

OFFICIAL

PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1898-99.

[No. 110.] An act to authorize Clay County to levy a special tax.

[No. 111.] An act to give Clay County the Benefit of her own Bonds.

[No. 112.] An act to authorize the commissioners of Union County to levy a special tax.

[No. 113.] An Act to Authorize the Commissioners of the County of Robeson to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 114.] An Act to Empower the County Commissioners of Wake County to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 115.] An Act to raise additional revenue in the County of Greene.

[No. 116.] An Act to allow the Commissioners of Alexander County to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 117.] An Act to allow the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherford to Levy Taxes and for other purposes.

[No. 118.] An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Plaster Banks and Salt Works Railroad Company."

[No. 119.] An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Washington and Rutherford Counties to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 120.] An Act authorizing the Commissioners of Iredell County to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 121.] An Act authorizing the County Commissioners of Stanly County to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 122.] An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Randolph County to Levy a Special Tax.

[No. 123.] An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the County of Robeson to Levy a Special Tax.

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shall have full power authority to levy and collect all subjects of taxation within the limits of said town, as in their judgment, may be necessary to make the necessary repairs upon the public streets and sidewalks, and to make and maintain all such changes and amendments to said streets, as in their judgment will best promote the interests of said town.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 7th day of April, A. D. 1899.

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Railroad Company, which shall have power and authority to construct a railroad from the town of Stateville, in the direction of Eagle Mills in Iredell County, to cross Big Hunting Creek, between Patterson's Ford and the fork of the creek, then by or near the village of Yallow, in the county of Surry, the most practicable route to the Virginia line by way of Mount Airy.

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be divided into three millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and the company raise the same by subscriptions of individual lands or money, counties, towns and corporations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina and of the United States of America.

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Sec. 8. By whom application may be made. Application for the writ shall be made by the party for whose relief it is intended or by any person in his behalf.

Sec. 9. Mode of Making the application. Application for the writ shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant: 1. To any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 10. Where a Sheriff fails to return. If a Sheriff shall be neglected to return a writ, he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ shall be made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ shall be made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ shall be made.

Sec. 11. Return, and what to contain. The person or officer on whom the writ is served, must make a return thereon in writing, and except where such person shall be a sworn public officer, and shall make his return in his official capacity, it must be verified by his oath, and return must state plainly and unequivocally: 1. Whether he has or has not the party in his custody or under his power of restraint.

Sec. 12. Notice to parties interested. When it appears from the return to the writ, that the party named therein is in the custody of any person or officer, or has any claim of right, under which any other person has an interest in containing his imprisonment or restraint, no order shall be made for his discharge, until it shall appear that the person so interested, or his attorney, has been notified, in writing, of the return, and that he has had eight days' notice of the time and place at which such writ is returnable.

Sec. 13. Notice to District Solicitor. When it appears from the return that such party is detained upon any criminal accusation, the Court or Judge may, if he thinks proper, make no order for the discharge of such party until notice of the time and place at which the writ shall be returnable, has been given to the District Solicitor of the county in which the person prosecuted by the writ is detained.

Sec. 14. Production of the body. If the person or officer, on whom the writ is served, shall have produced the body of the party, he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made.

Sec. 15. Attachment on failure to obey the writ. If the person or officer, on whom the writ is served, shall have failed to produce the body of the party, he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made.

Sec. 16. Penalties for disobedience to order of discharge. Disobedience to a judgment or order of the discharge of a prisoner or person restrained of his liberty, shall be deemed a contempt of court, and shall be punished as such.

Sec. 17. Penalties for neglecting to obey the writ, or for refusing copy of process. If any person, to whom a habeas corpus writ is directed, shall neglect or refuse to make due return thereon, or to bring the body of the party detained, according to the command of the writ, without delay, or shall neglect, within six hours after demand made for the return, to produce the body of the party, he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made.

Sec. 18. False return. Every person making a false return to a writ of habeas corpus, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made.

Sec. 19. Penalties for concealing party. Any one having in his custody, or under his power any party, who by the provisions of his chapter, would be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, or for whose relief such writ shall be made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made, and he shall be liable to the party for whose relief such writ is made.

Sec. 20. Officer not liable for obedience. No person who has been set at large upon a habeas corpus writ, or who has been released from imprisonment or detention, shall be liable to any civil action for bringing such judgment or order of discharge.

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General Agent for Western North Carolina: J. R. GRIFFITH, Medical Examiners—J. H. GILBERT, for McDowell; JOHN M. CARTER, for Burke, and W. P. ANDREWS, for Cleveland.

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ERRORS OF YOUTH. A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indolence, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making a simple remedy by which he was cured.

Official

The following ordinance was passed by the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton at a meeting held on the 23rd day of May, 1898, and declared this 23rd day of May, 1898.

That any person, allowing his horse or other animal to stray on any public road or highway, shall be liable to the town for the same, and shall be liable to the town for the same, and shall be liable to the town for the same.

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