

SALEM

LIGHTS LOCATED.

Salem Soon to be Lighted With Electricity.

ROANOKE TIMES BUREAU, HOTEL LUCERNE, SALEM, VA. The electric lights in Salem will be distributed throughout the city as follows:

At the corner of Main street and Lake avenue; Main street and Green avenue; Main and Maple streets; Main and Elm; Main street at the dry branch crossing; corners Main and Union; Main and Broad; Main and Alabama; Main and College avenue; Main and Limestone alley; Main and Jackson street; Academy street at Mrs. Webber's; Union street opposite Dr. B. Strouse; Union street near Mrs. Wiley; Alabama street at Prof. J. Crabtree's; corner College and Clay; High street opposite Dr. Dreher's; Light street at Dr. J. L. Stearns; corner High street and Cleveland avenue; Craig and East College avenues; Craig and C. H. Grover's; corner Craig and Cleveland avenues; corner College and Burwell; College and Boulevard; College and Third streets; College and Fifth streets; College and Seventh streets; Iowa and Eighth streets; Florida and Fifth streets; Pennsylvania avenue and Walnut street; Virginia street, at A. T. Powell's; corners Boulevard and Burwell; Alabama and Second; Water and Burwell; Water and Second streets; Water and Fourth streets; Union street and Roanoke avenue; Union street, opposite T. J. Preston's; Union street, opposite J. C. Dyer's; Chestnut street, at Barker's row; Roanoke avenue and Maple; Elm street, opposite Stricklers.

The remaining seven lights will be located as they are needed.

Officers Elected.

The stockholders of the Lake Spring Land Company met yesterday in Col. R. H. Logan's office. M. M. Rogers, of Roanoke, was re-elected president. W. M. Nelson was elected vice-president and general manager, and Col. R. L. Logan, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors were elected as follows: M. M. Rogers, W. M. Nelson, R. H. Logan, F. J. Chapman, T. W. Spindle, L. C. Hansbrough, S. H. Hansbrough, of Winchester, Va.; G. J. Ligon and F. H. Chalmers.

The reports of the president, secretary and treasurer and general manager were accepted and approved.

The business of the company was shown to be in a good condition. The land, 116 acres, is all paid for. No more assessments will be made. The par value of the shares is \$10. Only \$2 on the share have been paid in.

Funeral of Mrs. Wright.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. W. W. Wright were held at the residence of her husband, on Chestnut street, yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, the rector of St. Paul's Church in Salem. The remains were sent to Richmond for interment in Hollywood Cemetery last night.

The Stealing Goes On. A thief entered the stable of J. B. Powell, Wednesday night and stole \$30 in cash from the pants pocket of Mr. Hamilton, the manager of the stable, who was sleeping in the office at the time of the robbery. There is no clew. All the women in Salem are frightened at the almost incessant housebreaking. Efforts are being made to catch the burglars, but as yet without avail.

Mrs. Webber's Funeral. The funeral of Mrs. Henry Webber was preached from the Methodist Church yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by Rev. J. S. Hutchinson, the pastor. The interment was in East Hill Cemetery. The pall bearers were M. F. Huff, J. A. Fink, Alfred White, Wm. Lynch, E. M. Fitzgerald and J. A. Thomason.

BREVITIES.

Mrs. Dr. Middleton, nee Miss Lula Barnett, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. L. Barnett.

Ambrose Marle, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting Capt. F. C. Burbett.

Mrs. B. V. Mitchell and sons, Tom and "Cub," will move to Danville. Cub has been a newsboy here for a long time. He is deaf and almost dumb, but his persistency and energy have always kept him at the head of his profession.

General Ayer's Successor.

Bristol, June 27.—[Special]—Gen. R. A. Ayers, for many years general counsel of the Virginia, Tennessee and Carolina Steel and Iron Company, the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company, the Bailey Construction Company and the Bristol Land Company, has resigned, and President Haskell has appointed Col. J. B. Richmond to succeed him.

Park Street Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:—What is the matter with this bridge? For what reason has work been stopped? Why does not the masonry for the piers go forward and the iron work for the superstructure be delivered? We people of the Northwest section who are now only obtaining barely sufficient water for protection from fire consider with horror the extent to which a fire could spread on account of lack of sufficient water for protection from fire. The water company have had their large pipes ready and on the grounds for some weeks awaiting the completion of Park street bridge to remedy this matter. What will the new council do for us? NORTHWEST.

J. R. Greene & Co.

At the clothing establishment of this firm, No. 112 Jefferson street, the public will find everything pertaining to a first-class house. There are no old, out of fashion goods, but everything new and in the latest styles. Greene & Co. purchase for cash and sell at the lowest margin possible. No goods are carried over a season and they are prepared to offer some rare bargains. Call and examine their stock and prices, you will find them fresh, complete, pretty and stylish, and the latter in harmony with the times.

HOW HORSES ARE TORTURED.

The Treatment of Many of Them a Disgrace to Civilization.

It is a pity that horses suffer mutely, says Blackwood's Magazine. If they could express their torments by yells as piercing and loud in proportion to their size, as, for example, a wounded hare utters, we should soon be enlightened as to the amount of suffering in our streets. Some of the hansom cabs which ply there are admirably turned out and driven, but there are still many whose owners act on the principle of a minimum of corn and a maximum of whipcord. In one of such I was traveling one day; the driver plied his whip rigorously about the tenderest part of his horse's flanks and awkwardly allowed the lash to strike me across the face. The pain was acute, and I did not suffer in silence, yet for one indirect act that I received in that journey the unfortunate quadruped received scores. He received punishment at the rate of about fifty lashes a mile, which, if his average daily task is moderately computed at twelve miles, would give the total of six hundred lashes a day.

This incident took place in broad daylight. But cabmen's horses are indeed a pitiful class. Nearly all of those that are assembled nightly in Palace yard when the house of commons is sitting are suffering from navicular disease, caused by fast work on hard pavements. You may see the unhappy animals standing with first one forefoot then the other pointed forward to relieve the pain, which must resemble toothache on a large scale, for it is caused by the decay of a bone nearly two inches long in the center of the foot. Would society endure horses being worked in this condition if they could signify their pangs as plainly as a fine lady with neuralgia?

The barbarity of tight bearing-reins was forcibly exposed and condemned by a writer in *Maga* of June, 1875, and certainly the excessive use of them thereafter became less common; but it is still too often to be seen. It would not be seen at all if people in general understood the peculiar form of torture produced by it. A pair of fat, well-groomed, sixteen hands carriage horses standing in the streets are not subjects to attract commiseration from passers-by; the restless tossing of their heads may be taken for the sign of pride and spirit; but what heart-rending groans could alone express what these fine animals have to endure! Along the top of a horse's neck runs a massive sinew, strong enough to support the leverage of the head; it is attached to several vertebrae nearest the shoulder, then it runs free over the crest and becomes attached again to the vertebrae nearest the poll. When the head is pulled into the position decreed by man's vanity the vertebrae under the crest press hard into the sinew, and must cause intense suffering, sometimes setting up the inflammation known as poll-evil.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE.

An Object Glass That Magnified Seven Thousand Five Hundred Times.

Charles X. Dalton, instrument maker, says, according to a Boston correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, R. B. Tolles, of Boston, now dead, was the greatest maker of microscope lenses the world has ever seen. He once made an object-glass that magnified 7,500 times. It was the first and only one ever constructed, and was made as the result of a long controversy with other microscopists in regard to the possibility of resolving what was known as Nobert's nineteenth band. Nobert was a Frenchman who by chemical appliances ruled on glass parallel lines at the rate of about 100,000 to the inch. No microscope lens then made was sufficiently powerful to count these lines. Mr. Tolles, as a result of statements made during the controversy, started to make an objective that should magnify 7,500 times. This he succeeded in doing somewhere about 1874. This objective was one-seventy-fifth of an inch in diameter, and was about as large as the hole made in a sheet of paper by the point of a very fine needle. This lens was afterward sold for \$800 to Maj. Woodward, in the government employ at Washington, but his bill was not allowed by the auditor, and the lens was taken off his hands by one Dr. Harriman. In turn he sold it to Dr. Ephraim Cutter, in whose possession it now is. Objectives that magnify 5,000 times are rare, and it is a "powerful microscope" that magnifies even 2,500 times. These are necessary in bacteriological research, and in testing blood corpuscles to determine, for instance, whether they are of human blood or not. A local paper recently told of a Boston physician who examined the tubercle bacillus with a "powerful" glass that magnified 900 times. Ridiculous! You can't see the consumption bacillus with an objective that magnifies less than 1,200 times. England is the great rival of this country in microscope-making, France and Germany are behind. I suppose that some time an objective will be made that will magnify 10,000 times, but it will be a much more difficult task than the making of a telescope-glass five feet in diameter.

The Elevator Is Old.

The elevator in buildings is not so modern an invention as many suppose. In the royal palace at Luxembourg, near Vienna, in 1777, was a machine by which the Empress Queen Mary Theresa, who was too unwieldy to go up and down stairs, was conveyed through a well from one story to another. The well or shaft extended from cellar to roof, and the elevator had three strings, which, when pulled, served as signals for "go up," "down" or "stop."

Live Bats Under Ground.

When workmen were drilling the artesian well at Centerville, Ia., they tapped a subterranean passage which seemed to be completely filled with bats—not dead or petrified bats, but those of the real live kind—this at a depth of nearly six hundred feet below the surface. Twenty-five or thirty of them were brought out alive and well. They seemed to be of the common gray species, but were much larger.

EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGE.

The Way It Is Practiced in a British Penal Colony.

The Andaman Islands are used as a penal settlement for Indian and Burmese convicts, who, with the exception of a very limited aboriginal race scattered over the group, form the bulk of the population, says a correspondent of the *London Truth*. The isolated situation of the settlement in the bay of Bengal, the absence of communication by cable, the small military force maintained, and the fact that about fifteen thousand convicts are here resident, render it necessary to endow the chief commissioner with more than the ordinary powers extended to governors. Hence the chief commissioner of the Andamans, who is also superintendent of the convict settlement at Port Blair by virtue of the almost autocratic authority vested in him, enjoys a despotism well-nigh incredible under the British flag.

Such powers being concentrated in a single individual, it may well be imagined that from time to time some rather startling revelations leak out. I only propose, however, to refer for the present to our marriage customs, which have novelty, if nothing else, to recommend them. The chief commissioner as superintendent of the settlement in convict matrimonial matters is supreme. He is licensor, registrar, parson and witnesses rolled into one. The greater part of the life convicts, who are good characters, are "self-supporters"—that is, men out on ticket-of-leave in the settlement. These men are allowed to marry. The convict women, on the other hand, are always kept under close supervision in the female convict jail. When the "self-supporter" is troubled with hyemal aspirations he visits the female jail and informs the overseer. The latter individual orders a parade of those women of good character who have completed four years in the island. The would-be benedict then passes along the ranks with a view of selecting a likely helpmate. As might be expected, very eager are the faces and loving the glances bestowed upon him as he does so. While the overseer's hand is turned the women engage in every variety of pantomimic efforts to display their qualifications for the post. Should the overseer absent himself for a moment, the coveted bachelor, though he be not octogenarian, is assailed on all sides with a view to his conquest. Such phrases as "Here, take me!" "No, me!" "Why, she's got red hair!" "She's cross eyed!" do not make matters easier for him. At length, having suited himself, he takes by the hand the lady of his choice and leads her from the ranks. The couple are then allowed half an hour to discuss matters, after which, if they agree, their names are sent to the head office. A day or two later they attend at the commissioner's, and are there put through an examination as to the state of their affections and their inclination to marry; but no awkward questions are ever raised concerning possible existing husbands or wives beyond the seas.

And now comes the climax. Supposing satisfactory answers have been given as to their mutual sentiments, the lady is handed over to the gentleman to become his wife for better or worse, but for a seven days' trial. During these seven days she lives with him, and the relationship of the pair is that of a married couple. At the expiration of the term of approval, if both are agreeable, they return to the chief commissioner's office and are married by that gentleman. If, on the other hand, either of them does not approve of the other the man is left to go his way, while the woman returns to her old routine of work in the female jail. The worst feature of the system is the fact that, as might be anticipated, children are occasionally born of these probationary unions. To such infants the state assumes the responsibilities of a stepfather. Born illegitimate, with the cognizance and sanction of the authorities, reared in a convict jail among the worst class of women, all of whom are life convicts, and, finally, without a relative or friend on the face of the earth, thrown into the world to make their own living, the position of these children is not pleasant to contemplate.

Precious Stones.

Where the Gems Are Found in the United States—Diamond Imports.

Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has issued a bulletin upon the subject of precious stones, diamond cutting and lapidary work in the United States. The bulletin shows that up to the present time there has been very little mining for precious or semi-precious stones in the United States, and then only at various periods. This is particularly true of diamonds, of which only a very limited number have been found. They have been discovered in certain districts in California, North Carolina, Georgia, and recently in Wisconsin. But the discoveries have been rare and purely accidental. Sapphires of inferior color have been found near Helena, Mont. The emerald and other beryl gems have been mined to some extent in Alexander county, N. C., on Mount Antero, Col., and at Stoneham, Me. Turquoise and garnets have been found in Arizona and New Mexico. The entire production of the precious, semi-precious stones and ornamental minerals in the United States during the year 1889 was \$188,807; of this amount \$53,175 was agatized and jasperized wood, \$29,677 turquoise stones and \$14,009 quartz. Diamonds to the value of \$1,006,716 were cut during the year in the nineteen lapidary works in New York and Massachusetts.

The importation of rough and uncut diamonds in 1880 amounted to \$129,207, in 1889 to \$250,187 and the total for the decade was \$3,133,529, while in 1883 there were imported \$443,990 worth, showing that there was 94 per cent. more cutting done in 1889 than in 1880, but markedly more in 1882 and 1883. The imports of diamonds and other precious stones, noted during the past four years are given as follows: 1886, \$9,254,438; 1887, \$10,656,403; 1888, \$10,223,630; 1889, \$11,705,809.

KEEP YOUR EYE

—ON—

This Column and Find Out Where the Bargains Are.

Seven rooms, Franklin road, an elegant bargain. First class in all respects, \$3,500.

Twenty-five feet on Robinson street near Roanoke and Southern depot at a sacrifice. Don't fail to see this.

House of 6 rooms on Center street near Park, \$2,100, 300 cash balance on easy terms.

Fifty feet on 9th ave. Something handsome and cheap, \$1,800.

House and lot corner Jefferson and 4th ave. n. w., cheap, "see this."

25 feet on Commonwealth ave. next to Blue Hive, 25 per cent off if sold at once, \$3,000 will buy a Salem ave. lot 50x200, between 7th and 8th streets.

130 feet within one block of R. & S. depot, \$75 per front foot—improved.

Ask us to show you our houses on the installment plan, \$200 cash, balance easy. Will give some party with \$2,500 a chance to double his money in six months in business property in New Town.

The above is only a partial list of the many bargains we are now offering.

F. W. CRAIG & CO.,
No. 10 Salem Ave. s. w. (up stairs.)
COME SOUTH, YOUNG MAN?

President Harrison, on his tour through the South, after having seen the wonderful growth of Lynchburg, Bedford City, Roanoke, Salem, Radford, Pulaski, Wytheville and Abingdon and the industrial development in progress along the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and viewed the country of southwest Virginia, said in his speech to the people at Bristol, Va.:

"My Fellow Citizens: I have found not only pleasure, but instruction in riding to-day through the portion of the State of Virginia that is feeling in a very striking way the impulse of new development. It is extremely gratifying to notice that those hidden sources of wealth which were so long unobserved and so long unused are now being found, and that these regions, once so retired, occupied by pastoral people, having difficult access to the center of population, are now being rapidly transformed into busy manufacturing and commercial centers. In the early settlement of this country emigrants poured over the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge like waters over an obstructing ledge, seeking the fertile and attractive farm regions of the great West. They passed unobserved these marvelous hidden stores of wealth which are now being brought into use."

"Having filled these great basins of the West, they are now turning back to Virginia and West Virginia and Tennessee to bring about the full development and production for which time is ripe and which will surprise the world. It has not been long since every implement of iron, domestic, agricultural and mechanical, was made for you in other States. The iron point of the wooden mold board plow, with which the early farmers here turned the soil, came from distant States. But now Virginia and Tennessee are stirring their energies to participate in a large degree in mechanical productions and in the great awakening of American commerce and American influence which will lift the nation to a place among the nations of the world never before attained."

"What is to hinder us when we have secured the markets of our own states that we shall reach out and enter into successful competition in the markets of other parts of the world? I say what is to hinder this people, possessing by the providence of God, all the elements of material wealth; endowed with a genius and energy unsurpassed among the nations of the earth, shall again have on the great seas a merchant marine flying the flag of the common country and carrying its commerce into every sea and upholding its honor in every port?"

"I am glad to-day to stand for this moment among you and to express my sympathy with any and every interest that tends to develop you as a people. I am glad to stand with you on one common platform of respect for the constitution; differing as some of us may do in our opinions as to what the law should be and how it should be applied; having in view one common devotion of obedience to the law as the majority of our people, by their own representatives, make it."

"I shall carry away from here a renewed impulse to public duty; a new inspiration as a citizen, and that, too, of a country whose greatness is only dawning."

"And now let me express to you the pleasure I shall have in every good that can come to you as a community, and to each of you as individuals. May peace, prosperity and social order dwell in all your families, and the fear and love of God in every home."

COME TO VIRGINIA.
The Coming Wool-Growing, Agricultural and Iron Producing State in the United States.

FROM BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

Come via Merchants and Miners' Steamship Line, via Norfolk; Pennsylvania Railroad, via Norfolk, or Washington, or Harrisburg; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via Shenandoah Junction.

FROM NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND.

Come via Old Dominion Steamship Line, via Norfolk; Pennsylvania Railroad, via Norfolk, or Washington, or Harrisburg; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via Shenandoah Junction.

FROM THE WEST.

Come via Pittsburgh, or via Chattanooga, or via Columbus and Ashland.

For all information, maps, reference books, pamphlets, etc., descriptive of the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources of the States of Virginia and West Virginia, apply to agents of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, No. 200 Washington street, Boston, No. 263 Broadway, New York, No. 153 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; No. 67 East State street, Columbus, Ohio, or General Office, Roanoke, Va. may 31 m

In order that the public may have full opportunity to judge of the merits of the Times' special telegraphic service, and of the Times as a newspaper, it will be sent free to any address not already on our books for a few weeks.

THE ROANOKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

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Is prepared to negotiate with responsible parties seeking the Best Location in Virginia for Manufacturing Purposes. Fuel, Raw Material and Labor can be obtained and handled at this point to the greatest advantage.

The Fine Table Lands along the Roanoke river are exceptionally well adapted for INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SITES.

Rapid Transit by Electric Railway to the center of the city has been assured.

Ample Railroad Facilities for shipment to and from all points North and South.

It has already located four large and valuable industries, employing over 600 hands. For particulars apply to

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General Manager Roanoke Development Company, Roanoke, Va.

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Standard and fancy family groceries, the freshest, purest and the best the markets afford.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

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Earnest Ave. Between Sixth and Seventh Sts.,

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

And all mill work at the shortest notice. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

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april 21-ly

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AND BLEACHERY.

Silk, Cotton and Wool Dyed any color when the original color is favorable. All kinds of goods scoured, dyed and cleaned. Ladies' kid shoes, gloves and feathers dyed and cleaned.

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Send \$2 and get the weekly edition of The Times for one year and your choice of either the Waverly or Dickens levels complete.

april 29-3m

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RAILROADS.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1891.

WESTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.
7:55 a. m. Arrives Radford 9:25 a. m., connecting at Radford with New River branch leaving daily at 9:45 a. m. Bristol 1:15 p. m. 10:10 a. m. Arrives Bristol 4:10 p. m. Stops at all stations.
9:25 p. m. Arrives Bristol 11:35 p. m. Connects at Radford with New River branch leaving Radford 8:55 p. m. daily for Bluefield and Pocahontas.
7:55 p. m. daily for Radford and intermediate stations.

NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.
6:30 a. m. for Lynchburg, Petersburg and Richmond.
12:50 p. m. for Hazelton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York.
12:45 p. m. daily for Richmond and Norfolk.
12:45 p. m. daily. Arrives Lynchburg 7:30 p. m.
5:40 p. m. for Shenandoah.
11:30 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk.
11:30 p. m. for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York, and Washington via Shenandoah Junction and R. & O. E. R.

For all additional information apply at ticket office or to

W. B. BEVILL,
General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va.

S. A. & O. R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE TO TAKE EFFECT 12:01 A. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1891.

WEST BOUND. EAST BOUND.
First Class. First Class.
No. 31. No. 1. No. 2. No. 4.

Passenger, Daily, Except Sunday.
Passenger, Daily, Except Sunday.
Passenger, Daily, Except Sunday.

STATIONS.

Roanoke, Ar. 11:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

Bristol, Va. 10:45 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 10:45 p. m.

Stone Quarry, 10:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.

Walker's Mt. 10:15 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:15 p. m.

Hughson's, 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m.

Phillips' Switch, 9:45 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 9:45 p. m.

Abraham's Falls, 9:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m.

Menloa, 9:15 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:15 p. m.

Mace Spring, 9:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Hilton's, 8:45 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 8:45 p. m.

Nottingham, 8:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

Moccasin Gap, 8:15 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:15 p. m.

Gato City, 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

Marble Quarry, 7:45 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 7:45 p. m.

Big Cut, 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

Spencer's Ferry, 7:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m.

Tate's Switch, 7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m.

Chinchpot, 6:45 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 6:45 p. m.

Natural Tunnel, 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

Horton's Summit, 6:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

Duffield, 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

Wiseley's, 5:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m.

Ward's Mills, 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m.