RESOURCES

—OF—

ARKANSAS

—BY—

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ARKANSAS.

Arkansas was settled by the French in the year 1670, and was purchased by the United States from the French Government in 1803. It was created a Territory March 2d, 1819, and admitted into the Union as a State by act of Congress June 15th, 1836. It had a population in 1820 of 14,000; in 1830, of 30,000; in 1840, of 97,000; in 1850, of 209,000; in 1860, of 435,000; in 1870, of 485,000; in 1880, of 802,565, and in 1883, of a little more than one million.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Arkansas, one of the Southwestern States, is situated between the parallels of 33 and 36 degrees north latitude, and between the meridians of 89 and 94 degrees west longitude, measuring from north to south 246 miles, and from east to west 234 miles, with a total area of 52,198 square miles; or, 33,406,720 acres. In addition to the Mississippi river, which forms the greater part of the eastern boundary, the State is traversed by many other navigable streams, the principal of which are the White, Arkansas, Black, Red, Ouachita, Little Red, Bartholomew and many others, furnishing thousands of miles of inland watering for the transportation of the products of the State.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The entire surface of Arkansas may be divided into three grand divisions—the mountainous, the rolling or hilly, and the level. The mountainous comprises about one-fourth, the rolling or hilly one-half, and the level one-fourth of the area of the State. The mountainous portions are located in the counties of Crawford, Washington, Franklin, Madison, Johnson, Newton, Pope, Searcy, Van Buren, Cleburne, Carroll, Boone, Marion, Baxter, Izard, Fulton, Independence, Stone, Sharp and Ran-

dolph, in the northern portion of the State. These mountains are spurs of the Ozark, extending from the line of Missouri in Randolph county in a southwesterly direction to the Indian Territory, and rarely attain the height of 1,500 feet. There is a very marked difference in the character of the timber, soil and formation, between the north and south side of this range of mountains. On the south side the formation is sandstone, slate and mica schists, and the soil is either a grayish yellow, a cold gray-colored clay, or a gray sandy loam. The timber is composed of red, white, post and black oaks, with batches of beech, hickory, occasionally sugar maple, and large tracts covered with magnificent pines. Upon the north side, generally, the formation is limestone; the soil to the crest of the mountain is exceedingly fertile, as is evidenced by the growth of the timber, which comprises the paw-paw, wild cherry, walnut, black locust, Spanish oak, huckelberry, red and white elm, and such other timbers as are found nowhere except upon the most fertile lands. It is upon the northern slope of this mountain range, and the spurs and table-lands making off from it, that the apple reaches its greatest perfection and is freest from disease or noxious insects. Along this range, reaching more than 100 miles, are numerous beautiful and fertile valleys and many tracts of table-lands yet the property of the general government and subject to homestead entry. For health, the growth of the apple, peach, pear, wheat, oats, corn, and the cultivated grasses, these lands, are unsurpassed, and, as a fact of peculiar importance, upon the crest of this range of hills the fruit crop is unfailing, having never been killed by frost. In the western part of the State, south of the Arkansas river, is also found a portion of the mountainous area. These mountains reach an altitude rarely exceeding 1,500 feet above the sea level; are not connected in a continuous chain, but are found in detached groups, with wide and fertile valleys intervening. These mountainous lands are situated in the counties of Scott, Logan, Montgomery, Perry, Pulaski, Polk, Garland, Clarke, Pike and Howard. The principal forest growth is the yellow pine, of which vast bodies of the best quality extend throughout this section of the State. The soil is either yellowish or gray sandy loam or gray clay. The formation is generally sandstone, slate, mica schist, granite, and in Pike and Howard counties cretaceous limestone, forming immense deposits of gypsum. This section is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grape, peach and plum, strawberries, raspberries, and in many parts the apple and pear succeed well. Of field crops, corn, cotton, wheat, oats and rye succeed well. Clover, timothy and Herd's grass also grow satisfactory crops. This section of the State is also well adapted to the raising of stock. In this section the United States owns thousands of acres of desirable lands, which are subject to homestead entry.

LEVEL LANDS.

The level lands, comprising one-fourth of the entire area of the State, may be divided into five regions, which materially differ from each other in soil, forest growth and in fertility. These divisions will be designated as the alluvial, swamp, prairie, second bottoms and black lands. The alluvial lands are found along all of the numerous water-courses of the State, especially along the Mississippi, White, Arkansas and Red rivers, and Bayou Bartholomew, where, in many places, the alluvial bottoms are miles in width. These are among the most productive lands in the world—cultivated for forty years in the same crop without the application of fertilizers, they continue to yield remunerative crops. The soil differs greatly. Near the stream it is generally a gray sandy loam, back from the stream it is either a red or black stiff land, commonly called buckshot, from the peculiar form it takes when broken. The alluvial lands, where uncleared, are covered with a heavy forest growth composed of cottonwood, sweetgum, blackgum, varieties of elm, large grape vines, burr oak, white oak, box alder, ash and white hickory, with heavy undergrowth of paw-paw on the sandy loam.

The swamp lands are generally situated between the alluvial lands and the second bottoms. The soil of these lands is as fertile as could be desired, but are too low for cultivation, except for grasses; the water stands upon them during the winter and spring, but are dry in the summer and fall. These lands could be reclaimed by ditching, and would then be among the best in the State, but as there are so many square miles of equally as good lands unoccupied, needing no draining, it is useless to expect any effort to be made in the near future to reclaim these swamp lands; they are only valuable now for their timber. In these swamps are to be found vast brakes of valuable cypress timber.

The prairie lands are principally located in the counties of Prairie, Lonoke and Arkansas, though small prairies are to be found in many other counties of the State. The soil of the prairies is generally of a grayish yellow or a cold gray color, with sub-soil of tenacious clay, but there are exceptions to this. In the Grand Prairie, in Arkansas county, there is a large section of the prairie composed of dark gray sand. This prairie, in the three counties referred to, is rolling—like great waves in the sea, each wave being half mile across. A very large part of this prairie is unoccupied, being used for the pasturing of cattle and horses, for which it is admirably adapted, and for making hay. Thousands of tons of hay are annually cut from this prairie, part of which is used in the State and a large amount shipped abroad, and finds ready sale. Oats, timothy and Herd's grass grow well on this prairie, as do the peach, pear and plum.

Fruit culture is successfully prosecuted in many parts of the prairie, but the principal pursuit is the raising of cattle. A German settlement has begun the business of dairying, with flattering prospects.

The second bottoms extend from the swamps to the hills, and are principally located in the eastern counties of the State. The soil, for the most part, is a light gray color, sometimes of a yellowish cast, resting upon a sub-soil of yellowish clay. These lands are very productive and durable. Owing to its level surface and peculiar texture, it does not become denuded of its soil. This class of land is heavily timbered with white, red, black, Spanish, post and other varieties of oak, blackgum and sweetgum, hickory, dogwood, red-bud, red and white elm, ash, etc. This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, oats, clover, alfalfa, timothy, red-top millet, peaches, strawberries, grapes, pears and plums.

BLACK LANDS.

The black lands of Arkansas contain a large per centage of lime, and are very similar to the black lands of Illinois and Texas, and are among the most productive of the lands of the State, producing heavy crops of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and the cultivated varieties of grape. These lands are to be found in many parts of the State, principally in the counties of Hempstead, Little River, Sevier, Nevada, Clarke, Searcy, Stone and Izard.

HILLY, OR ROLLING LANDS.

This class of lands constitutes about one-half of the entire area of the State, and are located more or less in every county, but the main portion lies to the south and east of the two mountain ranges of the State; and they are characterized by a great diversity of climate, forest growth and fertility of soil. Those located to the south of the Arkansas river are generally covered with a magnificent growth of yellow pine, interspersed with black, red, white and post oak, hickory, and in the southern counties with beech, hazel, ironwood and ash. The soil is generally of a light gray color, very loose, sandy, easily cultivated and very productive. This land produces large crops of corn, cotton, oats, rye, sweet and Irish potatoes, peaches, strawberries, plums, grapes and pears. It is especially adapted to growth of the Scuppernong grape, which grows luxuriantly and bears profusely, furnishing a never-failing crop with no attention except to furnish a support to its ever-extending growth. The hilly, or rolling section to the north of the Arkansas river and to the south of the Boston mountain, has for its forest growth all the varieties of the oak common to the State, sweet and black gum, dogwood, elm, hickory, red-bud, maple, etc., with

occasional tracts of pine forests. The soil, for the most part, is of a mulatto, or gray color, occasionally red, with but little if any sand, resting upon a sub-soil of tenacious clay, easily cultivated and very productive. That portion of the rolling, or hilly lands located in the counties of Clay, Green, Craighead, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips, known as Crawley's Ridge, has a soil and forest growth distinctive from any other portion of the State. Its principal forest growth is the yellow poplar, which there grow to immense size. Along with the poplar are found the different varieties of the oak, gum, maple, hickory, walnut and dogwood. The soil is generally of a light yellowish or gray color, very friable and easily cultivated, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, clover, timothy, red-top, and all varieties of fruits common to this latitude. Owing to the transportation facilities afforded by the many railroad lines which traverse and cross this section, it is admirably adapted to the culture of early vegetables and fruits for Northern markets. The rolling, or hilly lands situated in the counties of Washington, Benton, Carroll, Madison, Boone and Marion, which are north of the Boston mountain, owing to the healthfulness of the climate, the abundance and purity of the water, and the fertility of the soil, are the most desirable to be found in any county. The timber is comparatively small and thinly growing, interspersed with large tracts of prairie, with occasional tracts of yellow pine. The soil is yellow or gray, in some parts red, much of it containing lime. Large crops of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, clover, timothy and tobacco are grown. Peaches, apples, pears, plums and berries grow here to perfection; in no part of the world do apples grow to greater perfection. In Benton and Washington counties the cultivation of apples has been a leading and profitable industry for many years, and it is owing to the magnificent specimens of apples there originated and grown—notably, the "Shannon"—which has given Arkansas her high reputation as an apple-producing State and enabled her to take the gold medal at the World's Exposition, held at New Orleans in 1884 and 1885, for the best display of fruit made by any State.

MINERALS.

"The coal fields of Arkansas are very extensive, covering an estimated area of 12,000 square miles, and in the valley of the Arkansas, where coal-mining is most largely conducted, the beds run to nine feet in thickness. In quality, analysis proves this coal to be fully equal to the Lykens Valley coal of Pennsylvania, which makes it first-class, both for steam and for manufacturing purposes. In the hilly region, including Crawford, Dallas, Grant, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Lawrence, Madison, Pike, Polk, Saline, Sevier, Sharp, Searcy, Sarber, Van

Buren, Montgomery and Yell counties, are magnetic, hematite, carbonate and specular iron ore; manganese, and associate metals; lead, antimony, zinc, marble, gypsum, kaolin, whetstone, slate, granite, marl, nitre and paint earths. The hematite iron beds in some places crop to the surface in acres of area, with limestone and timber in the vicinity for fluxing and charcoal. Sevier county claims the largest body of antimony, and Polk county the best deposit of manganese ever discovered. Soap-stone is being quarried in Pulaski county, and the gypsum beds of Pike county promise to prove a source of great profit. Immense quarries of marble, pink and gray, are being operated in several counties—notably, in Madison; and slate quarries are opened in Pulaski, Polk, Pike and Sevier counties, the slate, in point of durability, evenness of cleverage and beauty of color, being equal to that which forms such a great source of profit in Vermont. The zinc ores of this State are represented to compare favorably with those of Silesia, and have a superficial area of thousands of acres. The vast mines of Arkansas may be regarded as a continuation of those of Missouri, which terminate, though broken at intervals, in the great iron mines of Texas. Never-failing large water-powers and all the accessories for smelting and refining are contiguous to these deposits. In this region the most active powers of industry are destined to be the blast furnace, the rolling mills, steam and water power. Here, too, when capital becomes diverted from gambling to honorable industry, is promised a dense civilization in successful competition with the metal workers of Pennsylvania over the iron trade of Mexico and Central and South America." The Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad passes through the center of the coal fields of the State, thus furnishing ample transportation facilities for marketing the output of the coal mines, several of which are in successful operation.

SPRINGS.

Hot Springs, the waters of which have a world-wide reputation, need no description. Tens of thousands of people in all parts of the universe, who have been restored to health by the water, testify to its virtue. The City of Hot Springs is easy of access, only sixty miles from Little Rock, the State capital, and tickets to the Springs can be purchased in all parts of the United States. The Mammoth spring, in Fulton county, is a phenomenon worthy of description. The main body of water, issuing from an opening 120 feet in circumference, flows uninterruptedly at the rate of 8,000 barrels a minute, affording valuable power for manufacturing purposes. From compression, probably, so large an amount of carbonic acid is held in the solution that the surface of the wonderful fountain is in a constant state of effervescence. The Kansas City, Springfield and

Memphis railway passes along the whole length of Spring river, a bold stream produced by this spring, presenting many fine views of the rapids along the stream, and a fine view of this immense spring. The Mountain Valley Springs are located in Garland county, twelve miles northwest of Hot Springs, and are famous for the medical qualities of the water. It is shipped to all parts of the country, and the demand for it shows a rapid growth.

Eureka Springs—These springs are one of the wonders of Arkansas. They are situated in Carroll county, and number forty-two, within the corporate limits of the city of Eureka. Tradition had long ascribed wonderful curative properties to these springs, but it was not until 1879 that they were brought into prominent notice, when Judge Sanders, of Carroll county, who had been afflicted for years with an erysipelatous condition, for many years with dropsy supervening, was advised to try the efficacy of these springs, in the month of May, 1879. He accordingly took a camping outfit, with his family, and came to the spring. In a short time improvement was perceptible, and he remained ten weeks. During this time the erysipelatous condition entirely disappeared, the dropsical effusion ceased, and he was well. The news of Judge Sanders' improving condition spread throughout the county, and by July 1st, 1879, there was quite a camp of invalids. On the 3d day of July, 1879, the first house was built, and from that time the temporary box and log houses multiplied with wonderful rapidity. The news spread to adjoining counties, and each person cured sent word to others; and in the fall of 1879 there were at least 2,000 people here. Although fifty-five miles from the line of any railroad, and on government land, away from any settlement, the town grew rapidly. During the winter of 1879-80 the rush increased with a ratio that seemed wonderful. Still there were no regular lines of public conveyance, and the livery business at Pierce City, Mo., (the nearest railroad point), was taxed beyond its capacity to carry the travel. Visitors came in wagons, hacks, carriages, and all kinds of conveyances until the spring of 1880, when regular stage lines were put on, with a daily mail, and have continued since, the distance growing less as the railroad was constructed, until now the stages are among the things that have passed away. The railroad is completed, with daily trains, thus carrying visitors to the city direct from all points. Analysis: The waters of a number of these springs have been analyzed by analytical chemists of the highest reputation. We give the analysis of the Basin spring, which was both quantitative and qualitative. These analyses were made by Profs. Potter and Riggs, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and by Messrs. Wright & Merrell, St. Louis, Mo. These gentlemen are chemists of eminence and ability. Each gallon

of 231 cubic inches contains the following, viz: Chloride sodium, 0.19 grs.; sulphate soda, 0.09 grs.; bi-carbonate soda, 0.15 grs.; sulphate potash, 0.13 grs.; bi-carbonate lime, 4.43 grs.; bi-carbonate magnesia, 0.47 grs.; iron and alumina, 0.08 grs.; silica, 0.31 grs. Total, 5.85 grs. Free ammonia, 0.14, albuminoid ammonia, 0.07 parts in million. The gaseous contents, as ascertained by Prof. Juan H. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Merrell, is 28.52 cubic inches in each gallon of water. It is worthy of note that the gaseous contents of the water of Eureka springs are remarkable from the fact that there is a large proportion of nitrogen. The large proportion of nitrogen is proof of a proportionately large amount of oxygen. These springs have obtained a national reputation for the cure of cancer, rheumatism, dyspepsia and many other chronic diseases.

In addition to these, are many other springs possessing curative properties, such as the White Sulphur springs, at Searcy, in White county; the Armstrong & Griffin springs, in the same county; the Blanchard springs, in Union county; the Ravenden springs, in Lawrence county, and Sugar Loaf springs, in Cleburne county.

TIMBER.

Arkansas has a greater variety of timber for use in mechanical purposes than any other State in the Union, Texas, perhaps, excepted. Dr. Harvey, professor of biology and geology in the Arkansas Industrial University, says that there has been cleared for cultivation and pastures 5,618 square miles, and that with the exception of about 900 square miles the entire State was originally covered with forests. In addition to this, unimproved farm land only partially wooded, covers an area of 5,360 square miles; so that there is left of heavily timbered land 30,320 square miles. The species of timber in this vast forest includes red cedar, cypress; red, yellow, scrub, pitch and old field pine; white, post, burr, over-cup, chestnut; rock-chesnut, swamp, white, pin and rock-chesnut; willow, shingle-block and water oak; American beech, chestnut, iron-wood; black, nutmeg, white heart, thick shellbark and water hickory; bitternut, pecan; white and black walnut; sycamore (scarce), bois d'arc, hackberry; red and white mulberry, white elm, sassafras, planer tree; white, black, blue and water ash; devilwood, persimmon, great laurel; black haw, flowering dogwood, magnolia, umbrella tree, tulip tree, bay tree, linden, holly, blue-wood, sugar maple, black locust, etc. The undergrowth consists of pawpaw, hazel, spice wood, elder, cane and grape vines. There are 20,000 square miles of pine land in the State that will yield from 1,000 to 20,000 feet per acre, promising, in view of the destructive agencies at work in our American forests, a most profitable industry.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, leading to Galveston, pierces the depth of the forest region, crossing all the State's navigable rivers at right angles, and skirting the mineral region. Excellent facilities for the transportation of lumber and mine products to tide water are thus afforded.

MANUFACTURES.

The tenth census of the United States reports the number of Arkansas factories at 1,202, giving employment to 4,557 persons, with a total investment of $2,953,130, and yielding an annual product valued at $6,756,159. Among the specified industries are flouring mills, foundries, furniture, agricultural implements, hones, whetstones and marble works. The state auditor's reports only take cognizance of the comparatively few manufactured articles that are taxable, so that it is impossible to form even an approximate comparison of the increase in manufactures since the census was taken. It is true, however, that manufacturing enterprises in Arkansas—though yet in its infancy—has unlimited possibilities. Here is to be found in illimitable quantity, car timber, cabinet timber, ship timber, barrel staves, hard timber for agricultural implements and furniture, soft timber for cities and towns; zinc, iron, copper and coal; slate, marble, potters' clay, whet and grindstones; all the elements and natural agencies necessary to maintain great manufacturing towns, but lacking the strong hand of capital to move them. The state laws are as favorable as could be expected to the manufacturer.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Arkansas are great and varied. The broad river bottoms, easily cultivated and fertile, produce as high as a bale and a half of cotton to the acre, and are equally productive of all the heavy crops. The red upland soils are advantageous for the cultivation of tobacco, as they contain more than an average of oxide of iron to which the fine quality of Cuban tobacco is largely due. The upland soil also produces a good quality of wheat and oats, and vegetables of all kinds; northern and southern, grow to perfection. The cotton crop of Arkansas, as shown by the United States census of 1880, was 608,256, bales which at 10 cents a pound, amounted to upward of $30,000,000. This crop was grown on 1,042,976 acres, while the Georgia cotton crop of 814,441 bales required 2,617,138 acres; so that Georgia did not average half as much cotton to the acre as Arkansas, while the cost of production, estimated at $6 an acre, amounted to $9,444,972 more in Georgia than in Arkansas. When it is remembered that but a small portion of this State is improved land, and a large part of that improved land is occupied in growing cotton, the following comparison in corn and

wheat with the New England States, furnished by the census reports, will prove interesting:

STATE	Corn Bushels	Wheat Bushels	STATE	Corn Bushels	Wheat Bushels
Arkansas	24,556,517	1,169,730	Vermont	2,014,271	337,257
Connecticut	2,880,421	38,742	New Hampshire	1,350,248	169,316
Maine	960,633	665,714	Rhode Island	372,967	214
Massachusetts	1,797,593	15,768			

The aggregate of these crops in the New England States stood: Corn, 9,376,133 bushels; wheat, 1,227,037 bushels, against 2,456,517 bushels of corn and 1,269,730 bushels of wheat in Arkansas. The crop estimates of Arkansas for 1883, as prepared by the assessors, are imperfect and misleading. Cotton is given in the seed, and the cereals are approximated without approaching any degree of official certainty. The area and product in bushels of a few of these crops are given by the United States department of agriculture, as follows: Corn, 30,456,500; wheat, 1,416,400; oats, 3,225,400; rye, 27,027. For the State's entire products the only reliable statistics are to be sought for in the census, by reference to which they will appear as follows:

Cotton, bales	608,256	Irish potatoes, bushels	402,027
Tobacco, pounds	910,220	Sweet potatoes, "	881,260
Indian corn, bushels	24,156,417	Wool, spring clip of 1880, pounds	557,368
Barley, "	1,922	Canada peas, bushels	193,829
Buckwheat "	548	Beans, "	7,227
Oats, "	2,219,310	Hay, tons	20,630
Rye, "	22,387	Clover seed, bushels	21
Wheat, "	1,269,715	Hay seed, "	329
Molasses, Gallons	1,118,364	Poultry	2,711,562
Flax straw, tons	418	Honey, pounds	1,012,721
Flax seed, bushels	160	Wax, "	42,354

The value of farms, farming implements and products are thus given: Farms, $74,249,655; farming implements, $3,788,-978; farm products, $56,872,984. Total, $134,911,627.

HORTICULTURE.

Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, figs, grapes and strawberries do well in this State, for which it is claimed that there has been only one general failure of the fruit crop in upwards of thirty years. Arkansas is demonstrated to be the home of the grape by the enormous size and great number of its wild grapes, many varieties of which, as for instance, the muscadine, make a good quality of wine. In many portions of the State, vines still growing, measure three feet in circumference. In the hilly region, climatic conditions for vine-culture are more favorable than among the hills of the Ohio river.

STOCK RAISING.

The native grasses of Arkansas, as catalogued by Leo Lesquereux, number 155, and the cane-brakes and river bottoms furnish a large supply of provender for cattle, while the forests, comprising a great number of nut-bearing trees, render the raising of swine a cheap and profitable business. Sheep do well in the

hilly region, and, the winter climate being so mild as to preclude any cost save salt and herding, prove a source of great profit. The extension of railroad facilities has enlarged the area and increased the value of stock-raising in this State. The subjoined table, drawn from the auditor's report, gives the numbers and values of the live-stock last year:

DESCRIPTION.	No.	VALUE.
Horses	156,741	$ 6,845,791
Mules and asses	113,906	5,926,279
Neat cattle	626,270	5,927,628
Sheep	224,611	288,326
Hogs	1 023,560	1,685,563
Total value		$20,673,587

Col. John P. Moore, one of our most successful farmers, says in regard to stock-raising in Arkansas: "I sometimes see in our agricultural papers, expressions of doubt as to whether or not our climate and soil are especially adapted to the production of the grasses in the highest degree, and to satisfy myself I have been measuring some to-day, and I find my clover *over* six feet high (the common red clover) and the *heads* of timothy 10, 14 and 16 inches in length. I can grow to this perfection, the grasses and clover on every tract of land enumerated in this pamphlet, and it does not require the selection of the largest of my clover to come up to this measure, but I can show it by acres. Now this would seem to be proof sufficient, that we have a country unsurpassed, not only for cotton, but especially for the grasses; and this being so, then it follows that we have advantages that cannot be surpassed for stock raising; and it is only a matter of a very short time when these choice lands will attract attention and command prices commensurate with their actual worth."

LANDS AND RAILROADS.

Arkansas has about 3,000,000 acres of land which it offers to donate to actual settlers in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, or for sale at 50 cents an acre. The commissioner of state lands says of this land: "The validity of the title and the quality of ground depend, in a great measure, upon the amount of care bestowed in making selection." School lands are sold, at not less than $1.25 an acre, on a credit of eight years with 10 per cent interest. The full amount may be paid down on day of sale if the purchaser so prefers. Government lands can be taken up under the homestead and pre-emption acts. A large body of land is owned and offered for sale on easy terms by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway company. The lands of this company are well watered and are adapted to fruit-growing, agriculture or stock raising.

The state is well supplied with railroads, having over 1800

miles of completed roads. The most important being the St. Louis and Texas, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas, the Little Rock and Fort Smith, Memphis and Little Rock, the "Frisco", and Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis railroads. All these roads lead toward the Gulf of Mexico, drawing on their trains the largest resources of Arkansas. In addition, the management of the Missouri Pacific system, of which the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern is part, have laid their plans for supplying the latter with feeders in many directions. Four tap lines are to be built in southern Missouri, running to points in need of railroad facilities, viz: from Irondale in a nearly southern direction to Cedar Bluff; from Dexter south of Parmly; another, to be called the Ozark branch, running southwest from Ozark; and a fourth, the Doniphan branch, now about completed to Neelyville. These will run into the border counties of Arkansas and Missouri. From Forrest City the Crowley Ridge branch is to be extended to Alexandria, La., going through the rich bottom land of eastern Arkansas. Then the Arkansas Valley branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern is to run to Fort Smith, near the boundary of the Indian Territory. This branch will furnish the best outlet for the grain product of that portion of the State. Besides these branches, the White River railroad taps the Iron Mountain near Newport. This road, running in a northwesterly direction, has opened up a splendid cotton-producing country previously dependent upon river transportation. One of the most remarkable features of this age of iron and steam, is the victory of railroads over navigable rivers. Wherever railroads run in parallel lines with and adjacent to rivers, the latter are becoming forsaken by steamers. Even in the case of the Mississippi river, there is not one steamboat entering at St. Louis to-day to the three that visited that city twenty years ago; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that products for exportation have doubled.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of our State constitution a tax of 20 cents on the $100 is levied upon all the real and personal property of the State in addition to a per capita tax of $1 upon each and every adult male inhabitant of the state for the support of schools. Each county is divided into school districts, and the qualified directors are authorized to vote a tax not to exceed 50 cents upon the $100 upon the real and personal property of their respective districts for the support of public schools therein; and, in most instances, the maximum amount is voted, thus insuring good schools. The popularity of the public school system is constantly increasing as it appears. The attendance on the Arkansas public schools increased from

98,744 in 1881, to 117,697 in 1882, and to about 159,000 in 1883. The force of teachers has increased proportionately while the standard of their scholarship is being raised. To quote the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, popular education in this State, "is no longer a debatable question. The people have sat in judgment, and from their decision there is no appeal. The framers of our constitution, in their wisdom and forethought, founded the principle of universal education under the broad shadow of constitutional protection, and it now remains for our law makers to build upon this deeply laid corner stone a structure of fair proportions—one which the lapse of time will serve to enlarge and round into beauty and symmetry." The total State revenue applied to school purposes in 1882 was $593,856.51. In addition to this most of the cities and towns are organized into special school districts, and the schools thus aided are increasing both in number and importance. Twelve normal district institutes, held in the several judicial districts and paid out of an appropriation from the Peabody fund, entered largely into the successful work of 1882. The people of Arkansas feel deeply the ratio of their State's illiteracy. They regard it as an obstruction to the laying of their forests and the development of their mineral and other great resources, and they are resolved to wipe it out. Of course this illiteracy exists almost exclusively among the blacks, who are thrown upon the resources of the State reduced to penury by wasting warfare. The Arkansas Industrial University, situated at Fayettville, was established in accordance with the act of Congress providing for "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts," without excluding other scientific and classical studies. By adequate state aid, Arkansas has carved out several professional chairs, and so imparted to the school the more substantial features of a university. The medical department has a full professorship, and the course or study embraces three years. Branching from this institution is the State Normal school for the education of colored teachers. It is located near Pine Bluff, and is one of the handsomest educational edifices in the State. The building is of brick, with slate roof and trimmings of granite. It cost $12,000, and contains a large assembly room, four recitation rooms, and cloak rooms for both sexes. Besides the public schools, university and institutions for the blind and deaf mutes, there is a large number of private schools, seminaries and colleges which are largely attended.

THE PRESS.

Almost every county in the State has its newspaper, while there are also a number of religious, agricultural and literary journals. The cities of Little Rock, Hot Springs, Helena, Fort

Smith and Texarkana are all provided with flourishing dailies, the Gazette at Little Rock having been established in 1819.

CLIMATE, HEALTH AND WATER.

As to climate Arkansas is situated in that happy mean between the extreme cold of the northwestern states and the tropical heat of the extreme southern. No healthier country exists than is found upon our rolling and mountainous sections, while our numerous water carriers and infinite number of springs furnish an abundance of pure healthy water.

PRICE OF LANDS.

Immigrants can buy land in nearly every county of the State in quantities to suit them. Unimproved lands and the lands of private parties are worth from 25 cents to $10 per acre; improved lands sell from $1 per acre to $50 according to location and improvement. Bargains are offered in lands all over the State, many plantations have sold for one-fourth of the cost of the improvements—the lands are as good as they ever were, the shrinkage in value is due to the scarcity of labor.

LABOR.

There is a continued and increasing demand for agricultural labor, $12.50 per month and board is the usual price paid farm hands. In making cotton the tenant system is usually followed. Where the landlord furnishes the land, team, agricultural implements and house, the tenant furnishes the labor and receives one half of the crop produced. This course is almost universally followed along the valleys of the great rivers of the State where the colored people have generally congregated. The immigrant who is without means need not hesitate to come to Arkansas, provided he is disposed to work, for there is always a demand for agricultural laborers at remunerative wages. The class of people needed in Arkansas are persons who will buy or rent the land and cultivate it. Laboring men who work for wages, mechanics, men with capital who will engage in stock raising, utilize and develope our vast water power, erect manufactories, develop our deposits of coal, iron, manganese and other valuable minerals, and reclaim the millions of acres of fertile lands now lying waste. Those most needed are men who will till the soil and produce something from the ground; none are wanted except those who will work or have capital to invest, who, by their capital or labor, will increase their own or the public wealth. To all who are willing to work or have capital to invest a cordial invitation is extended to come and take advantage of the great advantages that Arkansas now presents to the home-seeker or capitalist seeking investment; they will be received with a kindly welcome by all classes of citizens who they will find to be a law-abiding, rights-respecting people.

EXHIBITS.

MINERALS.

Antimony (stibnite). Lead ore, Zinc ore. Copper ore, Silver ore.
Gold ore, Iron ores. Magnetic iron. Manganese.

COAL.

Bituminous. Semi-bituminous. Lignite. Anthracite. Semi-anthracite.

NOVACULITE.

Arkansas hone stone. Washita oil stone. Elixter water stone.

BUILDING STONE.

Marbles, Lime, Sand. Granite, Serpentine, Slate. Soap stone (steatite), Silax.

CLAYS.

Gypsum, Ochre. Koalin. Fire clay.

TIMBERS.

Ash, 5 varieties, Bass wood. Beech, 2 varieties, Birch. Black haw, Hickory, 7 var's.
Hackberry, Locust, 2 var'. Maple, 3 varieties. Mulberry, 2 varieties. (50)
Black gum, Bois d'Arc. Catalpa, Cherry. Chestnut, Cotton wood.
Cedar, Cypress. Sycamore, Cucumber. Dog wood, Elm, 3 varieties.
Oak, 12 varieties, Pecan. Persimmon, 2 varieties. Prickly Ash.
Poplar, 2 varieties. Pine, 3 varieties. Red bay, Sassafras.
Sweet Gum. Walnut. Willow.

With many other smaller growth suitable for ornamental lathe and inlaid work.

NUTS.

Acorns, 15 varieties. Pecans, Hickory nuts. Chestnuts.
Chinquapins. Almonds. Pea nuts.

HORTICULTURE.

145 Varieties apples in nat'l or green state. 93 Jars of assorted apples in solution.
64 Jars of assorted peaches in solution. 32 Jars of assorted pears in solution.
40 Jars of cultivated and native grapes in solution.
And in addition, 75 jars of Japanese and native persimmons, plums, nectarines, raspberries, blackberries, green peas, corn, etc.; native wines, etc.

VEGETABLES.

Irish potatoes. Sweet potatoes. Onions. Turnips.
Pumpkins. Squash. Tomatoes. Corn.

CEREALS.

Corn, all the varieties. Oats, 6 varieties. Rye, 4 varieties.
Barley, 2 varieties. Buckwheat. Rice (upland).
Wheat, 12 varieties (winter and spring).

GRASSES.

Red clover. White Clover. Alfalfa clover.
Japanese clover. 155 varieties native grasses. Cultivated grasses (all them)

CANES.

La Ribbon sugar cane. Sorghum cane, 4 varieties. Broom cane.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Cotton rope, jeans cloth, silk. Cotton warp, flannels, yarns.
Cotton seed oil, cotton seed meal. Cotton seed cake, cotton in bales.
Evaporated sweet potatoes. Evaporated sweet potato meal.
Evaporated sweet potato flour. Evaporated apples, Evaporated peaches.

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, Apples, Plumbs, Blackberries, Raspberries, Jellies, Tomatoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crackers, all the varieties, Little Rock Cracker Co.
Furniture, all the kinds, Little Rock Furniture Co.
Paints, all the kinds, Little Rock Paint Co.
Barrels, kegs, Kneasel Co., Little Rock, Ark.
Wool mattress, flour, brooms, wagons, pottery, tobacco, boat oars, F. P. & A. J. Wells, DeValls Bluff, Ark.
Cotton planter, (patented) W. C. Younts, Little Rock, Ark.
Cotton planter, " J. Lande, Monticello, Ark.
Gin saw sharpener, (patented) E. A. Parks, South Bend, Ark.
Steam engine, " J. W. Bocage, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Steam engine, " W. B. Turman, Waldron, Ark.
Rein-holder, " C. F. Harvey, Van Buren, Ark.
Singletree " G. T. Owens, Little Rock, Ark.
Car trucks, " L. Finlay, Malvern, Ark.
Car coupler, " J. A. Watson, Bentonville, Ark.
Railway switch, " Hon. Dan O'Conner, Little Rock, Ark.
Lap-wring, " H. S. Wood, Little Rock, Ark.
Hot Springs diamond jewelry of all kinds, same being mounted in gold, by J. M. Blake, Hot Springs, Ark.

TAXIDERMIST.

A complete collection of all the birds, fowls and feathered tribe of the State.

ARCHEOLOGICAL DISPLAY.

Pottery, etc., dug from mounds 7 miles below Little Rock, Ark., on the plantation of James K. Thibault.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Needle work and manufactures by the blind students in the asylum, at Little Rock.

BIOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Arkansas State Industrial University, Fayetteville, Arkansas.)

a. Collection of wild plants of Arkansas; 1050 species.
b. Collection of fossil plants from the coal measures of Arkansas.
c. Animal fossils from the carboniferous, cretaceous tertiary and recent of Arkansas.
d. Collections of conerations.
e. Arkansas minerals, to show fine crystalizations.
f. Archeological specimens.

The mineral exhibit from the Arkansas Industral University represents the commercial minerals of the State; coal, iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, lead, silver, gold and copper ore, gypsum, kaolin and fire clay, and also a number of interesting and rare minerals, especially those found at Magnet Cove, Hot Springs and Crystal Mountain.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Seed cotton elevator (patented), A. D. Thomas, Little Rock, Ark.
Glassware, bottles, jars, etc., Morrilton Glass Works, Morrilton, Ark.
Galvanized Iron work, cornice, etc., Aug. Richards, Ft. Smith, Ark.
Artistic pottery, Bachley & Weed, Texarkana, Ark.