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FOR CONGRESS—4TH DISTRICT

Hon. N. C. BLANCHARD,  
OF CADDO.

ALONG THE ROUTE

OF THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM ALEX-  
ANDRIA THROUGH TEXAS—THE  
LETTER OF COL. T. C. MOORE, OF  
BREMONT, TEXAS, ON THE SUBJECT.

BREMONT, TEXAS, )  
Sept. 2d, 1886.

L. V. MARVE, Esq., Alexandria, La.:  
Dear Sir—When in Alexandria I  
promised to write to you giving a de-  
scription of that part of the route of  
the proposed railroad from Alexan-  
dria through Texas, by way of Hous-  
ton to the Rio Grande, and also of the  
route through middle Texas, crossing  
the Brazos river in Robertson county,  
and the Colorado in Burnett county,  
and thence up the Llano river.

I have taken the pains to collect  
the population of the sixteen counties  
in Texas through which the road would  
run from the Sabine river to Laredo  
on the Rio Grande, via Houston and  
find that the aggregate population in  
1880 was 88,151, and of that number  
Harris county, in which the city of  
Houston is located, contained 18,645,  
leaving for the other fifteen counties a  
total of 69,506. The increase of popu-  
lation from the Sabine to the Brazos  
river since 1880 has been very slight,  
except in Houston, while that West of  
the Brazos has rather decreased.

The country from the Sabine to  
Houston is a timbered one—on the  
streams the growth being that common  
to low river and creek bottoms subject  
to overflow, and on the hills mostly  
pine. The route inclines all the way  
to the lower flat lands of the coast,  
much of which during the wet seasons  
of the year, is submerged by water,  
rendering it sickly in the dry season,  
and totally unfit for cultivation.

From Houston to Victoria, in Victo-  
ria county, it would run through a low,  
flat prairie coast country, destitute of  
natural drainage, and, except along the  
narrow belts of alluvial lands on the  
larger streams, unfit for cultivation,  
producing only a coarse grass, suited  
for nothing except the raising of long  
horn Texas cattle and Spanish ponies.

Beyond Victoria and to the Rio  
Grande, the country is a little more  
broken and better drained. The soil  
and quality of the grass is better, but  
the lands are owned in large bodies  
by individuals and companies exten-  
sively engaged in raising cattle and  
sheep. A large proportion of the soil  
is not adapted to farming, and the  
country can never become a densely  
populated one. The population here  
increased since 1880, and beyond there  
it has decreased, owing to the fact that  
wealthy cattle and sheep men have  
bought up and fenced the country in  
large pastures, thus driving out the  
small farmers and stock raisers.

At Houston the proposed road would  
make connections with eight other  
roads. But all of these would be  
competitors instead of feeders. The  
Texas and New Orleans, the Houston  
and Texas Central and Galveston,  
Harrisburg and San Antonio (Sunset  
Route) belong to the Huntington syn-  
dicate and are interested in diverting  
the trade and travel to and through  
New Orleans. The Houston and  
Great Northern, and the New York,  
Texas and Mexican road, (completed  
to Victoria, about 130 miles) belong  
to the Gould system, interested in the  
St. Louis and Chicago trade. The  
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, owned  
by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa  
Fe, having its terminus in Galveston  
is deeply interested in building up  
that place. It will thus be seen that  
the New York road, via Natchez and  
Alexandria, would at Houston, be  
forced into direct competition with all  
the great controlling railroad systems  
of Texas.

From Houston going West, the pro-  
posed road would run along and par-  
allel with the New York, Texas and  
Mexican road to Victoria, a distance  
of 130 miles. The Gould syndicate  
intend building a road from Dallas to  
Hillsboro, to connect there with the  
Missouri Pacific running through Wa-  
co to Taylor on the International.—  
They have also bought the road from  
Taylor to Barstrop, and intend extend-  
ing it to Goliad and thence to a con-  
nection with the San Antonio and  
Aransas Pass in Bee county. This  
will require the extension of the New  
York, Texas and Mexican to Goliad,  
which will prolong the length of the  
competing line from Houston to a dis-  
tance of more than two hundred miles.

The sixteen counties on the pro-  
posed route through Middle Texas,  
composed of Sabine, San Augustine,  
Angelina, Trinity, Houston, Leon,  
Madison, Robertson, Milam, Falls,  
Bell, Williamson, Burnett, Llano, Ma-  
son and Kinble, had a population in  
1880 of 163,250, nearly double that of  
the sixteen counties on the coast route.  
The country along this route from  
the Sabine to the Trinity will compare  
favorably for agricultural purposes

with that of any pine region in the  
Southern States. It is higher, more  
rolling, better drained, and more  
healthy than that nearer the coast. It  
is, in many places, well settled with  
an industrious, thrifty class of farmers,  
who cultivate successfully cotton, su-  
gar cane, corn, oats and sweet pota-  
toes, and garden vegetables in great  
variety and abundance. It is well  
adapted to fruit growing, especially to  
peaches, plums, grapes, figs, black and  
dew berries. The great and impor-  
tant feature of this country is its vast  
forests of pine, much of it being equal  
to the pines of Louisiana. Besides  
the pine, there is also immense quan-  
tities of the different oaks, hickory, ash,  
gum, cypress, maple, walnut and other  
varieties.

From the Trinity to the Brazos the  
road would run along the line between  
the counties of Madison and Leon,  
both of which are fine cotton growing  
counties, and through Robertson, one  
of the largest cotton growing counties  
in the State; having besides its fine  
uplands and creek bottoms the cele-  
brated belt of rich alluvial lands be-  
tween the Little and Big Brazos riv-  
ers, with a width of from three to six  
miles, and extending the entire length  
of the country, a distance of about forty  
miles.

Crossing the Brazos river in Robert-  
son county, the road would run through  
the counties of Milam, Falls, Bell, a part  
of Williamson and Burnett to the Col-  
orado river. These counties comprise  
a part of the great black prairie region  
of Texas, unexcelled in any country  
for the richness, depth and durability  
of its soil, the variety of its agricul-  
tural productions, and its fine natural  
grapes. The population and wealth of  
this portion of Texas have increased  
rapidly within the last fifteen years,  
and is still increasing. It is settled  
up with the middle class of people—  
none being very rich and but few very  
poor—the most valuable of all classes  
in the settlement and development of  
a country. They are the people who  
build up towns and make the trade  
and business of the country great and  
prosperous. In 1870 the above five  
counties had an aggregate population  
of 38,662, and 77,324 in 1880, an in-  
crease in ten years of more one hun-  
dred per cent. The increase since 1880  
has been very great and it may not be  
considered an exaggeration to say the  
population is now 100,000. The prin-  
cipal crops grown in these counties  
are cotton, corn, oats and wheat. One  
bale of cotton, forty to sixty bushels  
of corn, 60 to 80 of oats, and 20 to 25  
bushels of wheat to the acre are not  
uncommon. It is also a fine stock  
country, well adapted to the raising of  
fine cattle, fine horses, mules and sheep.  
The native grapes grow luxuriantly,  
and are rich in nutriment, affording  
excellent grazing or hay of good qual-  
ity. Last year Franklin, in Robert-  
son county, shipped 3000 bales cotton,  
563,556 pounds cotton seed, 8935  
pounds hides, 2894 pounds wool. Cal-  
vert in the same county shipped 15-  
000 bales cotton, 10,000 pounds hides,  
250 cars cotton seed, and 3000 pounds  
wool. Temple, in Bell county, ship-  
ped 13,000 bales cotton, 100,000 bush-  
els of oats, 150,000 bushels corn, 50,  
000 pounds wool, 400 cars stock, 400  
tons cotton seed, and 120,000 pounds  
hides. Belton, in Bell county, ship-  
ped 18,000 bales cotton, 135,000 lbs  
wool, 45,000 pounds hides, 55 cars of  
live stock, and 6331 tons cotton seed.  
The above four towns are immediately  
on the proposed line and the two ex-  
treme ones are about 65 miles apart.  
It is safe to say that of the 49,000  
bales of cotton shipped from the four  
towns, the proposed road would, if  
completed with direct continuous con-  
nections with New York have carried  
at least 40,000. The building of other  
towns along the line through Mad-  
ison, Leon, Robertson, Falls, Milam,  
Bell, Williamson and Burnett, the  
additional trade given to those already  
built, and the increased settlement and  
development of the country would add  
immensely to the agricultural produc-  
tions and business of that part of the  
State. The wheat, oats, corn and  
much of the live stock now shipped to  
other points would find the best mar-  
kets East among the mill men of the  
pinceries and the cotton and sugar plan-  
tations on the line of the proposed road.

From the Colorado river the pro-  
posed road would run up the Llano  
river, a tributary of the Colorado to  
about the junction of the North and  
South forks of the Llano. The coun-  
try on each side of the Llano, includ-  
ing the counties of Llano, Mason and  
Kinble is broken and in some places  
mountainous. The valleys along the  
rivers and smaller streams, and at the  
foot of the mountains are very rich,  
and adapted to the growth of cotton,  
corn, oats and wheat. Much of the  
upland is also rich, and suitable for  
cultivation. Owing to the want of  
railroad facilities, and the fact that but  
a few years ago it was an Indian fron-  
tier, this portion of the State is yet  
sparsely settled. In 1870 Llano coun-  
ty had a population of 1379, in 1880  
it had 4962, and in 1882 the assessed  
value of property was \$1,609,793.—  
The Commissioner of Statistics, etc.,  
for Texas, in his report for 1880, says  
of this, Llano county: "The moun-  
tains in many places are composed of  
solid granite" and that "extensive beds  
of iron and copper ore exist in several  
parts of the county. Specimens of the  
former from Iron mountain are said to  
contain 95 per cent. of pure metal,  
equal in quality to the best Swedish  
iron, and specimens of the latter from  
Owens mine, on the head of the Pecan  
creek assayed \$300 worth of metal to  
the ton. Limestone, granite, marble,  
steatite and other valuable stone exist  
in immense quantities. Llano and  
Honey creek both furnish fine water  
power, which has been utilized and ap-  
plied to a number of flouring and grist  
mills and cotton gins." The same au-  
thority says of Burnett county. "The  
great features of the county are its  
limestones of superior quality; its gray  
and red granites, the latter believed to  
be identical with the Scotch granite;  
and its marble varying in but from

pure white to jet black, many of the  
tints being very rare and beautiful.—  
The Colorado river, at what is known  
as Marble Falls, makes an abrupt de-  
scent of about one hundred feet over a  
solid bed of marble."

Of Mason county the Commissioner  
says "One-half of the county is suscep-  
tible of cultivation, the land in the  
river and creek valleys, and at the foot  
of the mountains, the soil of which is  
a dark rich loam being preferred for  
farms, though the black lime land  
prairies, and the sandy post oak up-  
lands are cultivated to some extent." The  
population of this county in 1870  
was 678 and in 1880 it was 2655, and  
in 1882 the assessed value of property  
was \$1,214,598. "Surface indications  
of gold, silver, iron and copper are  
found. Mining for copper was pro-  
ceeded to some extent some years ago,  
but lack of adequate capital and rail  
way transportation compelled a sus-  
pension of the work." The Llano and  
San Saba rivers in this county afford  
water power of large capacity.

Kinble, the last organized county  
going west on the proposed line, in  
1870 had a population of only 70, and  
in 1880 it had 1343. The assessed  
value of property in 1882 was \$1,169,  
866. With railroad facilities the coun-  
ty along the proposed road from the  
Colorado river to Junction City and  
beyond would offer great inducements  
to immigrants. The unsurpassed health  
of the country—its pure air, mild cli-  
mate, rich and cheap lands, through  
which flow clear bold streams, fine and  
abundant building stone, its nutritious  
native grasses, on which stock can  
live the year round, would induce  
thousands to seek homes in that high-  
ly favored and picturesque region, the  
Switzerland of Texas. In 1882 the  
three counties Llano, Mason and Kin-  
ble had an aggregate of 14,248 horses  
and mules, 132,849 cattle and 75,527  
sheep. Besides the inducements offer-  
ed by this portion of the State to im-  
migrants desiring to engage in farm-  
ing and stock raising, the minerals and  
valuable stones and water power of  
the country would attract capitalists  
to engage in mining and manufactur-  
ing. In addition to the counties of  
Llano, Mason and Kinble, west of the  
Colorado river, the counties of San  
Saba, McCulloch, Menard, Kerr, Gil-  
lespie and Blanco would be tributary  
to it. From Mason, the county seat of  
Mason, to the nearest railroad north,  
at Brownswood, is about seventy miles,  
east to Burnett, in Burnett county, is  
sixty miles, and south to San Antonio  
one hundred and twenty miles. The  
nine counties above mentioned contain  
an area of about nine thousand square  
miles—larger than the State of Massa-  
chusetts—within which there is not a  
foot of railroad.

From Junction City the road would  
run up the south fork of the Llano to  
the north line of Edwards county, and  
thence through the northwest corner of  
Edwards and the southeast corner of  
Crockett to the Rio Grande, a distance  
through Texas from the Sabine to the  
Rio Grande of about 475 miles. Some  
of the advantages of the road through  
middle Texas may be thus summed up:  
First—It will not run parallel with  
any of the main lines but will cross  
them, thus compelling them to become  
feeders and distributors instead of  
competitors.  
Second—Running as it will through  
the centre of the finest pine region  
west of the Mississippi river and  
thence through the middle portion of  
Texas, and crossing as it will the  
roads leading out into all those parts  
of Texas where the demand for lumber  
will always be greatest, no other line  
of road can successfully compete with  
it in this immense business.  
Third—Its line across the State  
will traverse the timber, cotton, corn,  
oats, wheat, wool, stock raising, and  
mineral regions of the State, thus as-  
suring a diversity of local freights and  
business at all seasons of the year.  
Fourth—It will attract a population  
which, added to what it now has, will  
be greater than that of any other route  
east and west that can be selected.  
Fifth—From different points along  
its main line branches may be con-  
structed extending into and tapping  
the best towns and richest portions of  
country on each side, all of which will  
be valuable tributaries to the main  
line, both for local and through  
business.  
Sixth—It would make the line to  
New York the great thoroughfare for  
the freight and travel between New  
York and middle and northern Texas.  
I need not say what the advantages  
of a road over the route herein pro-  
posed would be to the people of Alex-  
andria. The intelligent business men  
of that future railroad centre and beau-  
tiful embryo city fully understand and  
appreciate what those advantages  
would be. They know that by afford-  
ing outlets to markets east, north and  
west for their lumber, it would give to  
their pinceries a value that no other  
road could. That it would give them  
a market for their sugar, syrup and  
rice direct to the consumers in Middle  
and Western Texas, and in return for  
these products they would receive the  
horses, mules, beef, mutton, corn, oats  
and wheat of that region.

I therefore am encouraged to hope  
that the people of Texas along the  
proposed line will find in the enter-  
prising, liberal spirited business men  
of Alexandria ardent friends who will  
contribute whatever they can toward  
the accomplishment of this "consum-  
mation devoutly to be wished."

Yours truly,  
T. C. MOORE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for  
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt  
Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped  
Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all  
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures  
Piles, or no pay required. It is guar-  
anteed to give perfect satisfaction, or  
money refunded. Price 25 cents per  
box. For sale by Jacob Geiger, Ea-  
gle Drug Store.

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Ears Almost Eaten Off.

About eight months ago I contracted  
blood poison. I was treated by a  
private physician on Thirty-first street,  
and then for a month at the New York  
Hospital. Finding I did not improve  
I began taking Swift's Specific. Up  
to this time I had a drowsy and sleepy  
feeling continually with no appetite  
and was losing flesh rapidly. I was  
covered over the ankles, arms, neck  
and face with sores, and it seemed that  
my ears would be eaten off. I have  
taken seven bottles of the S. S. S.,  
and the sores are all gone except a  
few on my forehead, and they are near-  
ly out of sight; my ears are entirely  
well, my appetite is splendid, and I  
have gained five pounds in weight.  
I feel so perfectly well that I know in  
a short time I will be soundly cured.  
FRANK E. KEEFE,  
405 W. 71st St.  
New York, Feb. 13, 1886.

Fat and Rosy.

My little boy has suffered for six  
years with scrofulous sores. Many  
who saw him a year or so ago thought  
he never could recover. He com-  
menced taking Swift's Specific, and  
has taken about twelve bottles, which  
has effected a perfect cure. I have  
waited some time to see whether the  
disease would come back, but am now  
satisfied that the cure is permanent, for  
all the sores are gone, and he is fat  
and rosy, and as playful as any child  
of his age. With a grateful heart  
known only to a mother I write these  
lines.  
MRS. MARY E. HOLT.  
Concord, Pike Co., Ga., Feb. 6, '86.  
Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-  
eases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3,  
Atlanta, Ga., New York, 157 W. 23d  
Street.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, - \$75,000



We do hereby certify that we supervise the  
arrangements for all the monthly and quar-  
terly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery  
Company, and in person manage and control  
the drawings themselves, and that the same  
are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in  
good faith toward all parties, and we autho-  
rize the Company to use this certificate, with  
fac simile of our signatures attached, in its  
advertisements.  
G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
J. A. EARLY,  
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned banks and bank-  
ers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisi-  
ana State Lotteries which may be pre-  
sented at our counters.  
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Pres. La. Nat. Bank.  
J. W. KILBRETH,  
Pres. State Nat. Bank.  
A. BALDWIN,  
Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank.

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