

Werk

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\$ 2; Rail. Restaurant), the capital of Missouri, is a prosperous place of 6742 inhabitants. The *State Capitol*, built in 1858-60, was enlarged in 1887-88. — A little farther on we leave the river. 188 M. **Sedalia** (890 ft.; *Sicher's Hotel*, \$2-2½; *Kaiser*, \$2) is a busy industrial city of 14,068 inhabitants.

The line forks at Sedalia, the left branch leading to Kansas City via Pleasant Hill (see below), while the right branch runs via (56 M.) *Lexington* (735 ft.), a place of 1075 inhab., on the S. bank of the Missouri.

At (249 M.) *Pleasant Hill* the line forks again.

The left branch, which affords an alternative route to Pueblo and Denver (1064 M. from St. Louis), runs via *Fort Scott*, *El Dorado*, and *Wichita* (p. 462), joining the route described below at *Geneseo* (572 M. from St. Louis).

We follow the right branch. 273 M. *Independence*.

283 M. **Kansas City**, see p. 452.

Our line now runs towards the S., entering *Kansas* at (310 M.) *Newington*. At (341 M.) *Ossawatimie* (2662 inhab.; Rail. Restaurant), the Kansas home of John Brown (monument), we turn to the right (W.). 362 M. *Ottawa* (900 ft.; Centennial, \$ 2), a summer resort with 6248 inhab.; 379 M. *Lomax*, the junction of a line to (39 M.) *Topeka* (p. 457); 397 M. *Osage City* (1075 ft.; 3469 inhab.); 435 M. *Council Grove* (1240 ft.; 2211 inhab.). — From (488 M.) *Gypsum City* (Rail. Restaurant) a loop-line runs to (17 M.) *Salina* (1225 ft., 6149 inhab.) and back to (42 M.) *Marquette* (see below). — 531 M. *Marquette* (see above). At (550 M.) *Geneseo* we are joined by the line mentioned above. We are now ascending the basin of the *Arkansas River*, which, however, flows far to the S. of the railway. At (584 M.) *Hoisington* we change from 'Central' to 'Mountain' time (1 hr. slower; see p. xviii). 641 M. *Brownell*; 707 M. *Scott*; 756 M. *Horace*. At (771 M.) *Towner* we enter *Colorado* (p. 458). Beyond (791 M.) *Brandon* we cross *Big Sandy Creek*. 846 M. *Arlington*; 901 M. *Boone*.

923 M. **Pueblo**, see p. 470. — Beyond Pueblo we follow the line of the *Denver and Rio Grande R. R.* (see R. 94 a).

1041 M. **Denver**, see p. 458.

92. From St. Louis to Texarkana.

490 M. **ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY** in 16-22 hrs. fare \$14.80, sleeper \$3.50). Through-carriages run by this line to *Arkansas Hot Springs*, *Fort Worth*, *San Antonio*, *Laredo*, *Dallas*, *Houston*, *Galveston*, and *El Paso* (for *Los Angeles* and *San Francisco* via Texas Pacific Railway).

St. Louis, see p. 349. The line runs to the S. along the W. bank of the *Mississippi* as far as (26 M.) *Riverside*. It then leaves the river and runs to the S.W. through the great mineral district of E. Missouri. From (61 M.) *Mineral Point* (860 ft.) a branch-line runs to (4 M.) *Potosi*, with its numerous lead-mines. At (75 M.) *Bismarck* (1025 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) the railway forks, the left branch leading to *Columbus* (Ky.; p. 364), while the Texas line runs nearly due S.

About 6 M. farther on the famous **Iron Mt.** (1075 ft.) is seen to the left.

This is an irregular hill, consisting mainly of porphyry, intersected by numerous mineral veins and capped with a deposit of specular iron ore, 8-30 ft. thick and yielding nearly 70 per cent of pure iron. The amount of mineral already taken from this hill exceeds five million tons.

Pilot Knob (1015 ft.), seen on the same side, 6 M. farther on, also contains a wonderful bed of iron ore, 12-30 ft. thick. 88 M. *Ironton* (910 ft.) uses the fine magnetic ore of *Shepherd Mt.*, which is free from phosphorus and sulphur. The line now passes through the charming *Valley of Arcadia* and then intersects the *Ozark Mts.* (fine views). 166 M. *Poplar Bluff* is the junction of a line to (71 M.) *Bird's Point*, opposite *Cairo* (p. 360). Beyond (181 M.) *Neelyville* (305 ft.) we enter *Arkansas* ('Bear State'; pron. 'Arkänsaw'). At (198 M.) *Knobel* (270 ft.) the through-carriages to *Memphis* (p. 359) diverge to the left. 224 M. *Walnut Ridge* (Rail. Restaurant). At (262 M.) *Newport* (230 ft.) we cross the *White River* (p. 364). 288 M. *Bald Knob*, the junction of a line to (94 M.) *Memphis* (p. 359).

345 M. **Little Rock** (260 ft.; *Capitol*, \$2½-4; *Pratt*, \$2½; *Gleason*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the capital and largest city of *Arkansas*, with (1890) 25,874 inhab., is well situated on the wide *Arkansas River* and carries on a large trade in cotton and other goods both by railway and steamer. It is regularly laid out, and many of its streets are pleasantly shaded by magnolias. The principal buildings include the *State House*, the *U. S. Court House*, the *County Court House*, the *State Insane Asylum*, the *Deaf-Mute Institute*, the *School for the Blind*, the *Post Office*, the *Board of Trade Building*, *Little Rock University*, and the *Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University*. Railways radiate hence in all directions.

388 M. **Malvern** (280 ft.; *Commercial*, \$2) is the junction of a branch-line to (25 M.) the famous *Arkansas Hot Springs*.

The town of **Hot Springs, Arkansas** (425 ft.; **Eastman*, about \$3-5; *Park*, \$3-6; *Arlington*, from \$3; *Avenue*, *Great Northern*, \$2-2½; *Pullman*, \$2-3; *Waukesha*, \$2½ 3¼; *Grand View*, E. P.; and many others), with (1890) 8086 inhab., is situated in a narrow gorge between *Hot Springs Mt.* and *West Mt.*, in a spur of the *Ozark Mts.*, and has become one of the most frequented health and pleasure resorts in America. The wide main street is flanked on one side with hotels and shops and on the other with a row of handsome bath-houses. The *Springs*, of which there are upwards of 70, rise on the W. slope of *Hot Springs Mt.*, above the town, vary in temperature from 76° to 158° Fahr., and discharge daily about 500,000 gallons of clear, tasteless, and odourless water. They are used both internally and externally, and are beneficial in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and affections of the skin and urinary organs. They contain a little silica and carbonate of lime; but the efficacy of the water is ascribed mainly to its heat and purity. The price for a single bath is 15-40 c., for 21 baths \$3½-8. The ground on which the springs rise is the property of the U. S. Government, and a large *Army and Navy Hospital* has been erected here for the use of officers, soldiers, and sailors. Among the numerous pleasant points for walks, rides, and drives in the vicinity of the *Hot Springs* are the *Valley of the Ouchita*, *Gulpha Gorge*, *Hell's Half Acre*, *Happy Hollow*, *Ball Bayou*, *Crystal Mt.*, and *Whittington's Peak*. There are several other mineral springs within easy reach, the chief of which are *Gillen's White Sulphur*

Springs, Polish Sulphur Springs, and Mountain Valley Springs, each with a hotel. Good shooting and fishing are also obtainable.

409 M. *Daleville*; 426 M. *Gurdon*; 457 M. *Hope* (360 ft.).

490 M. *Texarkana* (300 ft.; *Benefield, Cosmopolitan*, \$ 2), a town with 6380 inhab., on the border of Texas and Arkansas, is an important railway-junction, from which connection can easily be made for all important points in Texas, viâ the Texas and Pacific and other railways (comp. p. 524).

93. From Kansas City to San Francisco.

a. Viâ Union Pacific Railway System.

2094 M. UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM in 72-74 hrs. (fare \$50; sleeper \$13). Through-carriages. Dining-cars on the through-trains.

Kansas City, see p. 452. The train at first follows the *Kansas River* towards the W. (views to the left). — 39 M. *Lawrence* (760 ft.; *Eldridge Ho.*, \$2-2½), a pleasant little commercial city of 9997 inhab., situated on both banks of the *Kansas River*, is the seat of the *State University* (1000 students) and also contains the *Haskell Institute*, a government training-school for Indians (400 boys and 150 girls). We are here joined by the line from (34 M.) *Leavenworth* (see below).

Leavenworth (750 ft.; *National*, \$2-2½, R. from \$1; *Imperial*, \$2), on the W. bank of the *Missouri*, is a busy industrial and commercial city with 19,768 inhabitants. A colossal bronze statue of *Gen. U. S. Grant* was erected here in 1889. To the N. is *Fort Leavenworth*, an important military post.

We now traverse the great prairies of Kansas, an excellent farming and grazing country. — 67 M. *Topeka* (820 ft.; *Throop*, well spoken of, \$2-3; *Copeland*, \$2-3; *National*, \$2; *Depot Hotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of Kansas, is a flourishing city of 31,007 inhab., also situated on both sides of the *Kansas River*. The chief buildings include the *State Capitol*, the *Post Office and Custom House*, the *State Insane Asylum*, the *Reform School*, the *Free Library* (15,000 vols.), *Grace Church Cathedral*, *Washburn College*, and *Bethany College*. *Topeka* has large mills (value of products in 1890, \$7,000,000) and a brisk trade. — 104 M. *Wamego* (930 ft.). We cross the *Blue River*. — 118 M. *Manhattan* (960 ft.), with the *State Agricultural College*. — 135 M. *Fort Riley*, an army post with an important military school. The *Ogden Monument* marks the geographical centre of the United States (excl. Alaska). — 139 M. *Junction City* (1020 ft.), for a line to *Clay Centre* and *Belleville*, etc. The *Smoky Hill River* now flows to the left. — 163 M. *Abilene* (1095 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). Large crops of wheat and other grains are raised here. — 186 M. *Salina* (p. 455). We now cross the river. 223 M. *Ellsworth* (1470 ft.); 289 M. *Hays*, with *Fort Hays*. At (303 M.) *Ellis* (2055 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) we change to 'Mountain'-time (p. xviii). 377 M. *Oakley* (2980 ft.); 420 M. *Wallace* (3285 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). We now begin to pass from an agricultural to a grazing district, where the