

ADVERTISING

BUSINESS

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"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food. Needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

If your present comb supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express company. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the ingredients and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary. Cures all stomach troubles. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 5¢ bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50¢ size.

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Can be cured of any form of tobacco smoking, by using Walsh's Vases, & C. that makes weak men strong, and restores the system to its normal state. Price 50¢ per box. Postage paid. All work strictly first-class. Lowest prices.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor. "EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00. VOL. XVIII. New Series--Vol. 5. SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902. NO. 51

THE FUEL PROBLEM.

Science Will Have to Solve It Before Very Long.

World's Coal Supply Nearing Exhaustion—What Has Been Done Toward Discovering Effective Substitutes.



IN AN EASTERN COAL MINE.

[Special Chicago Letter.] IVE hundred thousand tons of coal per day—that is the estimated output of the United States since the settlement of the coal strike. A chunk of the black treasure as large as the Masonic Temple and the Chicago Auditorium combined dug out of the bowels of the earth to-day with only a big hole left—and another chunk as large or

larger to-morrow—and so on day in and day out in ever increasing quantities. This raises the old scare—"How long can it last? When will the coalless age be upon us?"

Back in the '60's the wise men of Great Britain broached the question. Parliament appointed a special commission which reported that at the then existing rate of increase in coal consumption the world's stock of black diamond would be exhausted in 212 years.

Scientists set about scheming substitutes for fuel. Many of our readers will remember the various machines for storing the rays of the sun; the windmill devices for saving heat. Then came the discovery of enormous coal fields in the United States, Siberia and China. Besides electricity for motor power was developed and largely allayed the fears of an early coal famine.

In the last few months the great coal strikes in the United States and France, backed up by similar troubles in England, Belgium, and Germany, have again brought forward the seriousness of the coal problem. People began to realize what it would mean to live, or try to live, without coal.

The worst scared people of the east are the English. Great Britain, until very recently, was the world's coal producing country. This estimate is put upon the coal in the different European countries:

Country	Tons
United Kingdom	198,000,000,000
Germany	112,000,000,000
France	112,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	12,000,000,000
Belgium	16,000,000,000

To this Asiatic Russia adds a wealth of 300 billion tons of coal. The Spanish-American war first called attention to the United States. China has almost as large a supply and British journals of the last few months are teeming with these figures to arouse the people to their "rights" in the orient.

The enormous statistics of supply less their rosy color when the figures showing the annual coal consumption are considered. Last year America used up about 190 million tons of coal. The year before it was only 182 million. This year it will fall short, but in the next twelve months it is expected that 225 million tons will be chopped out of our mines. All over the world there has been an ever increasing increase of coal consumption, so that now about three times as much coal is being used up as 20 years ago. If the increase continues at this rate, scientific journals say, the coal will all be gone before the 212 years named by the British commission.

"This strike is settled, but I think coal will become more and more costly. Substitute fuel will have to be found." During the strike in the anthracite regions many timely devices were tried. For one, porous brick saturated with petroleum was successfully used in many ovens—a new fuel which promised to find permanent friends in many households. Another unique substitute for coal is proposed by a German chemist and can be tried by any housewife. It is really nothing else than soap. Take petroleum refuse, waste lard and fat, mix it with 10 per cent. of soda lye and steam it gently, adding some water. Incipient saponification takes place. Add saw dust, coal dust and resin, as much as you have on hand, and when a pasty mass has formed you have fuel—the world's cheapest fuel, the chemist says.

Air is also described as a substitute for fuel. In reality air or the oxygen in the air is the element that combines with the fuel to make fire, and various devices are now being tried to mix air with petroleum vapors, and with oil so as to extract the greatest possible amount of heat from every unit of fuel. The well known Bunsen burner and the Welsbach light are illustrations of this principle, which will probably be applied on a much larger scale in furnaces as well as kitchen stoves.

There are two other familiar substitutes for coal, which will be utilized extensively before many years. Both of these are earth—the so-called oily shale and the peat. The latter is really nothing but half-formed coal. Many hundreds of centuries ago, the decaying vegetable growth just like peat bogs were pressed down by enormous layers of earth forming above them and turned into coal. Now the formation of new layers of earth has ceased and the peat has remained peat.

In Germany there are many factories in which the water is pressed out by heat, the remainder is condensed, heated and pressed until now the product is greatly like anthracite and is said to be better than any wood for fuel. The amount of unused despoiled peat left to moulder is prodigious. All the way from the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri river and as far south as North Carolina are peat bogs hundreds of feet thick. Holland, parts of Ger-



MODERN SUN REFLECTOR. (Used in California for Heating Water in Boilers and Tanks.)

many and Denmark are full of them, and in the Indian ocean there are scores of islands of peat. Yet, the fact remains that these riches also are limited. Sooner or later some method of getting along without fuel must be found by utilization of the inexhaustible forces of nature. Thanks to electricity these forces can now be stored away and set free at the dictate of man.

Something has been done toward utilizing the energy of water and air in the water mills and windmills, but this is not one per cent. of what can be done. At Schaffhausen, Switzerland, huge mills convert the power of the falls of the Rhine into electricity, and conduct it by cable to the city, where it runs the street cars, pumps the water and lights the houses. Windmills which lift water to a higher level from which it gains power by its own fall are used without electricity in the Netherlands.

But the greatest machine of all—the one that will put an end to all coal troubles—is yet to be invented. It is a machine that will catch the rays of the sun. Mouchot's receptor solaire was shown at the Paris exposition in 1878, and since then some progress has been made, notably by Louis Gathmann, inventor of the Gathmann gun, who believes that he will yet muzzle old Sol's power in a sun motor and give it to the world in spite of President Baer and J. Pierpont Morgan.

E. T. GUNDLACH.
The Color of Clouds.
A cloud is white because the corpuscles of vapor are large enough to reflect all rays, large and small. But the upper air has infinite numbers of particles so minute that they throw back only the smaller—or blue—waves of light, and not the larger red, yellow and green waves, and thus blue is the predominant, but not exclusive, color of the sky. This long-accepted theory of Tyndall's is now questioned by M. Spring, the Swiss physicist. He has experimented with luminous rays under many conditions, getting all colors except blue, which failed to appear until, by the aid of electricity, he secured a pure atmosphere. This was clearly tinged with blue, leading to the conclusion that the blue of the sky is an essential quality of the air, of chemical origin.

Proved an Alibi.
"Is this the cracked wheat, Jane?" "I dun know, mum. I ain't looked at it or teched it; an' if it's cracked it wuz cracked afore I come here."—N. Y. Observer.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A word or a nod from the good, has more weight than the eloquent speeches of others.—Plutarch. "Was he grateful when you lent him the \$5?" "He said he could never repay me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Be sure of your ability to keep your head above water before trying to get in the swim.—Chicago Daily News. "She isn't at all handsome." "But she's very good." "Dear me, that's what they always say."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jimmy—"Yep, Pete got ten years fer stealin' a quarter necktie." Billy—"Geel! dat judge was rough." Jimmy—"Yep! Yer see, der was a 'ousand-dollar diamond in it."—Philadelphia Record. "In Doubt—"So he gave you a dog?" "Yassir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "He must like you." "Well, I can't make out foh sho' whether he likes me or whether he doesn't like de dog."—Washington Star.

Teacher—"You say that heat expands and cold contracts most substances. Give an illustration, please." Smart Pupil—"We have the longest days in summer and the shortest in winter."—Boston Transcript. "I wonder if Lucy is engaged to that young man who calls on her so often?" asked the gossiping neighbor. "I don't know," said the other gossiping neighbor. "But I doubt it. I understand he writes for a comic paper and heads his column 'Nothing Serious.'"—Buffalo Express.

"And after I get off the car," said young Markley, who had asked and received permission to call, "which way do I turn to get to your house?" "Why," said she, "right in front of you, the corner, you'll see a candy store—a very nice candy store—and—er—when you come out you walk two blocks east."—Philadelphia Press.

MONEY-MAKING IN THE ARMY.

Varied Callings at Which a Barber Prospered After Going into Uncle Sam's Service.

The bookmaker who recouped his fortune, as told in the Sun the other day, by amassing with gamblers around San Francisco, is not the only "rookie" who has made money from his army mates. Out west the other day the Sun man ran into one ex-soldier who had just made a very comfortable pile in his own peculiar way, and had just obtained his discharge in order to spend his money, relates that New York paper.

This man was a San Francisco barber when the war with Spain began. He enlisted in a regiment which afterward went to Cuba and soon got the plume of barber in his company. In that place he soon earned enough ready money to make him a capitalist, compared with his mates.

Schmidt, which isn't far from the barber's real name, conceived the idea of running a sort of bank and pawn-broking and loan business. To those whom he could trust he lent money freely at ten per cent. interest, to those whom he couldn't trust so well he lent money on personal property, and he even went so far as to borrow money from some of the officers so as to lend it at interest.

When he had increased his savings, he bought a new-fangled barber's chair, with all the best improvements, and hired an assistant. Then his outdoor shop got all the trade there was. Meanwhile he was collecting a large quantity of unredeemed articles, jewelry, watches, clothing, curiosities of all sorts, and even some pet animals and birds. Finding little demand for a great many of these things, he sent large barrels of his stuff back to the states and cleared about \$600 on the deal.

He got to be so successful finally that some of the officers borrowed money from him. About that time one of the buglers died and somebody heard that Schmidt could blow the bugle. So he got that job, too, and he did so well at it that he was called upon to blow taps at funeral exercises everywhere. It was said of Schmidt that he could "blow tears right out of his bugle" when he felt like it, and after one officer's funeral a collection of \$30 was taken up for Schmidt.

About that time the regiment was ordered back to the United States, and Schmidt took along all the pictures and Cuban curiosities he could carry, and sent a lot more by express. A dealer bought the whole lot, and Schmidt put some more money in the bank. It wasn't long before Schmidt got a chance to go to the Philippines. He changes his razors and straps he took along a lot of "quinine, medicines, ointments and salves supposed to be good for fevers and skin diseases from which the soldiers in the tropics usually suffer. He took a lot of truck out close to the firing line, and there soon found a chance to peddle it out and make more money.

When the Sun man saw Schmidt, the soldier-barber had just sold a two-dollar Pullman berth for six dollars to a man who couldn't wait. "There's no need of any man going broke in the army," said Schmidt.

An Awful Jolt.
Softleigh—"I've aw-got a beastly cold in me head, doncher know. What would you—aw—advise me to do foh it?" Miss—"Cutting—Oh, let it alone; it will soon die of ennu."—Chicago Daily News.

First American Strike.
Three hundred shoemakers, who struck for higher wages in Philadelphia in 1796 were the first workmen to adopt such tactics in this country. The first railroad strike occurred in 1877.—Indianapolis News.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRHAL IN NATURE.

Catarrhal Diseases are Most Prevalent in Winter.

IS THERE NO WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THEM?

Pe-ru-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

There are some things which are as sure as fate, and can be relied on to occur to at least one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent. First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds. Second, colds not promptly cured are sure to cause catarrh. Third, catarrh improperly treated is sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and excretion. It pervades every part of the human body, head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs. That Peruna cures catarrh wherever located is attested by the following testimonials sent entirely unsolicited to Dr. Hartman by grateful men and women who have been cured by Peruna:

Catarrh of the Head.
Mr. D. R. Ramsey writes in a recent letter from Pine Bluff, Ark., the following: "My son, Leon Ramsey, four years of age, suffered with catarrh of the head for eighteen or twenty months. He took one bottle of your Peruna and could hear as good as ever."—D. R. RAMSEY.

Catarrh of the Nose.
Mr. Herman Ehke, 962 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I am entirely cured of my catarrh of the nose by your Peruna. My case was a severe one."—HERMAN EHKE.

Catarrh of the Throat.
B. H. Runyan, Salesville, O., writes: "I suffered with catarrh of the throat for five years. I was induced to try Peruna. I have used five bottles and am perfectly well."—B. H. RUNYAN.

Catarrh of the Ear.
Mr. Archie Godin, 158 Beech street, Fitchburg, Mass., writes: "Peruna has cured me of catarrh of the middle ear. I feel better than I have for several years."—ARCHIE GODIN.

DIPHTHERIA INFECTION.

Important Facts Concerning the Progress of the Disease by a Noted English Authority.

Prof. Sims Woodhead, an English pathologist of high standing, has of late advanced some comparatively new points concerning diphtheria. In a review of 12,172 cases sent to hospitals, 73.42 per cent., or nearly three-fourths, showed the presence of diphtheria bacilli. In other cultures were made from 64 per cent. of throats, and 26.68 per cent. of the rest. He does not conclude that the bacilli were lacking all through the prevalence of the disease in the latter group of cases, but he remarks that they were probably displaced from the surface of the mucous membrane by other organisms rather promptly, and hence were not caught at that particular time when the throat was swabbed for test purposes.

Another fact of considerable importance which Prof. Woodhead dwells on, states the New York Tribune, is that diphtheria bacilli often linger much longer than is commonly supposed in a person's throat. After the tenth week the proportion falls off rapidly, but he cites instances where they remained for more than 200 days, while in 202 cases they were present after an interval of 100 days. The persistence here revealed shows that patients may be discharged as cured and yet in a condition endangering society. In such a state of things Prof. Woodhead finds one explanation of some otherwise mysterious returns of diphtheria in a community where it had apparently been suppressed. Diphtheria is a winter disease, and though its effects have been rendered less serious by Behring's antitoxin, it is yet a formidable enemy to health.

An Effective Dunning Letter.
A youth was engaged as junior clerk by a firm of lawyers and by way of filling in his time and testing his worth on his first day he was told to write a letter demanding payment of a debt from a client who was long in arrears. To the great surprise of his employers a check for the amount arrived the next day. They sent for the young clerk and asked him to produce a copy of the letter which had had such an astonishing result. The letter ran as follows: "Dear Sir: If you do not at once remit payment of the amount which you owe us we will take steps that will amaze you."—Chicago Chronicle.

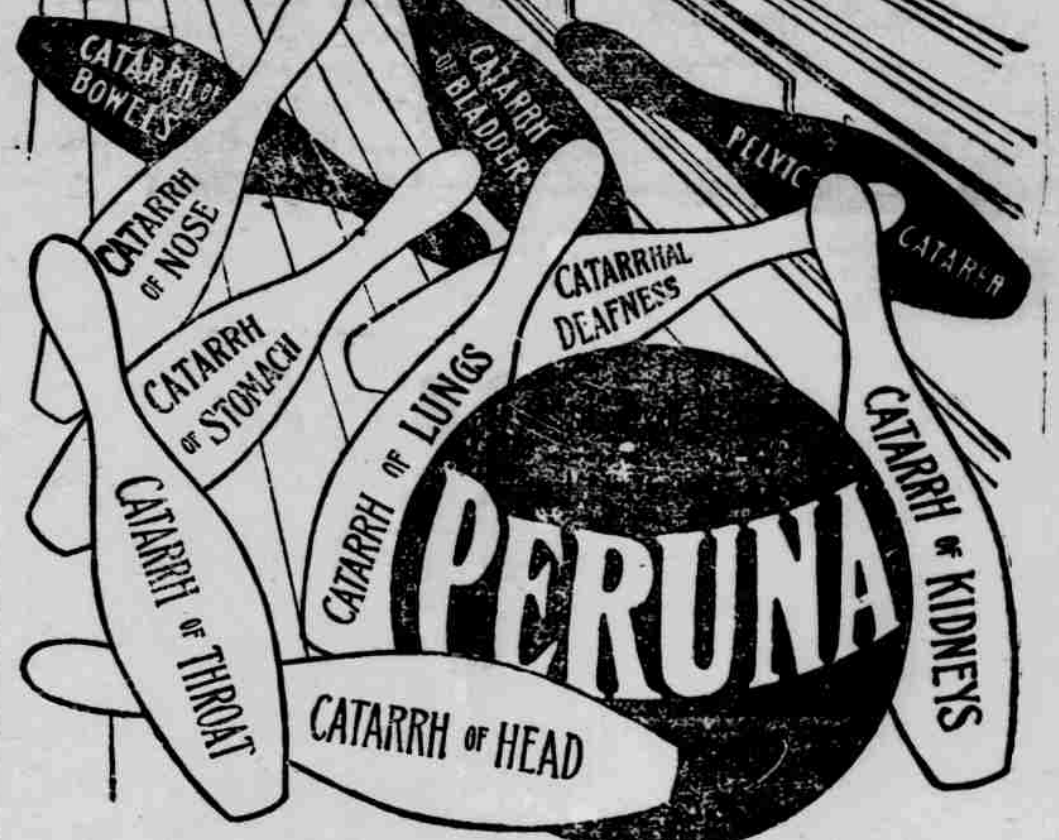
Dormant.
Mrs. Malapprop—He's got to be a real novel writer all of a sudden.

Mrs. McCall.—Yes; and it's quite surprising that he should never have displayed his talent until so late in life.

"Yes; it's been lying dormant all this time."—

PE-RU-NA

Knocks All Forms of Catarrh.



A TEN STROKE FOR PERUNA.

Catarrh of the Lungs.
Mrs. Emilie Kirkhoff, Ada, Minn., writes: "Through a violent cold contracted last winter, I became afflicted with catarrh of the nose, which in a short time affected my lungs. I took Peruna which cured me thoroughly. I now feel better than I have for forty years."—Mrs. Emilie Kirkhoff.

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Mr. John Smith, 311 S. Third street, Atchison, Kan., writes: "I was troubled with catarrh of the bladder and bladder for two years. At the time I wrote to you I was under the care of my home doctor, and had been for four months. I followed your directions but two months, and can say Peruna cured me of that trouble."—John Smith.

Catarrh of the Bowels.
Mr. Henry Entzion, South Bend, Ind., writes: "The doctor said I had catarrh of the bowels and I took his medicine, but with no relief. I was getting worse all the time. Before I had taken a half bottle of Peruna I felt like a new man."—Henry Entzion.

Catarrh of the Kidneys.
Peter J. Unger, Hawley, Pa., writes: "I think that I am perfectly cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Peruna, as I have no trouble of any kind."—Peter J. Unger.

Catarrh of the Stomach.
A. W. Graves, of Hammond, Ind., writing to Dr. Hartman, says: "I am well of catarrh of the stomach after suffering two years. I have taken five bottles of Peruna and one of Manilla and I feel like a new man now."—A. W. Graves.

Pelvic Catarrh.
Miss Katie Lohman, Lafayette, Ind., writes: "I had pelvic catarrh, pain in the abdomen, back, had stomach trouble and headache caused by catarrh. I followed your directions; took Peruna and Manilla according to directions, and how happy I feel that I am relieved of such a distressing ailment."—Miss Katie Lohman.

A book on the cure of a gripple and catarrh in all stages and phases sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WHEN BUYING TABLE LINEN.

Suggestions on This Important Matter for the Benefit of Young Housewives.

Remember that January is the best time to buy because the latest patterns and "summer bleached" linens are imported in December. It keeps also to deal with a firm that keeps only the most reliable goods and whose word can be trusted, says American Queen.

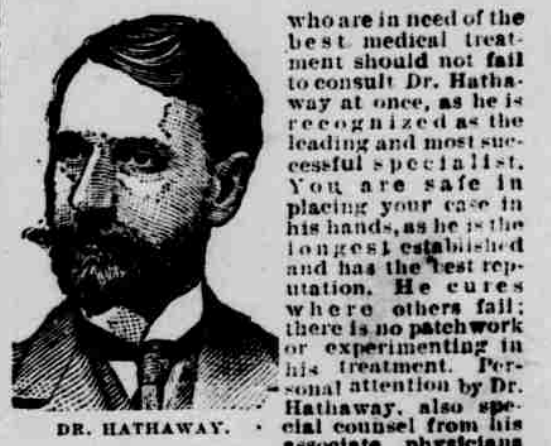
Fineness is not a safe guide either for durability or lasting beauty. Weight is the standard of price, and it is not advisable to buy table linen that weighs less than four and a half ounces per square yard. The comparative merits of bleached and unbleached and "summer bleached" linens to which it is to be put, and the opportunity for bleaching at the command of the housewife.

For common or rough use it is often well to buy the unbleached, and also in the country or suburbs, where one can bleach it on the grass or out in the sun, but not all city housekeepers are able to whiten their linen. The German linen weaves well, but is not so snow white or varied in pattern as the Irish importation. Never buy a mixture of cotton and linen, and beware of damask that is stiff and cracky, for it has probably been starched to make it appear of better quality than it really is. Good linen has an elastic texture. Some of the finer French damasks appear exquisite, but they do not pass the soap and water test creditably. Considering all points, the Irish linen is far superior to any other.

Two yards and a half is the best width for general use as it covers well a table four feet wide, and three yards is a convenient length for the ordinary table. It is well to have two cloths of the same piece in case of a considerable extension of the table on some special occasion, and one very long cloth may be so rarely used as to become yellow. The cloth that come woven in one piece are especially beautiful in design and texture and cost a mere trifle more than the web goods.

Avoid very large napkins—no one likes them. Select a medium size and buy a dozen or a dozen and a half to go with each cloth. Don't starch your linen when it is new, but when it begins to get thin and nap a little thin starch is admissible.

Men and Women



whose in need of the best medical treatment should not fail to consult Dr. Hathaway at once, as he is recognized as the leading and most successful specialist. You are safe in placing your case in his hands, as he is the longest established and has the best reputation. He cures where others fail; there is no patchwork or experimenting in his treatment. Personal attention by Dr. Hathaway, also special counsel from his associate physicians when necessary, which no other office has. If you can not call, write for free booklet and question blanks. Mention your trouble. Everything strictly confidential. J. Newton Hathaway, M. D.

J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 19 Inman Building, 22 1/2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

