

### THE LAND POLICY.

#### The Growth and Development of Texas Under Free-Grass Rule Versus the Lease Law.

#### Time for Our Law-Makers to Reflect Upon the Consequences Likely to Result From a Lease Policy.

GRANDVIEW, TEX., June 5, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The action of the Franklyn Cattle company in warning the stockmen of certain portions of the state not to drive cattle from those sections through their range was eagerly seized upon by lease-law papers to point a lease-law moral, and to show the great danger underlying society from the spread of free-grass ideas, as well as to call attention to the utter selfishness of free-grass men.

According to this view of the case the Panhandle is given over to free grass and the Franklyn, a free-grass corporation, scorning to raise yearlings on lands that pay a rental to the state of Texas.

Scarcely a week elapsed when the Fort Worth GAZETTE, a paper given over to hardness of heart and perverse advocacy of free-grass heresy, called attention to the fact that settlers were pouring into the Panhandle, the country of the Franklyn company, and the same papers, commenting thereon, declared it an evidence that the lease law does not retard settlement, and that if every free-grass man would but shut his mouth, and every free-grass paper would but dry up and remove sacrilegious hands from the sacred vestments of that holy law, the land question would speedily settle itself.

Viewed in this light, the Panhandle is rioting in the blessings of the lease. We cannot see how the two lines of argument can be made to harmonize. We will not try, but we want to say if free-grass men and free-grass papers "dry up," the land question will be settled by a few men getting the lands, and the balance of the boys will be kicked out. We do not claim to be wise in all things pertaining to this truly vexed question, but we think we know a fair, square argument when we see one. We are not foresting to a subtler or sophistry to prove the correctness of free-grass doctrine, but have merely to point back a few years to the unparalleled growth and development of Texas under free-grass rule, and let that growth, that development, answer for it.

But you cannot down a lease-law paper, or hem a lease-law man from the fact that they argue in a circle, and like the man in the fable, blow hot or blow cold as seems to them best to defend an absurdity. Free grass is not selfish! The policy that would place the lands upon the market for sale to the settler on easy terms—that would open up the public domain (even though that domain has been segregated and set apart) to the use of rich and poor, large and small, is no selfish or narrow policy.

But the policy that restricts the use of the range to the rich and by a system of competitive bids renders it possible for a few men to monopolize the cattle growing interests of Texas, is not only narrow and selfish, but is unjust. That acts of lawlessness were committed before the lease, none will deny; that small herdsmen were oppressed by their more powerful neighbors, and in some cases were terrorized by line riders, is perhaps true, but it is equally as true that the men who acted thus, or permitted these things to be done, have not experienced a change of heart, and that the lease law has not placed beyond their reach those enormities, unless it is indeed that it has moved beyond their reach the men upon whom they practiced their enormities.

The acts of meanness have not been rendered less possible or probable, and under the workings of the law the little herdsmen stands less show since the lease has been made than he was before the passage of the law. There is just this and only this difference; under the old regime (free grass) a few men tried to monopolize the range; under the new regime (lease law) a few men do monopolize the range. One had no sanction of law; the other is sanctioned, more's the shame, by the state.

The action of the Franklyn Cattle company deserves and should receive more than a passing notice, and should cause our law-makers to pause and reflect upon the consequences likely to result from a policy that permits a few syndicates, corporations or wealthy men to monopolize the public lands, placing them in their hands to keep back the tide of immigration, a state of affairs more likely to result from a policy that fosters and encourages monopoly and discriminates against the settler and the little stockman. That action if permitted to pass unrebutted will be followed by other leases and it is only a foretaste of what will be very common, if the state persists in a lease policy.

The West is being settled gradually, slowly, not because of the lease law, but it spite of it. The earth-hungry Anglo-Saxon will brave the difficulties and intricacies of law thrown about the lands by the lease with the same hesitancy and caution he braved the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Comanches.

The influx of settlers into the lease sections has been slow and gradual, but if the law is repealed, or so modified as to strip it of its obnoxious features, removing all discriminations against and restrictions in the way of settlement, the influx would be greater than followed the expulsion of the Indians from the fair prairies of the West.

But in the light of present indications we are forced to conclude that lease-law advocates stand in with the Galveston News for an even and symmetrical development of the state and are not willing to see the West settled and developed until their sections are filled to overflowing with a thrifty and industrious population. But the West demands an equal show with the balance of the state; she demands the removal of all restrictions to the sale and settlement of the land; she demands the substitution of a sane system for a lease policy; she demands the abandonment of an absurd system of narrow-minded selfishness and the substitution of a broad, liberal, states-

men-like policy, and she guarantees when it is done that she, too, will evenly and symmetrically develop with the balance of the state.

W. J. R. H.

#### In Answer to J. B. Cranfill.

BOONEVILLE, TEX., June 5, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The gentle rebuke administered by the Weekly GAZETTE of May 15 to those writing in favor of prohibition for their intemperate use of language and aspersions of motives, was most timely and opportune. That our German fellow-citizens are law-abiding as the native born, is admitted by all who are in contact with them; that they are of convivial habits ought to concern themselves alone; that there is no more crime committed by them in proportion to their population than any other people is a matter of record; and that they are a liberty-loving people is evidenced from the fact that they are almost solidly opposed to prohibition. Then why the flippant allusion to them by J. B. Cranfill in Weekly GAZETTE of May 15? He (we presume) J. B. Cranfill belongs to the masculine gender, and for the sake of brevity will refer presumably says: "The foreign population, especially the Germans, will agree to all the (Libertas) says."

The house passed the bill, and it received only seven negative votes in the senate. Three of those votes were German." He first designates Libertas as "the fellow," and the Germans, especially, will agree to all he says. We have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. J. B. Cranfill nor Libertas; but as written language is the symbol of spoken language, and spoken language the expression of the individual's thoughts, we can judge the two writers by their respective emanations, and every impartial reader must admit that the former stands about to the latter as mud does to marble.

As above hinted, the Germans oppose prohibition, because they look upon it as an infringement on their liberties guaranteed to them by the constitution of these United States, inasmuch as it aims to prescribe what they shall drink or not drink. As the possession of any good without a strenuous effort to obtain it is never more properly appreciated by the possessor thereof than when he is deprived of it, so it is with our German fellow-citizens with regard to prohibition. Coming from the greatest military despotism of modern times, they can more keenly discern any effort that is made to curtail or subvert the liberty enjoyed by them under our existing laws. That prohibition means the abridgement of those laws and the final subversion of the existing order of things is a well known fact, patent to any impartial observer, and so far its advocates are revolutionists. Prohibition is also communistic and despotic in its designs, inasmuch as it aims to place the people more directly under the supervision of the government, which aim tends directly towards centralization, the bane of all free institutions. No doubt many prohibitionists have read with horror the proceedings of communists in the old world, as well as of those in our large cities, and yet they occupy a similar position only on a different part of the field.

The science of modern government is that the people who are governed the least are governed best and are the happiest, yet prohibition seeks the contrary. It seeks to cause the people to retrograde toward the operations of ancient governments, when liberty was supposed to be aggregated in the ruler and the governed had to prove their liberty instead of the governed being free as in our government, the proof to curtail their liberty resting with the government.

That prohibition tends directly towards the consummation of such a state of affairs, however remote it may appear, is admitted by Mr. J. B. Cranfill himself in his communication, where he coolly and complacently points to the prohibitions existing over in the Indian Territory. Prohibition of a very satisfactory character can be had even should it be necessary to reduce the people to vassals and wards of the government, or, in other words, place them in a condition similar to that occupied by the wild tribes of the Indian Territory! He further says it is not expected that prohibition will prohibit any more than capital punishment keeps men from committing capital crimes, or laws prohibiting theft keep men from stealing. This is a sophism very nicely placed. Suppose we put it into this shape: All laws enacted for the government of a free people, which have the sanction and moral support of all good citizens, will be respected and obeyed, and can be enforced; those that have not the sanction and moral support of all good citizens are merely a blot upon the statute books of the state, and cannot be enforced according to their intent. That there are just as good men opposed to prohibition as there are in favor of it we presume will not be denied by the most violent prohibitionist. Now can they point to any good man who is opposed to the enforcement of the law prohibiting capital crimes, theft, etc? Let the reader draw his own conclusion.

Mr. J. B. Cranfill, in his allusion to Libertas, says that "the devil generally gets in his best work under a nom de plume." Could it not be possible that the devil, in Libertas' case, could be a departed prohibitionist?

We are told that the first devil was once an angel, but, trying to become equal to God, the latter cast him into outer darkness. Our Savior is the son of God. He is the founder of Christian religion, and He engrafted upon it the institution of the use of wine, which has been in use for eighteen hundred and fifty-one years. As prohibitionists condemn the use of wine, they must necessarily condemn our Savior, who instituted the use of it. He being God, and they claiming to be wiser than He is, or at least equal to Him, may have caused Him to cast some departed cold-waterite into outer darkness.

Now, in all candor, it is a very strange fact that the class of people for whom prohibition is intended do not want it, and those who do want it can take it to themselves at any time without the formality of an election, or an amendment to the constitution; who, in fact, are taking it already, if their public expressions are to be taken as a criterion of their private actions.

Yet still they persist in meddling with a next-door neighbor's affairs, which ought not concern them in the least. It is certainly a most monstrous proposition to be submitted to a free people, and all honor to the three German votes in the state senate who helped to defeat the proposition. We are opposed to prohibition as an antidote for it. At some future time we may suggest a remedy for drunkenness, however odd it may appear at first sight.

JOSEPH ROTH.

#### Special Bulletin for May.

#### SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, June 1.—

The temperature for the month of May has varied but slightly from the normal temperature for the month from the Missouri valley southward to the Gulf coast. In the Mississippi valley and in all districts to the eastward of it the temperature has been from one to three degrees below the normal, and from one to two degrees below in districts westward of the Missouri valley. In the north and south Pacific coast regions the temperature has been from one to two degrees above the normal, and from five to eight degrees below in Northern and Central California, except in the Sacramento valley, where the temperature has been three degrees above the normal.

The mean temperature of the month of some of the principal stations is as follows: Boston 52°, New York 56°, Washington City 62°, Charleston 73°, Jacksonville 74°, New Orleans 74°, Cincinnati 57°, Buffalo 53°, Chicago 58°, Saint Paul 57°, Omaha 60°, Denver 53°, Portland, Ore., 59°, San Francisco 52°, San Diego 65°, Salt Lake City 56°.

A cold wave appeared in Dakota on the 5th, the fall of temperature being from ten to fifteen degrees. A fall of temperature of from ten to fifteen degrees occurred in the Missouri valley on the 6th and a fall of from seventeen to twenty-two degrees in the Mississippi valley on the 7th. On the 8th the cold wave passed over the Ohio valley and Tennessee and extended southwesterly to the West Gulf states; it reached the East Gulf and South Atlantic states on the 9th, the temperature falling from twelve to twenty-two degrees.

A second cold wave appeared in Minnesota and Dakota on the 16th, extended over the upper lakes on 17th and 18th, and reached the lower lakes on the 19th. The fall in temperature was from twenty to thirty degrees. A fall of from eleven to twenty degrees occurred in New England on the 20th.

In the North Pacific coast region the rainfall has been slightly above, and in the Middle and South Pacific coast regions slightly below the average for the month. There has been a deficiency of from one to two inches in the Upper Lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, Arkansas and Northern Texas. In the southwestern portion of the Middle Atlantic states and the eastern portion of the Eastern Gulf states an excess of from one to three inches is reported. In the northeastern portion of the Middle Atlantic states and in Southwestern New England there has been a slight deficiency. In all other districts there has been but a slight deviation from the normal.

The number of storms for the month is below the average. A storm of considerable energy appeared in the Northwest on the 4th, reaching the lake region on the 5th, accompanied by rain in the lake region on the 5th and 6th, which continued in the lower lake region until the 10th. The rain area extended over New England, the Middle Atlantic states, Tennessee and the Ohio valley on the 7th. High winds prevailed in the lake region on the 7th, 8th and 6th and on the North Carolina coast on the 10th. A second storm appeared in Dakota on the 14th and passed over the lake region during the 16th and 16th, high winds prevailing over the upper lake region during 16th, 17th and 18th. A storm of slight energy, but accompanied by a considerable precipitation, passed from the Missouri valley over the lake region to the St. Lawrence valley from the 23th to the 30th.

SPRING OF 1885.

The temperature for the three months of March, April and May, in the Mississippi valley and in all districts east of it and in the West Gulf states, was from one to four degrees below the average. For the Missouri valley and the territories in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast, the temperature was from one to three degrees above the average.

The average rainfall for the same period is as follows:

In the north and middle Pacific coast regions a deficiency of from four to eight inches; a slight excess in the Missouri valley; in all other districts there has been a slight deficiency, ranging from two to six inches on the Atlantic coast, from one to three inches in the Mississippi valley, and from one to four inches in the Ohio valley and Tennessee and in the East Gulf states.

W. B. HAZEN, Brig. and Svt. Maj.-Gen. Chief Signal Offices, U. S. A.

Cigarette smokers prefer Opera Puffs because they do not stick to the lips.

**Cranberry Sauce,** Mince meat, smoked sardines, parsnips, chives, hops and sage at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's.

Fort Worth Pharmacy sells Persian insect powders at fifty cents per pound.

**C. J. Pitman & Co.,** Contractors for cement walks and cementing buildings. Office 509 Main street.

**Excursion Rates** Via Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. To Galveston and return, \$15 50; to Lam-passa and return, \$7.15; to Sour Lake and return, \$14.25. Tickets good for fifteen days from date of sale.

C. D. LUTKY, Union Ticket Agent.

**Pig Hams,** Another shipment of the famous Stillwell uncured pig hams will arrive at Turner & McClure's to-morrow.

#### McGREGOR.

#### An Ex-Assistant Postmaster Leaves For Parts Unknown.

SPECIAL. McGREGOR, TEX., June 6.—Since my last one fight has been occasioned by two rival hotel-keepers getting "riled" at each other.

The ex-assistant postmaster, James Hamilton, skipped the town on the 4th inst. for parts unknown. He was short on his books about \$1800. Of course the ex-postmaster's bondsmen are good to pay the little balance.

A special train arrived here yesterday on the Texas & St. Louis railway carrying L. B. Fish, treasurer; A. S. Dodge, general freight agent, and Harry Leanders, division superintendent.

Thirty car-loads of freight have come in on the Texas & St. Louis railway in the last four days to be transferred to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway. Among the number we note one car of binding twine, one car of horse-rakes, two cars of harvest machines, which leads us to imagine that the farmers have something to cut, rake and tie.

#### PILOT POINT.

#### The Churches—Around-Town Notes.

SPECIAL. PILOT POINT, TEX., June 7.—The sermon today of Rev. J. R. Wages before the students of the seminary was appreciated by the large and intelligent audience present. The speaker showed that he had given a great amount of thought to the subject—"Christianity a Life." The music selected for the occasion was well rendered by Miss Mavett Emberson at the organ.

Rev. Mr. Hudgins of Grapevine came up yesterday to witness the closing exercises of the seminary. He occupied this evening the Methodist pulpit.

Jimmy Johnson, a well-known society young man now, of Gainesville, is visiting in town.

In regard to the meteoric display last Friday night, witnessed at the same hour in Dallas, Sherman and this place as reported to THE GAZETTE, Dr. A. G. Dowdell of Pilot Point seminary theorizes thus: that the meteor was of an immense size and many miles distant from the earth, causing it to be observed at the same time in places distant from each other, if but one explosion took place.

Wille, the son of Mr. Gebager, fell from a tree yesterday, which one near causing his death. He was picked up insensible with many severe bruises, but is now in a fair way to recovery.

The weather is exceedingly warm and the ground is fast drying, and soon the cry for rain will be heard in the land.

Large shipments of fruit and produce are made daily.

#### Stranger Than Fiction

Are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

#### CLEBURNE.

SPECIAL. CLEBURNE, TEX., June 7.—Judge Hall of the district court was taken sick Friday and was unable to wind up the business of the term.

Anderson Bros. have begun work on their new flouring mill, which is to be located near the depot.

Ten cars of cattle were shipped to Chicago yesterday.

Miss Belle Chambers, Miss Minnie Baird and Miss Poole, young ladies of Cleburne, have returned from Kentucky schools.

The Congregationalist Sunday-school had a picnic yesterday.

#### 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 guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. W. Williams & Co.

#### ABILENE.

SPECIAL. ABILENE, TEX., June 7.—One Douglass was arrested and lodged in our county jail yesterday for committing an unnatural crime.

Mr. C. E. Gilbert, who was fined \$200 for assaulting Taylor Thompson, made a motion for a new trial yesterday.

The Methodists at Buffalo Gap are making an effort to complete their church. They will give a festival on the 19th.

A mad dog got on the rampage on south side of our town last evening, and for a time kept residents in that vicinity very uneasy. He was shot down.

#### Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. George V. Willing of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only 50 cents a bottle, at H. W. Williams & Co's.

#### SECOND TO SOLID SILVER ONLY.

Durability, Strength, Fine Finish and Whiteness of Silver Metal Ware.

We are now offering to our customers spoons and forks manufactured from the celebrated silver metal.

These goods combine merits possessed by no other flatware made from solid silver goods, and we cheerfully recommend them to those desiring a

#### first-class article for their own use.

For hotels and restaurants they are unexcelled.

These goods are not plated, they are made of one metal, and are solid throughout.

The great objection to cheap plated goods has at last been solved with the appearance of this line of flatware, which combines with low price, durability, strength, fine finish and whiteness, second to solid silver only.

Silver metal, like all other metals, will tarnish and stain if used in acids or placed in contact with sulphur, as in yolk of eggs, etc. But the use of Putz Pomade will at once restore it to its original white color.

We do not claim our goods as equal to solid silver ware, than which they are so much cheaper, or as possessing the dead whiteness of silver, yet they more nearly approach it than any other known alloy.

Silver metal ware requires the same care as solid silver goods, viz.: To be washed after each meal in hot water, and to be cleaned once each week or two with Putz Pomade, or other polishing substance, applied with a chamois skin or soft cloth. When thus treated they wear down to a shade or two of solid silver, and will last a lifetime.

Prices and discounts furnished on application. Be sure to ask for silver metal spoons and forks before placing your orders. Respectfully, FORT WORTH CHINA CO.

#### MONTAGUE.

#### An Old Silver Mine Discovered on Red River—Crop Prospects.

SPECIAL. MONTAGUE, TEX., June 7.—For some time past it has been known that there existed ancient Spanish or Mexican silver mines along the bluffs of Red river, in Montague county. Old furnaces and the dross from melted ore have been found at several places, but until a day or two since the veins that had been worked were not found.

A party of prospectors a day or two ago made an important discovery of an ancient shaft in a bluff on the river near Cedar Springs, which will no doubt result in reopening these old mines. They found cut in the stone a flight of steps leading down to the mouth of the tunnel under a perpendicular cliff on the river, and found that the entrance had been blocked with immense stones.

They succeeded in finding the excavation. On the steps were carved two Spanish names and divers marks were traced around the point, showing that the place had been identified. A spring of cold water on which the sun never shines was found scooped out in the stones in the bluff, with abundant evidences of former use.

The furnace where the ore may be smelted was found on a high point on the bluff and some of the dross was picked up. A year or two ago several attempts were made to find this mine in the immediate vicinity, being induced by the traces of former works found upon the ground, but the pit was so well concealed that it was not found until as above related. The land belongs to parties here who will at a proper time reopen this old mine and see what it will worth.

The wheat crop in this county is now ready for the harvest and is the best by odds ever raised. Oats are splendid and the crops generally are clean and promising. The people are working as they never worked before and upon the whole the outlook is promising after such a wet spring as we have experienced.

There is coming on a large crop of fruit with all the other expectancies.

#### A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs can find a certain cure in Dr. King's new discovery for consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of the statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this new discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottles at H. A. Williams & Co's drug store. Large size \$1.

#### Silver Dust Meal.

Dried beef, chipped beef, evaporated peaches, evaporated raspberries and platted plums at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's.

#### By the Middle

Of this week Pinkard & Joyce will have in a new line of bed-room suits, and should you anticipate buying anything in this line call and look at the new styles before making your selections elsewhere.

#### Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids, plans and specifications will be received by the commissioners court of Wilbarger county, Tex., up to 10 o'clock, June 18, 1885, for the erection and completion of a jail at Vernon, Wilbarger county, Tex. Contractors will please file bids for either a stone or frame building, two cages, with corridor, jailer's room and cook room. Maximum limit of construction, \$5000.

Bids to be made on the basis of jail bonds payable in three years, bonds to bear 8 per cent. interest per annum. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

#### Cocoanut Soap.

Best quality, 5c a cake. O. M. Waterhouse, druggist.

#### Artist Supplies.

A large assortment of paints, brushes, canvases, plaques, panels, crayon and oil studies just received. Mail orders promptly attended to. MAX ELKER.

One car of Mason's fruit jars just received at the Fort Worth China Co's.

#### Look at the Fort

Worth Grocer Co's list of the finest fancy groceries, and the largest lot ever brought to the city.

#### Pure Powder.

The ingredients that enter into the composition of Silver Leaf Baking Powder are guaranteed chemically pure, and to this is attributed its unprecedented popularity wherever it has been introduced.

**DR. SANFORD'S**  
**LIVER**  
**INVIGORATOR**  
Is a Reliable Remedy for Liver Complaints  
It is a Powerful Purifier of the Blood  
It is a Tonic for the Weak  
It is a Remedy for Biliousness  
It is a Remedy for Indigestion  
It is a Remedy for Headache  
It is a Remedy for Constipation  
It is a Remedy for Nervousness  
It is a Remedy for Depression  
It is a Remedy for All Disorders of the Liver and Biliary System

**A Single**  
**Is Worth a Ship Load of**  
**ment.**  
This will certify that two months ago I was in immediate family, after having been many years from menstral course and having been treated without success by several medical doctors, was completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. D. Davis' Female Regulator. Its effect in cases is wonderful, and will be known by the name of "Woman's Best Friend." Yours respectfully,  
JAMES W. HUBBARD

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**Galvanized Iron Corners,**  
**Skylights and Ventilators,** Tin, sheet metal roofers, and all others in corrugated roofing and siding, the plate, rolled and galvanized iron, etc.

**PACIFIC HOUSE**  
Colorado, Tex.  
This house has recently changed and will be run in first-class style.  
**M. T. HALL, Proprietor.**  
Special attention given to commanding stock man.

**Missouri Pacific**  
**RAILWAY**  
**DIRECT ROUTE**  
BETWEEN  
**St. Louis and San Antonio**  
WITHOUT CHANGE.

**St. LOUIS**  
AT  
**KANSAS CITY**  
Union Depot passengers for Colorado, New Mexico and California connect with Express Trains  
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**ATCHISON**  
Connection is made with  
Trains for all points in Kansas  
Nebraska.  
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**OMAHA**  
Connection is made with all  
ing to the North and West.  
**SUPERIOR**  
Accommodations, Fast Time.  
Palace Cars run through St. Louis  
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