THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS.

DOES SOCIETY PROPERLY RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT HER?

Discussion in Sorosis—Members Say that the Business Woman Does Not Care for Society's Protection—The Modern Woman's Independence—How Women May Be Aided

Sorosis in mackintosh and galoshes braved yesterday's weather. Among those who gathered were club women from Philadelphia and Chicago. Mrs. Grafton from Montreal, Mrs. Edmund C. Stedman, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Miss Helen O'Conner, and Dr. Emma Edwards. The discussion of the day centred upon that very interesting product of the closing century, the business woman.

"Does society properly recognize and protect business women?" was the way it was put. Mrs. Van Brunt, the Chairman, said that all business women preferred to deal with women of business, as they were more honest in their dealings, more conscientious and prompt in payment, less inclined to ask for discounts and favors than the women who waited for their husbands' check to settle the bill; that the industrious woman who lives for one object, does her duty, brings to her business tact, patience, economy, and self-denial, at last reaches a point when she fails to recognize the society woman and scorns her protection.

Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill said that the protection business, like that of the ivy and oak industry, has quietly shut up shop and taken in the sign. It is only among men of inferior intellect that advocates of woman's feebleness and need of protection are found. To-day women stand self-poised, self-protecting, and ask no odds of the world save honest wages for honest work. Society would not presume to offer them protection, yet she would fain receive the queens of literature and journalism and do them honor. The hour has struck for woman's independence. She needs no protection save that which self-reliant character and harmoniously developed womanhood give her.

Mrs. Georgia H. Murphy stated unconditionally that "society has not yet approved of the business woman. The wealthy may be generous to the self-supporting, but society, as a whole, does not socially recognize the business woman, and that implies also a lack of protection. The dignity of profession sustains itself, and society will welcome with some degree of honor the professional woman. But the tradeswoman whose prosperous business gives her abundant means and time to join the pleasures at court is less welcome, and the woman of small business and small means is not received at all. One man's authority, larger than his brain pan, limits the elect in the city to 400. Society yields itself to the government of tradition. But Sorosis has done more than any one or anything to make women realize their relation to each other. Women of society and of business sit here side by side. They carry their friendships beyond these doors. It is a small circle, a larger influence, and encouraging enough to make us feel that we are standing by the cradle of a new social era, and that Sorosis rocks it."

Miss Nellie L. Kingman, ably supporting the negative, said:

"The woman who aspires to anything beyond the common lot is accused of cultivating extreme views. But society never pauses to consider that its hostile criticism has placed her on the defensive and perhaps driven her to an antagonism of doctrine she originally never thought of antagonizing. Woman is to-day a stockholder in prominent enterprises, realizes the value of money through personal effort, and enjoys the power of the check book. Marriage forever. This word means. The wife petted, tyrannized, and tired of, is superseded by a type conscious of her ability, and demanding the respect and admiration which are the truest basis of lasting affection."

Mrs. Johnson, in her humorous remarks, doubted whether society ever considered business at all. "We hear of an English duke owning a cab stand and occasionally driving a hansom for pay, but that is regarded as an eccentricity. A titled lady has opened a millinery shop; but that is philanthropy. People engaged in earning their living are seen mingling with society, but they are said to amuse by their talent and are taken up and dropped, but never recognized as being society. As opposed to business, society must be considered as the people who work and the people who play, those who serve and those who are served, and the question reverses itself. Does business properly recognize and protect society women? And what is a business woman? One who from her own innate superiority or from force of circumstances becomes self-supporting. A capable woman, self-poised, self-controlled, earnest, industrious, faithful. Do such women lack recognition? Do they need protection? And has society anything that the true-hearted business woman may not claim as her own?"

Mrs. Anna Randal Diehl, in her search for light on the question, determined to interview the high social magnate whose sovereign will directs not only what society does, but also determines what society is. She said the survival of the fittest only accounts for her living through the interview.

"Does society properly recognize and protect business women?" she queried of the great man.

"Why, don't you know, don't you see," he answered, "how can sassiety properly recognize certain, ah, persons of the class you mention? And, of course, sassiety does not protect business women, don't you know. Why should it? Why, it would be preposterous, don't you see, to protect what it does not recognize, don't you know. But if it did recognize and protect business women, don't you know, it would do it properly, by Jove. Sassiety would do that every time, don't you know, don't you understand?" And then Mrs. Diehl added that she went home, got a text book on Shakespeare for the regular consideration, and from her practical experience decided that money in the hand was a thousand times better than the recognition or protection of society.

Mrs. Croly said: "If there is any unbusinessilke woman in Sorosis it is myself. I have always sympathized with the woman who asks how much the five-cent tape is, and never is sure she was on the right train, no matter how many times she has inquired. I never thought society was a thing to ask anything of. I consider that we owe a great deal to society and ought to pay it back whenever we have a chance. Society is born into itself, and a very cramped existence it is. I doubt not there are many better business women in society than out of it, women who are forced into conventionalities they weary of and envy their free, busy sisters in the world outside. It depends upon the business woman herself to obtain recognition. We should bring up our daughters as our sons to carry on great business enterprises, and not to consider a career as a makeshift only to fill in the interval before marriage. The fathers who are now taking their daughters in as business partners the same as their sons are doing more for the progress of the world than any of the reformers. The son inherits with his father's estate his father's business responsibilities. He carries on the great interests his father has founded. Our daughters must be brought up to do the same. Women want to go to business in coupés and carriages the same as men if they can afford it, and not make wealth an excuse for idleness. Business women must carry great surprises to successful issue, and they will receive recognition because the importance of their affairs commands it.

Mrs. Dr. Lozier talked of the duty of society in protecting the business women of humble place, the little maids in the cash girls' aprons, who will be the business women of to-morrow. She said that it was an axiom in economy that man's wages never went below the point at which it was impossible to maintain existence. There is no limit to women's wages, because the avenues of sin are always open to her. She told of the hardships endured by the girls in the smaller business houses, and of the commendable efforts of society to help and protect these business women. "Society must protect these girls," she concluded, "by right legislation, by the education of public sentiment, and by impressing public sentiment upon the minds of employers by means which should affect the pocket as well as the sentiment."

Dr. H. C. Keating classified society as of two kinds—the society of fashion, which does not recognize business women, the society of culture and progress, of which the business woman is an honored member, and where woman's position is determined not by who she is, but by what she is. Women are fast learning to conduct business on business principles. They keep appointments, fulfil contracts, and pay bills on time as men do or ought to do. And a well-trained professional or business character will receive recognition without asking, and will be able, not only to protect herself, but is a protection to society, which is better and purer for her example. Cultured, educated business women are the standard bearers of progressive thought and action.

Ball of Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen.

The old Brooklyn fire laddies who pulled the machine years ago assembled in large numbers at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, and, with their relatives and friends, enjoyed themselves as only veteran firemen can. It was the annual concert and ball of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association that brought them all together. Among the guests were Mayor Boody and other city and county officials. Sheriff John Courtney, the President of the association, led the march with his wife.

UNION LEAGUE'S FOUNDERS DINE.

Forty-two of the Club's Charter Members Celebrate Its Thirtieth Birthday.

Forty-two charter members of the Union League Club met in the main dining room of the club house last night to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the club's organization. Joseph H. Choate presided.

After "America" had been sung he introduced the oldest living member, Mr. Charles Butler, who described the outburst of patriotism that led 533 eager citizens to establish an organization "to discountenance disloyalty to the United States, and for the promotion of good government and the elevation of American citizenship" on Feb. 6, 1863.

Mr. Choate then introduced ex-Senator William M. Evarts, the guest of honor. It happened to be Mr. Evarts's seventy-fifth birthday, and Mr. Choate congratulated him on the foresight of being born on the birthday of the Union League, nearly fifty years before the club came into existence. Mr. Evarts explained the part he bore in 1863 and 1864 that kept him abroad and prevented his co-operation in the drafting of the pledge which his friends signed, and which called the Union League into existence.

Clarence A. Seward spoke for the Union Club and Frederick R. Coudert for the Manhattan Club. Mr. Coudert said, in part:

"I am glad to be here, not only on account of your excellent dinner and the compliment to my own club—for you say you will recognize the fact that we exist—but because I couldn't get in the other way. Our clubs are not so different as they seem. We are based on partisanship, I know, but there can be no other healthful way to perpetuate true Democratic principles than by the organization of parties. One must watch the other. You can't keep politics clean if they do not. But when it comes to broad patriotic movements, you receive from us your heartiest support. A man ought to be a good partisan to be a good patriot."

Mr. James W. Alexander, President of the University Club, the Rev. T. C. Williams, successor to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Horace Porter, and John R. Van Wormer also spoke.

LAST OF THE COTILLONS.

The Series of Pleasant Subscription Dances Ended Last Night.

The last of the two subscription dances, known as the cotillon, which have been so much enjoyed by debutantes and the young married set this winter, was held at Delmonico's last night, and started the gayeties of the week. Like the first cotillon, last night's dance was an early one, comparatively speaking, there being on the floor before half-past 10 o'clock a large number of couples who enjoyed several round and square dances before Mr. Alexander M. Hadden had gathered his forces and completed his arrangements for the opening figure in the cotillon. Mr. Hadden, with Miss Elizabeth Sands, in a pretty gown of pale pink silk, as a partner, began the cotillon at about 11 o'clock. There were nearly twenty couples in the dance, in which pretty ribbons were the only favors distributed.

Illness prevented three of the ladies of the Reception Committee—Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. Henri T. Barbey, and Mrs. William Rhinelander—from attending the dance. Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow received the guests, who numbered over 230. The cotillon was danced continuously until 1 o'clock, when supper was announced. It was served at small tables set out in the restaurant, and after it there was informal dancing until 3 o'clock.

Some of the dancers were Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, who wore a superb gown of pink satin brocade and point lace, and many handsome jewels; Miss Mary Jay, in white silk; Miss Barlow, also in white; Miss Emily Morris, Miss Helen Stokes, Miss Cline Van Rensselaer, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, the Misses Livingston, the Misses Betts, Miss Bessie Ward, Miss Cross, Miss Delafield, Miss Wesson, Miss Juliet Morgan, Miss Bell, Miss Morse, the Misses Sands, Mr. Temple Bowdoin, Mr. Andrew Bibby, the Messrs. Delafield, Mr. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mr. Parrie Jay, Mr. James Gore King, Mr. Thomas Rhinelander, Mr. J. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. Frederick Carey, Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. A. Lanier Norris, Mr. Harry Robbins, Mr. Frederick Sneden, Mr. Ernest R. Adee, the Messrs. Colt, and Mr. J. De Courcy Ireland.

FIRST HOURS OF THE FRENCH BALL.

Not Until After the Clock's Hands Kick Highest Does the Fun Begin.

It was the same French ball last night: perhaps a mite more so. The Tenderloin precinct began to pour its jaded denizens into the Madison Square Garden at half past 10 o'clock, and for three hours the stream kept the ticket takers busy.

The hall was ablaze with lights and gorgeous with bunting. Two-thirds the distance from Madison avenue an immense drop curtain cut the hall in two. In the larger space the floor was polished like glass; this was for the dancers.

Behind the curtain the floor was rough, and here were set a hundred tables for those whose throats or purses parched. Toward 1 A. M. the rough floor was useful to stand on.

Upon the side of the curtain facing the entrance was painted an azure sky, with a few clouds in it. When Fay de Mortimer entered the hall she remarked cheerily:

"I'm going to kick that cloud before I go home."

At the hour that this was written the fun had not reached its zenith, but it was travelling that way. The prevailing color in garters was yellow. Last year it was red. Of course there were very few French men present, and not more than twenty French women.

There was very little originality in the costumes, but for that matter there were very few costumes. The most popular ones among the women had short skirts.

A number of women put their feet upon the tables, but took them down when their escorts told them that they were too early.

GUESTS OF THE P. DIVVERS.

A Merry Evening, with Dancing and a Dinner, at the Association's Club House.

For the second time in its happy history, the P. Divver Association threw wide open the doors of its club house, in Madison street, last night, to receive the wives, sisters, and daughters of its members. And the wives and sisters and daughters came and danced and shook hands with Justice Divver and sat down to the banquet.

The main hall of the club house was gay with bunting and brilliant lights. Upon the platform stood a big, fierce-looking tiger glaring with life-like eyes at the dancers. Above him hung a portrait of Grover Cleveland.

Until the dancing began Justice Divver sat in a room up stairs, the centre of an admiring group. When he entered the ballroom there was a burst of applause, which brought the blood into the Justice's cheeks.

The ball began with a grand march, led by Mr. Francis J. O'Connor and his sister, Miss Tessie O'Connor. Then the orchestra struck up a waltz and the dancing began. There were recitations and songs between the dances and there was much merriment. Toward midnight, when the dancers began to feel hungry, Justice Divver led the way to the banquet room.

Among those present were Mr. Daniel Quinn, with his sister, Miss Martha Quinn, who wore pink and diamonds; Miss Celia David, who wore salmon and point lace; Miss Mamie Payne, in cream surah and pink; Miss Julia Murphy, in lemon, with diamond ornaments; Miss Lalia David, in Nile green with diamond ornaments; Miss Rose Dunphy, in salmon with pearls; Mrs. James Walsh, in rose and black; Mrs. Jennie Divver Colley, in black and gold, and Miss Jessie Mack in white surah silk with diamonds.

FRUIT DEALERS' BANQUET.

The First Annual Dinner of the Trade Held at Morello's Last Evening.

The first annual dinner of the Fruit Trade last night, at Morello's, on Twenty-ninth street, was attended by 110 members of the different branches of the wholesale fruit trade. Edward M. Brown presided, and on his right hand sat Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan. The speakers were E. M. Brown, P. Hubbman, President of the New York Fruit Exchange; Major Frank J. Jones, S. S. Darmon, President of the Philadelphia Fruit Exchange; C. P. Lovell of Boston, James Morrison of Chicago, and Antonio Zucca, who responded to the toast, "Italy, the Land of Fruits and Flowers."

Several beautiful baskets of fruits and flowers were on exhibition. One of these, filled with rare fruits, oranges, mandarins, strawberries, and English hothouse grapes was sent to Signora Eleonora Duse by the Italian members as a token of their appreciation of her art.

Mrs. Shepard's German.

A detachment of belles and beaux to the number of about 100 last night attended the dance at Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's house, which was to have been preceded by dinner served in Mrs. William D. Sloane's house, which adjoins that of her sister. The idea of the dinner party, which was to have been for forty-eight persons, was abandoned on account of the death of Mrs. Whitney. The cotillon, which was led by Mr. J. Bidgway Moore, dancing with Miss Shepard, had forty couples in it. The favors were inexpensive trifles. After the cotillon supper was served in the dining room.

THE CITY OF PEKING SAFE.

SHE REACHES SAN FRANCISCO UNDER SAIL WITH A BROKEN SHAFT.

Disabled Seventeen Days Ago and Since Then Making Slow Progress—The Steamship San Juan is Now Scouring the Pacific for Her—Thousands Shout a Welcome as the Peking is Towed Up the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The missing steamer City of Peking, thirteen days overdue from Yokohama, came in this afternoon in tow of the special tugs Vigilant and Active. A broken shaft, as surmised, was the cause of delay, and she has been seventeen days under sail, making her way slowly across the Pacific. The steamer San Juan, sent out only yesterday on a search expedition, passed her during the night, but early this morning the tug Vigilant, forty miles out, sighted the Peking and soon had her in tow. As it was very rough just outside the Golden Gate, the steamer was not brought in until this afternoon. Then Telegraph Hill and the entire water front was black with people who witnessed her arrival. Fully 20,000 voices cheered when she came abreast of the city front.

A visit to the vessel showed that the shaft was broken in the sleeve very near the propeller in a position that could not be reached. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 21, when ten days out from Yokohama. She at once proceeded to make this port under sail. It was impossible to repair the shaft, and the propeller was nearly lost, hanging somewhat loosely behind and acting as a drag.

The entire distance to within sight of port was made under sail. The best day's record was 110 miles. She was seventeen days under sail. The northern course was taken, in the hope that she might meet the China, but no vessel was sighted until off this port. As a somewhat zigzag course had to be taken under sail, the entire distance traversed was longer than that taken by a vessel under steam, being 1,340 miles.

Everybody on board was well, and the steamer looked as trim and neat as though nothing had happened. The Pacific Mail officers cursed loud and deep over the hard luck that led the San Juan to miss the Peking. Spreckels, who is always fortunate in finding vessels, will clear a large sum in salvage.

The City of Peking left Yokohama for San Francisco on Jan. 10 and was due here Jan. 24. For the first few days after she was due it was thought she had been delayed by head winds, but as the days went by and the steamer did not arrive fear for her safety was aroused. The insurance on her went up as high as 40 per cent., and those who had friends and relatives on board haunted the newspaper offices and Merchants' Exchange to obtain the first news of her.

The San Juan carried half a dozen expert machinists, engineers, and metal workers, together with spare shafting and such other machinery as was likely to be required in repairing the City of Peking.

The San Juan intended to lay her course for Honolulu in the track of the Oceanic Steamship Company's vessels. The Australia, due here on Wednesday, was to be made by the San Juan the principal object of search during to-day and Tuesday, and a lookout was also to be kept for several sugar boats that are supposed to have left Honolulu at late dates. Therefore with the Australia to settle the question whether the Peking had made Honolulu or not. If she had the San Juan intended to go on to the islands and render her assistance. If not, the San Juan intended to go to the southward for a couple of days in the hope of fetching the Peking in.

Capt. Searle has made this report: "We sailed from Yokohama on Jan. 10, at 11 A. M. We had westerly winds for ten days. At 6:00 A. M. on the 21st, in latitude 40°, longitude 146° 15', 1,120 miles from San Francisco, our shaft broke in the sleeve, and we proceeded under sail. From that time until our arrival, we experienced east and northeast winds, increasing at times to the force of a gale, and at no time did we have forty-eight hours of westerly winds. During fifteen days from the time of the accident the ship made 1,340 miles under sail."

Chief Engineer McClure gave the following account of the disaster:

"We experienced rough weather after we left Yokohama, but we got through it all right. On special trial she was perfectly calm, the propeller broke short off. We put sail on her, and did pretty well until we met the storm the China was in. Then we had a hard time, and the waves broke over us repeatedly. We did not stop at Honolulu. We made for the China's route, hoping to be picked up by her. All hands had plenty to eat, and, as you see, are looking well. Nobody was hurt, and but for the delay and the storm it was a pleasant trip."

The passengers all speak in the highest terms of the officers and management of the ship. They say that they were not at all uneasy.

This afternoon the Fearless was ordered out to look for the San Juan, which is going under slow speed, and it is possible that the Fearless may overhaul her.

CATHOLIC SYNOD AT PITTSBURGH.

A Law Will be Passed Requiring All Priests in the Diocese to Make Wills.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—The first Synod of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, which has been held for about twelve years, will open at the Catholic Cathedral in the morning. Among the new diocesan laws which are said to be decided upon is one to the effect that all priests must make wills and send them to the Bishop to be deposited in the archives of the cathedral. This law is intended to cover such cases as that of the late Rev. Father Mollinger of Troy Hill, whose property is likely to be made the subject of a long litigation.

Another intended regulation will affect marriages between Catholics and Protestants. It is said that in some cases these have been solemnized in the sacristy or vestibule of the church or at the house of the Catholic contracting party. It will be decreed that they shall take place only at the house of the priest.

The object of this regulation is said to be to emphasize the point that the Church tolerates rather than approves these marriages. As prelate of this diocese, Bishop Phelan is arch legislator, and the statutes are drafted by him and a committee of his choice, and their acceptance by the Synod is considered assured.

NOBLE WILL RETURN TO ST. LOUIS.

He has Something to Say About Mr. Clarkson and the President.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, said to a SUN reporter to-day: "I came to St. Louis for a couple of days to arrange for my return here to live. You can't drive me from St. Louis if I have to sit on a curb stone. You can say that I am very glad to return to St. Louis and practice law."

Colin Jackson's attacks on President Harrison Noble said: "I don't want to be drawn into political interviews till after March 4. I will say this, however, that I think Clarkson is very unwise in calling the attention of the country to a comparison between himself and the President. Harrison is infinitely a greater man. As to the amiable remark of Clarkson's that all of the President's Cabinet except Blaine were unfit to manage a country committee in an Indiana political campaign, I'll say if I couldn't manage a campaign in Indiana or elsewhere better than he managed the last one I'd quit the business, and not only quit, but keep my mouth closed."

Secretary Noble said he had no doubt that the Senate would confirm the appointment of Judge Jackson.

A Protest from King Teburiemo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Col. Charles E. Daller, the American Commissioner for King Teburiemo of Butaritari, one of the Gilbert Islands, has forwarded to the State Department at Washington a protest from the King against the forcible seizure of his islands by the British Government while negotiations were progressing with the United States.

He asks the protection of the United States or annexation. Advices from Butaritari say that Capt. Davis of the British navy, who seized the islands, was very arbitrary in his conduct. He was insulting to Americans on the island and abusive to the King.

Representatives of the King in this country say that the British made haste to seize the islands some months ago on receipt of the information from Sydney, Australia, that the King had gone to the United States to ask protection.

Philadelphia Organizes a Slums Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Baptist Ministers' Conference to-day resolved to invite the co-operation of all religious denominations and of the central bodies of organized workmen to arrange a plan on which the majority of earnest people could unite for aggressive work among the slums. To this end it will have the aid personally of 1,[illegible] committeemen from each of 850 churches in the city, or 52,400 altogether, and certainly of the Knights of Labor and Liberal League. Work against the tenement-house evils will be first undertaken in about two weeks. Legislation will be invoked to aid this work.

BACKED BY A MILLION VOTES.

Gen. Weaver Talks to the Little New York End of the Populist Party.

Cooper Union was about two-thirds full last evening of the same people who have attended the meetings of the People's party, under its various names, for the past three years, to hear an address from Gen. James B. Weaver, lately the Populist candidate for President of the United States, and to pass two sets of resolutions. Thaddeus B. Wakeman presided, and most of the familiar faces which were to be seen on similar occasions before appeared on the platform. Prof. Titus Merritt, the spiritualist, sitting well in front.

In order to give Gen. Weaver full scope to talk without interruption, one set of resolutions was passed before he was introduced. They demanded among other things:

The ownership and control by the people of all means of communication and transportation.

The abolition of all banks of issue, and the absolute control by the people of the volume of money.

The reading of the second clause was greeted with frantic applause. Other things demanded for the people were the coal mines "and all other natural monopolies in land" and the means of rapid transit.

Gen. Weaver, who was received with cheers, spoke for nearly two hours. He illustrated his remarks by a number of anecdotes. Among other things Gen. Weaver said:

"The Peoples' party has more than a million of sturdy adherents in this country who would fight to the death in its cause if necessary. Their faith subdued States, wrought righteousness, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

This paraphrase of Scripture was received with cheers. Gen. Weaver went on:

"We are to-day in the midst of a revolution that is wider than the continent. It is a revolution that will not down. Like the French revolution, it is opposed by a noblesse, represented by the corporations, and out of it has arisen a third estate, the commons, the people, but it is a peaceful revolution. [Cheers.] We had an election, but the intention was not to elect Grover Cleveland. It was a revolt against the ruling party, and his election was only an incident.

"The Democratic party is now in power, and all good people will wish it well, but in three months its plans have shifted. First, it was the tariff question, but now it is 'repeal the silver law or the country will go to the bow wows.'

"The Democrats will find a deficit in the Treasury. If they lower the tariff the deficit will increase and the boys won't get their salaries; if they abolish tariff rates and increase imports, they will run aground on the labor rock, while if they impose an income tax they come into collision with Wall street. So the Democratic party can do nothing but stand still and perish. And what shall we say of the late Republican party [laughter]. Sans officers, sans leaders, sans souls, sans everything, utterly repudiated by its leaders, its platform condemned, it must go the way of the old Whig party."

Gen. Weaver then defined the new Declaration of Independence from a Populist standpoint, beginning with the populist article of faith: "Every man is entitled to the full value of what he produces."

Resolutions were passed proposing the construction of a rapid transit route by the city to be paid for by the non-interest bearing scrip or currency used by the city.

OBITUARY.

Edward L. Hedden, who was Mr. Cleveland's Collector of Customs at this port, from June 28, 1885, to August, 1886, died suddenly last evening of pneumonia at his home, 38 West Forty-ninth street. He had been ill only since Saturday. He was in his 65th year. He was born in this city. His father, Josiah Hedden studied law in Alexander Hamilton's office, practised in this city, and held many local political places. The son's life was devoted to business, and it was as a business man, recommended by the late Hubert O. Thompson, that Mr. Hedden was made Collector. He was not a political success in that place and in a little more than a year he resigned and Daniel Magone was appointed to succeed him. His reason for resignation, as given at the time, was that the interpretation of the civil service rules in Washington regarding appointments in the New York Custom House was not in accordance with his understanding of them. Mr. Hedden began his business life in 1847 as a clerk for Wetmore & Cryder, an importing house which did business with Brazil and the West Indies, and with Calcutta, Bombay, Java, Manilla, and China and Japan. He took charge of their Custom House business, and remained in charge of it for thirty-five years, meantime becoming a partner in the firm. The name of the house was changed to Wetmore Cryder & Co., and thus it remained until it was dissolved in May, 1885. Mr. Hedden was then connected with the banking house of Edward Sweet & Co., and was a director in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, the Sun Mutual Insurance Company and other corporations. He was a member of the old City Guard. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Levi Apgar, an old New York banker, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. C. C. Worthington.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frederick T. Locke died on Saturday night at his residence, 203 West Forty-sixth street. The cause of his death was heart failure. He had been troubled with a cancerous growth on his face, the result of an old wound, and two weeks ago an operation had been performed, which was believed at the time to be successful. Gen. Locke was born in this city in 1826. As a young man he was in the plumbing business. When the war broke out he went to the front as Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Daniel Butterfield. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and in all the battles of the Fifth Army Corps. For his services at Five Forks he received a brevet as Brigadier-General. He was senior commander of George Washington Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Association, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and formerly of the Union League Club, and was an elder of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Prof. Charles A. Walworth died of Bright's disease at 126 East 123d street yesterday morning. He was born June 18, 1836, at Rome, N. Y. He was the founder and chief instructor of the commercial department of the College of the City of New York. He was connected with the college until 1881. While with the college he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but he never practised. He was one of the pioneers in the work of establishing business colleges throughout the country. At the time of his death he was the proprietor of Walworth's Business College at 108 and 110 East 125th street. He was also publisher and editor of "Munson's Phonographic News and Teacher," and was an associate author of Munson's system of phonography. He was a member of the Sagamore Club. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Mrs. Caroline Livingston died yesterday at her residence, 103 East Sixty-fourth street, of heart disease, in the 74th year of her age. Mrs. Livingston was born in Würtemburg, Germany, and was the daughter of the late Abram Bernheimer. She moved to this country fifty-four years ago with her husband, the late Simon Livingston, and they settled in Woodstock, Conn. They were among the first Jewish farmers in America. Mrs. Livingston spent the last thirty years of her life in New York city, where she had several children living. She was greatly interested in charities, and was an influential helper of the Jewish Orphan Asylum and Mt. Sinai Hospital. Her husband was for many years in the real estate business in this city. She leaves three sons and four daughters.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Worcester, Jr., professor of systematic theology at the Union Theological Seminary, died at Lakewood yesterday of heart failure, after a very brief illness. He had gone there a week ago for his health, which was failing. Prof. Worcester was in his fiftieth year. He had been connected with the Union Theological Seminary for a year and a half. He was a personal friend of Dr. Briggs, but took no active part in the late trial, as he did not belong to the Presbytery. In the General Assembly in Chicago, in 1891, Prof. Worcester made a very able argument in favor of Dr. Briggs. A short service will be held in the seminary to-day at 3 o'clock. The interment will be at Burlington, Vt. The professor leaves a widow and three children.

Baron Brabourne is dead. He was born in 1823, and entered the House of Commons as M. P. for Sandwich in 1857, and represented that constituency as a Liberal until his elevation to the peerage in 1880. He then gradually became a Conservative. He was the author of a pamphlet on "Oliver Cromwell," a pamphlet on the Transvaal, and of various stories of a light character. His son, Edward, succeeds to the peerage.

Benjamin F. Howey died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Dunellen, Warren county, N. J., of Bright's disease. Mr. Howey was about sixty-seven years of age. He was a Republican, and in 1882 defeated Henry S. Harris for Congress. At the recent election he was a candidate for Congress against Johnson Cornish and polled a large vote throughout the district.

Samuel L. Warner is dead at Middletown, Conn., aged 65. In 1854 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and elected. He was one of the secretaries of the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1888. He leaves a widow and two sons.

W. F. J. Saunders, the veterinary surgeon of the Jersey City Fire Department, died at his home, 64 Brinkerhoff street, yesterday morning from consumption. He leaves a widow. He was 48 years old, and had been connected with the fire department for twenty years.

Lt. William Shipman died Sunday at Still Valley, N. J. He was born May 6, 1817. He studied medicine with Dr. Stewart Kennedy of Easton, Pa., was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1838, and practised more than fifty-four years in Warren county, N. J.

EVENTS BEYOND THE OCEAN.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES UGANDA AND THE FARMER'S HARD LOT.

King George and His Wife See the Ruin Done by the Great Earthquakes at Zante—The Future Bride of the Czarewitch—Tennyson's Drama, "Becket," Produced.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Uganda question was again raised to-day in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Brassey asked, in the House of Lords, what measures had been taken to secure peace within the British sphere of influence in East Africa. Lord Rosebery quoted from the instructions given to Sir Gerald Portal, who had been sent to report on the state of affairs and the best means of dealing with the country. Lord Rosebery said that these instructions, already published, contained full information.

Lord Salisbury said the reply was not satisfactory. The House did not want a mere repetition of a public document, but knowledge as to what was the scope of Sir Gerald Portal's authority and how it was proposed to support him in carrying out the object of his mission.

Lord Rosebery replied that Sir Gerald Portal had a free hand and an ample staff, with 230 Zanzibar soldiers, and power to take over the forces of the East Africa Company in Uganda. Lord Rosebery promised to lay additional papers on the subject before the House.

The House of Lords then adjourned, after a session of fifty minutes.

In the House of Commons the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain also questioned the Government on the subject of Uganda. Mr. Gladstone replied, giving a statement similar to that of Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether Sir Gerald Portal would undertake any Governmental functions.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Sir Gerald's object would not be interfered with by any other considerations.

Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Conservative, M. P. for Wigan, asked: "Then, has Sir Gerald Portal sufficient forces to carry out his powers as a Commissioner?"

Mr. Gladstone—His forces are ample for the purpose for which he has gone to Uganda.

Before the debate on the address was resumed, Sir Charles Dilke got in a question about the position of the Newfoundland fishery arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that he had nothing to tell, except that the situation was unchanged. The Government did not believe that France desired to drop arbitration.

In reply to the interpellation of Henry Chaplin, ex-President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Gardner, the present President, said that since last July forty-one cases of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered among eighteen cargoes of cattle imported from the United States. The Canadian authorities had declared that they had been unable to find a single case of pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, yet the appearance of the disease in Scotland had been traced to ports where Canadian cattle were landed. It was certain, therefore, that some centre of disease in Canada had been overlooked, or that the regulations of the import of cattle to the Dominion were defective. The Governments, therefore, would be obliged to maintain the prohibition of Canadian cattle.

After considerable talking on Mr. Labouchere's Uganda amendment, the motion in question was withdrawn.

John Wharton, Conservative, for the Ripon division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, moved an amendment expressing regret that no measures to relieve the agricultural depression had been announced by the Government. Several members took a different view as to the causes of the depression.

Arthur Jeffrey, Conservative, for North Hampshire, urged that the land taxes ought to be used solely for the advantage of the country districts where they were paid. Mr. Wharton contended that the cheapness of foreign wheat and the lowness of freight rates had crushed the home producers. While not venturing to recommend a tariff on grain or a duty in connection with the freight rates, he thought a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the question.

Robert Everett, Liberal, for Southeast Suffolk, attributed the depression to monometallism. If the use of silver were made free, the factory and the farm would experience a period of prosperity.

Arthur Brookfield, Conservative, for the East Division of Sussex, advocated a moderate tariff on barley and hops, with a sliding scale on corn.

The Government has issued a Blue Book on Uganda. Lord Rosebery's instructions to Sir Gerald Portal, appointed Commissioner to Uganda, were that he might make a temporary arrangement with King Mwanga, but not enter into any permanent agreement without first obtaining the consent of the Foreign Office.

Lord Rosebery expresses doubts that the East Africa Company's treaties with Mwanga are binding on the Government, and he leaves it to Portal to decide whether the Government shall acquire the company's stations. The general tenor of the instructions indicates Lord Rosebery's intention to establish a protectorate.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

Appalling Amount of Damage Done by the Rising Water.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.—The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portions of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small portion of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of the third and fourth stories before the water rises to them. The Brisbane River bridge, which connected North and South Brisbane, was swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding to the uninundated districts.

In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication, only scanty information about the disasters in other parts of Queensland is obtainable. At Maryborough, in March county, thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the town is in ruins. The Mary River bridge, the largest one in the colony, has been carried away. The town has been deserted by two-thirds of its inhabitants. Tiaro, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

At 4 o'clock this morning the water round Brisbane began falling. The city is still isolated, however, and little news can be got from near-by towns. The list of dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

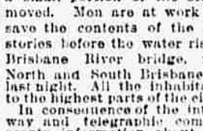
ZANTE'S EARTHQUAKES.

The King and Queen of Greece Visit the Unfortunate City.

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—The arrival of the King and Queen in Zante harbor was watched by thousands from the water front. When the royal couple landed there was some cheering, followed by almost complete quiet. After the exchange of greetings between the King and civil and military authorities the King and Queen drove through the ruined streets to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the earthquakes. Thousands of inhabitants followed the carriage in silence.

Most of the churches, for which the city was celebrated, are wholly or partly wrecked. Hardly a whole building on the main street was left untouched. Many of them must be reconstructed from the foundations before they can be occupied. No effort has been made yet to repair the damage, as mechanics fear to work in the city, and owners are apprehensive that each day may bring another violent shock. The city is shaken daily by slight shocks, and the inhabitants who fled the city fear to return for more than an hour or two at a time. The royal party will remain on the island two or three days.

Despite the large amount of supplies already sent to Zante, and the preparations to send more, the island is threatened with a general famine. Three more heavy shocks were felt on the island to-day. In one village eighty-five houses were demolished and many lives lost.



THE WEAKEST SPOT in your whole system, perhaps, is the liver. If that doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be *guaranteed*.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

On these terms, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply and blotchy skin and scalp diseases are relieved in the majority of cases by a single application, and speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when the best physicians, hospitals and all other remedies fail. To those who have suff