Roman Baths.

Every Roman in early days had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla, which had seats of marble for more than sixteen hundred people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for three thousand people.

Cremation.

Among the ancient Greeks both cremation of the dead and burial in the earth were practiced, though it is uncertain which was the more common. The ashes of the dead were sacredly preserved in urns. Among the Jews burial prevailed, as it has since among Christian nations.

"There's a period in woman's life when she thinks of nothing but dress." "What period is that?" "From the cradle to the grave."

Largest Dry Dock.

There is now in process of construction in England, at the order of the Spanish Government, for the port of Olougapo, in the Philippine Islands, the largest floating dock of its kind in the world. It is over 450 feet long, 117 feet wide, and 38½ feet deep. This dock, the sides of which are of steel, will rest on six iron pontoons, each fourteen feet deep. Powerful pumping engines will lift a vessel weighing 12,000 tons in two hours. The dock will accommodate a vessel 500 feet long.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Prince Bismarck refuses to attend any unveilings of statues in his honor. "It annoys me to see myself stand on a fossilized pedestal," he says.

King Humbert of Italy, who isn't afraid of assassins' poniards, or Anarchists' bullets, or of cholera epidemics either, has an insurance of $7,500,000 on his life.

Ex-Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has sold his newspaper property and retired from the business.

When Lieutenant Peary lectured in Portland, Me., his native city, the other evening, he received an enthusiastic greeting.

S. N. U. No. 48.—'97.

THE LEASE CASE AT COLUMBIA.

It Came Up On Questions of Contempt and Was Removed to Special Master Craige.

The North Carolina lease case was before Judge Simonton at Columbia, S. C., on the 25th. The proceedings were held upon the certifications of Special Master Craige, of the refusal of a number of witnesses to testify at the hearings had before him.

Hon. A. C. Ayery, Capt. W. H. Day and Col. Philip W. Avirett appeared for the Governor and the North Carolina Railroad and ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle and Mr. F. H. Busbee for the Southern Railway Company.

After a prolonged and bitter argument by Col. Avirett in favor of ordering the witnesses to testify, and a brief reply by Messrs. Busbee and Carlisle, Judge Simonton held that it was impossible for him to pass upon the questions of contempt and competency unless the record of the whole case was before him. He thereupon ordered the case to be remanded to Mr. Craige, who will now hear the evidence of the Southern Railway, after which the parties charging fraud will be allowed to offer further evidence, and Judge Simonton will then hear the case. The defendants, Russell and others, claim this as a victory, while the Southern Railway people are also reported as very well satisfied.

AN OUTRAGEOUS MURDER.

A Negro Arrested for Stealing a Mule Shot to Death by a Mob.

Jerry Johnson, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Screven, Ga. He was in charge of officers and was being taken to jail at Jessup. A crowd of men rode up to the officers and demanded the prisoner. The negro was riddled with bullets. Johnson had been arrested for stealing a mule.

Usual Penalty for the Nameless Crime.

An unknown negro was killed by lynchers near Blackshear, Ga. His body was riddled with bullets. The negro outraged Miss Rebie Davis, the 17-year-old daughter of Eli Davis, a farmer living seven miles north of Blanchhear, while fhe was alone in her home.

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY BURNED

A Negro College in Mississippi Destroyed By Fire.

Fire broke out in the dormitory of the Tougaloo Negro University at Tougaloo, Miss., and despite the heroic work of the students, the buildings were quickly burned to the ground. The fire was first discovered in the third story and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. Fortunately the students were all at prayer meeting, so no one was injured. Forty-three students and six teachers lost their entire personal effects. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The amount of insurance is not known, as they were all placed from the office of the Missionary Association, in New York.

BRYAN IN POLITICS FOR LIFE.

Whether He Shall Again Run for Office is Unknown.

William Jennings Bryan intends to remain in politics until he dies. Not long ago it was reported that Mr. Bryan was about to retire. Congressman Gaines, of Tennessee, heard the story and wrote Mr. Bryan about it. Mr. Bryan replied: "The newspaper item is not true. I expect to remain in politics all my life. Whether I shall ever run for office again, depends on circumstances."

FELL 105 FEET AND LIVES.

Is Only a Little Hurt--A Painter's Experience at Reidsville.

The Edna Cotton Mills, of Reidsville, N. C., is having its 125-foot smokestack repainted by a young man named Cole, a professional stack painter of Greensboro. While engaged in this work Cole lost his hold, near the top of the stack, and fell a distance of 105 feet to the roof of the boiler room. There were no bones broken and he seems to be only a little hurt, saying he will get out and finish the work.

Convicted of Criminal Assault.

Frank, alias Dad Meine, has been convicted at Newport, Ky., of criminally assaulting Mrs. Wm. Gleason, October 6th, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Claxton and Greer have previously received the same sentence for the same offence, and all will, no doubt, receive twenty years each. The defendants belonged to a gang that insulted ladies, and the outrage on Mrs. Gleason was such that lynching was averted only by the transfer of the prisoners to Maysville, Ky.

Found Guilty of Immorality.

At Danville, Va., the Methodist Conference committee charged with the trial of Rev. M. S. Watts, of Middlesex circuit, for immorality, made its report, which finds the accused guilty, and expels him from the ministry and membership of the Methodist church. Counsel for Mr. Watts gave notice of an appeal to the general conference.

Cook (to policeman)—"How neatly you carve that goose!" (With a sudden outburst of jealousy) "You have deceived me! I am not your first love." —Fliegende Blatter.

ELEVATING THE NEGRO.

The Work That is Being Done in Charleston.

OUR WEEKLY RACE GLEANINGS.

What Howard Thinks of the Race Problem in New York City--Lynch Law a Menace to Government.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says: "The doors of the Charleston Industrial Institute, located at the corner of Kracke and Bogard streets, were opened January 1, 1895. This manual and industrial school movement was started by a few intelligent colored men of this city, who felt and believed that the Negro boys and girls of today are growing up without a knowledge of the trades and unacquainted with skilled manual work. Since the school was opened four hundred and thirty-three boys and girls have received instruction in English branches and manual work. The third annual prospectus of the Institute, issued last June, sets forth the present workings and condition of the school thus: 'For a long time the founders of this school have been deeply impressed with the increasingly large number of colored boys and girls in this city, who are without the means and facilities for obtaining an industrial education and manual training, and, moreover, thousands of them cannot find even public school accommodations here. When these negro boys and girls should be learning some usful trade and how to do good and skilled work with their hands, so that, in time, as men and women, they might make an honorable livelihood, scores of them at all hours of the day may be seen upon the streets and in the public places of this city, growing up in gross ignorance, idleness and vice. Today the chain gang and jail are crowded with negro youths and they are being constantly arrested by the officers of the law for every petty crime and for larger criminal offences. The intellectual, moral and industrial condition of many of the young generation of the more than thirty thousand colored people of this city is truly sad and alarming. To provide a place where a plain English and moral education and the knowledge of industrial work and manual training may be obtained this institution was established by men who seek the elevation of the Negro race, and the welfare of this city, in the confident hope that so needful and worthy a movement as this would be sustained by the benevolent friends of suffering humanity. In addition to the elementary English studies instruction has been given during the past year to more than two hundred children in sewing, domestic work, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, coach painting and carpentry.

"The great and pressing need of the school is more class rooms for the larger boys and girls who wish to enter the school, and better facilities for the many who desire to learn industrial and manual work. The trustees of the school have, therefore, concluded and are now taking steps to erect a large industrial school building at the corner of Bogard street, in which provision will be made for the practical instruction of several hundred children. This building will cost about $5,000, a large part of which amount has been already contributed by friends here and elsewhere.

Mr. H. P. Hanson, an educated, prominent and practical business man of Boston, has been placed in charge of the school, and would be glad to have friends call and see the work and help it."

The following is William H. Howard's opinion of the race problem in New York city: "After reading the different articles on the Negro in New York, we are forced to the conclusion that we are upon a vast stage of which New York is the theatre. Here it is the Negro is thrown violently against the forces of civilization such as exist nowhere else in this country. Here it is a man can rub shoulders with all nations, thereby having a chance to measure himself by other standards than his own. Then, is it any wonder that the Negro should at first become intoxicated and digress a little from the straight line of rectitude taught in the South?

"The negro has been kept down and when he comes North and has made some money, he wishes to enjoy himself some. It is too much to expect him to settle down and become an angel. Give him time to take his bearings. In a generation from now he will have opened his eyes to all this folly, and who doubts that he will give a good account of himself?

"If some white man had not discovered 'that party,' whose poetical words are read on two hemispheres, where would he be? We love to hear people talk to some purpose, besides showing how nicely they can write the English language.

The history of the jews in many respects is the history of the Negro race in America repeated. As a race we hold a solitary and isolate position in this country. We are citizens in written law but sojourners and foreigners in interpreted and applied law. The gods of human prejudice may conspire to chain us down, but we mean to snap the chain of injustice with one hand and with the other unite our future as American citizens with that of other races. The press and ballot will write our political worth when the fight of 1900 is over, and the pulpit will echo in glorious strains "We have fought a good fight."—National Afro-American Independent.

We harp a great deal about the Negro being a part of this government, but the other fellows don't think so. They discriminate against him in free school facilities, upon railroads and in hotels, deny him representation upon juries, and fail to keep and protect him in his contracts for labor and lynch him for imaginary offenses. There is something wrong somewhere and it is either in the government or the Negro. Will some good brother "rise up" in meeting and tell us who is right, the government or the Negro?—The Standard.

Build up our race enterprises. Spend some of your money with those of the race who show by their efforts that they are trying to earn an honest living by doing an honest, legitimate business. —The Recorder.

Lynch law is a menace to this government. If the union is to stand it cannot stand on a rickety basis. If this awful evil is not soon blotted out farewell to America.—The Informer.

Cuba has a population of 1,600,000. Of these 600,000 are of Negro blood and coolies and 1,000,000 are of the Spanish race, born on the island or in Spain.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York.—Cotton quiet, Middling upland, 5 13-16; Middling Gulf 6 1-16. Futures closed quiet.

	Opening.	Closing.
November	5 68	5 64
December	5 68	5 64
January	5 74	5 69
February	5 78	5 75
March	5 84	5 80
April	5 87	5 81
May	5 93	5 90
June	5 99	5 96
July	6 02	6 00
August	6 07	6 07
September	6 07	6 07
October	....	....

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool.—Middling 3¾. Futures closed quiet.

November	3 12 b
November and December	3 10 b
December and January	3 09½ s
January and February	3 09½ s
February and March	3 10 s
March and April	3 10½ s
April and May	3 11@12
May and June	3 13 s
June and July	3 14 s
July and August	3 15½ s
August and September	3 16 b
September and October	.....

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5 3-16.

Wilmington.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼.

Savannah.—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16.

Norfolk.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼.

Memphis.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼.

Augusta.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7-16.

Baltimore.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅜.

New Orleans.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 5¼.

Columbia—Strict low middling 5; good middling 5⅜.

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	5 45
Good middling	5⅜
Middling	5 5-16
Tinges	4¾@5¼
Stains	4⅜

Market easy.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore.—Flour dull; family 4.40@4.65; winter wheat patents, 4.85@5.00; spring wheats straights, 4.80@5.00.

Wheat—Dull; spot and month, 97@97¼ December 97¼@97½; May 94; bid; steamer No. 2, Red 92@92½; Southern wheat by sample 92@98; on grade 92½@97½.

Corn—Steady; spot and month and December 32⅝@33¾; November, or December new or old 32⅝@32⅞; steamer mixed 30¾@30¾; Southern white corn 33@36; do yellow 32@34.

Oats—Very firm; No 2 white 29@29½; No. 2 mixed 26@26½.

Rye—Steady; No. 2 nearby 53@53½; No. 2 western 54.

Hay—Quiet; choice timothy 13.00 asked.

RICE.

Charleston—The rice market is firm. The quotations are:

Prime	5½@5¾
Good	4¾@5
Fair	4¼@4½

NAVAL STORES.

New York—Turpentine firm at 32@32½. Rosin steady; strained common to good 1.40@1.45.

Charleston—Turpentine firm, at 29; Rosin firm; quotations unchanged.

Savannah—Turpentine firm at 29¼ bid; Rosin firm; A, B, C and D, 1.15; E, and F, 1.20; G, 1.30; H, and I, 1.35; K, 1.50; M, 1.70; N, 1.75; window glass, 2.40; water white, 2.80.

Wilmington—Turpentine firm at 29½@30. Rosin steady at 1.15@1.20. Crude turpentine firm at 1.40@1.90. Tar steady at 1.05.

COTTON SEED OIL.

New York—Cotton seed oil steady; prime prime summer yellow 21½; prime crude 18@18¼; prime summer yellow, 20½@22½.

COFFEE.

New York.—Coffee options opened steady at 15 points decline and ruled generally weak but more active under liquidation, following unfavorable cables, expected heavy Brazilian shipments and slack spot demand and closed steady at 10 to 20 points net loss or at the lowest point of the season. Sales 32,500 bags, including December 5.10@5.15; spot Rio nominal; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbers 6¾, mild dull; Cordova 8½ to 14.00.

SUGAR.

New York.—Raw, fair; refining, 3 5-16; centrifugal 96 test 3¾; refined firm; powdered 5⅝.

MONEY MARKET.

New York.—Money on call steady at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 2 per ct. Prime mercantile paper 4½ per ct. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 485½@485¾ for demand, and at 482¾@482½ for sixty days. Posted rates 488½ and 486½. Commercial bills 482¼. Silver certificates 58@59. Bar silver 58¾. Mexican dollars 45⅝. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

The Musical Blacksmith.

"I was walking along a hot, dusty street in Redwood City the other day," remarked a tourist, "when I stopped to rest in the shade of the village smithy. The smith was a giant in stature, and, with the sleeves of his red flannel shirt rolled up to his brawny shoulder and his big leather apron on, he was as picturesque a son of Vulcan as I ever saw.

"I watched him blowing his wheezy old bellows, and then as he commenced fashioning a horseshoe he broke out into song. It was 'The Armorer's Song,' from Robin Hood, that made the sooty rafters ring.

"'Let hammer on anvil ring, ring, ring,' he sang, as he struck the white-hot iron blow after blow that made the fiery sparks fly. Then followed the familiar 'Cling, clang, cling, clang.'

"I have heard Cowles sing that a dozen times, and I have heard ambitious amateurs sing it all over the world, but that song never stirred me as it did when I heard that blacksmith's mighty voice singing it over his anvil. I will never forget it as long as I live."

The singer was big Bill McDonald, the second bass in Grace Church choir. —San Francisco Post.

Masks.—We may mask for a season the inner man, we may still the heart's struggle so effectually that the world hears it not, but by and by nature asserts herself, and all the world know what we have felt and thought and done, for with a legible hand does God Almighty write in each face a life's history.—Rev. H. M. Cook, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

TAX ON INHERITANCES.

An Ex-Sheriff of Wilkes Conceals 20 Barrels Whiskey, But is Found.

A STATE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

A New and Interesting Case--71 Railways and Branches in the State--Other N. C. Squibs.

In the arrangement of documents now in progress in the office of the State Auditor all the letters are grouped according to years. Those from men prominent in the war of the Revolution have been specially arranged in a group. There are autograph letters from George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Brevard, Abner Nash, Harrington, Jethro Sumner, Gates, Jo. Martin, Blount, Caswell, Hewes, Rowan and many others. There is a letter from Cosmo di Medici, who was in the State military service. The North Carolinians, in the war returns, made his name Cosimo de Medeachy, and so it appears in the printed lists.

The Supreme Court has given Ben Groves, of Wake county, a new trial. He was tried for murder in the first degree and found guilty in the second degree. The Supreme Court now says that the case goes back and that he must be tried for murder as originally charged. His counsel raised the point that the verdict in the court below stands as an acquittal of murder in the first degree, and they will raise the Federal question as to whether another trial for murder in the first degree would not put him in jeopardy twice. It is a new and interesting question.

Of the seventy-one railways and branches in this State fifteen are in the Southern system, fourteen in the Atlantic Coast Line, twelve in the Seaboard Line and thirty are miscellaneous. The road with the least mileage in the State is the Danville and Western, which has only three-quarters of a mile; the longest the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, with 331 miles; the next longest the Carolina Central, with 264 miles.

The revenue officers shipped 1,000 gallons on moonshine brandy from the "State of Wilkes" to Winston a few days ago. It belonged to ex-Sheriff Greenwood, of Wilkes. The brandy was in barrels and found buried in Mr. Greenwood's watermelon patch. It is said that a crop of melons was raised on the land since the stuff was buried. The officers found twenty barrels.—Charlotte Observer.

The loading of the "rolling exposition" car is in progress in Raleigh under the supervision of T. K. Bruner. The horticultural exhibit, specially preparrd by Herbert Brimley, is superb, and the agricultural exhibit is the pick of all the fairs held this year in the State. Not many articles will be taken from the State museum, Mr. Bruner says; in fact, only duplicates or triplicates.

Promoters of the plan for the establishment of a State textile school in Raleigh in connection with the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, say that letters are pouring in from mill-owners, expressing hearty sympathy with and interest in this new movement. Some say they will send children to such school and some say they will give its graduates positions.

Sells Bros., extensive manufacturers of soaps at Philadelphia, seeing the references to the fine talc in this State, paid a visit to Raleigh to see the specimens. They say only the Italian talc approaches the North Carolina production in fineness. They will now go to the mines to arrange for securing large quantities of the best. They consume 60,000 pounds of it monthly.

The attorney general says that the last revenue act subjects all legacies and inheritances to taxation, whether they are in the direct line or collateral, and this tax on succession applies to all property which may be or is bequeathed or devised or attempted to be transmitted by one person or persons to another person or persons.

The Secretary of State decides, as acting insurance commissioner, that a Washington, D. C., firm cannot write an insurance policy on the life of a man in North Carolina; that it is unlawful to solicit such "overhead" insurance. Yet if agents living outside of the State thus violate the law there appears to be no way of getting at them.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, requests Governor Russell to appoint delegates from this State to the cotton growers' convention, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 14th—one from each district and two at large.

The railway map of North Carolina, corrected up to October 1st of this year, by Henry Clay Brown, secretary of the railway commission, has been issued. It is shown that there are railways in all the counties save eight.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will show that there are in this State 21 cities and towns electrically lighted; 8 telephone companies; 13 telephone exchanges; 6 electric railway systems, and 75 isolated electric lighting plants.

At Monroe a good deal of talk is being indulged in in regard to the dispensary which is to be opened there Jan. 1st. Some say it will not open.

The Attorney General says, regarding the tax upon dealers in horses or mules, that "the payment of the $25 State license entitles them to sell in every county in the State, upon payment in each of the $10 county tax."

It seems that there are to be no more indictments of delinquent tax-payers until the case agreed from Johnston county is settled by the Supreme Court.

The State board of health has completed an analysis of water used in each city in this State.

A charter is granted by the secretary of State to the Keater Manufacturing Company of Middle Fork, Forsyth county, to make machinery and do casting. Winston men are the corporators.

A local temperance organization has been formed in Raleigh and the purpose is to use its full strength in an anti-saloon fight next year. Two State officials are members.

The Durham Sun says Col. J. S. Carr has sold from his Occoneechee farm twenty-six hogs that weighed a total of 7,500 pounds.

Tobacco and Cotton.

The Savannah News says: "The planters of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are not suffering because of the current low prices of cotton to the extent that they would in all probability have suffered a few years ago with the same price for the reason that they are now diversifying their crops and raising their provisions. They are, however, heavy losers through the fact that more cotton is being produced than the world wants, or the ability of speculators to depress the prices of the staple until the crop is all out of the hands of the producers, as the case may be. But whatever may be the cause of the low price of cotton, it is evident that there must be still further diversification of crops. Cotton must be given less attention and acreage, and other crops more of each. Tobacco seems to be one of the most promising money crops for this section. After the disaster to the Florida orange groves many of the grove-owners turned their attention to vegetable, grain and tobacco crops, and today they are more prosperous than they were before their orange trees were destroyed. The orange trees are now growing again, and the indications are that it will not be a great while before the fruit will be as great a source of revenue in Florida as ever before. But the planters will not give up their vegetables, grain and tobacco and again depend altogether upon oranges. The orange crop will be somewhat in the nature of an extra source of income. There is considerable tobacco grown in South Carolina and more in Florida. Georgia produces but little. The climate and soil of this State, however, are well adapted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant. Tobacco growing in the State would not be an experiment. Before cotton became the great crop, tobacco was grown on the Georgia seacoast and for a hundred miles inland."