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The Tryon Daily Bulletin

The World's Smallest DAILY Newspaper. Seth M. Vining, Editor

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TRYON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1946



Weather Tuesday: High 83, low 56. . . POSTPONED: The Methodist Picnic scheduled for this afternoon. Dr. McCall says it looks as if it would be raining. . . .

AGRICULTURE: Sheriff W. D. Hines was giving out samples of delicious peaches Tuesday. He said they were grown by his brother near Inman. The name of them was Brackett. They were not large but had an excellent flavor. We don't know whether his brother has any to sell or whether he is selling peach trees. Anyway the one I tasted was free of worms and other defects. The only thing added was cream and sugar . . .

POLITICS: There is a rumor that the women of the community are considering a woman candidate for council next year in order to see if something can't be done to keep the streets cleaner all the time. There is little use in that. The main trouble now is a lack of unskilled labor willing to work. The town just doesn't have enough money to hire laborers to pick up paper and trash during the day. They do a good job every morning in cleaning Trade Street and even wash it with water. So, if there is any woman considering running

-----Continued on Back Page-----

POLK COUNTY HISTORY

By Sadie S. Patton
(Chapter XVII)

The Supreme Court, in the case of Mills Versus Williams, further says:

"The said act of assembly was repealed at the session of 1848.

It is further agreed that a majority of the people of Polk County were opposed to the passage of the repealing act.

On the above statement of facts it is contended by the plaintiff that the defendant, being no longer sheriff of Polk County, after the act went into operation which had repealed the act establishing it, his arrest was not authorized, and, therefore, a trespass. On the other hand, it is contended by the defendant that the repealing act was unconstitutional and void, and therefore he was sheriff of Polk County at the time of arresting the plaintiff, and well justified therein by virtue of the writ aforesaid.

And it was further agreed, that, if the repealing act be constitutional, there is to be judgment for the plaintiff of six pence and costs of suit; if otherwise, then the plaintiff is to have judgment of nonsuit. And His Honor being of opinion that the repealing act was constitutional, gave judgment against the defendant, accordingly, for six pence and costs."

On appeal to the Supreme court, the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

The opinion sets out one point of interest which may have had important bearing on why the suit against Mills was first instituted when it says:

"It was ingeniously argued, that,

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