DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

LOCALETTES.

A progressive euchre party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chase Thursday evening.

The revival services at the College avenue Presbyterian church are largely attended, and many conversions are reported.

Mrs. George H. Want entertained a number of friends at an elegant tea yesterday afternoon, at her hospitable home on West First street.

It is now almost certain that City Treasurer Elser will go to New York to negotiate the city's bonds, as Mayor Smith says he cannot get away.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas train from the North, due at 6:55 p.m. yesterday, did not arrive until 11:30, having been delayed by washouts near McAllister, I. T.

The meeting of the W. W. club will be held at the usual place at 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. All members of the club who are in the city are earnestly requested to attend as the meeting is one of much importance.

The office of the Texas Brewing Company—We desire to return thanks for the warm and generous support universally extended to us by the citizens of Fort Worth, and we assure you that we shall always endeavor to merit your patronage.

TEXAS BREWING COMPANY.

At 10 o'clock this morning THE GAZETTE was treated to a delightful serenade by members of the Fort Worth colored band, and several selections were rendered with a high degree of efficiency. Those composing the party were John Donighan, Henderson Winims, Solomon Smith, Frank Mitchell, D. W. Muse and John Upshaw.

Directors' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the board of directors of the Gazette building and saving association will take place at 4:30 p. m. to-day at my office, 209 Houston street.

I. CARB,
Temporary Secretary.

To-morrow at 3 p. m. Mrs. Macoy-Dale will lecture in Mr. Whitmore's schoolroom, West Fourth street, on "The Problem of Life." Free to all.

The Arlington Leads.

Whenever you hear of any one anxious of getting a fine meal on short order or at regular meal time, you will invariably find out he has gotted at the Arlington restaurant, the place that double discounts all other eating houses. Hunt it up and try it for a month.

Lost, a lady's gold watch, open face, queen chain and hammer pin, "M. M." on back. Reward for its return to the GAZETTE office.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Haskell of Decatur are in the city.

Mrs. J. F. Halsell of Decatur is in the city shopping.

Miss Ida Thorp of Thorp Springs is in the city on a brief visit.

Rudolph Gunner, the Dallas bookseller, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Huffington of Dallas were in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Chisholm of Oklahoma City is visiting Fort Worth friends.

Mrs. E. M. Harris of Comanche arrived in the city yesterday on a brief visit.

Miss Zephyr Hargrove of Marshall, Tex., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. P. Marklee.

A. L. Shoemaker of Eureka, Utah, and a prominent citizen of that place, is in the city on a visit to friends.

Mrs. W. T. Levy of Childress is a guest at the Mansion, pending the running of through trains on the Denver.

Dudley Portwood, Jr., who has been attending Washington-Lee university at Staunton, Va., during the past year, has returned home to spend the summer months.

Received to-day at Turner & Dingee's a carload of ice salt.

The First Chew.

Mr. William D. Howells gives the following description of the first chew of tobacco in Harper's Young People:

The boy said it was a peculiar kind of tobacco, and was known as molasses tobacco, because it was so sweet. The boy was himself chewing vigorously on a large quid, and launching the juice from his lips right and left like a grown person, and my boy took as large a bite as his benefactor bade him. He found it as sweet as he had been told it was, and he acknowledged the aptness of its name of molasses tobacco. It seemed to him a golden opportunity to acquire a noble habit on easy terms. He let the quid rest in his cheek, as he had seen men do, when he was not crushing it between his teeth, and for some moments he poled his plank up and down the canal boat with a sense of triumph that nothing marred.

Suddenly the boat seemed to be going round and round, and the sky wheeled overhead. The sun was dodging about strangely. Drops of sweat burst from the boy's forehead; he let fall his pole and said that he thought he would go home. The fellow who gave him the tobacco began to laugh and the other fellows to mock, but my boy did not mind them. Somehow, he did not know how, he got out of the canal boat and started homeward, but at every step the ground rose as high as his knees before him, and then, when he got his foot high enough and began to put it down, the ground was not there.

He was deathly sick, and when he reached home and showed himself, white and haggard, to his frightened mother, he had scarcely strength enough to gasp out a confession of his attempt to retrieve the family honor by learning to chew tobacco. In another moment nature came to his relief, and then he fell into a deep sleep which lasted the whole afternoon, so that it seemed to him the next day when he woke up, glad to find himself alive, if not so very lively.

Perhaps he had swallowed some of the poisonous juice of the tobacco; perhaps it had acted upon his brain without that. His father made no very close inquiry into the facts, and he did not forbid him the use of tobacco. It was not necessary; in that one little experiment he had got enough of a whole lifetime.

E. N. Marcell, Son & Co.,
Funeral directors,
No. 309 Houston street,
Fort Worth, Tex.

WOMEN AT WORK.

The Great Annual Meeting Fairly Inaugurated.

THE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

And the Responses Given in Full—The Work Accomplished at the Three Sessions Yesterday—The Ladies Enthusiastic in the Work.

The annual meeting of the Woman's board of missions is fairly inaugurated and the ladies will meet in convention assembled to-day, when the president will read her annual address, and the thirteenth annual session will be in working trim.

The attendance yesterday was larger and the greatest interest was manifested in the work. The ladies are enthusiastic but have hardly got fairly enthused with the spirit of the occasion. The work done yesterday, while very important, was merely preliminary and the evening session was really the formal opening of the convention. The lady delegates are from every state in the sunny South, from the Llano Estacado to the shores of the Atlantic. Many of them meet here for the first time and will form acquaintances and friendships that Angel Azrael alone can sever.

The programme to-day is as follows:

1. Opened by Mrs. Juliana Hayes, president of the board.
2. Annual address of the president—Immediately after the formal opening.
8:15 p. m.—Anniversary meeting—Conducted by Mrs. Juliana Hayes.
1. Opening religious service—Conducted by Rev. J. M. Barcus.
2. Annual report of the foreign secretary—Mrs. D. H. McGavock.
3. Annual report of the secretary of home affairs—Miss Mary Helm.
4. Annual report of the treasurer—Mrs. H. N. McTynse, Jr.
5. Annual address—Rev. C. O. Jones, Dallas, Tex.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The Preliminary Work Preparatory to the Convention Proper Taken Up.

Yesterday's was really the first business session of the Woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. At 9 o'clock the officers of the board met in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church. Six of the board were present: Mrs. Juliana Hayes of Maryland, president; Mrs. M. D. Wrightman of South Carolina, vice-president; Mrs. Maria L. Gibson of Kentucky, recording secretary; Mrs. L. H. McHenry of Tennessee, manager; Mrs. J. G. Gibson of Tennessee, manager; Mrs. E. C. Dowdell of Alabama, manager.

Mrs. Hayes presided and Mrs. Gibson acted as secretary. The work was devoted principally to appointing committees and the discussion of other matters to be submitted to the general body to-day for action.

At the same time a meeting of all the corresponding secretaries of the conference societies was held in the Fourth Street Methodist church. Mrs. S. C. Trueheart presiding, with Miss L. G. Moore, both of Kentucky, acting as recording secretary. Their work is not executive. Its object was merely to deliberate upon matters of general interest to the body, and to refer them as recommendations to the board of missions.

It was moved that the corresponding secretaries recommend to the board of missions that each conference be permitted by the board to appoint an organizer if it so elect. Carried.

A motion to recommend to the board the election of a general organizer was lost.

The following resolution was offered: "Resolved that this body recommend to the board that if the contingent fund does not meet the expenses so incurred it be supplemented out of the general fund." The vote was twice a tie, and was by motion deferred for further consideration.

Mrs. S. S. Park of the Texas conference said that last year she had offered a resolution to the effect that by contributing 10 cents per month one could become a member of the society, and that although the motion was lost, the Woman's Missionary Advocate had advertised it to that effect for the last two months. She moved that a correction be made. Carried.

On motion it was decided to recommend to the board that it elect an editor to publish a juvenile paper.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn to 3 p. m. but before the motion was voted on Dr. Lloyd of the Fourth street Methodist church announced that at night the members of the board and visitors would have the front seats at their disposal in the church and requested that they occupy the seats thus reserved.

The meeting then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING.

It Proves Rather a Busy Session and Much is Accomplished.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. S. C. Trueheart.

The motion before the convention was to set apart a training day for the schools for the accumulation or collection of endowment funds.

This led to a long discussion pro and con by various delegates, but the motion was finally carried.

The question, "What shall we do with the endowment fund, raise it by electorship or scholarship?" was given a good, long discussion, but it was finally agreed to let it go before the board for a general airing.

The president had some remarks to make upon the subject of spiritual power in the shape of an admonition to the delegates after their return home.

On motion it was recommended that a change be made in regard to section 3, page 109, relative to a secretary of the board, or home secretary, and that it be made to read, the secretary of home affairs.

Question for discussion, "How to make your delegates attend the annual conference and when there how to make them work," was discussed with a good deal of animation and various methods were suggested, but nothing definite was arrived at.

A resolution was put before the meeting to the effect that all matters of interest relative to foreign missions be sent direct to the secretary of home affairs rather than to the Advocate for publication. The resolution was discussed at considerable length and it was finally agreed that it go before the board in regular session for decision.

On motion the secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the day's proceedings, to go before the board.

Moved and carried that the treasurer's book be referred to the board for action.

After some further preliminary work and remarks at random, the meeting adjourned till 8:15 p. m.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The Addresses of Welcome and the Responses Made.

The Fourth street Methodist church was pretty well crowded last night, but not enough to make it uncomfortable. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Juliana Hayes; prayer by Rev. Dr. Tinnon after reading an appropriate psalm. The welcome address was then delivered by Mrs. L. Calhoun in that eloquent and graceful style for which this gifted lady is noted. Lack of space precludes the possibility of publishing the addresses in full.

After the address of Mrs. Calhoun came the response by Mrs. S. S. Munger of the Northwest Texas conference and president of the conference society. The lady's address was brief, but full of that pathos which holds an audience in breathless attention.

Then came a short address by Miss Laura Bradford of the Memphis conference, which is also brief, but it speaks volumes. Miss Bradford is a young lady of fine address, prepossessing appearance, and she held the audience spellbound for a few minutes.

Then came a touching and highly interesting address by Mrs. S. S. Park, of the Texas conference. Mrs. Park is an aged lady, her voice quavering slightly, and as she related a touching bit of pioneer missionary life in Texas, she evidently touched a tender chord in the hearts of many of her hearers. She related in a touching manner the work of Rev. Robert Alexander; "and," says the speaker in an enthusiastic manner, "I am glad to say that we have here in our midst to-night, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Alexander, who is secretary of my district."

The speaker then touched upon the history of the Woman's missionary society in Texas. "We have 236 societies and five conferences in Texas, and all of them were organized by the Rev. E. C. Keller," remarked the speaker. "We have sent in to the treasurer at Nashville, Tenn., the sum of $33,951.62 for foreign missions, and with what we have given to the children of Mexico and other sources, we have a total of $44,444.69 for our missionary showing. So when some of our Northern sisters ask what we have done I answer $44,444 worth. We have 236 societies, 6089 members, 1132 advocates. You Texas members, what were you before the organization of the Woman's missionary society? The Woman's missionary society has been almost like the knowledge of the Lord to these poor heathen. It has lifted them from a low degree of degradation and placed them upon the plane of Christian civilization. You ought to be thankful for the woman's missionary societies."

The speaker was applauded a number of times, and her address was highly interesting to all who heard it.

After the address by Mrs. Park came a song by the choir and prayer by Rev. Haralson, after which the audience received the benediction and the meeting adjourned till 9 a. m. to-day.

A REMEDY.

Raise the Necessary Revenue for Support of the Government by a Direct Tax on Land Values.

QUANAH, TEX., June 2, 1891.

Editor Gazette:

Picking up a GAZETTE of May 24, the first article attracting my attention was that of Alex Hogg on the economical situation, in which he goes on to point out the effect, without giving a single thought to the cause.

While lamenting the lack of equilibrium in transmutation, transportation and transformation, it never occurred to him to stop and see what caused this lack of equilibrium, but goes on to say, "That in the morbid greed for gain, the ambition to grow rich, etc.," "agriculture has been neglected." In their "morbid greed to grow rich," men do not exercise any sentiment as to choice of business, whether it be manufacture, agriculture or transportation. They go into the business paying the best. In considering the cause of the rush into manufacture and other pursuits rather than into agriculture we find that while manufactures are really in receipt of a bounty or premium, agriculture is fined and fined heavily enough to drive to other pursuits.

Mr. Hogg says: "Make agriculture more lucrative! No! Make the country home, society, church and school privileges better."

If, when the Samaritan passed by and looked upon the man who had fallen among thieves, had diagnosed his case, as friend Hogg does the case of the masses of our country, he would have suggested that he fix up his own wounds and seek "better society," and possibly "climate."

True, "values must be created" and they come from mother earth, and everyone must have a chance to produce value—instead, we allow the few to monopolize the source of wealth, and then tax labor to pay the expenses of the government.

The remedy is, let everyone pay into the common fund, for the common benefit, for the privilege he enjoys; in other words, take all taxes off labor and the products of labor, raising the necessary revenue for support of the government by a direct tax on land values.

This will make the law of distribution equal, and by the people carrying freight, passengers, express and transmitting intelligence by wire on the same plan as mails are now carried the question of how much currency or exchange medium we have will not cut so much of a figure.

It seems that any man who will stop and think for ten consecutive minutes as to where all taxes eventually fall, who pay the bankers', merchants', grocers', landlords' and manufacturers' taxes, will be able to see what causes the trouble and be able to divine at once the remedy. "Abandon the haste to become rich." When our system has concentrated three-fourths of the wealth in less than 50,000 out of the 63,000,000 persons, when we have made the struggle for the almighty dollar so sharp and so fierce that women are forced to sell their embraces for bread and men will commit almost any crime for money, it is like a dog baying the moon to suggest sentiment and morality as a remedy.

J. F. SWINNERTON.

Under new management and boasting the finest table in Texas, Mills has become the headquarters for commercial men and stockmen who visit our city.

For every dollar received by the Gazette in subscription to its weekly edition an extra copy for one year will be sent to any address designated outside the state, or two copies for one year will be sent outside the state.

OPENED WITH A BALL.

The New Hotel Phœnix Dedicated Last Evening.

Last evening the new Hotel Phœnix, on Front street, opposite the Union depot, was formally opened with a superb supper and ball. This building was erected by N. LeCroix and associates. It will be operated by Mrs. M. E. Slayton who we the hostess last evening. A large number of invited guests were present, among whom were Max Elser, city treasurer; Thomas Bratton, county treasurer; H. V. Burns, city secretary; Stuart Harrison, O'Bryan J. Adkinson, Mr. and Mrs. N. LaCroix, Charles Payne, Mr. Marsh, G. W. Thompson, Miss Pendleson, Miss Rogers, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abbott, Frank Daggett, Dr. A. W. Thompson, Mineral Wells; G. W. Drexel, New York; D. B. Cusley, St. Louis; C. H. Petrie, agent Domestic machine, St. Louis; R. Young, Chicago; Miss Richard, Miss Hearn, S. S. Potts and wife; Cal Chambers and wife, J. R. Blair and wife, R. M. Kitts, J. J. Fulford, Mrs. H. V. Burns and twins, M. A. Sexton ond brother, Rev. Dr. Cannon, John N. Javine, Main Bryan, Misses Mattie, Pearl and Minnie Chambers and Andy, Mrs. W. H. Nobles, Mrs. Hearne, Mrs. Mellette, John Eggleston and wife, John and Misses Rose and Jennie Blair, Miss Cora Burton, W. R. Booth, Judge J. E. Martin, John Rea, Ben Slayton and A. W. Thompson of Mineral Wells, R. L. Williams of New York city, C. W. Hayne and wife, L. O. Judson and wife.

Just received to-day a carload of rock salt at Turner & Dingee's.

Sepoy Murderer Executed.

CALCUTTA, June 8.—The Sepoy who was prominent among the natives who murdered Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton was hanged in the public square at Manipur to-day.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MORTGAGE BANKS.

Establishments for Lending Money on Real Estate.

HOW THEY ARE OPERATED.

Their Methods in Austria, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Nearly All do a Successful Business.

At the request of the foreign office the English representatives in the principal countries of Europe have prepared reports respecting existing institutions for making advances on real property, from which it appears, says the Pall Mall Gazette, that "the owner of the land appears to be generally afflicted with impecuniosity, and to need protection from the usurer quite as much as the landless. In Hungary after 1848, when the land was emancipated and the rights of the nobles over the peasants curtailed, the owners of large estates found themselves in serious difficulties. They could no longer obtain forced labor, and they were often without the capital to purchase free labor. As the demand for capital arose, little or none was attainable. There was considerable hesitation in advancing money to proprietors in a country so little known as Hungary was at that time, and although a few of the greater nobles were able to obtain loans, the smaller proprietors were not in a position to do so.

"In 1875 the National Bank of Austria took steps toward assisting the difficulties of the landed proprietors, but the first efforts were not very promising. Several of the leading landed proprietors then combined together and inaugurated an institution which opened up a new era in Hungarian agriculture. The Boden credit institute was established in 1863, with a nominal capital of $132,000. It is not a joint stock company worked for a profit, but a patriotic undertaking whose object is to enable landed proprietors to obtain loans on safe and easy terms. The institute does not actually lend the money, but procures the loans at far cheaper rates than the individual is able to obtain them for himself, and at the same time supplies the lender with the necessary guarantees and security. In 1863 the interest on capital charged was 5½ per cent, and the total, including amortization, 6¾ per cent. The interest on capital has now been reduced to 4 per cent, and the total annual charge to 5 per cent.

"The number of instances in which default of repayment has occurred is insignificant, as out of a sum of nearly £8,000,000 the arrears do not amount to more than £25,000. The money is raised by the issue of bonds of 100, 1000 and 10,000 florins, bearing interest at 4 per cent. They are repayable at par by drawings, and must be withdrawn within a period of forty years and six months from the date of their issue. There are other institutions in Hungary which make advances on real property on similar or varying conditions. Authorities do not agree as to whether the indebtedness of the land has been enhanced or decreased as a consequence, but it is admitted that the old usurious system has disappeared, and that the money borrowed has been sunk in improvements, and is, therefore, not an unproductive charge on the land.

"The institutions in Austria for granting real credit are of four kinds: (1.) Bank and joint stock companies licensed by government to lend money on mortgage. (2.) Savings banks. (3.) Agricultural societies, and (4.) Provincial 'Boden credit anstalten.' The first two classes are worked in the interest of the lenders, the third and fourth in the interest of the borrowers. As a rule, all these institutions do a successful business and enjoy high credit. The Austro-Hungarian bank, which may be taken as a typical institution, lends money on mortgage at 4½ per cent interest and ¾ per cent amortization, making altogether 5¼ per cent for forty-one and one-half years, and 4½ and ½ per cent amortization for fifty years. Both these loans are made in scrip bearing 4 per cent interest, and at present is at par.

"Several establishments for lending money on real estates, have been founded in Belgium, on the initiative of private individuals. They are all limited joint stock companies and act in the common interest of borrower and lender.

"The Credit Foncier is the sole national bank of real property in France. It is under the supreme direction of the minister of finance, and has an organization similar to that of the Bank of France. In addition to loans on property, it is authorized to lend money, not upon mortgage, to departments, communes and agricultural associations. The capital has been gradually increased until it now stands at £7,000,000. The Credit Foncier has materially lightened the charges of the debts weighing on property—in this sense, that it only asks for 4.85 per cent interest, while the rate of interest paid by property at the time of its creation in 1852 was from 8 to 10 per cent. Upon £135,000,000 lent since its foundation on real property, the society has been forced by adjudication to purchase for £720,000 estates which have remained on its hands in consequence of the payment of the sums lent upon them. This is relatively a small sum in comparison with the amount of the mortgage loans of the society.

"In Germany the 'Landschaften' are a group of institutions established and administered solely in the interests of the debtors, and there are mortgage companies which also look after the business interests of the creditors. Neither class has any state guarantee, but they are both under state supervision.

"In 1861 it was ascertained that real property in Italy (including the Venetian province and Latium, not then united to the kingdom) represented a value of £1,008,000,000, yielding an approximate income of £40,320,000, burdened by £169,000,000 of mortgages. That is to say, the mortgages amounted to one-sixth of the total value of property. The mortgage banks had granted up to December 31, 1861, loans for less than £4,000,000. The average rate of interest for Northern Italy, including expenses, was then calculated at 8 per cent, yielding a total annual sum of £13,520,000 for interest. Imposts and taxes amounted to £11,240,000; therefore, on the income yielded by real property only £15,560,000 remained in the hands of proprietors, not including £96,000 spent in notarial fees, brokerage, valuations, etc. In view of the difficult position in which real property was placed, attempts were made to establish an institution on the model of the Credit Foncier of France, but these failed. The idea was next entertained of utilizing the existing mortgage banks, some of which dated back to the sixteenth century. In 1886 eight of these institutions were accordingly apportioned zones for lending operations. Their action having proved insufficient to meet the demands of landlords, although they had entered upon agreements for a sum of £13,239,000 to the end of 1885, a law was passed abolishing the zones and authorizing other companies to transact mortgage business. Mortgage associations among proprietors were also permitted, but none has ever been formed. A still later law was passed in July, 1890, authorizing a new real credit bank, with a capital of £4,000,000 and exclusive privilege for the whole kingdom, and it is stated that steps are being taken to put this law into force. The rates hitherto charged have varied from 4 to 5 per cent.

"Switzerland possesses two classes of mortgage banks—state institutions and others, partly private and partly public. Savings banks also make advances on land. The Bernese mortgage bank charged 5 per cent twelve or thirteen years ago, but it has since reduced the rate gradually to 4 per cent, and the other real credit banks have been obliged to follow suit. Mortgage banks exist in the majority of the Swiss cantons, and they are said to render immense services to agriculturists."

Uncle Sam Will Take a Hand.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The president had a conference to-day with Secretary Foster and Comptroller Lacy in regard to the case of the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia, as a result of which he dictated a letter to Mayor Stewart acknowledging receipt of the resolution of the common council calling for governmental investigation of the bank and saying that he will facilitate a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank to the full extent of his powers, and will see that any officer of the government found guilty of wrong-doing in that connection is held strictly accountable for his actions.

SPORTING.

Morris Park Races.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y., June 8.—First race, six furlongs, Foxford won, Longstreet second, Chesapeake third. Time, 1:13.

Second race, one mile and one furlong, Judge Morrow won, Cassius second, Hypatia third. Time, 1:58½.

Third race, five furlongs, Appellant first, Guilty second, Disappointment third. Time, 1:01.

Fourth race, one mile, Pesara first, Russell second, Reckon third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, Prohibition won, Takeback second, Shelbark third. Time, 1:09¾.

Sixth race, one mile, Lepanto won, Vardee second, Ballyboo third. Time, 1:48½.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—First race, mile and 100 yards. Bonnie Annie won, Wild Cherry second, Lida L. third. Time, 2:01¼.

Second race, one mile, Roroka won, Kehowa second, George R. third. Time, 1:57.

Third race, four furlongs, Vaneluse won, Adalia second, Miniature third. Time, :53¼.

Fourth race, one mile and one quarter, Virgie Dor won, Bishop second, Progress third. Time, 2:27¾.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, Paramette first, Robespierre second, Robby Hood third. Time, 2:08½.

Sixth race, one mile, Royal Garter first, Frank Lilly second, Argenta third. Time, 2:03

Chicago West Side Races.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8.—First race, one and one-eighth miles, Ebel first, Hookey second, Patrick third. Time, 2:01.

Second race, five furlongs, Blaze Duke first, Arbuee Davis second, Engarata third. Time, 1:00.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Ormie first, Osborne second, Billy Pinkerton third. Time, 1:52.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Roley Boley first, Joe Carter second, Gilford third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile, Ivanhoe won, Renounce second, Miss Mary third. Time, 1:23¾.

Baseball.

ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—St. Louis and Boston game postponed: rain.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 8.—Cincinnati—Runs, 4; hits, 7; errors, 5. Washington—Runs, 6; hits, 4; errors, 2. Batteries—Mains and Kelly, Carsey and Lohman. Umpire—Mathews.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 8.—Louisville—Runs, 3; hits, 11; errors, 3. Baltimore—Runs, 1; hits, 8; errors, 1. Batteries—Bell and Ryan, McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Jones.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 8.—Columbus—Runs, 2; hits, 7, errors, 2. Athletics—Runs, 2; hits, 4; errors, 7. Batteries—Gastright and O'Connor, Weyhing and Cross. Umpire—Kerins.

LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 8.—Philadelphia—Runs, 3; hits, 8, errors, 4. Cincinnati—Runs, 6; hits, 9; errors, 2. Batteries—Esper and Clemens, Rhines and Harrington. Umpire—Lynch.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8.—Chicago—Runs, 9; hits, 10; errors, 0. Boston—Runs, 3; hits, 6; errors, 0. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittridge, Clarkson and Gansel. Umpire—Powers.

NEW YORK, June 8.—New York—Runs, 6; hits, 8; errors, 2. Pittsburg—Runs, 1; hits, 5; errors, 3. Batteries—Welch and Clark, Baldwin and Mack. Umpire—Hurst.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 8.—Cleveland—Runs, 6; hits, 7; errors, 5. Brooklyn—Runs, 7; hits, 8; errors, 5. Batteries—Fuller and Zimmer and Lovett and Kinslow. Umpire—McQuaid.

AUSTIN BUDGET.

Departure and Arrivals of State Officials. Chartered.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., June 8.—Governor Hogg went to-day to Bryan to attend the commencement exercises at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and Superintendent Pritchett went to Georgetown, where the commencement of the Southern university is in progress.

Judge McLean, one of the railroad commissioners, arrived to-day, and is ready for business. He thinks Judge Reagan will arrive to-morrow, and that the commission will begin work Wednesday.

Chartered—The San Saba County Farmers' Alliance Co-operative association, capital $10,000, divided in shares of $5 each, of which no stockholder can own more than one hundred shares; the Standard wagon company of Ohio, capital $250,000; the Alamo fire association of San Antonio, capital $80,000; the Dallas gas and fuel company, capital $500,000; the Oakland cemetery company of Dallas county, capital $750,000.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, June 8.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "There is moderate supply of English wheat, average quotations being 40s 5d. Foreign wheat is depressed, and generally 6d lower, heavy shipments are in passage, estimated at three million quarters. This fact keeps the market weak. California's prompt shipment is quoted at 44s 4d. New America winter is speculated in at 40s for August Al. To-day's market of English wheat was dull at 6d decline. Foreign red was also 6d lower, while the prices of white was maintained.

AT THE HOTELS.

AT THE MANSION.

Mrs J F Halsell, Decatur; H F Patton, Fort Smith, Ark; J N Crain and mother, McGregor; R K Halsell and wife, Decatur; Mrs J W Chisholm, Oklahoma City, O T; W B Portwood and wife, Decatur; E S Stahle, Wichita Falls; C L Kendall, Quanah; B Bywaters, Brookston; W T Royster, Waco; George Roberts, Mexico; J H Wombwell, Itasca; R S Weltzell, Weatherford; H M Waters, Independence, Kan; R J Cowley, Itasca; Miss Idas Thorp, Thorp Springs; Mrs L Garland, Lehigh, I T; Mrs E M Harris and child, Comance; Pleas Thorp, Thorp Springs; George Dawson, Lehigh, I T; Sam T Brown, Amarillo; E T Johnson, Vernon; Lawrence Carter, Cottle county; Mrs Susie Voight, Dallas; F G Saenger, St Louis; A M McElwee, Mich; C J McManis, Princeton, Ill; A H Hanley, Chicago, Ill; Mrs P W Drake, Decatur; C H Ray, Ranger; J Robinson, Merkel; Mrs Nena Greathouse, Decatur; Thos White, New Orleans; W B McDowell, St. Louis; R C Ricks, Dallas; F W Newton, Cleburne; D M Nicol, Robt Grum, Texas; J G Bayerhoffer, New York; C A L Loney, England; Mrs W T Levy, Childress; J M Huffington and wife, Dallas; Col E J Gurley, Waco; E J Ward, Breckenridge; R C Myrick, Texarkana; Miss Florence Farr, Granbury; D N Garland and wife, Lehigh, I. T.

AT THE PICKWICK.

J H Wear, Belton, Tex; N A Rector, Austin; Ed Scurry, Wichita Falls; W B King, Waco; John A Peacock, Texas; J W Smith, St Louis; J L Brush, Greeley, Col; J D Beauchamp, N L Worley, Dallas; J P Tufts, W C Bowman, Chicago; W H Allen and wife, Terrell, Tex; J E Wilson and wife, Ohio; T E Wilson, Texas; H F Obenchain, Dallas; Mrs S W Wesley and children, Houston; L D Lawrence, C Lerroesbeck, Denver, Col; H H Bell, Boston; J A Boone, Amarillo, Tex; W M Ellison, Marfa, Tex; Paul Bradley, Chicago; Charles Morgan, New York; A D Goodenough, Henrietta, Tex; Farmer Neal, Middlesboro, Ky; M S Gordon, Decatur, Tex; J F Johnston, Decatur, Tex; C G Angus, Dallas; S P Myer, Louisville, Ky; Geo Simson, Palo Pinto, Jack Hittson, Palo Pinto; E A Wilheimi, New York; A L Shoemaker, Salt Lake; E B Carver, Henrietta, Tex; Lon Schoenfeld, Cincinnati; Lon Aplewick, New York; Joseph R Friend, Cincinnati, Ed Howard, Princeton, Ky; O McGowan, D Meskill, Clinton; S H Shannon, St Louis; R C Neal, Syracuse, N Y; W H Bellson, Cleveland, O; S H Woodburry, Boston; John F Pugh, Cincinnati; J P Wheat, Sherman, Tex; S S Dumas Van Alstyne, Texas; Charles S Fisher, Belton, Tex; Geo W Duncan, St Joseph, Mo; J W Newbury, W J Aston, Farmersville; T P Barry, Dallas; J E Cahill, San Antonio; H L Harris, Hillsboro; R G West, Austin; W T Penn, Bowie; A L Randall, Dallas; D P Lillard, Decatur.

ELLIS HOTEL.

Louis S Haas, Bowie; Chas Halsell, Boston; Capt Henry Sayles, Abilene; J J Dillon, Chicago; F E Bompart, Abilene; Nat Houston, Wichita, Kan; Jos H Quarles, Waco Day; Wm E Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio; J J Carter, Dallas, Tex; E C Robeson, El Dorado, Kan; J A Stephenson, Springfield, Mo; E T Comer and wife, Irion county; Miss Minnie Hawkins, Miss Katie Hawkins, El Dorado, Kan; M G Ghorst, Tennessee; Chas Gardner, Ira Webster, Galveston; C A Campbell, Cheyenne, Wyo; W A Jennings, Cleburne; Alfred Smith, New York; D D Dickson, Houston; T M Goodwin, Cincinnati; T T Sanger, St. Louis; M Cobientz, San Francisco; Will L White, Lancaster, Tex; Dr Gray, Texas; R D Mosley, Dallas; C T Deblais, Boston; G J Freedley, Dallas; James Norman, New York; Redmond McDonogh, Galway, Ireland.

Ground rock salt at Turner & Dingee's.

EARTH STARS.

Curious Plants Common in Dry Places in Parts of America, Europe and Asia.

Few plants are more curious than certain species of the genus Geaster, or earth star, which are common in dry places throughout the greater part of North America, Europe and Asia.

THE EARTH STAR IN DRY WEATHER.

Since the earth stars are leafless and destitute of the green coloring matter of foliage, they belong to the great group of fungi, which includes mushrooms, puffballs, molds and innumerable microscopic sorts. All plants from which this coloring matter is absent depend for their nutriment upon a supply of organic material, and it is therefore a puzzle at first sight to know how the sand loving earth stars can obtain such food in the localities they frequent.

What we see above ground, however, is not the whole of the plant, but only the fruit, which is developed from a mass of delicate subterranean fibers constituting the plant's vegetative apparatus. By carefully scraping away the earth at the base of a young Geaster these fine white threads may be discovered ramifying in all directions. We must assume that decaying pieces of roots from neighboring grass plants and shrubs, along with the remains of dead leaves and animal debris which become buried in the sand, supply all the food necessary.

The first sign of the fruit is an egg shaped nodule of compact hyphæ. In a comparatively short time this enlarges to the size of a robin's egg, and then is developed a thick outer wall inclosing rather soft contents. In the process of ripening the pulpy interior becomes transformed into an immense number of exceedingly minute spores, each of which may give rise to a new plant like the parent.

The essential difference between the earth stars and the true puff balls is in regard to the rind of the ripe fruit. In the puff balls this is comparatively thin, and consists of an outer and an inner layer, which remain permanently united. The rind of the earth stars comprises likewise an outer and an inner division, but the former—which is comparatively thick—splits into segments, and these ultimately separate from the delicate inner rind, exposing what looks like a little puff ball.

THE EARTH STAR IN WET WEATHER.

During a period of dryness the earth star is contracted into a ball (Fig. 1), and is blown about over the sand. As soon as the rains bring enough moisture for the germination of its spores, the plant becomes anchored by the expansion of its protecting arms. At the same time this exposes the thin walled spore case and uncovers the mouth, so that every gust of wind will carry away hundreds of its tiny offspring. Some of these are now sure to find a resting place where there is food and moisture enough for them to thrive and grow into a mass of hyphæ.

Points on Lubrication.

A heavy bearing at low speed requires a heavy lubricant if it be applied slowly; but if it be applied fast a light, greasy oil will do the work well. In the former case a heavy mineral oil will not fail to do the work as well as any other oil, and at one-third less cost, because other oils of the same body and viscosity would be too sticky to work economically.

A heavy bearing at high speed requires an oil especially viscous, of very high fire test, and a gravity which permits of its spreading quickly into the smallest crevices, while its lubricating qualities are such as will keep bearing cool. A light bearing at low speed needs the lightest possible oil which will do the work. A light bearing of high speed is best lubricated by an oil of high gravity and high fire test, one that will not evaporate, and is entirely free from any acidity either in its manufacture or in the process of refining. The slightest gummy property in an oil of this sort renders it the most expensive article that can be used. The viscosity of an oil of this sort should be in proportion to the work required of it.—Kuhne.

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