"THE DIM OLD LANE."

Down the dim old lane we lingered,
One I dearly loved and I;
Through the leafy interlacing
Smiled the sunlit summer sky.
And where some stray sunbeam quivered
Through the balmy green retreat,
Seemed it like a golden river
Calmly flowing at our feet.

There the young birds to each other,
Songs of love in chorus sang;
And the music they were warbling
Loudly through the wildwoods rang.
While the leaves with trembling motion
Fluttered on the morning air;
Showered down the fragrant blossoms
'Round about us everywhere.

If this seemeth such fair beauty,
Sweetly whispered she to me,
"What! When death unseals our vision
Must yon blissful Heaven be?"
And with upraised hand she pointed,
Where the lovely tinted blue—
'Mid the leaflets intertwining,
Faintly, softly glimmered through.

Ere the changing scenes of Autumn
Had unfolded to our view,
She whose soul impatient waited
All of Heaven's glories knew.
Now in saddened thought I wander
Up and down that dim old lane,
For to me the old time gladness
"Nevermore" will come again.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Story of a Soldier, Desperately and Apparent Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, but Still Living, as Told to the Star and Sentinel in a Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1905.

Learning from Mr. Charles H. Smith of the Treasury Department that he would, as hasbeen his custom for many years, spend a part of his September vacation with his old friend, Robt. Sheads at the Vineyard, near Gettysburg and again review on the spot the memorable scenes of the Battle of Gettysburg in which he took a most active part, it has occurred to me that your readers might be interested in learning something of the experiences of this most desperately wounded survivor of that famous battle.

Mr. Smith, as will be shown later on, had most excellent reasons for the strong attachment which he has ever felt for Mr. Sheads and his good wife and which was a source of great pleasure to that most estimable lady who died about two years ago.

Since 1871 Mr. Smith has been employed as a clerk in the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department and not many of those most closely associated with him know that he bears with him about his daily tasks as evidence of his terrible experience on Gettysburg battlefield, an open wound of several inches in length, the closing of which would probably cause his death in a very short time.

Mr. Smith is a very modest veteran and if you should succeed in getting him to talk about himself at all he would tell you very briefly that although only sixteen years old, he succeeded in obtaining his mother's consent to go forth and do battle for his country's integrity and that with this consent in his pocket he left his home at Decatur, N. Y., in Oct. 1861 and went before the recruiting officer at Cherry Valley, N. Y., to whom he declared his age to be 21 so fearful was he that he might be rejected. But the farmer lad was too fine a specimen of vigorous manhood even at that early age to be rejected, and was mustered into service Oct. 14th, 1861. Those were fighting days and corporal Smith of company K, of the 76th N. Y. Regiment of Volunteers was soon sent to the field of action and participated in the following engagements: Rappahannock Station, August, 1862; White Sulpher Springs, August, 1862; Bull Run, Augnst, 1862; South Mountain, September, 1862; Antietam, September, 1862; Union, November, 1862; Fredericksburg, December, 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Kelley's Ford, June, 1863.

On the 1st of July 1863, the 76th N. Y. regiment of which he was a member opened the battle of Gettysburg, and during the forenoon of that day he passed through an experience which but few could live to relate. Four times he received terrible wounds each sufficient to have produced death.

The first ball passed through his left thigh; the second ball entered the left groin, passed through the body, and came out at the right hip; the third ball entered above the left hip, passing through the body, fracturing the spinal column, and while lying prone on his face, a shell bursting over him tore off a large portion of his hip, and in this condition he lay upon the battle field for four days, without any assistance or nourishment whatever, the Johnnies taking his canteen of water, his haversack, shoes and stockings, doubtless thinking if they stopped to think at all, that if he was not dead he ought to be as they had done enough to kill him three times over. Most of the time that he lay in this condition under the scorching July sun he was mercifully unconscious, but he recalls that on the first day, he wet his feverparched lips by pulling up and chewing the young corn growing in the field where he lay.

On the night of the 4th of July his comrades found and carried him to what is known on Gettysburg battlefield as the McPherson barn; and after divesting him of his clothing wrapped him in a blanket and laid him in the cow shed.

On the morning of the 5th he discovered that he was submerged and almost drowned in cow ooze. In that condition he remained until the afternoon, when he was taken from this barn shed and carried to a tree nearby, where his comrade wiped him off with straw, and applied to the Christian Commission agents for assistance, and from them he received the first nourishment since the early morn of July 1.

He was then put upon a stretcher, and carried to the town of Gettysburg. On the way he met the regimental surgeon, Dr. Metcalf, who examined his wounds, and told him if he desired to send any communication to his mother that he had better do so at once.

He was placed in an old freight warehouse, where there were two amputating tables, and where those were taken whom the surgeon considered incurable. Here he remained until the 17th of July.

He was totally helpless, unable to move hand or foot, and was nursed by a comrade. Here it was that he realized the full extent of his wounds. He discovered his food in a partially digested condition, passing out through his wounds on his left side and back, and for nine months all that he ate passed out in this way.

On the 16th of July the comrade who was nursing him, unfolded a scheme whereby he hoped to get the desperately wounded boy into more comfortable quarters, that good Samaritan Robert Sheads of Gettysburg promised to provide. Each morning those who had succumbed to their wounds during the night were removed from the warehouse, and the scheme concocted by his comrade was to have young Smith lie quiet and feign death at morning inspection on the 17th. It was not a difficult role for him and as the surgeon looked for his death any day, no difficulty was experienced in carrying out their plan to get him removed from the warehouse and the rest was easy, as too much was depending on live men then to trouble much about the disposal of the dead.

The attachment to Mr. Sheads and his estimable wife, which was formed as he received their ministrations while he lay in an utterly helpless condition in their hospitable home for months, is tenderly cherished by Mr. Smith who makes an annual pilgrimage during the early days of July to their present home which is on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Of course he did not long remain undiscovered at the Sheads home, and while he had no regular physician, army surgeons called continually to examine his wounds. He had no operation performed, took no medicine, as most of the surgeons informed him that it was impossible for him to recover, while some few said that "while there was life there was hope."

From Gettysburg he was taken on a cot bed to the Citizens' Hospital, corner Broad and Prime streets, Philadelphia, and from there to the Cuyler Hospital, Germantown, where he remained until his term of enlistment expired, and whence he was discharged on the 24th of October, 1864.

At the time of his discharge he was able to move about with the assistance of two canes, and from that time until the present, a period of forty years he has had to dress his wound two, three and four times each day. The dressing consists in bathing with a sponge and water, applying linen cloths with a bandage 8 yards in length and 7 inches in width wrapped around his body. He used no antiseptic or grease of any kind.

From the nature of these wounds it is necessary that an orifice be kept open to allow the gases to escape from the stomach, the gathering of which causes the most intense agony, so that it is necessary to have the service of a surgeon very frequently.

Suppuration continually goes on, and a constant discharge therefrom.

There have been times when he has been confined to his bed for mouths, and for the last six months of 1901 he required the attendance of an experienced nurse in cleansing and dressing this orifice, yet he was absent from his office in the Treasury Department Building from sickness but two days during the entire year.

Dr. Foster of this city who first attended Mr. Smith in 1888, speaking of his wonderful condition says when he was called he found that the second wound had healed at the point of entrance and was causing the most intense suffering. This the doctor opened, allowing the free discharge of pus, wind and fecal matter. It soon healed, and this delicate, dangerous and painful operation of opening the intestines had to be performed as often as once a month, on an average, during fifteen or twenty years.

Dr. Foster says still further that in addition to the injury to the bladder and spinal column, this case presents two openings from the intestines. One remains open, the other heals and has to be opened at stated intervals in order to save the life of the patient, and was at this time the only case known to him where, fistula having healed, had to be opened periodically.

In July 1881, a few days after President Garfield was shot, the physicians in attendance on the distinguished patient having had their attention called to the case of Mr. Smith, requested permission to examine his body and he acceded to their wishes in the hope that they might be able to gain some light on the President's case. Present at the examination were Doctors Bliss, Hammond and Agnew. Dr. Pope of this city was one of the examining physicians, and a few days afterward in an article in the Post cited Mr. Smith's case as a recovery from desperate gunshot wounds, which probably had no parallel in the annals of war.

In his description of what these well-known surgeons and physicians found, Dr. Pope says that the first bullet passed clean through the left thigh, close to the body; the second entered the left groin, through what is called Poupart's ligament, grazing the iliac blood vessels and nerves; traversed the pelvism passing directly through the bladder and hip bones, came out a little behind the right hip joint; the third entered the body just above the crest of the left ilium, commonly called the edge of the hipbone, traversed obliquely the abdominal cavity, passing through the descending colonor large intestines, came out close by the spine, partially shattering the bodies of the lumbar vertebra.

These eminent surgeons found that President Garfield's wound was similar to the one made by the third bullet in Mr. Smith's case, with the exception that in the former none of the intestines were cut. But President Garfield had not the hardy constitution of the farmer lad, and the best surgeons of his day could not save him.

It will be remembered that the wound which caused President McKinley's death was similar though less severe than the second of those received at Gettysburg by this truly battle scarred veteran, who although even then suffering severely remarked to an intimate friend in speaking of Mr. McKinley's patient endurance of suffering, that he wished it were possible for him to take the President's place and relieve his beloved chief of what seemed to him such terrible useless suffering.

To appreciate the full force of this remark one must know that since April of last year, Mr. Smith had been suffering severely with only brief periods of comparative relief from pain. The return of these periods of suffering became more frequent until Oct. 1, when a hot water bag was applied at such a high temperature that a large blister just below the fistulous opening mentioned in Dr. Foster's report, was formed, while in the lower lip of the fistula an abscess appeared. This abcess was lanced on the morning of the third of November after a night of intense suffering on the part of the patient. A torrent of pus, gas and fecal matter gushed from the opening which continued to discharge for five or six days and in a few days there was removed from this opening a piece of the upper hip-bone two and one-quarter inches in length, an inch wide at one end, narrowing to a fourth of an inch at the other, with a thickness of half an inch. This bone has the appearance and hardness of a piece of rough black iron.

Since its removal Mr. Smith has not suffered quite so severely although his open wound requires the greatest care and attention.

The story of this veteran's life would hardly be complete wlthout some mention of the work he has done in the Masonic circles of this District.

Twice he has served Washington Centennial Lodge as Master; in 1887 he was chosen High Priest of Mt. Vernon R. A. Chapter and in 1897 he served as Grand High Priest of the Grand R. A. Chapter of the District of Columbia and the same year was Thrice Illustrious Master of Washington Council No. 1.

For the past two years he has been President of the Masonic Board of Relief of the District of Columbia, and truly may it be said of him that his own sufferings have enabled him to enter into the distress of others with the keenest sympathy.

Any of his comrades of the Grand Army who will take the trouble to look him up in the Treasury Department where he still performs his daily duties will find this battle scarred veteran, a modest and courteous gentleman, with but slight trace of the intense sufferings of many years in his face.

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Musical Insects.

Scientific American.

A poet having once occasion to speak about crickets and grasshoppers, very happily termed them violinists of the fields," and although at the time he was ignorant of the fact he stated nothing more than a scientific truth which has recently been demonstrated by exhaustive investigations. Hitherto, naturalists have been devoting a little too much time to the study of actual sounds emitted by insects, rather than the methods by which the musical notes in question were really produced. It is now well known that the throat of insects has nothing to do with the production of such sounds, but that, on the contrary, they all use a kind of in-"strument" with which Mother Nature has endowed them for the purpose. Microscopic examination has revealed the fact that in most cases this instrument has a striking resemblance to a rudimentary violin, at least as regards its principle.

Musical insects of the winged type may be divided into two groups: (1) Those which do not use their wings, and (2) those which do, for the production of sounds. Of the two, the latter species is by far the more numerous. A very curious fact in this connection is that all insects are tenors, deep bass voices being quite unknown; in addition to this, the males are always the performers, female insects being dumb—contenting themselves with stopping at home and looking after the children, instead of standing at the front door, singing like their lords and masters. Many insects sing by day, such, for instance, as the chickadee, which, however, are not of the "violinist" type, as they play upon a series of hard plates attached to the abdomen, much in the same way as a Spanish dancer uses the castanets. Another insect of this type is the black field cricket, which has its home in a small cave-like dwelling it prepares in the earth.

Other insects only sing by night, such, for instance, as the domestic and tree crickets, whose regular modulated notes are known to every one The apparatus used by these insects exactly resembles a violin, the abdomen being partially endowed with small bridge-like edges or ridges against which the wings are rubbed, thus producing the strident note characteristic of the insect. Other insects, such as locusts and their kin, have veritable bows covered with fine ridges and attached to the wings by two button-like growths. Others have cavities covered over with a fine membrane which serve the office of resonators; in almost all insects of this type there is a parchment-like part of the abdomen which acts as a kind of sounding-board. Strange to say, many of these harmonious insects are deprived of hearing; crickets, however, are an exception, as they have sharp ears and cease their vocal efforts at the sound of approach footsteps. Some insects, although apparently deprived of any means for the production of sounds, are none the less capable of making a noise in the world. A notable instance of this is to be found in a locust rejoicing in the euphonious name of *Microcentrum tetinervis*, which produces a short, monotonous note like two pieces of metal or flint rubbed together.

So far the field of insect voices has not been widely explored. It would be interesting to study them from the point of view of musicial notation, and also to determine whether their song alters in any way according to season, hour of the day, age of the insect, and meteorological conditions.

Now is the time for those who are interested in this still unexplored field to keep ears and eyes open, for does not the cricket sing in the fields in the genial summer months? The proper study of mankind is man, we are told, yet methinks time would often be better employed in studying some of the members of the humbler walks of life upon which the Creator has showered just as much love and attention, in many cases to better purpose and a truer "at-one-ness" with Nature, than can be found in man.

Hix.—I don't call on Miss Chance any more, she has such a coarse laugh.

Dix—I never noticed it.

Hix—You would have, if you'd been around when I proposed to her.

"Well, Pat, how do you like this country?" "It's a moity foin country." "Have you gotten a job yet?" "No! but I have a friend who is about getting me a pension."

Bill.—I see Wun Lung, the Chinese laundryman, isn't working.

Jill—No; there's something the matter with his mouth, and he can't sprinkle the clothes."

When a husband loses his temper he usually finds his wife's.

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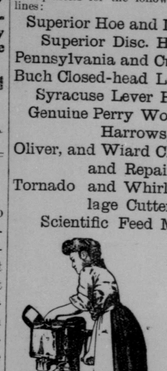
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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, two bills were passed, one proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the State, the other proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which said bills are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters hereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section 1 of said Article 1.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided in this State for one year and in the Legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who moreover is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then, to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part or the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the elec ion district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above-prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be—

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or if unable to read such section is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1889, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the year 1905.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 3, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.
ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT to amend Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this state.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 34 of Article 3 of said Constitution.

SECTION 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same, and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall in no manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax now levied or which may hereafter be levied to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defense of the State.

But nothing in this section or in this Constitution contained shall deprive the General Assembly of the power to apportion amongst and to appropriate to the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars each year, to be expended only in the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways under and in accordance with such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this state, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 2, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.
ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN WARFIELD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and of the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of each of said bills proposing said amendments to said Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the State be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, where so many may be published, and in any county where not more than one newspaper may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months prece ing the next general election, which said election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at which election the said proposed amendments shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 27th day of July, 1905.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.
By the Governor:
OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.
aug 4 13t

Commissioners Notice.

HEREAFTER, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their office in Westminster EVERY MONDAY for the transaction of business.

By order,
ly 2 tf FRANCIS L. HANN, Clerk.

WESTERN Md. RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTING WITH

P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Bruceville, and Hanover; and P. W. & B., N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Taking effect SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	FM	W E	Ac.	Ac.	TPs	Ac.
	AM	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
Hillen Station	4 20	8 00	10 12	4 25	5 00	6 15
Union Station	4 35	8 05	10 17	4 30	5 05	6 20
Penna. Ave	4 38	8 08	10 21	4 34	....	6 24
Fulton Station	4 41	8 12	10 24	4 37	5 10	6 27
Walbrook	4 43	8 14	10 31	4 40	5 13	6 30
Arlington	....	8 25	10 39	4 47	....	6 40
Mt. Hope	....	8 29	10 43	4 50	....	6 43
Howardville	....	8 29	10 46	4 55	....	6 46
Sudbrook Park	....	8 30	10 48	4 57	5 26	6 48
Pikesville	....	8 33	10 50	4 59	5 28	6 50
Greenwood	....	8 35	10 52	5 00	5 29	6 55
Owings Mills	....	8 45	11 05	5 12	....	7 03
Glyndon	5 09	9 00	11 15	5 24	5 44	7 14
Emory Grove	....	....	....	....	....	....
York, ar	....	....	1 25	....	....	....
Hanover, ar	....	....	1 10	....	....	....
Gettysburg, ar	....	....	1 45	....	....	....
Glen Falls	....	9 07	11 26	5 30	....	7 34
Finksburg	....	9 09	11 28	5 32	....	7 36
Carrollton	....	9 20	11 41	5 43	....	7 49
Westminster	5 28	9 40	11 55	5 58	6 12	8 10
Avondale	....	9 46	12 01	6 00	....	8 09
Medford	....	9 49	12 04	6 09	....	8 14
New Windsor	5 50	9 57	12 11	6 16	6 27	8 25
Linwood	....	10 02	12 16	6 21	....	8 33
Union Bridge	5 57	10 07	12 20	6 25	6 35	8 40
Middleburg	....	10 13	....	....	6 40	....
Bruceville	6 05	10 18	....	....	6 45	....
D. P. Creek	....	10 23	....	....	6 50	....
Rocky Ridge	....	10 30	....	....	7 00	....
Emmitsburg	....	10 35	....	....	7 05	....
Loy's	....	10 35	....	....	7 30	....
Graceham	....	10 37	....	....	7 07	....
Thurmont	6 15	10 43	....	....	7 07	....
Deerfield	....	10 58	....	....	7 14	....
Sabillasville	....	11 04	....	....	7 27	....
Blue Ridge Summit	6 47	11 13	....	....	7 43	....
Highfield	6 48	11 15	....	....	7 43	....
Buena Vista Springs	6 52	11 20	....	....