

**QUALLA**

**Last week:—**  
 On June 30th Miss Birdie Ward was united in marriage to Mr. Vivian Nation of Barkers Creek.  
 Messrs. H. G. and P. H. Ferguson, J. K. Terrell and Mrs. J. L. Ferguson attended Quarterly meeting at Olivet.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Berry Blanton and Mrs. Ed. Norman of Scotts Creek spent Sunday at Mr. J. G. Hooper's.  
 Messrs. Deator Connor and Jim Beck and Mrs. Eva Connor and two grand children visited among relatives at Qualla.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hughes were dinner guests at Mr. C. M. Martins.  
 Mr. Oscar Martin and family of Bryson City visited at Mr. J. C. Johnson's.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kinsland, Miss Ruth Ferguson and Mr. Jack Battle were dinner guests at Mr. Homer Turpin's.  
 Prof. C. R. Bird and family left Sunday afternoon to visit relatives at Cullowhee.  
 Mr. and Mrs. James Beard were visitors at Mr. D. M. Shuler's.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ferguson were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marcus Sunday.  
 Miss Sara Belle Bird and brother, James of Marshall are spending a while with relatives.  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Crisp were dinner guests at Mr. Weaver Freeman's.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Golman Kinsland called at Mr. J. K. Terrell's.  
 Mr. J. C. Johnson visited at Mr. Fred McLean's at Whittier.  
 Miss Mary E. Ferguson was guest of Miss Evelyn Kinsland.  
 Miss Gertrude Ferguson visited Miss Annie Lizzie Terrell.  
 Misses Essie Anthony, Grace Hoyle, Messrs. Bill Ensley and Lonnie Crisp visited at Mr. W. H. Hoyle's.  
 Mrs. J. K. Terrell spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. L. W. Cooper.  
 Mrs. A. M. Gibson is reported improving since being taken to Candler-Tidmarsh Hospital.  
 Several picnic parties were formed and went to different points of interest to enjoy "The Fourth."

**ONLY MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR MURPHY-HAYESVILLE ROAL**

Cherokee Scout.  
 Declaring that he had no funds available other than maintenance for spending on highway No. 28 between Hayesville and Murphy, Commissioner J. G. Stikeleather told a gathering of citizens of Cherokee and Clay counties, sponsored by the Murphy Lions Club Tuesday night, that it was his intention to give this road an oil coating surface which would put it in condition to stand the traffic this winter.  
 The meeting was held in the parlors of the Methodist Church, and followed a sumptuous banquet prepared by the Methodist ladies, it also being the regular roaring night of the local Lions Club.  
 Commissioner J. G. Stikeleather opened his remarks with the statement that about all the money he had to spend in his district now was the maintenance fund, and that he was spending it whenever and wherever needed and was doing his best to get value received for every dollar spent.  
 The reason for this condition, he stated was due to the fact that a number of counties in his district had loaned the Highway Commission several million dollars for construction of roads in their borders and in paying back these sums, which was mandatory under the law, the portion of the recent bond issue allotted his district had been practically expended. This, he stated left his district with only the maintenance fund.  
 He stated that it was his intention to put an oil coating binder on No. 28 from Hayesville to Murphy, and put this road in smoother and better shape this summer. He said he would be glad to put down a concrete surface, but finances of the district prohibited any such surface, as funds for Cherokee and Clay were now very much over drawn.  
 Highway No. 10, between Andrews and Topton he stated of necessity had to be fixed and put in better condition. This link would receive macadam with a bituminous binding, and would then be as good a road surface as that through the Nantahala Gorge and other links between there and Asheville. This, he stated, would cost about eighty thousand dollars, and would have to be done as maintenance betterment.  
 With reference to the Tennessee connection, Mr. Stikeleather stated that this road had been officially adopted by the State Highway Commission as a state project.

**SAYS MECKLENBURG DOCUMENT WAS DATED MAY 31**

"I believe that the North Carolina flag should bear the date of May 31 instead of May 20, 1775," said Professor E. H. Stillwell of the Cullowhee State Normal School, and author of a History of Western North Carolina, when addressing the summer school at the Fourth of July patriotic celebration Monday morning. "I am quite convinced that the date, May 20, is based on the Old Calendar. The difference between the old and new calendars accounts for the discrepancy in dates which has given rise to the controversy over the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," he said.  
 "I have no doubt,—in fact, I think no one doubts that there was a Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The controversy rages solely around the question of genuineness which the eleven days difference in dates mentioned brings up. Moreover, I think that the only reason the Continental Congress in Philadelphia did not formally or officially recognize the Declaration in question was that the Congress was composed of strong-minded men who had not yet come to see the necessity of such an extreme step and who were unwilling to accept the judgment of a remote county in the 'backwoods' of North Carolina."  
 Mr. Stillwell gave a graphic account of the origin of the Mecklenburg document and traced the rise of the discrepancy in dates. He lauded the courage and wisdom of the originators of the Mecklenburg document, which, he said, would always reflect glory and honor on the state.  
 "This declaration," said Professor Stillwell, "in general purport, phraseology and substance was very similar to that one which we honor today."  
 "More than a year before the Continental Congress in Philadelphia drew up the National Declaration," he said, "one county in North Carolina, Mecklenburg, (which then constituted the territory now included in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus) had already drawn up and signed a Declaration very similar."  
 "This paper had been drawn up in North Carolina when petition after petition to England to lighten the load on the colonies had failed. Colonel Thos. Polk, head of the North Carolina military force in Mecklenburg County, had sent out orders that each of the nine companies should send two representatives to the little hamlet of Charlotte to consider grievances and ways to bring about relief. Citizens not delegates were so interested that they also attended. The assemblage with fire and enthusiasm drew up the Declaration and unanimously passed it.  
 "Captain James Jack was delegated to journey to Philadelphia and present the document. There he met with an official repulse from that body, who, while complimenting the North Carolinians on their zeal, told Captain Jack that they had acted prematurely. The Philadelphia newspapers suppressed the matter, but a number of other Northern and several Southern papers published detailed accounts of the action of Mecklenburg county.  
 "These newspaper accounts were discovered years later and stand now to prove the genuineness of Mecklenburg's claim.  
 "A misfortune occurred. John McKnitt Alexander, clerk of the Charlotte meeting, kept the records at his home. In April, 1800, the home burned down. With it, the records were destroyed.  
 "Years later, Alexander died. His son found, among his papers, a half sheet of paper on which was scribbled all that the former clerk had remembered about the meeting and the Declaration. The scrawled half sheet bore the date, May 20, 1775.  
 "But," said Mr. Stillwell, "another paper, written in an unknown handwriting was also found. The two papers were separate attempts to reproduce the burned documents.  
 "The record on the full sheet found its way into the Raleigh Register on April 30th, 1819, and was accepted by the people of North Carolina as a genuine copy of the original document, which it could not have been, since that was burned in April 1800.  
 "In 1838, a Pennsylvania newspaper was discovered containing resolutions adopted at Charlotte on May 31, 1775. Also some years later, 1847, a full list of resolutions were found in the South Carolina Gazette giving the proceedings of what occurred in Charlotte on May 31, 1775. Discussion immediately arose as to the genuineness of the Declaration of May 20. Still further interest was given the subject when just recently a copy of the North Carolina Gazette was found bearing the date of June 16th, 1775, and containing the Resolves of May 31, 1775.  
 There is but one conclusion to

reach, namely: There was but one meeting at Charlotte, but one set of resolutions, and these were those of May 31, and that the reproduced copies found among the papers of John McKnitt Alexander were attempted reproductions of what had been done on May 31 instead of May 20. But I believe that eleven days' difference in the old and new calendars will clear this question. I think that the only Mecklenburg Declaration was written on May 31, 1775. Therefore, our flag should bear this date instead of that of May 20.  
 The patriotic program included, in addition to Professor Stillwell's address, discussions of the writing of America, by Miss Dorothy Davis, of Buckhead, Ga.; of the Star Spangled Banner, by Miss Harriette Brendle, of Franklin; of America, the Beautiful, by Mrs. C. W. Kittreal, of Tryon; of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Miss Gladys Tweed, of Marshall. The Declaration of Independence was read by President H. T. Hunter. James Osborne, as a student from Waynesville, spoke of the Spirit of America. A faculty quartette, assisted by Mrs. H. F. Burley, of Ravensford, who sang a soprano obligato gave Kipling's Recessional. Revs. I. K. Stafford and A. W. Lynch offered prayers.

**CARD OF THANKS**

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to all the good people for their help and kindness to our sister, Mrs. Tom Clayton during her long illness and death and we pray that God will continue to pour out his richest blessings on every one who so faithfully ministered to her sufferings, and to her children in their great sorrow.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clayton.



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 The now "Colonel Lindbergh" MADE his opportunity. An unknown air mail pilot, he SAVED part of his earnings. What the hour arrived he had \$2,000 saved to offer on the altar of sincerity—and obtain the support of young business men of St. Louis. He was the largest individual contributor to the fund which made the flight possible.

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**LINDY'S LANDED HOME**

Words and Music by EDDIE ADAIR

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CHORUS

Chorus lyrics: Lind - y, you've landed to par - le - ve - me. Lind - y, we can't let you off to you. You did - n't need a boat to cross the brin - dy. You were - ly made for us - can seem so ti - dy. Aft - er you all the kings had spoken, er - try for - eign land. You had an - oth - er man to greet, He came know - ing of you. Lind - y, come back home. He's the kid that flew a - cross the sky. Mid - night A - mer - i - can his - tor - y. Best, Thank your dear old De - de - de - de.

**KEEP THIS ONE**

This is the only copy that is available to Journal readers of the new song hit, "Lindy's Back Home." It is an exclusive feature, and you will be able to get a copy in no other way. Clip it out, and try it on your piano.