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent; CAL. DUTTON, Union Station Passenger Agent; A. D. LIGHTNER, General Agent Freight Department; WALTER E. BROWN, Traveling Freight Agent.

SAINT LOUIS, Nulsen Building, 6th and Olive streets.—S. A. HUGHES, General Immigration Agent; A. S. HART, Advertising Agent; K. M. WISHART, Traveling Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. W. HUMPHREY, Northern Passenger Agent.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., 102 West Commercial Street.—J. W. HUTCHISON, Traveling Passenger Agent; E. F. TILLMAN, Commercial Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 105 Front Street.—J. F. EDWARDS, Pacific Coast Agent; H. E. NEEDHAM, Commercial Agent.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—W. C. SMITH, General Agent.

WICHITA, KAN.—C. W. STRAIN, Division Passenger Agent; H. C. CONLEY, Commercial Agent; E. E. CARTER, Traveling Freight Agent.

A. S. DODGE,
Freight Traffic Manager,

BRYAN SNYDER,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
SAINT LOUIS.

ALEX. HILTON,
General Passenger Agent,

ST. LOUIS & NORTH ARKANSAS RAILROAD.
R. H. JAMES, Traveling Passenger Agent, W. S. ROBERTS, Auditor,
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

032
MST





FRISCO SYSTEM



JAN 8 1904





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 610 483 6

