

Humorous Department.

CALLING THE DOCTOR OUT.

"Your story about calling for a doctor in the circus," said a retired showman, "reminds me of the way I broke up a nuisance in a good-sized Pennsylvania town. I was on the road with a farce comedy company, and we put in two weeks at the town in question, there being a big military encampment there and a county fair to boot. We drew good houses all through the engagement, and were booked for an early return. I don't think we had been there more than one night before the doctor nuisance began. There would come a hurried messenger from the boxoffice to the stage manager with a request that he ask if Dr. Bolus, or whatever his name happened to be, was in the house, and if he was to send him to the boxoffice at once. Of course the stage manager couldn't very well refuse, and general attention was directed to the medical man, much to his satisfaction. We soon found out that the doctors who were so much in demand were very small medical fry, and there wasn't a doubt that they had themselves called for in order to secure the consequent notoriety. Well, we stood it for a few nights, and then an idea occurred to me. I took a walk up the main street until I came to a certain sign hanging over a stairway. I went up to the office indicated, and had a brief conversation with its inmate, ending by handing him reserved seat tickets.

"That evening, immediately after the first act and before any messenger from the boxoffice had a chance to arrive, I stepped out in front of the curtain and held up my hand. Then in my gravest tones I asked: "Is Dr. Chizzold in the house?"

"Immediately a very tall colored man, with a bushy white head, and huge silver-mounted spectacles, arose in the audience and said: "Heah I is, sah."

"The audience tittered, but I kept my gravity.

"You are wanted at the boxoffice, doctor, in a case which requires your immediate professional attention."

"As the aged darky ducked to me and hobbled from the room, the audience broke into a wild roar.

"Perhaps you will understand the cause of their merriment when I add that the old man was a corn doctor and probably the best known eccentric character in town.

"Well, there was no more doctors called for from that stage during our engagement."

HIS FREE CONFESSION.—It becomes evident from the following story, which hails from an English north country town, that there are widely varying ideas in existence as to what constitutes voluntary testimony on any subject.

"Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school-house?" asked the magistrate, addressing the determined looking female parent of a small and dirty boy, charged with being concerned in a recent raid upon an unpopular schoolmaster.

"Yes, sir, he did," the woman responded. "I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily."

"How did you persuade him?" queried his worship.

"Well, first I gave him a good licking," said the firm parent, "and then I put him to bed without supper, and I took his clothes away, and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done, if 'twas the rest of his days, and I should lick him again in the morning. And in less than half an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily."

A student at one of the theological seminaries in New England had written with much care a sermon, and passed it to the professor for criticism. After two weeks he called on the professor, and stated that he left his manuscript with him and had called for it, and would be glad of any suggestions from him. It was returned without any criticism or suggestion. The student, well pleased with his own production, was intent on having the opinion of his teacher, and called again; and referring to the sermon, asked what hymns would be appropriate in connection with it. The professor replied, "The most appropriate hymn I can think of is, 'Now I lay me down to sleep.'"

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.—"I suppose," said the schoolteacher's acquaintance, "that you are sorry to see vacation coming to a close." "No," was the reply; "I think it has lasted long enough to serve its most important purpose." "You mean that the pupils and instructors have had a chance to recuperate." "No; that is an unimportant incident. What I mean is that vacations give parents a chance to realize that their children are not the angels they always assume them to be when they get into trouble at school."

STILL THE STYLE.—An enterprising Yankee, who owned a large chair manufactory, had occasion one day to show a friend from over the water through his establishment.

The Englishman, amazed at the quantity of chairs that he saw in their various stages of completion, exclaimed: "Ow can you hever hexpect to sell so many chairs?"

"Wall," said the Yankee, "I guess settin' down ain't gone out of fashion yet."

Being asked the name of the world's great composer, a smart Yale university young man said, "Chloroform."

Wayside Gatherings.

Laplanders often skate a distance of 150 miles a day.

Autumn is the season of the falling leaf and rising coal bills.

A lazy man is always going to do great things—after a while.

A mattress turned regularly will keep in good condition twice as long.

Solitude shows us what we should be; society shows us what we are.

"Just being in a hurry all over," is the fit description a little girl gave of nervousness.

Under the existing laws neither Chinese nor Japanese can become citizens of the United States.

Germany has a population of 51,770,284, according to the census of 1895, the results of which have just been published.

Many of the so-called "vegetable ivory" buttons used on dresses, cloaks, etc., are made of potatoes treated with sulphuric acid.

In France licenses are issued to women to wear male clothing. One holder of a license is the manageress of a printing office.

Soil brought up from a depth of 326 feet in one of the Belgian mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to botanists.

A certain Chinese sect teaches that women who wear short hair will be transformed into men in the great hereafter.

A trolley system capable of running cars at 60 miles an hour is under construction for the electric railroad between Baltimore and Washington.

The largest Bible in the world is the Buddhist Tripitaka, or Three Baskets, which comprises 325 volumes and weighs 1625 pounds.

A number of Coldwater, Mich., citizens have organized an anti-mustache society, and every member swears he will keep his upper lip free from hair.

A lot of land on Cornhill, in London, with a front of 24 feet, facing the Bank of England was sold recently at a price equivalent to \$12,260,000 an acre.

The average candidate for public office leaves no stone unturned to get there, not excepting the grindstone; but he usually allows somebody else to do the turning in that case.

An inventor in Paterson, N. J., proposes to inflate bicycle tires with hydrogen, which will increase the buoyancy of the wheel, or decrease its weight by eight pounds.

A small piece of candle may be made to burn all night by putting finely powdered salt on it until it reaches the black part of the wick. A small, even light may be kept in this way.

The women folk had begun to pass remarks upon the neighbors, when they were interrupted by the head of the family, who solemnly reminded them Sunday was not a day to be devoted to pleasure.

On the east coast of England, where hook and line fishing is most extensively carried on, immense lines are used. Some of them are about eight miles long, and carry nearly 5,000 hooks.

A four-year-old child fell from a three-story window in New York. A brave woman standing in the yard below saw the little one topple and fall; she rushed forward, gathered up her skirts and caught the child safely with them. The little tot was unhurt, but the woman's back was slightly sprained.

"The love of money is the root of all evil." The love of money, not the money, for money may bring the greatest of blessings. A man may love money and never have a dollar, and yet the love of it may destroy him. As the love of money is the root of all evil, so idleness is the mother of all vices, while a love of work, with economy, will bring all the blessings man will need.

There are 119,000,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze two-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of these are still outstanding; 3,000,000 three-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen.

France, Germany and Austria now produce beet sugar enough for home consumption, and but little sugar is now imported into either of these countries. Germany and France annually export large quantities. Half a century ago, 94 per cent. of the annual sugar products of Cuba found a market in Europe; now that proportion of its production is sold in the United States.

In an article in the Yale Medical Journal, Dr. Edwin A. Down combats the popular impression that insanity is increasing. He says the increase for the last 20 years, shown by the official records, is comparatively trifling, and is more than accounted for by the change in conditions, which has resulted in sending to insane asylums many persons who were previously kept in almshouses or in private families, and not reckoned in making up the record of the insane.

Sectarian subdivision flourishes like a green bay tree in this country. In a recent sermon on "Christianity and Socialism" Dr. Lyman Abbott said: "The fastidious American may belong, if he likes to any of the six kinds of Adventists, 12 kinds of Methodists, 12 kinds of Baptists, 16 kinds of Lutherans, 17 kinds of Presbyterians, 13 kinds of Episcopalians and Congregationalists. And, if he is still unsatisfied, there are 153 independent congregations who own no fellowship with anybody!"

The Story Teller.

THE LONG-LOST SHIP.

A SECRET OF THE SEA.

In the year 1849 the Honorable East India company's ship, the Star of India, set sail from Madras for London, having on board over 200 passengers, and among them Lord Glenham, General Swift, Lady Artwell and her two daughters, and other men and women of note at home and abroad. Aside from her general cargo, the ship carried treasure to the amount of \$250,000. The bankers at Madras figured out that the passengers must have at least \$100,000 among them, while an Indian potentate on his way to be received as a guest of royalty, had a strong box of jewelry and gems, valued at so great a sum that no one dared speak of it. It was intended that the ship should be conveyed as far as the Cape of Good Hope by a man-of-war, as there were plenty of pirate craft still afloat, but the government vessel met with a mishap at sea, and was detained somewhere, and the Star finally decided to sail without her, as there was little fear but that she could take care of herself. Two days out of Madras she was sighted and reported, but that was the last seen or heard of her until the year 1864.

The loss of the Star made a great sensation for several reasons, and when it was finally concluded that she had been lost, various vessels were sent in search of her, and every effort was made to ascertain her fate. In 1856 a Malay sailor who died aboard an English tea ship told her captain that the Star was attacked and captured by pirates to the south of Ceylon, and that he was one of the men engaged in the attack. He said there five native crafts, and that they came upon the Star in a calm, and carried her by boarding. The ship made a long and stubborn resistance, but was finally captured, and the pirates had suffered such heavy loss that in revenge they killed everybody to the last child. They then looted the ship and scuttled her, and the plunder was subsequently divided on an island in the China Sea. Some people believe this story, and some said it was absurd. The general idea was that the Star foundered at sea during a heavy gale. The dying statement of the pirate was never fully investigated for some reason. So far as the investigation went, it was proved to be a fact. The pirates had long been scattered, many were doubtless dead, and the idea of bringing the gang to justice was given up as impossible.

In the year 1863 I was one of the crew of the English brig Swiftsure, which was making a survey of the islands to the northeast of Madagascar. At the Chagos group, as we were pulling into land one day, with seven men in the boat, we were upset in the surf, and only two of us escaped death. My companion was a sailor named Wallace, and while in a half drowned state we were swept along the coast of the island by a current, and finally thrown on shore in a bit of a cove. A boat put off the brig as soon as the disaster was noticed, but only two bodies were recovered. The three others were pulled down by the sharks before the boat got to them. Believing this to have been the sad fate of all five, no search was made for the pair of us cast ashore, and before we had recovered from our exhaustion and prepared a signal, the brig had departed for another field. The island on which we were cast is one of a group of nine, and the innermost one of all. It is likely the same today as then, having plenty of fresh water, most of it covered with verdure and wild fruits, shrimps and shellfish so plentiful that a ship wrecked crew of 20 men could get along there for months. Wallace and I were inclined to look upon the affair as a lark. We erected a hut in the woods, procured a fire by rubbing two dry sticks together, and after a thorough exploration of our domain, which was not over two miles across in any direction, we slept, ate and talked and had a pretty easy time of it.

We had been on the island about three months, when we awoke one morning to find the sea like a sheet of glass and the air as still as death. The sky was overcast, and yet of a copper color, and the birds on the island appeared to be in great alarm. Great flocks of them came in from the sea, and all along shore the fish were leaping out of the water as if it were polluted. After surveying things for a while, Wallace gave it as his opinion that we were in for a typhoon or an earthquake. The sulphury smell in the air inclined him to the latter, and as soon as we had eaten we started for the center of the island. There was a high hill in the center, bare of everything but a couple of trees and a few bushes, and we sought it on account of the tidal wave we knew would surely follow an earthquake. As to a disturbance of the earth, we were helpless, except to keep clear of the forest. It was midday before anything occurred. The menacing look of the sky and the sea increased, and fish by the thousands drove up on the sandy beach to their death. Just about noon, when we were wondering what it was to be the whole island suddenly began to heave and tremble. For what seemed a full minute it was like riding over a choppy sea in a small boat, only the sensation was strangely bewildering and made the head swim. There was more than one shock, but the first was the most violent and lasted longest. The three or four which succeeded were thrills rather than shocks. They ran through the island from east to west and out to sea, and we heard a chorus of what might be called shrieks of distress from the birds with each vibration. Two or three minutes after the fourth

or fifth shock Wallace stood up and looked out upon the sea to the east and shouted to me:

"Look! Look! The tidal wave is coming in, and there's a big ship on the crest of it."

I sprang up and followed his gaze. Ten miles away there was a wall of water which seemed to lift its white crest almost to the sky, and to reach north and south as far as I could see. Riding on the crest was a great ship, with her three masts standing erect and some of the yards across. For the first 10 seconds the wall seemed to stand still. Then it came rolling on like a railroad train, and almost before I could have counted 20 it struck the shore of our island and swept across it. The island was a good 30 feet above water in every part, while on the hill we were at least 100, but all portions save the hill were covered by at least 10 feet. I had my eye on the ship alone. It came straight for the hill, but as the wave divided it was swept to the left and struck the earth and was turned full about. While it hung there the waters passed on, and, lo! at our feet, resting almost on a level keel, was as strange a sight as the eyes of a sailor ever beheld. It was a ship, to be sure, but one had to rub his eyes and look again and again to be certain of it. There was the great hull—there the three masts—up aloft the yards, and there were scores of ropes trailing about like slimy serpents. From stem to stern and from keel to masthead the fabric was covered with mud and slime and barnacles and sea grass and shells, and as she rested there the water poured off her decks and out of her hold in such a sobbing, choking way as to bring the shivers. Not a word had passed between the pair of us while the waves raced in and across the island, and the ground below us was clear of the last water before Wallace said:

"I think this ends it, and let us both thank God! This ship was heaved up from the bottom of the sea, where she must have rested for a good many years, but we'll have to wait a day or two before we investigate."

After a couple of hours, to let the ground dry a bit, we descended the hill to see what damage had been done. About one-half of the trees on the island had been uprooted and carried out to sea, and of our hut not a vestige remained. There was scarcely a stone as large as a hen's egg on the island previous to the wave, but now we found that hundreds of rocks had been distributed around, while the dead fish were so numerous that we were hours in gathering them up and giving them to the tide to bear away. Two hours after the last shock the island was fairly dry in all parts. We, however, gave the ship all next day to get rid of her water and batten in the hot sun. You are prepared to hear, of course, that she proved to be the long-lost Star of India. We found that out before we had been aboard of her a quarter of an hour, and later on we had a dozen reasons for believing that the dying Malay had spoken the truth.

I tell you that ship was a queer sight. Her ocean bed had been hundreds of feet deep, and the mud covered everything to the depth of a foot—in some places two or three. Neither one of us had heard of the Star or her loss, but we knew this wreck to be that of an Indian, and we went at it to clear away the stuff and get into her. We were a full week doing this, and at every turn we came across evidences to prove the story of the Malay. Three or four of her guns were yet in place, and from the way she had been knocked about by cannon shot it was easy to figure that she had made a hard fight and suffered great loss of life before she gave in.

Even before we began work we found the augerholes bored in her bottom to scuttle her. The great cabin and every stateroom had two feet of mud on the floor, and I may tell you we worked hard for four weeks before we got the bulk cleaned out. In the mud and among the hold and rot we found rusty muskets, pistols, swords, pieces of jewelry, cutlery, crockery, glassware, and what not; but in actual money we found only five sovereigns. A part of the cargo had been wood, but we got nothing whatever of value out of it. Indeed, when our work had been finished, we simply had a big hulk resting on land a mile from the beach, and were only five gold pieces better off than before. The pirates had swept her clean of treasure, plundering the passengers before murdering them, and we did not find in cabin or stateroom so much as a single bone of human anatomy. We made the ship our home for six months, and were then taken off by a whaler, and our story was the first news received of the long lost ship. The English government sent a man-of-war to the island to overhaul the hulk, and mementos of her have long been on exhibition in the British Museum. Nothing could be more queer than the way we found her, or rather the way she was heaved up by the sea to be discovered. From soundings made to the east of the island in 1867 '68, it was estimated that the great ship rose from a depth of over 2,000 feet. Nothing but an earthquake could have lifted her from that depth—nothing but a tidal wave held her up and swept her to our feet.

CURE FOR A COLD.—I have two or three times within the last three months, been attacked by a violent cold in the head, the catarrh or discharge from the nose and eyes being most distressing. On each occasion I have speedily cured myself by slicing two or three acid cooking-apples into a small saucy-pan of hot water, which I then boiled for half an hour or so, stirring occasionally with a spoon until the apples were quite dissolved into thin, pulpy soup. This, sweetened with sugar, I then drank. In less

than an hour afterwards I felt the cold giving away, and in two or three hours more it disappeared entirely. Not happening to have a lemon by me on the first occasion, I tried this remedy as a substitute and can now confidently recommend it.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

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OHIO RIVER AND CHARLESTON R. R.

SAMUEL HUNT, General Manager.

TIME TABLE of the Ohio River and Charleston Railway Company, to take effect Monday, June 1, 1896, a 7.40 a. m.

STANDARD EASTERN TIME.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, No. 12, No. 11, No. 10, No. 9, No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4, No. 3, No. 2, No. 1. Includes destinations like Leave Marion, Leave Rutherfordton, etc.

Table with columns: No. 32, No. 31, No. 30, No. 29, No. 28, No. 27, No. 26, No. 25, No. 24, No. 23, No. 22, No. 21, No. 20, No. 19, No. 18, No. 17, No. 16, No. 15, No. 14, No. 13, No. 12, No. 11, No. 10, No. 9, No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4, No. 3, No. 2, No. 1. Includes destinations like Leave Shelby, Leave Patterson Springs, etc.

Table with columns: No. 33, No. 32, No. 31, No. 30, No. 29, No. 28, No. 27, No. 26, No. 25, No. 24, No. 23, No. 22, No. 21, No. 20, No. 19, No. 18, No. 17, No. 16, No. 15, No. 14, No. 13, No. 12, No. 11, No. 10, No. 9, No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4, No. 3, No. 2, No. 1. Includes destinations like Leave Camden, Leave Kershaw, etc.

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Table with columns: No. 48, No. 47, No. 46, No. 45, No. 44, No. 43, No. 42, No. 41, No. 40, No. 39, No. 38, No. 37, No. 36, No. 35, No. 34, No. 33, No. 32, No. 31, No. 30, No. 29, No. 28, No. 27, No. 26, No. 25, No. 24, No. 23, No. 22, No. 21, No. 20, No. 19, No. 18, No. 17, No. 16, No. 15, No. 14, No. 13, No. 12, No. 11, No. 10, No. 9, No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4, No. 3, No. 2, No. 1. Includes destinations like Leave Camden, Leave Kershaw, etc.

Table with columns: No. 49, No. 48, No. 47, No. 46, No. 45, No. 44, No. 43, No. 42, No. 41, No. 40, No. 39, No. 38, No. 37, No.