A CAUSELESS CRIME.

Story of Officer Rice's Wounding Fully Told.

A SHOOTER STEEPED IN CRIME.

Fearing Arrest for Graver Crimes He Shot to Escape and Is Now in Jail for a Felony.

The Stories of an Eye Witness, the Wounded Man, the Prisoner and a Temporary Companion in His Tramping, and These Make a Strong Case.

The Gazette's account of the shooting of Patrolman Robert Rice, by a man calling himself John Thompson, at the Union depot, about 3:15 yesterday morning is so nearly correct that nothing is left of the case, in the news sense, but an amplification of the details, for the shooting occurred as to the time, place, individuals and lack of sufficient cause, as was published.

STORY OF THE ARREST.

Special Officer G. B. Simmons, the Texas and Pacific night watchman, made a statement of the incidents of the lamentable affair and from this and other sources are gleaned some interesting details.

He met Officers Rice and McGraw, who work lower or No. 3 beat, and asked one of them to go with him while he made his usual round of inspection for he had seen a number of men lurking about the yard and they might catch some of those who have been breaking into the cars. McGraw held down the beat while Rice went with Simmonds They went to the east end of the yard and just then a freight came into the yard. Rice stood still while Simmons jumped on and rode back. When the cars stopped he started eastward, examining the cars, and Rice at the same time started westward, doing the same duty. The two men were about a car's length apart when a man jumped from a box car and started to run.

THE STRUGGLE AND SHOOTING.

When the man landed on the ground he was much nearer Rice than Simmonds. As the fellow started to run, Rice ordered him to halt, as he wanted to arrest him, but he kept on without a check, Rice after him. He only ran a short distance when Rice again told him to halt and the man at once wheeled and fired at him. About this time Simmonds caught the man, just as he was about to shoot again at Rice, who had continued to advance on his assailant.

Simmonds and the men were struggling for the possession of the pistol, and Simmonds put his pistol against his prisoner's head saying, "If you don't give up your gun I'll blow your brains out." "Shoot you — — — I'll not give up my gun," was the defiant reply, but Simmonds did not shoot. About this time, and it all passed in less time than it takes to tell, Rice came up and aided in securing the desperately struggling prisoner, though to do this it was necessary to knock him down with a pistol and Rice struck him four times before this was accomplished. As he fell, Simmonds fell on top and this possibly prevented Rice from shooting the fallen man. Simmonds secured the pistol, though the fellow still struggled hard and cursed harder. When Rice struck him, Simmonds said he had hold of the gun, but Rice replied, "He has shot me through and through."

They started up toward the Union depot when they met Special Officer Riggles and others, who had been drawn to the spot by the firing and noise of the struggle.

RICE FALLS.

Assistance was called for as Rice, weakened by the shock of his wound, reeled and fell. A switch engine coming by was used to carry the wounded man to Ghicchio's hotel, when surgical aid was summoned and the prisoner was taken to the express office while the hoodlum was called. Captain Lightfoot got the call at the same time, and with Officer Mosley, responded.

When Rice's wound was examined it was found to be a penetrating wound into the cavity of the chest, on the right side, between the third and fourth ribs, going through the right lung, cutting possibly a bronchial tube, and lodging, probably against the shoulder blade. The bullet in some way upset in its course and entering sideways, made a wound as large as a 45. The wound is very serious in its nature. The wounded officer was taken to his residence on Samuels avenue.

OFFICER RICE'S STATEMENT.

To a Gazette reporter yesterday afternoon, the wounded man stated that he had been called to aid Officer Simmonds in arresting some suspected car thieves; that he had gone with him to the east end of the Texas and Pacific yards; he saw this man, who shot him, jump in a car and run, he ordered him to halt, saying he wanted him; the man kept on running, Rice after him; after running a few steps the pursued turned and shot and seized the shooter; that while they were struggling for the possession of the fellow's pistol, he (Rice) got to them and to aid in making the arrest, struck the fellow over the head with his gun; that Simmons and the stricken man that Simmonds and the strickened man fell together, Simmonds on top; that he had never seen the man in his life and the shooting was absolutely without cause.

HIS CONDITION.

Last evening the wounded officer had fully recover from the shock of his wound and was in as good condition as could be expected, for barring the wound he is just as well as possible. The police force have employed a nurse to assist the devoted wife, and as the wounded man is also a member of Lone Star Camp of Woodmen, he will have the care of that order also.

THE PRISONER.

But few more desperate men have ever been arrested in this city than he who may be the slayer of another Fort Worth policeman, the second to fall in discharge of duty, within six months just passed.

When resisting arrest he struggled like a demon, and curses and oaths and the vilest obscenity rolled from his lips in torrents.

Defiantly he replied to all inquiries as to his identity, "none of your business;" "find out for yourself," etc., etc., being some of the most amiable replies he made. He gave his name as John Thompson, said he belonged in Fort Worth and had relatives living here.

Asked about the shooting, he said he had a gun on him and would rather take the chances on shooting and getting away than be arrested, with the certainty of going to jail. His stories were very conflicting and purposely misleading.

JOE WARE'S LITTLE STORY.

The pseudo-Thompson came over from Dallas that same night, for a one-legged fellow traveler, who rode in the same car and was yet in the car when the shot was fired, came up town later for a lunch and let out so much that Officer Garrett corraled him in the morning for the examination of the chief. This man's name is Joe Ware, and he stated that he met Thompson in Dallas, and there he said his name was J. W. Harp; that he was coming over to Fort Worth and proposed they come together.

WHO HE REALLY IS.

Thompson's real name is J. C. Eastman and he is respectably connected in Louisiana. He has relatives in Dallas and has a brother publishing a paper in Alexandria, La. He is wanted at several places in Louisiana on murder charges and this affords the ready solution of his otherwise inexplicable desire to escape an arrest that could mean nothing but a brief time in jail, even if a man's life had to be sacrificed to effect that escape. A telegram received leaves no doubt of his identity.

His head is badly cut from the blows he received and the county physician, when called to attend him about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, found him in convulsions from concussion produced by the blows. His wounds were dressed and he was comparatively easy last night.

Eastman is no 20-year-old boy, but a man of 25 or more and double that age in iniquity, if but part of what is alleged about him can be substantiated.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. W. J. Lennin has returned to the city after spending the holidays with relatives in Terrell and Oak Cliff.

Mrs. L. S. Nenerll and daughter, Louise, of the South side have just returned from a holiday visit to friends and relatives at Abilene.

Mrs. F. L. Carder, who has been ill for several weeks, is convalescent.

Perry Odom, living in the Chambers addition, is the father of a fine boy.

Hon. Henry P. Hyde of New York, president of the Equitable Life Insurance company, will reach Fort Worth today with a part of gentlemen, who will remain in the city for several days.

L. Sanger of Waco, one of the leading merchants of the Central city, was at the Pickwick yesterday.

S. B. Wickens of the Southwestern Railway Guide is in the city.

POPULISTS' DAY.

THAT WAS THE WAY IT WAS DOWN ON THE CARDS,

But at Only a Few Places Did the Party of the People Get Together—A Move for a Big Newspaper.

AT WACO.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Pursuant to the call issued by the state chairman, H. L. Bentley, of the Populist state executive committee, for county meetings of the party organization today throughout the state, E. Tom Coxe of Bruceville assembled at the court house at 10 o'clock this morning. The Gazette representative and Mr. Coxe eagerly scanned all comers for some time without observing an increase in the attendance.

Mr. Coxe is an earnest advocate of the new party, and prolific in arguments. The Gazette representative seconded his motion to adjourn, after a long wait, and it was carried and the meeting adjourned. Mr. Coxe ascribes the small attendeance to the other and pressing engagements of the members of the party in looking after their business in the country.

AT SHERMAN.

Sherman, Tex., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The Third party people met in this city today, or rather leaders of that party, for the purpose of re-organizing and attending to other business. One of the important matters attended to was the contribution of money to assist in the establishment of a newspaper in this state. One hundred thousand dollars is to be raised, and about half that amount is said to be on hand. It is to be located either in Dallas or Fort Worth.

AT DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The Dallas county Alliance met today. W. R. Cole is president and J. S. McCullough secretary. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood that the pushers decided to keep in the saddle for the next election. In the afternoon Milton Park, Harry Tracey, J. T. A. Poe, John S. McCullough, Tom Gaines, W. R. Lamb and other Populist editors held a star-chamber session at Labor hall, to discuss the scheme for establishing publishing houses to furnish Populist weeklies with ready print matter and also to boom the Alliance railroad which is prospected 30 paper from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn. According to one of the participants nothing of importance transpired.

A well known labor leader said to The Gazette correspondent tonight: "Tracy and his crowd are hostile toward the Federation of Labor. They have been unable to control the federation and have resolved to declare war against the labor organizations. Interesting developments may be anticipated.

FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

Denton, Tex., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The People's party were advertised to have a meeting here today to reorganize their party in this county, but they failed to materialize.

A PITTSBURG FIRE

Does Nearly a Half Million Dollars Worth of Damage.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—A fire which broke out tonight destroyed the Collins Cigar company's plant and three five story buildings and residences, occupied by P. Duff & Sons, commission merchants, Davitt and Pollock, lamps and fancy imported goods; Booth & Flynn, contractors and numerous offices. Total loss as follows:

Collins Cigar company $115,000; P. Duff & Sons, stock, $30,000, building, $40,000; Cavitt & Pollock, stock, $50,000, building, $35,000; James Verner, residence, $25,000; Booth & Flynn, $8000; W. H. Reed, $5000; Lori & Wade, $5000.

The losses are fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

F. C. Hand of Atlanta, Ga., has purchased an interest in the Cuthbert Courier-Observer and arrived at that place yesterday.

A case of bleeding through the sound skin is the subject of a European medical report.

SOW THE WIND,

And as the Scripture Hath It, Reap the Whirlwind.

ACQUIT RED HANDED SLAYERS

Of Their Kind and the Red Handed Mob—Right at First, Made Mad by Blood, Will Shake the Foundation Stones of Order and Anarchy Will Come.

Where will it stop? a question so often asked when an epidemic of crime sweeps over the country, such as has made the record of December and as much of January as we have passed, so very bloody, is beginning to give place in men's minds to the more menancing "when shall it stop?"

As Buckle writes in his great work on the Civilization of Europe, the average of crime for the years of a term of years is the same, but this does not lessen the profound impression made upon the minds of those who live in the particular year in which the outbreak of blood comes.

And so it is in Texas in this day.

The record of the last sixty days for murders, assaults on female chastity, arson, is fearful, and many of the murders are absolutely exempt from a single extenuating circumstances.

Take those that have ensanguined the annals of Dallas county and our own county of Tarrant since the middle of December and it is hard to make a record for counties of an equal degree of intelligent civilization that will exceed the blood stained record of these, two of the most representative counties in the state taking all of the better elements into consideration a record of seemingly causeless, and often deeply premeditated murder.

Men are asking what does it mean? why this continuance of crime? why is there no punishment for the murderer in Texas? what is the remedy? for remedy there must be for a condition so unwholesome, so injurious to the welfare of the state as prevails just now.

The layman says the fault is in the laws, the lawyer says the fault is in the people. Maybe both are right for some of the profoundest and most experienced lawyers in the state, who gained their experience as district or appellate court judges, have insisted there were certain very needful changes in the criminal jurisprudence of Texas, and it is the fact that the people compose the juries who have, at least, the power to give the verdict that concludes the trial

Crime is punished in proportion to the volume of public sentiment in favor of its punishment. When the public voice demands the enforcement of a law that law is enforced. 'Tis true, the voice whispers sometimes only in the ears of a class, often a small class, and the members of that class make noise enough for the body politic and in the same spirit that actuated the nine tailors of Toole street, who resolved we the people, etc.

But there is no confounding the roar of public opinion when it emanates from the people, and The Gazette catches the rumblings of a storm of public indignation that will lead to the just punishment of some of the red handed murderers, who, under the promptings of their own vindictive spirit for the gratification of their private vengeance, are doing the state an injury that will long linger to retard her progress.

CHANGES IN LAW SUGGESTED.

When Jno. D. Templeton was attorney general of Texas, he wrote to every district judge in the state asking for such amendments to penal code and code of penal proceedure as would add to their effectiveness in punishing crime, or suggestions that might lead to amendments looking to the same end.

Restricting this article to the questions of homicides, some of these suggestions are copied.

One is, the common law definition of homicide should take the place of statutory definition; another, that a disregard of any of the requirements of the articles on the subject of the charge of the court should not be cause for reversal, unless the omission was excepted to at the time, or in the opinion of the court of appeals such an error might have influenced the jury to injury of the defendant's rights. Another is, that it shall be presumed that all the proceedal gioasfxzffffff ffivbwgyp all the proceedings of a trial court were in accordance with the law, unless it be made to affirmatively appear in the record that an error injurious to the defendant had been committed.

Another, that a judgment of conviction shall not be rendered because the statement of facts does not contain evidence of the venue of the office or the identity of the defendant, or the time of commission of the offense. It shall be presumed such evidence was introduced and was sufficient to establish these requisites to conviction. Only those have been selected ecee ceeceee xzffffffff vbgkqj ETAOTH except one that would seem to be only technical to the non-professional members of society.

In Judge N. A. Stedman's careful article on why so many murders? why so few convictions? that appeared in last Sunday's Gazette, several of those above quoted suggestions are deemed by him essential to be incorporated in the laws of Texas. The most serious evil, in his opinion, is the law's delay in homicide cases, and he makes a pointed suggestion for a remedy. But his article is there to speak for itself, as it does in strong terms.

Some interviews of this subject were obtained and some are here given.

The questions asked were:

Why this continuance of grave crime?

Why are these crimes not punished.

What is the remedy?

And these are some of the statements:

CAPTAIN B. B. PADDOCK.

"The continuance of crime is due to a lack of hangings and these are due to a lack of public sentiment. Then the public gets disgusted with the quibbling over the technicalities of law. Too often the arguments of the lawyers are to develope technicalities that the judges sustain and even after a jury has rendered a just verdict the court reverses the case and the accused goes free.

"We should have some judicious hangings, judicial if we can, but if we can not hang by law it may become necessary to hang without law. The remedy should speedily be applied for the epidemic of crime is injuring our state."

BEN P. AYRES.

"That crime has been on the increase to an extent fearful to contemplate of late is an indisputable fact.

"The presistence of crime is largely due to the failure of our juries to do their duty. As a rule the judges charge the law and the officers of the court do their duty but the sentiment of the masses of the people, from whom we draw our juries, is not in favor of the enforcement of law, for they will accept the presumptions of the counsel as a statement of facts; they will let sentimentality intervene to permit justice being done; on any and every excuse they will avoid a conviction, especially a capital conviction, and this leaves the prosecuting officer and courts helpless.

"The remedy is to educate the people into a more healthful public sentiment, to the point that the people will do their duty, as well as the court officials, when called to serve as jurors in criminal cases. Another year of such a sorfeit of bloody crimes as we have had in the last month and an injury will be done our state that twenty-five years will not correct. I do hope the press of the state will take this matter up and agitate it until the people awaken to a realizing sense of the gulf into which we will plunge if we drift as Texas now is.

"Juries that will do honestly their sworn duty, with prompt trials, will bring the only safe and sure remedy for the evil."

CAPTAIN THOMAS WEST.

"The juries are to blame, and they are to blame because the public sentiment sustains them. When this is changed we will have a better administration of laws that are good enough, ample, indeed, for all purposes. But the juries let their sympathies too often prevail over the facts. And I blame the people, because criminal laws are enforced in proportion to the sentiment of the people.

"The judges are also somewhat to blame, in fixing low bail bonds. The officials who take straw bonds are to blame, but the worst of all is the professional juror, and of these we have entirely too many and many more than you would think."

There are several more very interesting interviews on this pregnant question that stand over until tomorrow.

WITH THE SPORTS.

A GOOD MILL BETWEEN BOWEN AND FIELDEN

At New Orleans—Bowen Knocks His Man Out in 22 Rounds—Great Racers Entered at New York—New Orleans Results.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—First race—Six furlongs. Galen Brown won, Virgien second, Carry Pearsall, third. Time, 1:20½.

Second race—Five furlongs. Miss Perkins won, Artless second, Kerosene third. Time, 1:05.

Third race—Five and one-half furlongs. Bobby Beach won, Angerne second, Joe Lee third. Time, 1:11.

Fourth race—Seven furlongs. May Hardy won, Bonfire second, Brown Button third, Time, 1:34½.

Fifth race—Seven and one-half furlongs. Dixie V won, Sir Planet second, Watuga third. Time, 1:34½.

FAMOUS RACERS.

New York, Jan. 5.—The entries received for the famous handicap suburban to be run at the course of the Coney Island Jockey club were made public today. They are as follows: Hey Del Rey, Dr. Hasbrouck, Leona Well, Reclaim, Tournament, Candelabra, Victoria, Russell, Mars, His Highness, Yorkville Belle, Banquet, Demoth, Kingston, Longstreet, Nomad, Raceland, Tammany, Montana, the Pepper, Silver Fox, Steve Estes, Two Bits, Cassius, Pessara, Lowlander, Fidelio, Terrifier, Parrenue, Lamplighter, Locobatchie, Major Domo, Judges Morrow, Strathmeath, Charade, Rimmo, La Toscs.

The stakes that closed January 1893 have received the following entries: Zephyr, 35; Soring, 75; June, 16; Vernal, 6; Volunteer, 42; Swift, 48; Speedthrift, 20; Bay Ridge, 18; Suburban, 47; Sheepshead Bay, 41; Flat Rush, 32; Great Eastern, 78; September, 27; Flight, 16; Autumn, 92; Double Event, 12; Great Trial, 117.

The futurity of 1895 has already received 828 entries, with California and England to hear from. The entries will probably be over 1000.

GREGGAINS—PRITCHARD.

New York, Jan. 5.—Contrary to the general belief, the proposed match between Aleck Greggains and Ted Pritchard, to take place before the Olympic club of New Orleans was not consummated today. The obstacle that kept the men from signing was that the articles of agreement contained no stipulation relative to what the loser's end was to be, nor what expense would be allowed.

BOWEN—FIELDEN.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Andy Bowen and Joe Fielden fought before the New Crescent City Athletic club tonight for a purse of $2000, of which $400 went to the loser. The battle lasted through twenty-two rounds all fairly well fought with numerous knockdowns on both sides.

Fielden, however, showed bad judgment and failed to take advantage of his opportunity. The fighting showed little to the advantage of either man up to the twentieth round, when Bowen went at his opponent, knocked him down three times and nearly put him out.

In the twenty-first Bowen went at his man and punched him into the ropes several times. Fielden, who was dead game, fell and rose, only to be knocked down as fast as he could get up. The gong saved him for the next round, the round in which he was knocked out with a punch in the neck. He tried to rise, and his gameness (once questioned) was now applauded to the echo.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED,

Regarding the Birth of Grace Wilson Who Settled With the Heirs of a Millionaire for One Million Dollars.

Columbus, O., Jan. 5.—A Zanesville, O., special to The Dispatch says:

The mystery surrounding the birth of Grace Wilson, who settled with the heir of the late Edward Crouse, the millionaire, for $1,000,000 has been solved. She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, O., 35 years ago. Her first husband, Wilson, and one child dying, she went upon the dramatic stage, where she became a favorite with Crouse; they were married. His parents refused to recognize her and the couple separated at the end of two weeks, she going to England at his expense. A child was born, the mother got a divorce from Crouse and married Siegbert Nolsteritz, a wealthy Australian. He, too, is now dead, leaving to his wife, a child, for whom she is now endeavoring to get a big slice of the money by a settlement with the Nosterlitz heirs.

This statement is authenticated by the relatives at Zanesville, of the poor country girl who became the wife in due succession of three men, two of them being millionaires.

PAWNEE BILL

In the Indian Territory Discussing With the Cherokee Chiefs a Scheme for Colonization.

Tahlequah, I. T., Pawnee Bill, chief of the Cherokee boomers, arrived here today from Arkansas City, and discussed with the Cherokee chiefs a scheme for the colonization of the Cherokee strip in the event of failure by congress to accept the treaty negotiated recently for the sale of the strip to the government. It was formally agreed upon if the present congress fails to accept the treaty. The Cherokees will, in ten days after such failure, move onto the strip themselves and occupy it. They say it is their land and they propose to either sell it or occupy it. Having moved into the strip, the land will be equally divided among the members of the nation. Each can dispose of his land as he sees fit.

The majority will doubtless consent to lease a portion of their land at a small rental to boomers, and in that way will be enabled to secure some revenue from it, whereas now it is lying absolutely idle. Chief Harris of the Cherokee nation is a strong advocate of the plan.

THAT COLD SPELL

Over in the Old Country Will Prove Very Disasterous.

London, Jan. 5.—The present cold spell on the continent bids fair to be almost as disastrous in effect as the cold spell of two years ago. The river Scheldt, in Belgium, is almost completely closed by ice, which renders navigation from Antwerp by sea extremely dangerous. Sailing vessels laden with petroleum are not allowed to go either up or down the river. All other sailing vessels must be towed.

A dispatch from Fium, Austria, says a railway train was stalled in the snow near there for eighteen hours, and the imprisoned passengers were famished and half frozen when rescued.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

THE BEST WAY TO TRAIN UP THE AVERAGE AMERICAN GIRL.

Miss Frances Funston, of New York City, Was Awarded Prize by the New York Herald for the Following Instructive Article.

The subject of the proper education of women to meet the problems of the present century is now a very live topic. When one looks around and out on the mass of women who are forced to rely upon their own efforts, it is amazing how much they accomplish with the slight equipment for such exertion that many of them possess.

That women possess all the qualities of men, except perhaps physical strength, no one now cares to deny. We all know that down through the ages of history women there have been who have held positions of great responsibility; women who have risen to the very height of power and influence; but such women have been the exceptions of the age in which they lived.

Had all women enjoyed the mental training that the men of their class and age received it is difficult to say what result might not have been accomplished.

That they have not had that training is evident. We all know the history of the courageous ones who have at last changed the current of popular thought, so that all fields are practically open to women.

How shall she best be trained to meet all the new requirements? To the question, What education shall woman have? the answer now is, All she wishes or can receive.

The problems that confront her today are varied, and the calls upon her are unceasing.

First, she should be taught to take care of her health, so as to be sound physically; without that she cannot hope to be sound and strong mentally.

The only reason why there is any need to discuss the question placed at the head of this letter is that she has not always had the facility for mental training that her brothers have had.

Look at the great army of noble women of the past and present. Take our lessons from those who have made the world better by living in it. Do we not find in their lives that they possess the most beautiful of all traits—self control. This has not been obtained by an idle life nor by efforts to assert themselves, to secure for themselves the greatest amount of comfort, but rather by quiet self sacrifice and by self training, first in study and next in intercourse with the world, and by such self discipline that all her faculties respond to her will.

Her perceptive faculties should be well cultivated, so that she comprehends quickly, sees at a glance what is to be done, and taught absolutely to rely upon her own ability to do what is required. These things are innate in most women. They should be developed to their utmost limit.

Then woman needs to be taught that accuracy and attention to detail should not necessarily result in a narrowing of her mental horizon.

Systematic regulation of daily habits are of vast importance, and should be insisted upon in early life, trained in so thoroughly and persistently that one is able to arrange for all calls upon time and effort unconsciously. This must be done early in life, however, and must be judiciously done, or the result will be fussiness.

The reasoning faculties must not be overlooked; perhaps that can best be done by a thorough grounding in mathematics, which most women dislike. Their intuitive instincts are in the way there, for it is easier to jump at a conclusion, nine times out of ten, and jump right, too, than to take the time to follow out a long chain of to them useless deductions, only to arrive at what they knew all the time.

While some contend that mathematics are the best aids to a broadening of those faculties that women are supposed to be most deficient in, it seems to me that a general training in the field of literature will be of incalculable benefit.

History particularly should not be overlooked—not the mere study of events, but what influences and causes were at work upon the lives and characters of the people who have preceded us and are about us now, and who have controlled individual and social development.

I think that and kindred subjects tend to widen the mental scope, and to give a clearer and sounder judgment. All women should be encouraged in taking up systematically those subjects that tend to lift them above the routine work which they are apt to fall into by the constant attention to home duties. It is fully demonstrated now that there need be no fear that by aiding in an all round culture for women they will give less attention to their household duties.

It will, I know, help them to a more intelligent performance of those same duties.

A harmoniously educated woman will rise to any emergency; will be ready to meet any problem of this or any other age.

Teach them to use every faculty that God has endowed them with. A woman may be taught to care for her house, to do with her own hands every part of the work required, for it is only by "doing" that we are well taught.

She may ride, dance, sing, and in fact have all the accomplishments that will add to her attractiveness, which last is of great importance in this age. If women are to be earnest workers they must not forget their claim to beauty, but see also that the proper attention is given to the adorning of their outward persons as well as to the cultivation of their intellects. Women should be taught to dress well. Personal presence is an element of power in both men and women. In fact I do not know that women need be taught or educated so much as to be given more freedom to use fully and without harsh criticism what they know so well how to do without being taught.

The modern gift of civil rights to woman imposes upon her civil liabilities. In many spheres she does men's work—all are open to her save those that demand higher physical strength. In those that call for delicacy and quickness of perception, patience and refinement, she can equal men. Logical power of thought is the highest development of both sexes and few of either attain it. Men through generations have had hereditary practical experience and a certain hardness acquired in dealing with the world, and to men education is free to each, after the rudiments, to study for his work. Give the women the same freedom and the same practical aptitude and experience and they never fails in their duty.—Frances Funston in New York Herald.

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