## not enke ciciter then com <br> In this eountry we have n

 means of ascertaining procievily what is the amount of mischier done by lightaing th France and Germany statistics on the subjeet are systematicalif tabut. it compleveramentistics ware a reensible yiure can be litile doubr they would show that the annual lose of life and property is far grater than is commonly sup. posed. In one respect the dam: age is often greater than if need be, even aparrittooi ony consid be, witen apar troon any consis Duriac five or six days in the summer of 1881 it wius estimated by a coup tent authority that than 800 animals of one sort another in England were killed by lightnink most of them boin by lightnings most ot them boing sheep and catitlo in she field- In cegard the carceasses as unfit for human food, and they are ord'narily buried.This summer has heenespecial 1y disastrous. In various parts of the country thuoderstorms have been frequent, and scarcely week has passed of late in which dं- the destruction of sheep and catile.
Bu;besides the killing of sheep and cattle, there have been sever al disasters fatal to human life, to say nothing of mischiet to property of various kinds. Here, again, the mischief is often quite easily avolidable. It is, of course ery well $k$ ning conductor pruperly fixe is an absolutely reliable safe guard against all injury; but a
fact which is not so well known fact which is not so well known
is that an efficient lightning con. ductor might often be set up a the cost of a few shillings by taking sdvantage of the conduc ng power of trees.
Everybody should be aware by this time that trees are a soure of peril in times of thunder storm, though from accidente which every now and again oc cur it would seem that there is still a great amount of ignorance on the subject. Only a few days ago a lightning fiash struck a popiar tree near Winchester and killed a man who bad taken sheiter at the foot of it, no doubt in ignorance of his danger. Suct fatalities are exceedingly com mon, and it has not in requent) occurred that cottages and othe buildings have been struck by ightning in conseguence
The casualties to animals are often due to the fact that with the commencement of a thuider shower they are apt to gather for shelter beneath the branchess o someisolated vree. The explans tion of the mischiel is very well known. A tree is a conductor o lightning, but not a very good are. In the absence of a better hrough it but there is always 8 chance of its glancing aside to any medium that affords a read er passage, Now, the body of a man or animal constitutes a mueb better conductor than a tree does and consequently the electricity, doing so, will leave the tree
$\$ 100$ Reward. $\$ 200$
 at leat one
 ne, rellire a chatatitutionat trenat
Hally Carrh Care is thaten in y, ecting dirrectly upon theen in in blood
ucoonisurfigee of the systen estroying the foumdition system, ther the die
and giving the patient stieneth then
 ind for liat of tetfimonials.
Addrese $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{CHENEX}$ \&


## and lash through the aplmi body. The same thing will otte

 occur whed the lightulug passing dowaward through the tree ing dowaward through the tree teliches popint at which a read
ier passage is presented by
some adjacent building. The full rolley id deflected from the ato the builaing
Il such been suggented that fit al such cases if a metal rod wer carried from the earta for hort distance up the tree ther ould be no such defteotion. Th uetal conductor would afford readier passage than the body o human or the materials house, and the cree, which opher
wise' is a soure cot danger fise is a source cot datager
would become an absolute pro hetion, even to pereons or an auals sheltering beneath it. Of hatall qrees should be thus deal with, bat it often happens the rom its special position a tre uring a thunder storm is no only a source of some peril bu is the occasion of A and anxiety.
According to the lightningro con ference appointed a few jear ago by the Meteorological socie y , of London, to inquire into the ubject and report on the bes form of the thing there is nothing much, better than a solid iron rod.

News of Your A neestor
om The Sar Franetico Chroutele


Ancestor buntivg that com o be about as much of a fac n this free-andeasy republic ours as it ever was among the inhabitants of the "effet espotisms of Europe, and to
ater to this fancy, Congress has authorized the Director of e Census to publish the name $f$ the heads of families, with ccompanying information hown on such schedules of the ensus of 1790 as are in exist age. The schedules of some of the Southern stales were de troyed when our British cons ns burned the Capitol at Washington in 1814, but those of most or all the States north of the Potomac weresayed, and hose of New Hampshire, Ver mont, and Maryland are now in ress, and will be shortiy is sued, separately. The schedule feach State will constitute eparate docament of about 50 pages, and will be attractvely printed and bound "in especially handsome and durable emi-pamphlet binding." There will also be a map of the State will also be a map of the State
as it was in 1796. With unusual regard for economy, Congress did not authorize the free distribution of these documents, but directed their sale at a price which the Director of the Cengus has fixed at $\$ 1$ for each tate, which is cheap enough Those who desire copies Those who desire copies
should address the Director of the Census at Washington, inclosing the necessary dollar, The Congressional appropriation is not sufficient to print the schedules of all the States this year, but it is expected hat the amount necessary to publish those of the States no named above will be app
ated at the next session.

## Cured of Luma Trouble.

 had a narrow enoape from sos sumption," writes O. O. Floyd, a leading buainese man of Kershaw,S. 0. "I had run down in weight to 135 poundo, and oongbing was oonstant, both by day and by Fing's Now Disoovery, and onn tinued this for about six months,
when my oongh and lang troub when my eongh and lang trouble stored to my normal weight, 170
pounde. th at all druo thy at all drag stores, 50 c and $\$ 1.00$ Subscribe for
fanily neede it.
roluatiag peede are Tolity As-

## of Jurors.

## I send you extracts from

## differentstatatee passed ox lagh I gislatare. The fir cm

 he taking of affidavits betoreno aries pablic, who aro also prac olagattorneys. Tuisac thth of March.fhe second is in regard to $t$
ens of jurors. The rende r : wi notice that while the per diemy o creatar jo two dollars pep day they only get milesge one way hereas they formerly roceive mileage for both ways, and also
thatthefees of special veniremen; then not Jram from the box are not changed. They simply get one dollar per doy, as before, without mileage. The
will also note that the fees of will also note that the fees
tales jurors have not beo tales ju
I have no donbt but that people will be disappointed the changes, as they are not alt gether what was expected: have pronised jurore who bave served since the Act went in cert in as soon as f conid really provide, that I would for ward them tickets for any ba ance that might be due them fo services as such jurors. Thís as I can.

## Yours very respectifuly

 lerk SupLumberton, N. C. July 24, 1907.
co validate orrya probatres of daids.
orth Carolina do ennet:
Chapter 1008, Sec.3. That
Notgry Public shall have power or authority to take the proof and acknowledgrent of deeds or ner papers required. by law Register of Deeds of a county or to take the private examination or a feme covert to any such pa attorney, counsel or otherwise nor to administer an oasth to any person to any affiderit or other paper in matters in which he paper in matters in which he
interested as sttorney, counsel or otherwise.
Sec. 4. That this act shall no affect pending actions.
Sec. 5 That this act shall b n force from and after its ratifi tion.
In the General Assembly rea 11th day of March A. D. 1907 .
n act to regulate the pay o UROR NORASON COUNT The Gearal Assem Chapter 521, Seotion
Chapter 52, seotion 1. Tha paid paid as iollows: Regular ju eceive, while serving, two dolrrs per day and mileage one way, and jurors on coroner's in uest shall be paid two dollar er day, withont mileage. Sec. 2. Special veniremen when drawn from the box, shal be paid one dollar per day and vileage one way.
Sec. 3. All laws and clauses flaws in conflict with this act re hereby repealed.
Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratifiation.
In the General Assembly read hree times, and ratified this the 4th day of March A. D. 1907.

## The Right Name.

Mr. Angust Sherpe, the popular
verseer of the poor, at Fort Madt verseer of the poor, at Fort Mad on, 1a, says: Dr. King a New and make one foel better than any other laxative." Guaranteed to ours biliposnees and constipation

## 2. Car Acopts Squfreet. <br> <br> herime ciaten.

 <br> <br> herime ciaten.}If President Roosevelt shoul er hear about a true anima wory which has its origin righ here in Ashevile, he might ac ng;" but the Citizan hag the ao thority of several responible people that the following atory is strictly true, and that the ani mal characters can be produced to prove true.
About three monthe ago Wil Purbyfill, the ten-year-old son of N. H. Purbyfll, living near Bing ham Heights, found a baby squir rel The little animal did mo yet have its eyses open, and when
the lad took it home, his mother told him it would not ive over night. The boy sug gested that be might pat it with liter or small kittens which family cst waa at tha time guarding as jealously ae
only a mother cat can guarc only a mother cat can guard young. The kittent old, and the idea pf putiting the little squirrel among them so it could keep warm appealed to the
boy. His mother thought the boy. His mother thought the
old cat would devour the stran old cat would devour the atran
ger, but as there was nothing ger, but as there was notinis. olse to do, she gave her per
ion to try the experiment.
The next morning the family was astonished to find that th cat had adopted the baby squir rel, and was treating it just as continued to provide for it just as she did for the kittens, and seemed to bave a great love for the tiny orphan.
After the kittens grew up and were separated, after the maner of the cat life, the mother cat and the squirrel became insepa rable companions. Wherever ne goes the other is near-by When the squirrel is given a pes tht it follows its naturel instinct o bury it, and the cat goes along to bury it, and the cat goes along
to see what it is doing. When the squirrel runs ap tree the cat waits at the foot of the tree antil her sdopted child returns to the ground. When the squirrel out of sight the old cat showe her distress by crying until it her distr
The unusual situation has in erested theentire neighborhood nd the strange pair are always atched with wonder by tho who know the circumstanc Electiletity Tarns Mon Three
Asbory Dispatoh to the New York Amerilean. After going through the expe ience of having his body turn to deep red and then blue, an inally coal black, from the force of an electric current, William Hicks, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, is slowly recovering rom the shock.
Hicks was at work splicing cables at the top of a thirty-five foot pole at Bradloy Beach this morning. He accidentally took hold of a high-tension wire, and instantly he was hurled from the wire. He tried in vain to free himself, but so strong was the current that his hands were held tightly to the wire. Finally his body became rigid.
Workmen ran to the pole, but Hicks. Meantimutes in reaching were horrified to see him gradi were horrined to see him gradu

