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DIFFER IN THEIR VIEWS.

ALL WOMEN ARE NOT IN FAVOR OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Owen, of Indiana, One of Those Who Do Not Think It a Good Thing—Her Reasons—Mrs. DeLoach's Picture of What Suffrage is Doing in Wyoming.

The views of women on what is termed the woman question are as diverse as their style of beauty and womanhood. There are women of culture and high intelligence, for instance, who do not believe in woman suffrage. One of these is Mrs. William D. Owen, wife of Representative Owen, from Logansport, Ind. Mrs. Owen is a gentle little woman of the thoroughly feminine type, apparently engrossed with society affairs, but by no means so in reality.

"I am not in favor of suffrage for women," Mrs. Owen said. "I think it would have a tendency to cheapen her in the estimation of mankind. But I do believe in woman understanding business, and having every opportunity to further their interest in that way. My heart is often pained at the sight of a woman struggling for a livelihood, but their want of success is often as much want of tact as anything else. They expect privileges because they are women, and take unbusiness-like advantages. I can make a legal document, pay my taxes, and buy or sell a piece of land without the help of a man. At least, I have done so several times. I was a widow for five years, and had more land in western Iowa than any other one woman. To illustrate what I mean I will tell you an incident. Once when in Chicago I called to see a gentleman about a purely business transaction, and he, thinking to treat me first as a woman and possibly then as a client, invited me to ride round the parks in his carriage. 'Sir,' I replied, 'I called to see you purely on a matter of business. We will settle that, if you please. You can make up my account, and then if you see fit to show me any little social attentions, all right. This is a business interview.' That at once restored the gentleman to a business basis, and we conducted the affair to a happy issue, just as two gentlemen would. I never went outside of my 'sphere' to engage in business, but my first husband thought he discovered in me good business capabilities, and instead of discouraging he often encouraged me by consulting me about his business transactions, and as my suggestions happened to prove happy hits he sometimes would insist on me conducting a business transaction throughout. I thus became familiar with the forms of the business world, and afterward came to regard it as a very valuable bit of knowledge. If more sheltered women in happy homes had a little training of this kind from fathers, husbands, or brothers, so many women during sorrow and bereavement would not find their property jeopardized or dispersed by unscrupulous men."

Mrs. Carey, wife of Judge Carey, Delegate from Wyoming Territory, was next called upon. Mrs. Carey is at that charming period in life when she is neither young nor old. She has outgrown the illusions and delusions of youth and entered upon the era of a fully developed womanhood. She is a slender woman, with dark hair and eyes. She came tripping down stairs in a graceful morning gown of crimson India silk, with white crepe Fedora front.

In response to the question, "What do you think of woman suffrage and woman's business life?" she said, without hesitation, "I now believe in woman suffrage with all my heart. Having voted ever since I was twenty-one, I think I ought to be able to judge something of its effects upon women and upon a community. There is no question in my mind but that it does help women in all the relations of life. I cast my first vote just as a kind of joke, merely because I could. I did not then think so much of it as I since have come to. A woman who has a vote in her hand is always treated with more respect than when she is without it. She becomes more intelligent, for having a vote is educative. A man feels himself more of a man if he can vote, and we women of Wyoming have found that it is the secret of power. It opens business doors and fixes salaries on an equal basis for an equal amount of work well done, for men and women alike."

"Does it not have a tendency to disturb the domestic relations of life, to bring discord into the home?" "No, I do not think it does. I do not think there is any place on earth where there are more happy homes than in Wyoming. I have even known women to vote differently from their husbands without producing an earthquake or invoking the aid of divorce to keep the peace. If a woman thinks deeply, intelligently of affairs and wants to vote, with us she just goes and registers as a man does, and walks up on election day and deposits her vote without molestation or any unpleasant consequences. I have come to consider my vote in a light of both privilege and duty. It is all right to laugh at woman suffrage, even when you enjoy it—until you are in danger of losing it. I would prefer to live in a Territory and enjoy my political right of equality before the law with men than to live in a State without it, and it is my belief that Wyoming will prefer to forego the privileges of Statehood before she will disfranchise some of her best and most intelligent woman citizens, women who are large property holders, having ranches and mining interests of great value, and who ought to continue to have the privilege of making laws for domestic or home government. Last year many women waited to be called for with carriages to be taken to the voting places, but this year they did not wait to be called for, when their privilege was, in a sense, in jeopardy. I think if some of our Southern Senators, who can get off such 'sentimental gush,' such side-splitting jokes at the expense of woman suffragists, would take a trip of inspection into Wyoming about election time they might have some of their thousands-of-years-old prejudices slightly shaken."

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, who is a representative suffragist and a good business woman, finds time even amid the cares of managing a large private hotel to write about the "Historic Homes of Washington," but she always can spare a moment to consider any important question. "I never," she said, "gave the subject of suffrage for women a thought while I had husband or father, but when thrown upon my own resources, and found I could not get a lease on property without first engaging a responsible man to stand sponsor for it, or sell my own property without putting it into the hands of trustees, my eyes were opened. It is the women who are not brought into conflict with the actualities of life, and are cared for by husbands or fathers, who, without reflection upon the subject, are as a rule the opponents of woman suffrage." E. L. S.



TWO PICTURES
For the Statesmen at the Capitol to gaze at and ponder on.

CAPITAL NOTES.

There is no improvement that has been made about the Capitol for years so much appreciated as the taking down the iron fence which hedged in Lafayette Park, concealing its beauties and giving it a cold, inhospitable air. The gates were always closed before midnight—I think at 10 o'clock—and any one who wanted to make a short cut home after that hour was deprived of the privilege. The high iron fence, with its ponderous gates, which gave the park the appearance of a fortress, was allowed to remain during Mr. Corcoran's lifetime out of deference to his wishes. Since its removal the appearance of the square has been much improved, and it is more popular as a thoroughfare. Every one living to the northwest of it whose business takes him down town has the pleasure of walking under the shade of its trees and resting on its hospitable benches. It is an interesting procession which avails itself of this cross-cut, and in a half hour one can have a peep at many celebrities. The President, Senators, Supreme Judges, and members by the score find it convenient to walk through the park which lies between up town and down town, the fashionable West End and the busy business quarter. In the afternoon the lawn is as full of children as the flower beds are of tulips, and they are not the least pleasing feature. Children of the rich and poor, those looking like dingy brownies, those garbed like bright blossoms, play side by side on the grass, but rarely together, for the nurses are veritable snobs and guard their little charges from the contact of those less fortunate. However, democratic sentiments are planted deep in the hearts of our little republicans, and the poorer children feel little awe for the little nabobs in fine clothes. A diminutive darkey is the most arrogant specimen of humanity to be found. Their parents have instilled them so thoroughly with the fact of their freedom and equality that they brook nothing and are always on the defensive. I happened to be sitting in Lafayette Park the other day when a gentleman, with a lady on his arm who was evidently lame, for she leaned heavily on him and walked with the aid of a stick, came by me. A party of little picniners were playing "catch," when one of their number ran against the lame woman. Her companion dropped her arm, and taking the child gently by the shoulders lifted her out of the path, laughing as he did so, for it was a funny little black creature, who looked up at him showing all the whites of her eyes. Then there was a cry from

her playmates: "See dar, Miss Lillie!"—the blackest specimens are always called Lillie or Blanche—"see what yer done got," and from one indignant little republican, "I jes' like ter see dat dar man put his ugly white hand on me."

Lafayette Square used to be the meeting place for maidens with men who had been forbidden the house by wise parents. Many a tender word has been spoken under the shade of its trees and many an elopement arranged. Now that the fence has been taken down there are no secluded nooks, and nursery maids have a monopoly of the love-making. I saw a delightful quartette in one corner of the square on Friday—two nursery maids, spick and span in neat print dresses and voluminous lawn aprons, with a footman and a butler. I knew the footman from his expression, and the butler because he was in costume for serving dinner, save he had replaced his dress coat by a loud check of the style that English servants so much affect. I have never seen a more elegant greeting than these bright-eyed, red-checked girls received from their cavaliers, but the girls returned it in a shy, shame-faced way. Soon they were all chatting together like magpies, and the magnificence of the men gave way to familiarity. There was a violent flirtation carried on by the two couples until the sinking sun reminded the nurses that it was time for their charges to be trundled home, and these poor creatures who had for an hour been soaring in the clouds came back to prosaic, every-day life, to putting babies to bed and serving dinners.

The open-air concerts at the White House began yesterday. It is to be hoped that the authorities will this year institute some reforms in the conduction of these concerts. Last season much of the good they would have done was prevented by the fact that the concerts commenced at 6 o'clock, the dinner or supper hour of most of those who desired to attend them, and many were kept away on this account. The concerts at the White House are always admirably arranged, but too much cannot be said in criticism of those at the Capitol. The band is stationed on the east front of the building, between the west wing and the main steps, which confine the music so that it can be heard but a short distance. The promenade of the visitors must of necessity be confined to the asphaltum, which in summer is blistering hot, and most disagreeable to walk on. There are no seats available, and altogether the Capitol concerts are uncomfortable affairs, which could so easily be improved. First of all, let benches be provided for the lame, sick, and aged, who have so much enjoyment in going to the music, and then let the band be stationed on the west front, where the lawn and the walks on each

side could be used by the promenaders. Sunday concerts will be instituted when the millenium arrives, but I am afraid not before. The great narrow-minded majority elevate their eyes, brows, and their shoulders at the mere mention of such sacrilege. They cannot see that the Sabbath should be a day for happiness and sweet content, and cling to the painful and uncomfortable sanctity of their Puritan ancestors. When there are Sunday concerts and the picture galleries, libraries, and museums are open to the poor on that day the world will grow better and better.

Kate Field deserves a monument for her work before the Ways and Means Committee, which was to so much purpose. Many men and women have felt strongly in regard to the 30 per cent. duty on art, which is such an insult to our intelligence, but no one has had the courage and energy to face the Congressional committees on the subject. The average member lives in fear and trembling of his constituents, and it is no easy matter to explain to protectionist farmers why there should be no duty on pictures. But energetic and earnest Miss Field has inspired all those she has had for an audience with her own enthusiasm. I advocate a duty, a high duty, on all bad pictures, that they may be kept out of the country. There should be no room for mediocre work from abroad; we can produce enough of that at home.

People Whom Smoking Benefits.
Nicotine, the alkaloid of tobacco, given at the very small dose of one milligramme, stimulates the secretion of the gastric juice, but if the dose be increased or repeated the sensitiveness of the stomach (and thereby its secretory function) becomes deadened in the majority of cases. Consequently it will be found useful to smoke after meals when a person's gastric juice is not sufficiently acid, but this smoking should not be carried very far, or else the sensitiveness of the stomach will be diminished. When, on the other hand, the acid secretions of the stomach are increased, all smoking should be forbidden.

The Balm of Life.
Like "John Brown's soul," the triumphs of the "great curative" of the age we live in "goes marching on." Nothing retards it, nothing interferes with it, nothing is a bar to its wonderful success and the remarkable results following its use. The Balm of Life has no peer. It stands out alone the wonder of the nineteenth century. It is a providential gift, through its benevolent discoverer, Professor Cook, to suffering humanity. Try it!

The Balm of Life.
As we have often said and know, is the grandest discovery of the nineteenth century. No "home" or "health" should be without it a single hour.

—Heurich's Extra Pale Lager. Ask for it.

A DULL WEEK IN STOCKS.

GRAPHOPHONE DOES THE GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING ACT.

Pneumatic Gun Carriage Advances, American Security Improves, Electric Light Grows Stronger, Telephone Looks—Bonds Flat.

With Graphophone left out the stock market for the past week would have been "stale, flat and unprofitable." During the past week the course of graphophone was so decidedly erratic that it set all the brokers to guessing as to its next move. The week opened with a sale of 100 shares at 15, quickly followed by others at 15 and 15, dropping the next day to 15, and on the day following to 14, at which point the drop was checked, and on yesterday 130 shares brought 14. The total sales for the week represented 560 shares.

Next in point of interest came the stock of the American Security Company, of which 55 shares brought 39, two lots aggregating 45 shares 50, and one of 25 at 51, with an offer to take any part of 100 shares at 50. One sale of 100 shares of the Washington Loan and Trust at par (\$4) marked the only transaction in this one-time favorite for some weeks.

Some renewed interest seems to be taken in the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Stock, and prices show a general improvement, sales of 140 shares at 11 and 20 at 11 being noted during the past week. If the proposition said to have been made by an English syndicate is accepted purchasers now will have a good profit.

Electric Light shows a generally improved condition, sales of 10 shares at 15 and later 10 more at 17, with a closing bid of 18 for more, marks the highest price yet reached on the board.

Bank stocks were unusually dull, two Columbia bringing 183, ten Second National 185, two lots of 5 each of Traders' 95, and one of 20 West End 94, with a sale of two shares at 96.

Insurance stocks participated in the prevailing apathy and sales were limited to 100 Riggs at 11, with further offerings at a still lower price. Five Columbia Fire at 19, with more to be had at same figure, and 25 National Union at 20, with a demand for 75 more at same price, which could not be supplied. For ten shares Real Estate Title Insurance 130 was paid, being the highest price at which it has sold for just two years.

Metropolitan Railroad was rather more active than it has been for a long time, sales of six shares at 175 and two lots of 10 and 12 shares each at 175 showing the strength of this security. For 10 Georgetown and Tenietown, 50 was paid.

Telephone strengthened the bid at the close, reaching 71, with one sale of 5 shares at 72 and no further offerings at 71. The belief that this stock would go to 75 seems hardly to be realized unless, indeed, a large block should be precipitated on the market. At the present rate of dividend it pays 4 per cent. on \$75.

The sales of bonds were so insignificant that they hardly deserve mention, comprising only \$200 U. S. 4's at 122 and \$300 gas bonds at same figures.

Money continues easy, and all the indications point to a continuance for some time.

Brief Mention.
The erstwhile enthusiasts about Telephone stock have quieted down since the reduction of the dividend.

If the offer which is said to have been made by an English syndicate of \$250,000 for the plant and patents of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company is accepted it will give each shareholder \$2.50 per share.

The stock of the new Lincoln Fire Insurance Company is very much in demand, 50 cents per share premium having already been paid for it.

Some little interest has recently been shown in the Typographic and Merchants' stocks. On the latter an assessment of \$2.50 has been made, as the company desire to build two hundred new machines. The new machine is said to be a wonderful improvement, and orders are booked for the entire lot as soon as completed.

The recent boom on Riggs Fire Insurance stock has apparently received a quietus, as the figures show a material decline from those ruling a few weeks ago.

The change in sentiment about the Electric Light stock and bonds among conservative men is somewhat surprising. Last fall it was hard to get buyers for them below par. Now they are eager for them at a good premium and predict even higher figures.

It is confidently predicted that the stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance will shortly reach \$20. In a few months the surplus will have reached \$100,000, and then with an extra dividend as promised an advance in price will naturally follow. Already large sales have been made at \$18.50 ex-dividend, and small ones at even higher prices.

The fever for bank stocks that was epidemic some months ago seems to have largely subsided, and a drop in prices has been the natural result.

The growing business of the Exchange demanding larger quarters, commodious rooms have been secured in the Adams Building, 133 F street, to which a move will be made on June 1. The demand for admission has already suggested an extension of the limit of membership, and the increase from \$100 to \$200 of the initiation fee. Already \$900 has been paid for seats.

The long agony is over. The fight in the "Bell" Railroad has come to a conclusion, and everybody is satisfied and happy. Both sides have won by agreeing to a compromise. With a desire to protect the interests of all concerned, they agreed to pool issues and present a compromise ticket for the stockholders' suffrages, embracing three of the old board and four of the opposition. The ticket voted for embraces the following well-known names: Messrs. Charles E. White, W. J. Cowing, and George W. Gray, of the "ins," and George E. Lemon, John W. Macartney, Charles J. Bell, and William B. Gurley, representing the opposition. The ticket is a strong one in every respect, and will insure success to the enterprise. Mr. Charles E. White will be made president of the new board.

FRANK H. PELLOUZE, 1313 F street.

An Excursion to Lincoln, Neb.
Mr. J. A. Finch, representing the Board of Trade of Lincoln, Neb., has been in the city for the past six weeks organizing a business men's excursion to leave Washington May 10. His efforts are meeting with success. A large number of Washington business men and their wives have already promised to go on the excursion. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Haven will also be well represented. This will be the first excursion of the kind ever leaving this city. The accommodations for the comfort of the party will be all that could be desired. Mr. Finch has made many friends in Washington. Lincoln can well be proud of her representative.

Want the Hours Changed.
Postmaster Ross will receive a petition the present week from a number of business men and representative citizens asking for a change in the hours of Sunday service at the carriers' window from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 to 11 A. M. Sunday afternoons, it will be urged in the petition, are generally given over, especially in summer, to recreation, such as riding, driving, or walking, and going to the post office breaks in upon this arrangement.

—No family should be without a crate of R. Fortner Brewing Co.'s celebrated beers.