

GUILFORD COUNTY ROAD LAW

As Amended and Incorporated in the Laws of 1899.

The new Guilford county road law has just been published in pamphlet form by the county commissioners. From it we make the following synopsis, embracing all its principal provisions or those in which the public generally might be interested:

Section 1. All roads and ferries that have been laid out or appointed by virtue of any act of assembly or any order of court, are hereby declared to be public roads and ferries. And the justices of the peace in each township shall have the supervision and control of the public roads in their respective townships. * * *

Sec. 2. The board of township trustees shall meet in some place in their respective townships to be agreed upon by themselves, or in the absence of such agreement, to be named by their chairman, on the first Monday of May and November, and at such other times as a majority of them may deem advisable. They shall * * * examine into the condition of the public roads and highways of their respective townships at least twice in each and every year, and make a report on the condition of said roads and highways and present said report at the spring and fall terms to the judge of the Superior court. * * *

Sec. 3. The township trustees of the several townships shall, on the first Monday of May next, or within four weeks thereafter, divide their respective townships into suitable road districts, and annually thereafter may make such alterations therein as they may deem proper, and cause a brief description thereof to be made on the township records, and also to furnish each supervisor with a plot of his road district. The trustees of each township, at their May meeting, and annually thereafter, shall elect one supervisor for each road district. And each supervisor who refuses or neglects to qualify and serve, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars and costs, to be collected by the township trustees in an action of debt. * * *

Sec. 4 relates to the construction of roads.

Sec. 5. All able bodied male persons, and all male persons able to perform, or cause to be performed, the labor herein required, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except persons permanently disabled in the military service of this state, shall be liable annually to do and perform four days' labor on the highways, under the direction of the supervisor of the road district in which he shall reside: Provided further, That if any person, being named as hereinafter provided, shall pay to the supervisor in whose district he may reside the sum of two dollars, the same shall be received in lieu of the four days' labor, and shall be applied by the supervisor receiving the same to the improvement of the roads of his district, and accounted for as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That the trustees of the respective townships, at their annual meeting, may authorize the supervisors of their townships to accept any sum less than two dollars, but not less than one dollar, in lieu of the four days' labor.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of every supervisor to order out every such person, resident as aforesaid, between the first day of February and the first day of December annually, to do and perform the work aforesaid on public roads within the district, and if any such resident being personally warned by such supervisor, or by leaving a written notice at his usual abode, shall refuse or neglect, having had two days' notice, to attend by himself or substitute to the acceptance of the supervisor, or having attended shall refuse to obey the directions of the supervisor, or shall spend the time in idleness or any inattention to the duties assigned him, every such delinquent shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence. * * *

Sec. 7. In case any person shall remove from one district to another, who has prior to such removal performed the whole or any part of the labor aforesaid, or in any other way has paid the whole or any part of the amount aforesaid in lieu of such labor, and shall produce a certificate of the same from the supervisor of the proper district, such certificate shall be a complete discharge for the amount therein specified.

Secs. 8. and 9 relate to the liability of persons for labor under the provisions of this law.

Secs. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 relate to the duties of supervisors.

Sec. 15 relates to penalties.

Sec. 16 relates to duties of the trustees.

Sec. 17. The commissioners are authorized to levy at the June ses-

sion of their board annually for road purposes not less than five cents, nor more than fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, and the chairman of the county commissioners shall place the same on the tax list of the current year, to be included in and collected in the annual taxes; if the trustees of any township shall deem an additional road tax necessary, they shall determine the per centum to be levied upon the taxable property of their respective townships, and shall certify the same in writing to the board of county commissioners, who may levy a special tax, not exceeding fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, and the commissioners may levy and assess the same on the taxable property of the township, and the same shall be collected as other taxes, and paid out as herein provided: Provided, That a poll tax on all persons liable under the general laws be also assessed, at all times preserving the constitutional equation as to property and poll tax.

Secs. 18 and 19 relate to the duties of the county commissioners.

Sec. 20. Each and every supervisor who shall neglect or refuse to perform the several duties enjoined on him by this act, shall forfeit for every such offence not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action before any justice of the peace; and it is hereby made the duty of the township trustees to prosecute all offences against the provisions of this section. * * *

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any supervisor to perform, or cause labor to be performed, on any road not regularly laid out and established by law.

Secs. 22 and 23 relate to the accounting for material used on public roads.

Sec. 24. Each supervisor shall receive for his services one dollar per day for the time actually employed on the roads, deducting the commutation for his four days' labor. Supervisors having charge of not more than twenty-five hands shall not receive more than six dollars in any one year, and no supervisor having a greater number shall receive not more than ten dollars in any one year, and be paid out of the township funds.

Sec. 25. At any time during the year when any public highway shall be obstructed, it shall be the duty of the supervisor of the district in which the same may be, forthwith to cause such obstruction to be removed, for which purpose he shall immediately order out such number of persons liable to do work upon the public highways of his district as he may deem necessary to remove said obstructions. If the person or persons thus called out shall have performed their four days' labor upon the public highways, the supervisor shall give to such person or persons a certificate for the amount of labor performed, and said certificate shall apply on the labor that may be due from such person or persons the ensuing year.

Secs. 26, 27 and 28 relate to railroad crossing regulations.

Sec. 29. Whenever any persons shall meet each other on any bridge or road traveling with carriage, wagon, or other vehicles, each person shall reasonably drive his carriage or vehicle to the right of the middle of the traveled part of such bridge or road, so that the respective carriages or other vehicles aforesaid may pass each other without interference; every person willfully offending against the provisions of this section shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars to be recovered on complaint before any justice of the peace in the county where the offence shall have been committed; and he shall further be liable to any party for all damages sustained by reason of such offence. * * *

Sec. 30 relates to the liability of railroad companies.

Sec. 31 refers to state or county line roads.

Sec. 32. The county commissioners shall furnish a sufficient number of printed copies of this act for the use of the supervisors and township trustees and the commissioners shall furnish the necessary books and blanks for the use of the township trustees and supervisors. * * *

Secs. 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 relate to the laws of 1897 which apply to Guilford county roads.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by C. E. Holton.

A WITCHCRAFT TRIAL.

A Remarkable Story of Ignorance and Superstition Unfolded in the Court House.

There was a case tried in Lincoln court this week in which witchcraft played an important part. Chris Detter was on trial on an indictment for embezzlement and Martin Smith was the principal witness. Smith swore that Detter claimed to be a witch doctor and represented to him that his sister, an inmate of his house, was bewitched. After treating her for some time, he said that the whole house and every crack in the house was full of witches and that the only way to get rid of them and cure the patient was to burn the house. Smith and his family had such implicit confidence in the witch doctor that the house was set on fire and burned down. During the burning the doctor stood by with a big stick to kill the witches as they came out. But after the fire he claimed they had escaped up the chimney. Smith had a large fat hog and the doctor claimed that the witches had taken refuge in the hog but that they could be driven out by hitting the hog between the eyes. Acting on the doctor's instructions Smith took a big stick of wood and hit the hog on the head while the doctor held the hog's mouth open with a large butcher knife to allow the witches to escape. The first lick was not hard enough and the doctor called for a harder lick. The next blow killed the hog. Then the doctor said that certain portions of the hog, if eaten by any member of the family, would cause instant death but would have no deleterious effect on anybody else. He drew a mark close behind the shoulder blades and convinced Smith that if any of his family ate any of the meat back of this line it would bring sure and immediate death. Smith therefore took the head and shoulders and the doctor the hams and sides.

All this was brought out on the witness stand to show the power that Detter had acquired over Smith. While all this witch doctoring was going on Smith was living in Burke county. After the fire and hog episodes the doctor informed Smith that to get out of the reach of the witches he would have to leave that section. He advised him to move to Lincoln county and undertook to act as agent for him in the purchase of a piece of land from William L. Baker. He agreed to make the trade for two dollars. In a few days he appeared with a deed from himself to Smith in which the price was named at \$240, representing that that was the least he could get the land for. He explained that he had the deed from Baker made to himself as he could buy it in his own name cheaper than he could if Baker had known he was buying it for somebody else, but that \$240 was the exact price he had paid Baker. Smith thereupon paid him \$240 for the land and two dollars for his services.

Smith found out afterward that Detter only paid \$175 for the land and had cheated him out of \$65. This seemed to shake his confidence in the witch doctor and he plucked up courage enough to consult a lawyer, which led up to an indictment for embezzlement and a suit to recover his \$65.

The jury found the doctor guilty and Judge Coble sent him to jail. His sentence will probably be a term in the penitentiary.—Newton Enterprise.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomeke City, Md. For sale by C. E. Holton.

Macadam Roads.

A macadam road, when once it is properly constructed, needs but little repairing, and lasts for generations, as has been indisputably proven in England, and the European continent. A stone road poorly built for want of successful rolling, even with excellent material, can be but a poor highway at best. Many so-called macadam roads recently built by inexperienced men, or without proper use of good road rollers, are continually going to pieces by wearing of ruts and the subsequent combined action of water and travel. Every wagon wheel has a great tendency to displace the particles of road material by crowding them both downward and sideward. Hence the necessity of exercising the greatest pains and the utmost care in thoroughly packing, rolling and hardening any macadam road.—Asheville Gazette.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. Howard Gardner.

The Best Silage Crops.

The principal crops available for silage are corn, clover, oats and peas, millet and soy beans. Corn is the leading silage crop of America. It can be grown upon a greater variety of soils, and in greater ranges of climate than any other forage plant. It will also produce a larger amount of food constituents than any other of the common fodders. Fifteen to 20 tons of green fodder per acre is a fair yield, although 20 to 25 are not uncommon. There is great choice in varieties, but few being especially suited to the climate of New England. Mammoth Ensilage and Leaming are two of the most desirable kinds. The best variety for any locality is one that will give a large proportion of ears and yet mature before frosts are likely to occur. The most valuable part of the fodder is found in the ears and leaves, so that the largest growing kinds do not always give the greatest food value.

Clover, if well stored, makes an excellent silage, but has not been widely used for this purpose. It is much more valuable, pound for pound, than corn silage. Owing to the fact that it is rich in nitrogen and protein, certain forms of fermentation may go on quite extensively, and bad smelling silage is sometimes the result. This condition has been observed especially in clover stored for a few weeks in the summer and fed during the hot weather of August. To make the best silage, this crop should be harvested when fairly succulent, perhaps before full bloom. It should be finely cut, solidly packed, and after being placed in the silo, be at once heavily weighted.

Oats and Canada peas may be stored in the silo during July. Like clover, this crop has a larger amount of the more valuable food constituents than corn. Yields of 10 to 12 tons per acre are readily obtained. Millet has also been successfully grown as a silage crop, although light yields have been a common objection. A new variety, known as the Japanese millet, gives considerable promise as a forage crop for silage. It produces very heavy yields, often as high as 15 tons of green crop per acre.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Howard Gardner.

A Fortune for Charity.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The will of the late Caroline E. Hollister, of this city, gives more than \$100,000 to charities. To the Ladies' Christian Union, of New York city, Mrs. Hollister bequeaths \$15,000; to the House for Incurables, \$5,000; to the Church of the Heavenly Rest, \$10,000. Various institutions receive smaller sums. The residue of the estate, after all these bequests are paid, and a few minor bequests to relatives, in value about \$25,000, is left to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, to be equally divided.

ROSEBUDS

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