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# THE NEW SOUTH.

.....

ITS AGRICULTURAL,  
MINERAL,  
MANUFACTURING  
AND COMMERCIAL

Advantages

SET FORTH TO THE WORLD.

.....

**The Governors of the Southern States Co-operating  
in Building up the South.**

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At the meeting of the Governors of the Southern States lately held in Richmond, Va., the following comprehensive plan for bringing before the world the wonderful advantages offered by the Southern States to those seeking new homes or profitable investment for capital was adopted:

In order to carry out the work now and here begun, looking to more extensive immigration to the Southern States, it is recommended that the Governors of these States appoint several persons, one to investigate carefully each of the following subjects in its relation to immigration to that State: Direct trade, labor and employment, mining, climatology and health, adver-

tising and manufacturing, and these persons, under direction of the Governor of that state, shall co-operate with him in such immigration work as he may direct.

That, for the general co-operative immigration work in all Southern States, persons appointed as provided for above in the several States to investigate each of the several subjects named shall constitute a co-operative committee on each subject for the several States, and these committees shall hold such meetings and publish such reports on these special subjects as may be hereafter agreed upon and provided for by the Governors of the several States co-operating, or other accredited representatives of these States.

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The Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, Gov. Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri, presented the address to the people of the United States and Europe, setting forth the agricultural and commercial advantages of the southern portion of the United States.

#### ADDRESS:

The Governors of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, assembled in convention at the City of Richmond, Va., on April 12, 1893, for the sole purpose of advancing by co-operation and concert of action the industrial interests and well-being of their several States, do issue the following address to the people of the United States and those in Europe who may contemplate making investments in this country or emigrating in search of homes,

The States represented at this Convention comprise substantially the southern half of the American Republic. The territorial area of these States is 875,720 square miles. The population, as shown by the census of 1890, 22,046,278. Its eastern and southern exterior limits are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The interior is traversed by many of the most important rivers on the continent and by some of the greatest in the world. The surface is diversified by mountain chains and beautiful valleys, by long stretches of fertile bottom lands and broad expanse of picturesque and productive prairies. The climate is temperate, changing more or less with the seasons, and is pleasant, invigorating and healthful. The resources of this vast area are distributed with a wonderful and surprising equality, and its adaptation to natural and to industrial productions is almost limitless.

#### MINERALS.

All or nearly all these States have inexhaustible deposits of coal, mostly bituminous, which can be mined less expensively perhaps than elsewhere in the world. In every section of the area embraced by these are enormous and immeasurable areas of other minerals used in the industrial arts. Multiplied thousands are already engaged in mining and reducing these metals. The value of these mines and mineral deposits has already long since passed the period of experimentation, and yet they are in the infancy of their development.

#### FORESTRY.

Scattered throughout these States are also great areas of forest lands, on which are growing in superabundance as fine

timber as can be found in the world—cypress, walnut, ash, maple, pine and the like—fit in the highest degree for ship-building, house-building, and for all the uses of manufacture.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate unite to give to these States unsurpassed adaptation and capacity for the productions of agriculture. Tobacco, cotton, sugar, Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats—all the cereals—are grown here in profuse abundance. Nowhere in the world does the earth yield a more prompt and abundant return to the vitalizing touch of the husbandman than in these commonwealths.

#### HORTICULTURE.

As much may be said likewise of horticulture. Nowhere can richer or sweeter fruit—such as oranges, bananas, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, berries—be grown, or in greater profusion. Already are to be found here many of the most extensive and profitable orchards, vineyards and gardens on the globe.

Such, in brief, are the climate and topographical conditions, and such the natural and productive advantages of these great States of the South and Southwest. Hitherto, immigration and capital have flowed more toward the Western and Northwestern States. This was due, no doubt, largely to the fact that these were new States, where immigration could find free homes by right of settlement on the public lands of the United States, and due partly, it may be, to the fact that most of the States represented in this Convention were the theater of war during the

struggle between the States, and were interrupted in their progress by the somewhat turbulent conditions immediately following the cessation of hostilities, incident to the so-called period of reconstruction. But happily all these disadvantages are now at an end, the desirable public lands of the Northwest are practically absorbed; they have been taken up.

#### A NEW ERA OF PROGRESS.

Long since the old disturbing forces that prevailed in the South, and menaced its well-being, have disappeared. It has begun a new era of progress and prosperity. The tide of immigration has been diverted southward, and is pouring in upon us in a steady and augmenting stream. Peace is smiling everywhere and is striving to win her victories no less renowned than those of war.

At this auspicious period in Southern history, the Governors of the States here represented have but to give the world assurance of their profound gratification that this new and brighter day has dawned upon these States, and if possible to accelerate the movement which is now so soon and so sure to develop the wonderful resources and wealth of the Southern States. They are anxious to have immigrants settle among them; they are anxious to have capital make investments and develop enterprises. To the worthy immigrant they extend the hand of welcome, with the assurance that he will find an educated, warm-hearted, hospitable, progressive people, among whom he can live in amity and peace without regard to his religion, his politics or his nativity.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS EVERYWHERE.

Churches and school houses are everywhere. Although these facilities for worship and education are already established upon a most liberal scale, they are constantly and rapidly increasing. The social, moral and religious life of the people of these States is upon a high plane. To the capitalist these States offer special inducements for investments. The laws are favorable to the investor, and public order and private rights are firmly upheld and maintained. Nowhere in the world are there such golden opportunities for investment in mining and manufacturing enterprise. Fuel, water, wood, metal, cane, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax—all here together—one waiting to serve the other, almost without the cost of transportation. The South is bounding forward now. It is the field in which the immediate future will unfold the most marvelous development of the century. Here new homes are to grow like spring flowers, coming up out of the “winter of our discontent,” and are to multiply with increasing rapidity as the years go by. Here capital is to find its most tempting and profitable food for investment.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

The Governors of the States named, in behalf of their constituencies extend a cordial and pressing invitation to home-seekers, farmers, mechanics, miners, workmen, to come here and cast their fortunes with the South; as they do also a similar invitation to capitalists, whether in the United States or elsewhere, to examine our resources and to aid us in their development, to the end that they may participate in our prosperity.



With a view to setting forth the resources of the several States more in detail, it is proposed that the Governors of the States here represented prepare a brief address, showing the peculiar and special advantages of their respective States, to be published with this address for general distribution.



# ADVANTAGES OF ARKANSAS.

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## HER RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL FEATURES.

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System of Laws, Temperance, Climate, etc.

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## THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

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The following is the address of Gov. W. M. Fishback, delivered at the Governors' Convention recently held at Richmond, Va.:

### ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR FISHBACK.

Under the genial and health-giving climate of our State, and in the face of almost every species of political obstacle, there has grown up in Arkansas a religious and social condition not inferior to that of any other State in the Union.

#### RELIGION.

We have in Arkansas some 3,500 churches, or one to every 325 inhabitants, over one-half of which have been erected in the past ten years.

Ten years ago the M. E. Church South, had about 525 churches, valued at nearly \$300,000, and ninety-six parsonages, valued at \$45,000. Now they have 1,033 churches and 195 parsonages, valued in the aggregate at \$1,000,000; and during the same decade they have erected educational buildings valued at about \$200,000.

The colored Methodists have 173 churches and 27,956 members. Their church property is valued at \$233,425.

The Baptist denomination is conceded to be the largest in the State, having 1,772 churches and 99,499 members.

The colored Baptists have 558 churches and 37,405 members, but I have no other statistics concerning them.

We have in all twenty-nine denominations.

#### EDUCATION.

Our educational advancement within the past ten years has been at an unparalleled pace. The school enrollment of our youth has increased at a rate of percentage from two to fifty times as great as that of any other State admitted into the Union at the time of, or prior to the time of, our own admission.

We have 3,000 school houses, or one to every 375 inhabitants, 1,547 of which have been erected in the past ten years.

We have one college or seminary for every 22,000 inhabitants, over two-thirds of which have been erected in the past decade.

A State university and three normal schools afford free education of a higher order. Two-fifths of our State tax and half of our county taxes support our public schools. We have in the negro districts about 900 separate schools for the colored people. Several of their school houses cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each. They have also several colleges, and the State supports one normal school for colored teachers.

About two years ago, Hon. F. P. Laws opened at his own expense, in the village of Beebe, a free Bible school, which has constantly grown in interest, until it now has a membership of 235 and an average daily attendance of thirty-five. I know of no other

such institution in the world. The good it is accomplishing should awaken general interest and general inquiry throughout Christendom.

While within the past thirteen years the South has expended \$216,000,000 in the free education of the youths of our section, in Arkansas we have expended during the same period \$10,200,000 with an average of 350,000 children

#### SYSTEM OF LAWS.

It were enough perhaps to say of our system of laws, that two years ago the Congress, controlled by a political party not in sympathy with a majority of our people, selected from the statutes of Arkansas the entire body of laws by which one of the territories of the Union is governed.

I am very much in doubt if there is a community in the world of equal population where the laws are more generally enforced and obeyed than in this State.

The carrying of concealed weapons is in Arkansas a crime, and the officers of the law are themselves liable to prosecution if they fail to prosecute offenders against this statute.

#### TEMPERANCE.

Our temperance laws are said by competent judges to be in advance of those of any other State, because, being the result of evolution, growing by degrees and taking hold of one community at a time as public sentiment in that community is educated up to an appreciation of their importance, the laws upon this subject are easily and completely enforced.

In every county the people vote at each biennial election for or against license, and even when the counties vote for license, a majority of the male and female adults in any neighborhood may vote it away from within three miles of any church or school house by petition to the county authorities.

Under this process of evolution, and with the aid of female votes or petitions, we have gradually driven license out of some thirty-five of the seventy-five counties, and away from more than 2,000 churches and school houses.

Animated by such religious surroundings, enlightened by such educational facilities and protected by such a system of laws, our people enjoy exceptional safety, both of life and property.

#### COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored race are found in numbers only in about a third of the State. I traveled last summer 300 miles in the State and did not see half a dozen negroes along the entire route.

The race problem is here no longer a problem. Matters have adjusted themselves in accordance with common sense. The Australian ballot has eliminated all danger from ignorance, and the free public school system is fast educating the negro in the duties of citizenship. The Christian doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man has thrown around him the mantle of protection in all his rights, both as a man and as a citizen. He stands before our law the equal of all other men. Yet he has at last accepted the doctrine that the white man ought and will rule this country.

CLIMATE.

Our climate is proverbially genial and healthy in the greater part of the State. Our death rate is much smaller than in most of the Northern States, while our birth rate is nearly double that of most of our sister States of the North. The surgeon-general of the United States army reports, I am informed, the death rate of troops stationed in Arkansas less than at any place in the United States.

The climate of Arkansas is so favorable to both animal and vegetable life, that the census of 1880 (I have no access to that of 1890 yet) shows the money value per acre of her farm products to be greater than that of any other State in the Union, except Louisiana. In one portion of the State the apple attains a perfection that has not yet been found anywhere else in the United States. They have excelled wherever displayed in competition.

A commissioner sent out by the patent office in 1859, reported to the Government that Arkansas is so well adapted to the culture of the grape that the rocky hillsides of the State, if planted to the vine, would prove more valuable than our best cotton lands. He said also that wine made from one species of our native grapes had been taken to Europe and pronounced equal to the best foreign wines.

But the other day the Agricultural Department of the United States reported the sorghum of Arkansas the best in the United States.

MINERALS.

There will be on exhibition from Arkansas at Chicago soon, a chunk of crystallized carbonate of zinc ore, having only about 10 per cent of waste matter, weighing seven tons. It was, together

with another similar chunk weighing 64,000 pounds, or thirty-two tons, broken from a boulder upon the hillside, which has been cleared off until there has been exposed a surface block of 13,000,000 pounds, or 65,000 tons.

We have, according to recent geological survey, a distribution of 216 square miles of zinc ore, and overlying it and around it we have 2,199 square miles of marble, the same as Tennessee marbles.

We have 2,347 square miles of coal. Ten years ago we mined only about 5,000 tons of coal; in 1889, only 279,000 tons from twenty-seven mines. We have now in operation seventy-eight mines, and the output is variously estimated at from 750,000 to 1,250,000 tons annually.

We have thirteen square miles of granite (building stone), 305 square miles of novaculite, or whetstone rock—famous all over the world; 126 square miles of manganese, not including ores of lower grade; 7,300 square miles of limestone, available for lime and building stone; 1,295 square miles of pottery clays, 2,140 square miles of clays suitable for vitrified brick, and 612 square miles of clay for pressed brick of the highest grade. We have also alum shales, the outcrop of which is 375 miles in length. We have 200 acres of chalk, available for the manufacture of highest grade of Portland cement.

We have 640 acres of beauxite or aluminum ore. And but the other day we discovered large deposits of red and yellow ochre.

We have also inexhaustible beds of gypsum and marl.

We have the largest hardwood trees yet discovered in the world.

But I will leave the details of our mineral and timber resources to Prof. W. S. Thomas, whose opportunities of observation have been superior to my own.

WM. M. FISHBACK,  
Governor of Arkansas.

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The article on the resources of Arkansas by Prof. W. S. Thomas, above referred to, by the kind permission of Governor Wm. M. Fishback we present below, in advance of its official promulgation:

## ARKANSAS.

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### ITS RESOURCES, AND THEIR COMMERCIAL VALUE.

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[By W. S. THOMAS.]

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The geographical position and physical conformation of Arkansas give it a variety and quality of products which are the wonder of all investigators. It is in the same latitude where the human family had its birth, where civilization has made its greatest advancement in past ages, and where our Savior had His earthly home. Within a space of three hundred miles, from the southeast to the northwest corner of the State, are to be found the climate and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude. The altitude of the southeastern part of the State does not exceed two hundred and fifty feet above tide water. From this point the country rises to the northwest, where on the plateau it attains an altitude of twenty-five hundred feet, while the mountain peaks



reach in the neighborhood of three thousand feet. This altitude gives the State ten degrees of latitude, which equals in its agricultural products the space from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern lakes; as it were, the agricultural products of the Northern and Southern States here meet and lap over. The State produces the crops of both sections, such as northern cereals and grasses, as well as cotton and other semi-tropical vegetation. It is not uncommon to see on the same farm wheat, oats, grasses, cotton and tobacco growing. As to the quality and quantity of the products, it is so favored with climate and soil that it has but few equals and no superiors. Of some of the northern products two crops are raised the same season and on the same land.

Every textile fiber used in the arts is grown. Its cotton has been acknowledged as superior to any other except Sea Island by the awards of money and medals it has received at the many competing exhibits where it has been shown, and it produces more per hand than any other State. But little attention has been given to hemp, flax, jute, ramie and kindred fibers, but sufficient to know, if other conditions were favorable, they could be grown with profit. It is stated by the United States Department of Agriculture, in the report on sheep husbandry in the United States, that the wool from sheep introduced from other States improves in the quality of its fiber and the quantity of the fleece, and that the physical condition of the animal is improved if imported from the East.

As a stock-raising region the capabilities of Arkansas have been most sadly neglected. With the advantages of climate, water, and variety of foods, more attention should be given to this important branch of her many industries. Over a hundred

and fifty varieties of native grasses are found in the State, and all of the most desirable cultivated grasses of the North do remarkably well, as has been proven by careful experiments for the past dozen years in the central part of the State. The State produces other superior animal foods peculiar to the South that outrank in value those before mentioned, Bermuda grass, Japan clover, and cow or stock peas, with cotton seed, whether used in its natural state or in the form of meal; all these have more nutritious value as flesh and butter producers than any food grown north of the thirty-seventh parallel. This fact has been demonstrated by cattle feeders who have fed at the same time on corn in Kansas, and on cotton seed meal in Little Rock, marketing both herds in the same market. In the northern and western part of the State there is a large acreage of country wonderfully adapted to sheep raising, and where the annual cost of keeping a sheep in the same condition would be less than half the expense in Michigan, Ohio, or any other Northern State. This has been practically investigated and the truth fully demonstrated.

With this great variety of foods and other advantages, hogs can be raised at less cost than in the corn region of the Northwest.

Those who have given the subject attention say no country can excel Arkansas in the breeding of horses. Up to the present time this industry has received but a small amount of the attention its importance demands, but now some efforts are being made to introduce improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with very satisfactory results.

As a fruit region this State has been termed by the United States Pomologist "the seedling ground of America," having pro-

duced more valuable seedling apples than any other part of the country. Not only have apples made the State noted by their excellence, but it ranks equally high as a grape and berry region.

In regard to Arkansas as a grape-growing region, a volume might be written, and then its advantages remain untold. The climate and soil combined produce a quality of fruit that has attracted the attention of vineyardists both in this country and Europe. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, father of the wine industry in this country, found growing wild in the valley of the Arkansas river a variety that he introduced into his vineyard, considering it superior to any he had in cultivation for making wine. In the mountain regions grapes suitable for the table have been found of such unusual excellence as to call for a special report from the United States Department of Agriculture as early as 1859.

In short, Arkansas pears and peaches are unexcelled in size, color and flavor. Arkansas produces every variety of fruit grown in the temperate zone, and even borders on the semi-tropical. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Boston, September 15, 1887, it exhibited sixty-eight new varieties of apples, and was awarded the Wilder medal, the highest honor in the gift of the Society. At the Cotton Centennial World's Fair held in New Orleans, where 22,000 plates of fruit were on exhibition, Arkansas not only received the highest award for the best individual apple, but for the largest and best collection. In California, at Riverside, February 7, 1888, the Arkansas exhibit was spoken of by the press as the "largest and best display of apples ever made on the Pacific coast."

At the American Institute, in New York city, October, 1890 every premium Arkansas contended for in fruit was awarded her, and the State was highly complimented by the agricultural press of the city and country. In this connection it may be said that the most desirable Japan fruits have been tested in the central and southern parts, and found to thrive and produce as well as in their native land.

The timbers of Arkansas are her glory, and one of the greatest sources of her wealth; she has 129 native species of wood, most of them of commercial value. It has been stated by competent judges that, if this crop were properly harvested and marketed, the proceeds would purchase every acre of land in Kansas, Nebraska or the Dakotas at their assessed value. Of the 52,198 square miles which comprise her area, 900 are prairie; the remainder original forest; of this about 7,000 square miles have been cleared and put under cultivation, leaving the balance covered with timber that is classed as the best in variety and quality now standing on the American Continent. The varieties of woods are remarkable, they supply almost every demand of the artisan. The oaks are sought for not only in this country, but are largely exported to England, France and Germany; and the white oak is pronounced the finest ever landed on the docks of Liverpool.

Every variety of hickory that grows on this Continent is found in Arkansas.

There were shipped out of the State during the past twelve months 560,000,000 feet of yellow pine, and fully as much, if not more, of hard woods. Many of her woods are in demand for cabinet work; and her pine, cypress, oak, ash, etc., are finding a

large market in the Northern and Northeastern States for the interior finish of buildings.

It was acknowledged by the Indiana Lumber Dealers Association, lately visiting the State, that Arkansas produced the best pine finishing lumber in the world. Indiana said this, not Arkansas. The ash is of such a quality that it is in demand all over the civilized world for purposes where no other timber can be substituted. She has the largest oar manufactory in the world, which not only supplies the Navy of the United States, but also those of England and France, the demand being such that the plant requires enlargement from time to time.

This is but one of the many industries the forests offer to the hand of enterprise and skill. A collection of thirty varieties of the woods found in commercial quantities, finished in their natural state, has been prepared and sent to the World's Fair at Chicago, with the design of showing their value for interior decoration and cabinet work.

Before passing the timbers, reference should be made to the use of the sweet gum for the manufacture of wood pulp. It is found in all parts of the State, and has little if any other commercial value.

It has been tested for making wood pulp, and it proved equal in every respect to the woods used for the same purpose at the North, while the price is but a small fraction of what they cost.

The uses of wood pulp are becoming more and more extended, and it is fast replacing iron, steel and wood for many purposes. It is now in use for barrels, car wheels, boxes, tubs, panels,

cabinet work, pails, and what other useful offices it may be called upon to fill the ingenuity of man alone can determine.

With two thousand miles of railroads crossing the three thousand miles of navigable waters, the timbers are placed in the marts of the world at a low rate of transportation. While Arkansas has cheap and favorable transportation for her timbers and agricultural products, it is not so with many of her valuable minerals; but projected railroads and those now in course of construction will soon supply that deficiency.

The minerals of Arkansas are vast and varied. To the mineralogist and miner they offer unusual attraction, and are outnumbered in variety by no other part of the Union. The development of the minerals has been retarded by want of transportation, which it is hoped will soon be supplied. The State has iron ores of different kinds—the hematites—brown and red predominating, and these varieties are found suitable for smelting at almost every geological horizon. In Hot Springs county there is a deposit of unknown extent of magnetic ore that has attracted much attention, not only for its high per cent of metal, but also for its polarity; there is hardly a mineralogical cabinet in the country that has not specimens from Magnet Cove. In this noted locality, where more than thirty kinds of rare minerals have been found, is a large deposit of iron pyrites that may be utilized for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It was here and from this mineral that the Confederate Government during the late war obtained sulphur for making gunpowder. At the present time none of the iron ores are being reduced to metal, but before the war sufficient iron was made in the northern part of the State for home use, and some for export which was pro-

nounced of most excellent quality. As a producer of manganese, the State ranks third in the Union, though working only one of the three well-known deposits. The Batesville locality—the one now being worked—last year shipped to Pennsylvania and Chicago, in value, \$53,720, and when the railroad now being constructed is completed, north and south on the western border of the State, passing through the Polk county manganese deposits, the quantity and value of the shipments will be very much increased, as the mineral is said to be of superior quality. At the present time, Virginia, Georgia and Arkansas produce nearly all the manganese mined in the United States.

Zinc ores extend over a large portion of the northern part of the State, and it is thought by those who have investigated, that when the extent of this mineral is determined, it will be found larger and as valuable as the noted zinc region of Carthage and Joplin, Mo. For want of railroad facilities, little more than prospect work is being done. Copper ore in sufficient quantity and of a quality that would warrant mining it is also found in this region, but like the zinc is deprived of a paying market for lack of transportation.

In Sevier county, near the southwest corner of the State, is the only locality in the United States east of the Rocky mountains where antimony has been found in sufficient quantity to be of commercial value. Analysis shows the antimonial ores of Arkansas to be equal to the celebrated ores of Borneo, and they are found distributed over a large extent of country, reaching from the grass roots to an unknown depth, increasing in value as they go down. In 1889, about \$10,000 in value of this ore was shipped

to Philadelphia for reduction. This mineral, like many others, is deprived of cheap transportation.

Lead has been found in greater and less quantities from the middle-north part of the State to the southwest. Most of the lead ores are what is termed argentiferous; most of them, particularly in the middle and southwestern parts, carry a large per cent of silver, some ranking with the richest ores of the famed silver regions of the West. In the central part of the State much attention has been given to prospecting for silver, and not without promising results; but in most cases, this kind of work has been done without skill or capital; what the result may be when science and money are set at work, the future must determine. Gold has been found in a number of localities, but not in quantities to warrant an expenditure of time or capital.

It is to the unmetallic minerals that Arkansas looks for her greatest sources of wealth and prosperity. Her acreage of coal is 2,500,000, with a thickness in excess of that shown by any other State, and more varieties than are found in the same area on the continent—they range in quality from lignite to nearly pure anthracite, and are adopted for steaming, coking, gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes.

The older coals are found in the western-central part of the State, and are cheaply mined. The lignite commences in the center and widens as the deposit extends south into Texas and Louisiana. Owing to the vast wood lands, the lignite or brown coal has little commercial worth at present; but when the value of fuel gas is better understood, this coal will be sought for. Coal mining in this State had not assumed commercial importance until within the past few years. In 1892, the output was 739,300



tons, valued at \$1,212,410. A large per cent of this coal found a market in Kansas, Louisiana and other neighboring States. On account of the variety and quality of the coal, this industry bids fair to increase rapidly.

Among the minerals that the State has been especially favored with is a deposit of soapstone, or steatite, found fourteen miles south of Little Rock. It is said to be the only locality of this mineral now known in the Mississippi valley. Before its discovery, it was a mystery to the archæologist where the mound builders procured the material for their soapstone utensils. The uses of this mineral are many and important: as a fire resisting material it is in demand for lining boilers, ranges, stoves, and in the construction of furnaces for the reduction of ores, etc.; it is also used for bath and laundry tubs. Of late it has attracted much attention as a paint for protecting iron and steel in marine structures from salt water and atmospheric influences, and for preserving limestone and sandstone under exposure. As a lubricant it is reported valuable, and the demand for it warrants its development.

Gypsum of remarkable purity and extent is found outcropping in the northern part of Hempstead county, extending west to the Indian Territory. This mineral occurs in many parts of the United States, but nowhere of better quality or where it can be more economically mined, though at present it lacks cheap transportation. The principal uses of gypsum are, in its crude state, ground as a fertilizer, or calcined as plaster of paris, stucco and cement.

No mineral is more intimately connected with the name of this State or has a more extended reputation throughout this country and Europe than Arkansas whet or oil stone. The larg-

est and most valuable quarries are near Hot Springs; it is found in two varieties, which are distinguished in the market as Arkansas and Ouachita, the last taking its name from a river that flows near by. Since the first discovery of the qualities of this rock for sharpening edged tools, the demand has increased, not only in this country, but in the old world, being considered superior for putting a keen edge on tools to any material found elsewhere. The amount of novaculite shipped last year, finished and unfinished, did not vary much from \$30,000.

The so-called onyx now in great demand for mantels, table-tops and other ornamental purposes, is found in quantity at a number of localities in the northern part of the State. In quality it is reported as good as the best brought from Mexico. Eureka Springs is the only place in the State where this mineral is being prepared for market, and the demand exceeds the supply.

Lithographic stone which engravers pronounce of excellent quality is found in a number of localities in the northern part of the State, but no economic use has been made of it.

In Independence and Lawrence counties infusorial earths, used for cleansing and polishing purposes, are found, which have been tested for their value, but not developed.

Arkansas is favored with a wonderful variety of valuable clays, including every kind used by potters, from common salt-glazed stoneware to the finest Sévres china. It is doubtful if there is a spot in the world, where, within the same space, all the raw materials used in the ceramic art are found in such close proximity as in this State. With the exception of feldspar, there is not an ingredient lacking that enters into the composition of

any of the wares spoken of, and nowhere else does a like condition exist.

In this connection attention is called to a comparatively new mineral closely related to Kaolin or china clay—beauxite. It was first discovered in France, but did not come into use till 1868. It is an oxide of aluminum and is used for producing that metal and alum. Philadelphia, Syracuse, Buffalo and Brooklyn, N. Y., last year consumed about 5,000 tons of this mineral in the manufacture of alum. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas are the only States where beauxite has been found in commercial quantities. The Arkansas deposits are quite extensive, of excellent quality and located from ten to thirty miles from Little Rock.

Of the various mineral materials used in building, the State is in no respect deficient. Granite, or more correctly Syenite, is found in large quantities commencing three miles distant from Little Rock, and coming to the horizon at intervals, to the southwest boundary of the State. Its quality and beauty have brought it into demand for building, paving and other purposes, not only at home, but in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States. Marbles exist in immense quantities in a number of counties in the northern part of the State, and for extent, quality and variety of color, are nowhere excelled and but seldom equaled. From twelve States this industry places on the market annually over \$3,000,000 worth of marble in various conditions. The geographical position of her marbles and their favorable situation for quarrying will make this a very profitable enterprise when a railroad affords transportation.

Roofing slate is found outcropping from Pulaski to Sevier counties—a distance of many miles. Saline county has, for the past few years, furnished a small amount of slate for the St. Louis market. Garland county produces beautiful samples of buff, red and black, that have been used at Hot Springs. Sevier county has a slate that David Dale Owen, the noted geologist, pronounced, after a comparison, equal if not superior to the best Vermont slate.

Sandstone suitable for all purposes required is found plentifully in all her uplands. Limestone for building and the manufacture of quicklime exists at convenient points throughout the State. Ochres, and oxide of iron used for paints are quite common.

In Logan county and vicinity, petroleum, and natural gas give indications of being in quantity. Interested parties are now prospecting in that neighborhood, and are very much encouraged as their work progresses.

Some of the economic minerals have been thus briefly mentioned. There are many more of interest to the mineralogist, but space and time forbid calling attention to them. It is well, however, to mention that last year Arkansas furnished for cabinets and ornamentation more than \$12,000 worth of her rare and beautiful minerals.

Two of the greatest curiosities within the boundaries of Arkansas, if not on the Continent, are the Hot Springs of Garland county, and the Mammoth Spring of Fulton county. The Hot Springs were well known in pre-historic times—they were visited by De Soto in 1541, and widely resorted to by the Indians long before that date. The springs are located near the geographical center

of the State, in a spur of the Ozark mountains, about 800 feet above tide water. They are some seventy in number, with a temperature of from 70 to 175 degrees Fahrenheit.

The flow from all the springs is 350 gallons per minute, or about 90,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Allowing 25 gallons for each bath, this amount of water would supply 20,000 persons daily. The Hot Springs are owned and controlled by the general government, which regulates the use of the water, and protects the rights of the people, regardless of color, previous condition, or from what locality they come. In 1885 the government erected on the permanent reserve a very fine army and navy hospital. The city of Hot Springs contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and is visited by not less than 50,000 people annually, seeking health, and it is stated that nine out of ten are permanently benefited. The city is well supplied with hotels and boarding houses, with prices only limited by the wants or desires of the guests.

Mammoth Spring is located on the northern border of the State in Fulton county, and is not only a curiosity, but of great utility. It is 70 feet deep and 200 feet wide; its flow is 45,000 cubic feet per minute, never varying from that amount summer or winter. Within the past few years a fourteen-head stone dam has been built at the outlet, supplying power for a cotton factory and a large roller flour mill. It is estimated that the spring now furnishes a motor equal to 1,000 horse-power. This is the head of Spring river, a most beautiful and picturesque stream, emptying into Black river over fifty miles below. The descent of Spring river is so rapid that an unvarying water-power equal in magnitude to the spring can be had every few hundred yards for over ten miles. Considering the location and surroundings, this is

undoubtedly one of the most valuable water powers in the United States.

Space forbids speaking of the numerous well-known mineral springs situated in different parts of the State. Eureka, Mountain Valley, Searcy, Potash-Sulphur, and the noted Lithia spring in Hempstead county are but a few of the many worthy of attention.

It is with pardonable pride that attention is called to the possibilities of the State—a State the least known or understood in all this broad land of Stars and Stripes—a State that is rapidly moving forward in a line of progress that will yet place her side by side with the most advanced.

The “Arkansas traveler” is dethroned, he is no longer the representative; the locomotive, commerce, agriculture, manufactures and schools have banished him from the land forever, and Arkansas is now seeking immigration to aid in developing her immense resources.

She wants tillers of the soil, manufacturers, and progressive men of every class. She courts investigation, and invites all, regardless of nationality, politics or religion, to help develop this empire within itself and enjoy the fruits of their labor. The United States have 40,000,000 acres of land in this State that is offered as a free gift to the home-seeker; on the same terms the State tenders nearly 1,000,000 acres, and the railroads offer on long time and easy terms 2,000,000 acres. With her climate, soil and varied products, situated near the center of population of the United States, and with easy access by rail and water to all parts of the country, where can a better land be found, or what State or Territory can offer more ?

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