

tion"; Sections 210 and 225 of Article 23 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1951 Edition), title "Corporations", sub-title "Railroad Corporations", be and they are hereby repealed and re-enacted, with amendments, to read as follows:

78. (Effect of Dissolution) (a) The dissolution of a corporation shall not relieve its stockholders, directors or officers from any obligations and liability imposed on them by law [ ]; nor shall such dissolution abate any pending suit or proceeding by or against the corporation, and all such suits may be continued with such substitution of parties, if any, as the court directs. No receiver shall institute suit except by order of the court appointing him; and such suit may be brought in his own name as receiver or, notwithstanding its dissolution, in the name of the corporation, to his use].

(b) Any stockholder of a corporation dissolved by decree of a court of this State, may plead, on behalf of such corporation, all defenses, including limitations or laches, as effectually as the corporation or its receiver, at any time before final ratification of the auditor's account distributing the assets of the corporation among its creditors and stockholders.

210. If any person is or shall be aggrieved by any company incorporated by the laws of this State with authority to transport or carry persons or property for hire, by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by the said company, in violation or contravention of its duty in regard to the transportation or carriage of property or persons as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such person to apply by petition in a summary way to the Circuit Court for the county or Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, where said company shall have an office for the transaction of business, for relief against the said alleged grievance; and thereupon the said court shall appoint a short day for hearing the matter of the said petition, of which said company shall have notice; and on hearing the parties, or in case the said company shall fail to appear and show cause against the said application, on examination of the said petition and the evidence which shall or may be produced by the petition in support thereof, the said court shall pass such order for relieving the said petitioner or otherwise as to justice shall appertain; and the said court shall have full power to enforce obedience to the said order by writ of injunction or attachment, or other process which would be applicable in the enforcement of the said order in the event that the same had been passed by the said court in the exercise of its general equity jurisdiction; and the said court shall have power to provide for the examination of witnesses by an examiner [or under a commission] or by deposition, and for taking or collecting other necessary evidence to be used at the hearing as aforesaid, and for the trial of issues involving any controverted matter of fact by a jury under the direction of the said court, if the said court shall deem such trial to be proper; and either party may appeal from the final order to be passed by the said court, or any order determining the merits of the said application or any part thereof to the Court of Appeals [ ], and the said appeal shall be heard and determined at the first term of the said court next after the transmission of the transcript of the record of the said appeal to the said court; and in the event of an appeal as aforesaid, the said court of appeals shall have authority to pass such order in relation to the costs of the said proceeding as may seem right and proper].