

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: (CASH IN ADVANCE) Copy, One Year, \$1.50.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: All correspondents are hereby notified that to insure the insertion of their communications they must furnish us with their full name and address, which we will keep in strict confidence.

THE TOBACCO PLANT DURHAM, N. C.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 33.

The Tobacco Plant.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIED BY GAIN."

DURHAM, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING: 1 inch, one insertion, \$1.00; 1 inch, one month, 2.50; 1 inch, three months, 5.00; 1 inch, six months, 7.50; 1 inch, one year, 10.00.

AN OMEN: A star fell from the zenith bright, to insure the insertion of their communications they must furnish us with their full name and address, which we will keep in strict confidence.

PHARAOH'S DREAM: Dr. Tabmage's Sermon, Preached Sunday, August 7th, 1887.

Text: "Let him appoint officers over the land, and take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt in that year." These were the words of Joseph, the president of the first life insurance company that the world ever saw.

THE FARMER'S FIFTH PART: In all the towns and cities of the land there were branch houses. This great Egyptian life insurance company had millions of dollars as assets.

THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN: of neglected children. It provides for them through public charity. As for myself, I would rather have the Lord provide for my family in a private home, and through my own industry, and paternal and conjugal faithfulness.

THE LAND IS INHERITED TO THEM: To cry out against life insurance because here and there one company has behaved badly is as absurd as it would be for a man to burn down a thousand acres of harvest field in order to kill the moles and potato bugs.

But what does the Bible say in regard to this subject? If the Bible favors the institution, I will favor it; if the Bible denounces it, I will denounce it. In addition to the forecast of Joseph in the text, I call to your attention Paul's comparison.

del. After the certificate of death has been made out, and thirty or sixty days have passed, and the officer of a life insurance company comes into the bereft household, and pays down the hard cash, on an insurance policy, that officer of the company is performing a positively religious rite, according to the Apostles James who says: "True religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and so on. The religion of Christ proposes to TAKE CARE OF THE TEMPORAL WANTS of the people as well as the spiritual.

When Hezekiah was crying the injunction came to him: "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." That injunction in thy life would mean: "Make your will; settle up your accounts; pay your things plain; don't deceive your heirs with worthless mining stock; don't deceive them with deeds for Western lands that will never yield any crop but chills and fever; don't leave for them notes that have been outlawed, and second mortgages on property that will not pay the first."

THE VICTIMS OF WANT: and many of the cases the forecast of parents and grandparents might have prohibited it. God only knows how they struggled to do right. They prayed until the tears froze on their cheeks, they sewed on the sack until the breaking of the day, but they could not get enough money to pay the rent; they could not get enough money to decently clothe themselves; and one day in that wretched home, the angel of purity and the angel of crime fought a great fight between the empty bread-tray and the fireless hearth, and the black-winged angel shrieked: "Alas! I have won the day."

HUSBAND'S DUTY IN THIS RESPECT: and there are those positively hostile, as though a life insurance subjected a man to some fatality. There is in Brooklyn to-day a very poor woman keeping a small candy shop, who vehemently opposed the insurance of her husband's life, and when a policy had been made for her husband, she would never sign a document in the house that implied it was possible for her husband to die. One day, in the revolution of machinery his life was instantly dashed out. What is the sequel? She is, with annoying tug, making the half of a miserable living. Her two children have been taken away from her in order that they may be clothed and schooled, and her life is a prolonged hardship. O man, before forty-eight hours have passed away, appear at the desk of some of our life insurance companies, have the stethoscope of the physician put to your heart and lungs, and by the seal of some honest company decree that your children shall not be subjected to the humiliation of financial struggle in the days of your demise.

COMPLETE HARSHNESS OF THE WIFE: turned out with nothing but a needle to fight the great battle of the world. Tear down the lambskins, close the piano, rip up the Axminster, sell out the wardrobe, and let the mother take a child in each hand and trudge out into the desert of the world. A life insurance would have hindered all that.

TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE IN YOURSELF, and do not appeal to the Lord for positive help. But if any of you belong to that miscraen class of people who, without any financial ability, organize themselves into what they call a life insurance company, with a pretense of a hundred divided thousand dollars or three hundred thousand dollars, then vote yourself into the lucrative position, and then take all the premiums for yourself, and then, at the approach of the State superintendent, drop all into the hands of those life insurance undertakers, whose business it is to gather up the remains of defunct organizations and bury them in their own vault—then, I say, you had better get out of the business, and disgorge the widows' houses you have swallowed. But my word is to all those who are legitimately engaged in the business: You ought to be better than other men, not only because of the responsibilities that rest upon you, but because the truth is ever confronting you that your stay on earth is uncertain and your life a matter of few brief weeks. Do not your cotton umbrella, and they said I looked like a common plowman, and they derided me because I lived in a house for which I paid thirty-five pounds rent a year, and oftentimes I walked when I would have been very glad to have a cab; but, gentlemen, I did all that because I wanted to pay the premium on a life insurance that would keep my family comfortable. If I should die, that I take to be the right expression of an honest, intelligent, Christian man.

THE BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT: This department aims to provide for the training of young men for the Christian ministry. Regular instruction by the President will be given in Theology and Church History, and by Prof. Heitman in the evidences of Christianity.

But, says some one: "I am a man of small means, and I can't afford to pay the premium." That is sometimes a lawful and a genuine excuse, and there is no answer to it; but in nine cases out of ten when a man says that, he smokes up in cigars, drinks down in wine, and expends in luxuries enough money to have paid the premium on a life insurance policy which would have kept his family from beggary when he is dead. A man ought to put himself down on the strictest economy until he can meet this Christian necessity. You have no right to the luxuries of life until you have made such provision. I admire what was said by Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the great Scottish preacher. A few years before his death he stood in a public meeting and declared: "When I came to Edinburgh the people sometimes laughed at me because I wore a brown cotton umbrella, and they said I looked like a common plowman, and they derided me because I lived in a house for which I paid thirty-five pounds rent a year, and oftentimes I walked when I would have been very glad to have a cab; but, gentlemen, I did all that because I wanted to pay the premium on a life insurance that would keep my family comfortable. If I should die, that I take to be the right expression of an honest, intelligent, Christian man."

THE UTTER INDIFFERENCE OF MANY people on this important subject accounts for much of the crime and the pauperism of this day. Who are these children sweeping the crossings with broken brooms and begging of you a penny as you go by? Who are these lost souls gliding under the gaslight in thin shawls? Ah! they are

GET INSURED FOR ETERNITY. In consideration of what Christ has done in your behalf, have the indenture this day made out, signed and sealed with the red seal of the cross.

But I have words of encouragement and comfort for those of my hearers who are engaged in the life insurance business. You are ordained by God to stand between us and the most raging element of nature. We are indebted to you for what the National Board of Underwriters and the convention of chiefs of the fire department have effected through your suggestions, and through your encouragement. We are indebted to you for what you have effected in the construction of buildings, and in the change in the habits of our cities, so that by scientific principles orderly companies extinguish the fire, instead of the old-time riots which used to extend to the citizens! And we are indebted to you for the successful demands you have made for the repeal of unjust laws, for the battle you have waged against incendiarism, and arson, for the fatal blow you have given to the theory that corporations have no souls, by the cheerfulness and promptitude with which you have met losses, from which you might have escaped through the technicality of the law. I do not know any class of men in our midst more high-toned and worthy of confidence than these men, and yet I have sometimes feared that while your chief business is to calculate losses on early property, you might without sufficient thought go into that which, in regard to your soul, in your own parlance might be called "hazards," "extra hazards," "special hazards." An unforgiven sin in the soul is more inflammable and explosive than camphine or nitro-glycerine. However the wage might be—yea, though the rate be high—yea, though to you in one solid premium—you cannot afford to lose your soul.

DO NOT TAKE THAT RISK: lest it be said hereafter that while in this world you had been business faculty, when you went out of the world you were a fool. The scientific Hitchcocks and Sillimans, and Mitchells of the world have united with the sacred writers to make us believe that there is conflagration, to sweep across the earth, compared with which that of Chicago in 1871, and that of Boston in 1872, and that of New York in 1835, were mere nothing. Brooklyn on fire! New York on fire! Chicago on fire! San Francisco on fire! Canton on fire! St. Petersburg on fire! Paris on fire! London on fire! The Andes on fire! The Apennines on fire! The Himalaya on fire! What will be peculiar about the day! What will be that the water with which we put out great fires will itself take flame; and the Mississippi, and the Ohio, and the St. Lawrence, and Lake Erie, and the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and tumbling Niagara, shall with long tongues link the heavens. The geological heats of the centre of the world will burn out toward the circumference, and the heats of the outside will burn down from the circumference to the centre, and this world will become not only according to the Bible, but according to science, a living coal—the living coal afterward whitening into ashes, the ashes scattered by the breath of the hot hurricane, and all that went out of this glorious planet will be the flakes of ashes fallen on other worlds. O! on that day will you be fire-proof, or will you be a total loss? Will you be rescued, or will you be consumed? When this great cathedral of the world, with its pillars of rocks and its pinnacles of mountains, and its cellar of golden mud, and its upholstery of morning cloud, and its baptismal font of the sea, shall blaze, will you get out on the fire-escape of the Lord's deliverance? O! on that day for which all other days were made, may it be found that these life insurance men had a paid-up policy, and these fire insurance men had given them the word of the debris of a consumed worldly estate a house not made with hands—eternal in the heavens!

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Faculty—Course of Study—Entrance Examination.

With the beginning of the present administration at Trinity College, the additional announcement is here made of the following increased facilities and inducements in the work of higher education which this institution has to offer to the public for the collegiate year of 1887-'88.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE FACULTY. To the former faculty two new chairs of instruction have been added. The one embraces the subjects of History, Political Economy and International Law, and is filled by the President; the other embraces the subjects of English Literature, German and Eloquence, and is held by Prof. J. L. Armstrong.

THE EXTENSION OF COURSES OF STUDY. The Historical studies in the School of History have been greatly enlarged in amount and kind. The teaching of History and Literature, which were formerly assigned to a single chair of instruction, is now divided between two separate and regular chairs.

The Plan of Work in the classes in the School of History will include the study of some general text, in connection with parallel reading of more elaborate works on the same topics. At the conclusion of the study of each period of his own, the student is required to make an extended study of some assigned subject taken from the period studied in class—an exercise involving the comparison of leading authorities and the detailed study of original sources, in view of forming an independent judgment upon characters and events. The results of this inquiry are to be embodied in an historical thesis of definite length and degree of merit. This thesis, for such students only as shall have maintained a certain grade in recitation, may serve to relieve them from further examination on the ground given over in class.

Elective studies in History, for the senior class, will comprise Constitutional History and International Law, suited especially for prospective law students, and Ecclesiastical History, adapted to the wants of those who may become ministerial students.

Political Economy, including the solution of practical economic problems, will be taught by daily recitation during first term of senior year. Students will also be assigned topics relating to the industrial system of the State and country. This part of the work, based upon public documents, especially the reports of the labor bureaus of the different States and the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, will be given mainly to those students who continue Political Economy as an elective study of two-and-a-half hours per week during the latter half of the senior year.

The study of the English Language and Literature will receive the liberal degree of attention now given to the subjects in the leading colleges of the country. The object of this course is, after giving thorough training in the construction of Modern English, to begin with the oldest English (Anglo-Saxon) and study the language with its literature, so far as time will allow, down to the present.

Prof. J. L. Armstrong, who occupies this chair, will meet in an optional exercise a combined class of juniors and seniors twice a week for the study of modern English authors. This will require careful, extensive and systematic reading.

A POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF STUDY.

This course of English Literature and Language is already arranged, and is such a question is contingent to an affirmative response in every instance. The stringent rules of a court of justice are not enforced, and if a witness is disposed to enter into explanations, he is allowed to do so with the utmost freedom. Had Col. Crocker frankly answered the crucial question and proceeded to state expository facts, nobody would have cavilled, and his commentary would have traveled as fast and as far as his response. As it is, he leaves the stand with his own reputation and that of his company badly snarled, and with a threat of a most disagreeable legal process hanging over his head.

OTHER ELECTIVE AND OPTIONAL STUDIES.

The other members of the faculty, being released from instruction in the subjects mentioned above, are able to offer, each in his own special chair, elective and optional studies of considerable variety to the upper classes in every department. In the senior year, Prof. Heitman will give Greek as an elective in the Fall term, and History of Philosophy, or advanced Ethics, in the Spring term. Prof. Gannaway will read Juvenal's Satires and other Latin authors. Prof. Bandy will give Mathematical Astronomy (the calculations of Tides and Eclipses) and Calculus in the junior year, and Dynamic Engineering in senior year. Prof. Pogram will give Analytical Chemistry in senior year.

In the Normal department, Prof. English will give regular instruction in the Theory of Teaching and the History of North Carolina, for the advantage of those students who are preparing for teaching in the public schools of the State.

THE BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department aims to provide for the training of young men for the Christian ministry. Regular instruction by the President will be given in Theology and Church History, and by Prof. Heitman in the evidences of Christianity.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for admission to any of the college classes should appear promptly at the college building on Tuesday, August 23d, at 10 a. m. The studies in which applicants will be required to pass an examination for entrance to the freshman class include so much of English, Latin, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences as is designated for the preparatory year in the catalogue. The standard of admission to the freshman class of next year will be considerably higher.

For more general information the catalogue of 1887-7 will be forwarded to any address upon application to the treasurer, Prof. John F. Heitman.

For special information apply to JOHN F. CROWELL, PRES., Trinity College, N. C.

Dancing the Highland Flitig.

Mr. George William Curtis does not understand that the Newport civil service resolution imports either distrust of the President or want of the very general support which he received from reformers in 1884. Nor is it intended, we presume, to intimate that as against any other probable candidate he would not be supported by them again. We do not know of a single friend of reform who regrets his vote for Mr. Cleveland, although there may be such instances in Maryland or in Indiana.

That is decidedly rough on Republicans. The Tribune has been dancing the Highland fling and telegraphing orders to have the fatted calf killed and a magnificent spread laid for the returning prodigals. And now, when the ribs of veal are sizzling on the spit, the mugwumps send word that though Mr. Cleveland has faults he is so much better than the best of the Republican party that they will stay where they are for the present, thank you. So in the Tribune tower there is a large quantity of cold veal and considerable gnashing of teeth.

A Strange Duel.

Particulars of a strange duel have just leaked out here through the arrival from Mexico of Col. Martin, a wealthy coffee merchant. He says the participants in the duel were Senor Victoria, a mining speculator, and Senor Padraza, an extensive landowner. While at a ball a few weeks ago, given at Tampico by one of the chief ladies of the Spanish colony, the gentlemen quarrelled in the presence of the lady, and Victoria challenged Padraza. As Padraza had the choice of weapons he demanded that Victoria meet him in a dark room where should be placed a hundred tarantulas of the most poisonous character, and that each should devote his energies to killing tarantulas instead of fighting his opponent, and neither must leave the room until all the poisonous spiders were killed. The duel was fought in a room as dark as a dungeon. There were no seconds and no one in Tampico suspected the truth. When the doors were broken open both men were found dead surrounded by the horrible spiders, some dead and some alive.

Refusals to Answer.

Col. Crocker is another Pacific railway magnate who refuses to answer a simple question, put to him by the investigation commission, as to the use of the company's money for the purpose of influencing legislation.

In view of the informal character of the commission's sessions, a refusal to answer such a question is equivalent to an affirmative response in every instance. The stringent rules of a court of justice are not enforced, and if a witness is disposed to enter into explanations, he is allowed to do so with the utmost freedom. Had Col. Crocker frankly answered the crucial question and proceeded to state expository facts, nobody would have cavilled, and his commentary would have traveled as fast and as far as his response. As it is, he leaves the stand with his own reputation and that of his company badly snarled, and with a threat of a most disagreeable legal process hanging over his head.

Election of Officers.

At the meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association held at Asheville, N. C., August 14th and 15th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. W. Hancock, New Bern, President; T. D. Crawford, Oxford, 1st Vice-President; W. C. Carmichael, Asheville, 2d Vice-President; W. H. Wearn, Charlotte, 3d Vice-President; E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro, Secretary; W. C. Shannon, Goldsboro, Local Secretary; A. S. Lee, Raleigh, Treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at Goldsboro second Wednesday in August, 1888.

We Pass.

A lady admirer of the editor of the Wilson Mirror says of him: "That he is entertaining and witty in conversation, writes with a pen dipped in sparkling dew drops as they glisten on the roses in the morning sun, is rather handsome in appearance, but a little inclined to *ong bonny prong*."

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Amos J. Cummings in the Washington Star.

There are more than 500 stenographers in New York, and the number is yearly increasing. Most of them find employment as private secretaries in offices at salaries ranging from \$12 to \$50 a week, or as reporters in the numerous referees' courts from 10 to 25 cents per hundred words or folio. Occasionally an expert is hired at a stated salary by some litigant who does not care to depend upon the court stenographers for copies.

Mr. George William Curtis does not understand that the Newport civil service resolution imports either distrust of the President or want of the very general support which he received from reformers in 1884. Nor is it intended, we presume, to intimate that as against any other probable candidate he would not be supported by them again. We do not know of a single friend of reform who regrets his vote for Mr. Cleveland, although there may be such instances in Maryland or in Indiana.

That is decidedly rough on Republicans. The Tribune has been dancing the Highland fling and telegraphing orders to have the fatted calf killed and a magnificent spread laid for the returning prodigals. And now, when the ribs of veal are sizzling on the spit, the mugwumps send word that though Mr. Cleveland has faults he is so much better than the best of the Republican party that they will stay where they are for the present, thank you. So in the Tribune tower there is a large quantity of cold veal and considerable gnashing of teeth.

Writing Out the Record.

In a great trial the record of a day's proceedings must be written up by the opening of court the next day. As soon as court adjourns the stenographer hastens to his office with his notes. It would be utterly impossible to transcribe them all during the night, but he dictates part of them to another stenographer, who writes them down in shorthand and then dictates them to a rapid typewriter. The court stenographer dictates the last portion of his report to another typewriter, and the weary monotone of the stenographer's voice and the sharp click of the typewriting machine is heard until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning when the stenographer goes home to get a little rest to fortify him for the next day. Men can stand thirty-five days of this work, as they did in the Shary trial, but it wears them out in the end.

Among the lawyers at the New York bar, who are the terror of the shorthand men, are Ira Shafer and John E. Burrill, but even they have never equaled the record of Judge Van Brunt, presiding judge of the Supreme court. The court stenographer timed his honor one day while he was charging a jury. He spoke only seven minutes, but it was at the rate of two hundred and seven words a minute. In ordinary conversation the average individual utters about one hundred words a minute.

Some expert stenographers are slow in reading their notes, and such are of little use in reporting a court martial, for as soon as each question is put the shorthand reporter of the trial must read it from his notes before the witness answers.

An Important Mistake.

It is not strange that occasionally a mistake on the part of a stenographer should occur. In 1869 the fate of a man convicted in New York of murder hung upon the accuracy of the stenographer's report. A question as to the correctness of the report was raised and the shorthand writer, referring to his notes, found them in a bad way. The copyist, omitted the record of an exception taken by the defense to a question by the prosecution. The record was the mere scratch of a pen, but it proved of immense consequences in the subsequent proceedings.

The Limited Amount of Shorthand Work on the Newspapers of New York is usually done by outside men hired for special occasions.

Some of the best work of the average old-timer, they do not talk about the good old days, for formerly \$5 a column was considered a good price for their work, while now they will not take an assignment for less than 25 cents per folio.

The Typewriters.

Closely associated with the stenographers in their work is a large army of typewriters, most of them ladies. They have their offices, make good incomes and live well. They have a uniform scale of five cents per folio for one typewritten copy, 8 cents for two and 10 cents for three copies. Some of them average 75 words a minute, or 35 folios per hour. In a recent contest one of them wrote 397 long words in four minutes and thirty seconds, and another in four minutes and forty-one seconds. They must frequently write far into the night to prepare copies needed the following day, and their work, like that of the stenographer, is very tedious. From three to five years' practice is required to attain the proficiency of an expert, but when they have reached that point they can, under favorable circumstances, make \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

A Striking Performance—a Boxing Match.

Jeff Davis is taking a stand against prohibition. M. Katkoff, editor of the Moscow Gazette, is dead. The King of Denmark is tall with a compact figure. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Hawarden for a prolonged stay. The Princess of Wales is said to look every inch a princess. The millionaire, Flood, of New York, is in a dying condition. The wife of Gen. N. X. Curtis died at Ogdensburg, N. Y., aged 49. Empress Eugenie's health has been improved by a stay at Amsterdam. The King of the Belgians is tall and straight, with a full chest and broad shoulders. Edgar Poe's father was a law student, and his mother an actress named Elizabeth Arnold. Gen. Sheridan will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Detroit, Sept. 14 and 15. George William Curtis was selected president of the Civil Service Reform league at its meeting in Newport. Gen. Miles, the Indian fighter, is to have a \$1,000 sword presented to him. Over 10,000 persons subscribed to it. Gov. Foraker is again the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio. Judge Powell is the Democratic nominee. The Prince of Wales wears one of the few white high hats to be seen in London during the summer months. Sam Jones receives \$500 for three days' work at Round Lake, N. Y., during which time he preaches nine sermons. The King of Saxony is said to have the appearance of a retired merchant with a small income who lives a peaceful, narrow life. United States Consul Francis, who was injured in the railway horror at St. Thomas, Ont., died of paralysis of the heart, aged 73. Miss Mary Snyder, of Columbia, has died after an illness of seventy-five years. A few days since she was stricken by paralysis. Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, danced for the first time in 25 years at a recent reception given him by the Pittsburg Randall Club. Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent, is said to earn \$100,000 a year by her pen—the largest sum made by any woman out of journalism. Roswell P. Flower has arrived in Paris and will next week attend the Albany, says that Cleveland's renomination and re-election are assured. A Rutland (Vt.) paper states that John H. Craig, who recently visited that place, weighs 800 pounds, and is the heaviest man in the country. Miss Susan B. Anthony will spend October in Kansas, holding an equal suffrage convention at the home of each of the nine Congressmen of that State. Judge J. F. Harris, late chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, will be a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Senator Beck. George H. Patch, military editor of the Globe, and ex-commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., will next week after a brief attack of pneumonia. Prince Bismarck is the most decorated man in Europe. Should he ever appear wearing insignia of all the orders conferred on him he would resemble an Oriental prince. Miss Cora Slouch, who is to marry an Austrian nobleman next month, is now in Paris purchasing an elegant trousseau. The next want will probably be a divorce suit. The Russian, Kathoff, was carried to his grave by alternate relays of friends, workmen, students and peasantry. In death as in life these represent the successful editor's chief support. Ex-Congressman Jos. H. Rainey, colored, died at his home at Georgetown, Md., last week after a long illness. He was a barber by trade and was elected to Congress in 1870 and again in 1872, but was defeated in 1874 by John Richardson. Milford Woodruff, 80 years old, has been elected President of the Mormon Church in place of John Taylor, deceased. Woodruff is a fugitive and in hiding to escape the severe provisions of the Edmunds act against polygamy. One of Buffalo Bill's Indians is named Bloody Shirt. When Mr. Blaine was in London he took special pains to give Bloody Shirt a warm greeting. However, most of Buffalo Bill's Indians were born either in New York city or Dublin. Mrs. Eliza Kinloch, the mother of Mrs. John Drew, the actress, died at Long Branch, N. J., August 11th, aged 91 years. Mrs. Kinloch was formerly an actress just a few days over 60 years ago. She made her American debut at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and from that time she will occupy an important place in the dramatic world up to 1875, when she retired. Senator Elihu E. Jackson, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland, is about 60 years of age. He is happily married and has five children. He lives handsomely in a fine house at Salisbury, where he dispenses a truly Southern hospitality. He is a business man of ability and reputation, and president of one of the national banks. He was at one time national bank president of the Maryland Senate. He has always been a Democrat and as we'll acquainted with the needs of his State.