THE GREAT DRY GOODS CLUB

BUSINESS MEN FOR HARRISON.

FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS ENROLLED.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETINGS EVERY DAY AT THE HEADQUARTERS IN BROADWAY—HUNDREDS OF DEMOCRATIC CONVERTS—CARRYING THE DISTRICT BY STORM—LISTS OF LEADING FIRMS AND EMPLOYES THAT HAVE BECOME MEMBERS—PUSHING THE WORK IN OTHER BRANCHES OF TRADE—FEATURES OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable features of the campaign in this city is the work of the Wholesale Dry-Goods Harrison and Morton Club. This organization is something unique and its efforts are unquestionably among the most effective put forth by local associations anywhere in behalf of the Republican ticket. With a membership of over five thousand, comprising not only the leading dry-goods merchants of the metropolis, but hundreds and hundreds of bright young clerks and salesmen, and with a large and attractive headquarters, right in the centre of trade and travel, where are held daily meetings of the most entertaining and instructive character, the influence of the club is practically unbounded.

Let any one who questions this statement visit the rooms of the association, No. 324 Broadway, at noon on any week day. If he happens to be a Republican the scene that he will witness cannot fail to rouse his party enthusiasm to the highest pitch, no matter how unemotional his temperament may be. If he belongs to the Democracy the chances are that he will before leaving either become a convert to the grand doctrine of protection or return to the place from whence he came a broken, disheartened Clevelandite, with all capacity or inclination for further work in behalf of the Cobden Club candidate completely exhausted. To form some idea of the club's noonday meeting, imagine a large airy, well-lighted room, 150 by 25 feet, neatly adorned with flags, bunting, pictures of candidates, and other patriotic and party emblems. On one side is the platform for the speakers, tastefully draped with red, white and blue. Near this stands an organ, which is used at every meeting. There is no necessity for any regulation glee club, as the organization includes scores of capital singers and musicians, most of whom are on hand to take part in the exercises each day. The musical part, however, is not delegated to any choir or quartette. Everybody sings for the simple reason that it is out of the question to remain silent when Professor Adams or L. Fayette Sykes strikes up such songs as "Our Country and Protection," "Republicans! Republicans!" "Good-by, Old Grover, Good-by," and others equally exhilarating. "One good campaign song is equal to a hundred speeches," says Senator Sherman, and the Dry-Goods Club's experience is a striking proof of the correctness of this assertion.

A NOONDAY MEETING IN PROGRESS.

The big room begins to fill up promptly at noon. Employers and employes drop in on their way to luncheon and on their way back to business. Frequently they become so deeply interested in the proceedings that they forget all about eating. In this crowd, which increases every moment, will be noticed some well-known faces. There near the door stands the sturdy form of John F. Plummer, urging those inside to try and make room for the crowd on the sidewalk that is trying to effect an entrance. The handsome features of Cornelius N. Bliss are seen for a moment as he makes his way to some modest position in the rear, from which he soon will be called to the platform, for Mr. Bliss is one of the most popular speakers in the district. That man with a ruddy, youthful face, which contrasts so strikingly with his white hair and mustache, is C. D. Sweeney, of Tefft, Weller & Co. He is a tireless worker and one of the leading members of the club. The two men talking to him are Major E. P. Edgar, who was on General Fremont's staff in 1856, and A. H. Dakin, of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., both enthusiastic supporters of the organization. That quiet, bright-eyed gentleman, who drops in for a moment as he hurries to his office, is John Claflin, the son and successor of the great dry-goods merchant. He is an enrolled member of the club, as are Edward E. Eames, H. J. Fairchild and Daniel Robinson, the other members of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.

When the place has become fairly crowded, which usually happens about three minutes after 12 o'clock, William B. Fuller, vice-president of the club, E. P. Haffner, Colonel George P. Clark, A. H. Dakin, or some other prominent member, mounts the platform and announces the title of the song that forms the opening piece. The Professor or Mr. Sykes starts it and it is rendered with a vigor that makes it audible blocks away. Then the speaker of the day is introduced. Perhaps is is some orator like ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Watt, of Oregon; Colonel Carr, of Illinois; W. C. Plummer, of Dakota; Congressman Mason, of Chicago; Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, or some able local speaker such as General Stewart L. Woodford, John J. Bealin, Mr. Bliss, Colonel Cruger, Jeremiah Murphy, or if it happens to be a meeting of special importance as when the new banner was raised, Warner Miller himself. There is certain to be telling addresses as well as good singing, for the National and State Committees make it a point to have the best campaign talkers visit the club rooms when in the city. Sometimes all the speeches are made by members and generally the meetings when this is done, are among the best. An instance of this was the meeting on Friday when Mr. Knapp, of Ellis, Knapp & Co., and Mr. Sullivan, of Sullivan, Vail & Co., told why they could not support Cleveland this year as they did in 1884. Both these gentlemen, it will be remembered, were active leaders in the Cleveland and Hendricks Dry-Goods Club. They are just as hearty now in their support of Harrison and Morton. And there is a host of other converts with them. In fact about fifteen or twenty per cent of the members are men who voted the Democratic ticket four years ago. Some life-long Democrats are on the rolls, men who never voted a Republican ticket.

HOW THE CLUB WAS STARTED.

The club was started early in September. Papers were distributed among the leading dry-goods houses bearing this printed declaration:

"We, the undersigned, desirous of protecting our home industries against the invasion of foreign manufacturers' pauper labor, do hereunto affix our signatures as members of the Dry-Goods Republican Campaign Club, pledging ourselves to assist in the election of Harrison and Morton."

Above this was a place for the firm name; the space below was reserved for individual signatures. There was a general response all along the line. By the time the first meeting was called there were over 2,000 members. This has grown steadily until to-day there is an actual enrollment of 5,386. John F. Plummer was the unanimous choice for president. Mr. Fuller, of H. B. Claflin & Co., was made vice-president; Thomas B. Clarke, treasurer, and Edwin C. Ray, jr., secretary. These officers went to work in earnest, and the success of the movement is attributable in no small degree to their untiring labors.

It is not going too far to say that the club has carried the dry-goods district by storm. The Mugwumpery of 1884 has been swept out of sight. Not only this but the ranks of the enemy have been broken. True the Democrats have an alleged Cleveland and Thurman Dry-Goods Club, but it is of a composite character, made up of men from all branches of business. The National Democratic Committee has tried to infuse life into it, but their attempts have proved futile. There is too much sense among the merchants to be led away by any free-trade nonsense. The Harrison and Morton Club is an organization of business men, as any one can see who glances over the firms that are on its roll. Here are some of them:

H. B. Claflin & Co., and 321 of the 450 voters employed by this house. Not less than fifty-seven of these 321 men voted for Cleveland four years ago. To clear away any possible doubt on this point, here are the names of the entire list, including the members of the firm, that have been enrolled on the club's books:

S. C. Hubbard,
G. W. Bird,
G. Pessels,
J. W. Macully,
A. S. Butler,
William B. Fuller,
C. H. Kenaston,
Frank S. Evans,
Frank A. Harlow,
H. M. Swan,
Solomon Luke,
Chas. W. Comber,
C. H. Barnett,
P. O. S. Lannessy,
F. W. Krule,
A. J. Franks,
M. E. McEvoy,
Enoch Dutcher,
W. Evans, jr.,
Geo. Conkling,
Frank W. Laudemilcle,
J. Edgar Mills,
F. T. Clark,
Geo. B. Anderson,
John Young,
Thomas G. Nottage,
W. H. Van Meter,
J. M. Messersmith,
C. D. Dayton,
E. L. Holley,
Robert Browne,
George Perry,
S. Wallace,
William Hay,
C. M. Davis,
John A. Shawda,
Vincent Wright,
A. T. Whittle,
D. R. Eginton,
Joseph Brewster,
Thomas J. Hall,
William B. Eginton,
W. H. Makepeace,
James M. Pfleger,
James C. Findlay,
James N. Long,
A. B. Thomas,
R. W. Bigelow,
W. Godine,
G. Bessley,
Jos. Blagbrough,
William Edmonds,
Peter Dwyer,
C. D. Spencer,
C. A. White,
W. H. Karr,
J. Percival,
E. W. Atwater,
J. P. Gunther,
H. J. Swift,
S. T. Van Houten
Geo. F. Wicks,
Louis Haldy,
Chas. Bleakley,
C. M. Clark,
J. P. Owen,
E. H. Gifford,
R. P. Moxley,
Joseph Girand,
J. E. Butts,
James Swan,
Fred. E. Cook,
W. W. Miller,
A. H. Lipsett,
John Kirby,
P. C. Rue,
J. T. Munson,
H. V. Dodd,
F. Gorman,
J. M. Earle,
Wm. J. Burns,
John Boyd,
Frank Roiston,
J. F. Carney,
H. H. Reilly,
John S. Dooley,
M. J. Katz,
Francis Shields,
Wm. H. Dobbs,
John Vogelsang,
John Flanagan,
Joseph G. Terry,
John Abbott,
William Hillas,
Joe Grainger,
Henry Morgan,
Hugh Riddell,
Gus Lampen,
O. A. Sweetland,
Chas. Anderson,
Wm. Leckey,
Jas Donnelly,
Frank B. Wood,
Chas. A. Wake,
J. W. White,
James Maher,
David J. Porter,
William Hoyt,
William Riesdaeph,
Bernard Fay,
J. A. Higgins,
L. Miller,
R. S. Sammins,
T. B. Greene,
J. E. Reilley,
Edward E. Moore,
J. M. S. Blauvelt,
M. Sullivan,
D. Curry,
Mike Melvan,
S. J. Strong,
John Gorman,
Wilson L. Heath,
Geo. Lynn,
James Lynch,
Daniel Wilson,
Michael Lafayette,
G. E. Armstreng,
W. B. M. Jordan,
George Anderson,
John C. Wood,
Wm. P. Odell,
James Boyd,
John Franklin,
Arthur Hill,
J. Richard Williamson,
S. Sparks,
Chas. Wiegand, Jr.,
Benj. W. Beyea,
Chas. Girt,
Clark B. Traphagen,
Arthur W. Lipsett,
Jos. H. O. Atwell,
James White,
G. M. Worstell,
Irving C. Smith,
Harold R. Willer,
Chas. D. Sanger,
S. N. Daniels,
A. A. Doughty,
E. C. Keys,
John K. Costigan, jr.
A. W. Daniel.
Morris Cooper.
H. W. Dayton.
I. S. Lord.
John E. Lurcott.
John Muller.
Frank M. McFarland.
Alexander A. Manahan.
T. J. Smyth.
Henry Abbott.
E. S. Choat.
W. S. Stewart.
F. C. Lines.
Charles N. White.
Silas W. Dodd.
Robert Spencer.
C. F. B. Bennett.
F. E. Toole.
G. Felan.
W. McCallum.
W. Donovan.
L. Mandelbaum.
John J. Robinson.
Joseph B. Beatty.
George N. Francis.
S. A. Jordan.
Charles E. Hammond
W. Howard Cox.
John E. Volck.
A. Chambers.
James Haughie.
Josepa Meneely.
M. J. Borland,
William B. Phair,
E. L. Hubbard.
Charles Elston.
James Betan.
William Potter
C. Van Brokle.
John Doxsey.
Hugh Kelly.
James Kennedy.
H. B. Norris.
K. Feldman.
I. Rubenstein.
S. Schulzki.
Sam Schaal.
L. Klein.
H. Krauzer.
W. J. Brown,
Henry M. Parr,
C. H. Libbey,
H. K. Beatty,
William McCloy,
J. D. Pockman,
Charles C. Fowler,
J. O. Bedell,
John B. Hiler,
W. G. Hall,
T. R. Everett,
W. B. Ingram,
Robert Smillie,
Edward Palmer
A. Kline,
James Euwer,
J. C. O'Neil,
Henry Norton,
M. J. Mack,
A. K. Smith,
Louis R. Faye,
Herman Werthheim,
Benjamin Sulzbacker,
Shakespeare G. Bright,
J. W. Richards,
W. J. Brennan,
T. B. Moore,
William Wise, jr.,
Edward E. Eames,
M. A. Heath.
John J. Augur,
John S. Holmes,
D. N. McMickin,
George H. Cortelyou,
W. E. Hinds.
William Bundick,
J. G. Gorse.
W. B. Searing,
G. Wallace Bird,
W. H. Bishop,
Lawrence T. Hinch,
John H. Fitzgerald,
F. W. Colyer,
C. H. Raymond,
J. F. Raymond,
L. S. Willard,
Harry C. Pearce,
J. O'Conor,
Joseph T. McKeown,
E. W. Church.
George W. Taggart,
C. W. Taylor.
F. A. Blanchet,
Sylvester Hoffman,
A. Watkins,
C. B. Clark,
James Black,
Robert F. Johnston,
D. De Forest,
W. H. Talcott,
A. P. Ford,
John Boyd.
Daniel Robinson,
Charles R. Turk,
F. S. Chase,
William B. Hadden,
John Huges,
F. L. Dalzell,
J. E. Reed.
A. V. D. Schuyler,
John H. Connell,
C. W. Henderson,
J. F. Sanford.
William F. Mille,
J. S. Palmer,
I. M. Burtsell,
S. C. Meginnis,
J. S. Berry,
H. Kingsbury,
L. Ellehr.
A. Stieglitz,
R. Silberstein,
S. Schreiber,
D. Oestreich,
P. E. Tallman,
J. Laird,
W. H. Pratt,
H. L. Winter,
M. Nye,
William W. Cornish,
John Veitch,
James Glassy,
E. N. Healy,
F. S. Hoyt,
H. G. Fairchild,
J. C. Hugus,
D. J. Finlay,
John Claflin,
William R. King,
L. Lannermild,
H. P. Guyton,
Lawrence Winters,
R. Donaldson Riley,
Robert Hudson Riley,
Henry Barrett.
James E. Raymond,
J. W. S. Harding,
J. P. Harlan,
Robert Montgomery,
David W. Nedwell,
Daniel Ryan,
John H. Wood,
Harry Morgan, jr.,
Frederick Buckley,
Stewart W. Eames.
W. V. White,
Henry M. Calvert.
Edward Pallen.

This is an encouraging report, but those from the other houses are equally good in proportion. In enumerating the prominent firms that have become identified with the club, the number of employes also members is indicated by the figures affixed to the firm name, as follows:

Tefft, Weller & Co.	158	Waentig, Solinger & Co.	8
Dunham, Buckley & Co.	121	Wood & Co.	9
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.	140	P. Van Valkenberg & Co.	23
Bacon, Baldwin & Co.	28	Roger, Lawson & Co.	5
Meyer, Jonnasson & Co.	86	Bamberger & Oberndorff	5
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	79	Tingue, House & Co.	11
John F. Plummer & Co.	30	Rothschild Bros. & Co.	5
W. L. Strong & Co.	10	J. Carr	4
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	35	J. Wild & Co.	29
Lewis Bros. & Co.	34	Woodbridge & Co.	13
Joy, Langdon & Co.	14	Klotz & Veit	4
Porter Bros. & Co.	28	Muser Bros.	11
Wendell, Fay & Co.	18	Belding Bros.	2
Blumenthal Bros. & Co.	34	Thos. S. Jubb, Jr.	7
Butler Bros.	66	Lorraine M'f'g Co.	5
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	30	Warner Bros.	10
Geo. E. Hamlin & Co.	13	Fechemer, Rau & Co.	4
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	73	J. B. Sheffield	12
Lee, Tweedy & Co.	40	E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	23
Harding, Colby & Co.	17	Alex. Dougan & Co.	22
Gowing, Sawyer & Co.	21	Hoeninghous & Curtis	20
D. A. Sahlen & Co.	19	Hodgman Rubber Co.	12
Trunk Line Association	26	Luckmeyer, Schaeffer & Co.	14
Smith, Hogg & Gardiner	22	Spellman Bros.	30
Thorn, Carroll & Co.	15	Goodyear Rubber Co.	17
C. H. Roman & Co.	14	Goodyear Rubber Glove Co.	27
Laurence & Co.	25	Brainerd & Armstrong	9
Chas. Lockwood & Co.	18	Max Stadler & Co.	10
Arnold, Constable & Co.	162	Alvah Hall & Co.	17
A large Broadway firm	105	H. Wallach & Sons	23
Townsend & Yale	26	Knower & Cooley	14
Wm. H. Lyon & Co.	20	S. Bernheimer & Co.	8
Raritan Woollen Mills	15	W. G. Hitchcock & Co.	30
H. J. Libby & Co.	20	Wm. Luddell & Co.	3
Deering, Milliken & Co.	27	Abe Hirsh & Co.	18
Clarke & King	5	J. & S. Eidmann	5
E. H. & W. H. Taller & Co.	14	E. S. Levy & Co.	2
Dale, Reed & Cooley	13	W. M. House	2
Wightman & Co.	10	Herter, Glenn & Co.	2
Barbour Bros.	13	Browning, King & Co.	72
Abegg, Daenker & Co.	8	H. Levy	1
S. & J. Werner	15	Brown & Matzenbacher	3
C. G. Ross & Co.	7	G. P. Ide & Co.	3
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co.	7	Beale & Co.	1
Gustave Blum & Bros.	6	R. S. Frost & Co.	2
J. B. Smith	8	J. Vale Smith & Co.	6
B. Y. Pippey & Co.	3	Manhattan Print Works	2
C. A. Wyatt & Co.	3	George Tilford	1
Whitin & Collins	5	W. Marx & Co.	1
Tebbits, Harrison & Robbins	10	White, Payson & Co.	3
Sullivan, Vail & Co.	9	Phillips & Kunhardt	8
Denny, Poor & Co.	11	L. Stern & Co.	4
Mitchell, Morris & Co.	10	Eagle Pencil Co.	8
Ammidown & Smith	17	New-York Life & S. D. Co.	14
Gale Bros. & Co.	9	Jordan, Marsh & Co.	6
Y. H. Rothschild & Co.	15	J. H. Lane & Co.	12
H. P. Williams	5	Banner Bros.	20
Shreve & Adams	9	Chicago Corset Co.	1
S. Haas & Co.	3	Bigelow Carpet Co.	19
H. H. Thompson & Co.	5	J. P. Cahn & Co.	5
R. D. Wood & Son	5	Veit,Son & Co.	11
J. O. King, Warner & Co.	7	Lowerre & Co.	7
Duxbury Co.	3	Hyde & Burton	8
Barnes, Taylor & Co.	5	S. Rothschild	33
Ellis Knapp & Co.	28	T. Russell & Co.	14
Harbison & Loder	20	American Silk Label Co.	28
W. C. Langley & Co.	11	Harris & Crawford	7
Lamb & Griesback	2	The Hatrmann Mfg. Co.	1
H. Truitt & Co.	3	Patterson Ribbon Co.	7
Buckingham & Paulson	14	J. McCreery & Co.	84
L. L. Gans & Bro.	4	U. S. Mutual Accident Association	30
Penn'a. Woollen Co.	8	Lasker & Bernstein	4
Thompson, Langdon & Co.	16	F. B. Hobart & Co.	3
W. B. Brown & Co.	9	Henry C. Kelly	10
Ferris Bros.	3	Moseley & Moody	18
Hinman Bros.	2	Benjamin & Caspary	19
Brown Bros.	7	Hill Brothers	70
G. D. Smith & Co.	8	Field, Chapman & Fenner	10
Globe Woollen Co.	8	Russell & Erwin Mfg Co.	47
Jamison & Moss	9	Neuss, Hesslein & Co.	5
Otherman, Dyer & Southwick	8	Grieff & Co.	20
Sherman, Cecil & Co.	10	C. A. Aufmordt	65
Leavitt & Mitchell Bros.	11	R. G. Dun & Co.	3
Weil & Heidelbach	7	Eisemann & Co.	7
Hammersleugh Bros.	15	R. S. Higgins & Co.	26
Francis Baker & Co.	6	A. Benjamin & Co.	7
J. Talcott	33	Hadden & Co.	5
J. A. Bailey & Co.	5	Richman, Schmidt & Wolff	5
S. Sherrerr & Son	20	Hellenberg & Loewenstein	10
Williamatic Linen Co.	19	Faulkner, Page & Co.	10
Garner & Co.	29	Ballin & Co.	14
J. L. Bremer & Co.	9	Givernaud & Co.	12
Butler, Clapp, Wentz & Co.	54	Marshall, Field & Co.	10
Catlin & Co.	29	Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co.	12
Central Company	5	J. T. Camp & Co.	7
Canning & Becker	7	W. S. Badger & Co.	5
Grosvenor & Carpenter	9	D. S. Walton & Co.	52
T. Potter, Sons & Co.	6	A. H. Hart & Co.	48
Sheridan & Co.	7	Assabet Mfg. Co.	10
J. E. Reynolds & Co.	11	Brokaw Bros.	58
H. J. Bates & Co.	18	Sullivan, Drew & Co.	29
J. Thompson & Co.	3	Levi Brothers	4
J. P. Locke & Potts	2	Hecht Novelty Co.	3
Brown, Place & Co.	4	Clinton Clothing Co.	3
August Eckle & Co.	5	D. J. Carroll	6
Thomas Wilson & Co.	7	David Weill's Sons	9
W. Valentine	4	Ralph Keeler	5
G. B. Gurley	4	J. H. Thorp & Co.	10
Washington Mills Co.	11	Stiles & Co.	10
Campbell & Elliott	8		
J. Q. Preble & Co.	24		
Loeb & Schoenfeld	7		

Adding to these the thousand or more individual signatures on the roll, and the total list is, as stated, 5,386 live, active members, all citizens and all voters. It will be noticed that some firms are mentioned, Dun's Commercial Agency for example, which are not in the dry-goods trade. There are only a few of these, however—less than a dozen altogether, it is said—and they were let in because they wanted to work for the Republican ticket and believed that the Dry-Goods Club was the best means for the purpose.

TO ORGANIZE OTHER LINES OF TRADE.

Nothing beyond the thorough organization of the dry-goods district was originally contemplated by Mr. Plummer and the others in starting the club. But it has met with such marvellous success that the advisability and necessity of broadening the scope of the movement have become apparent. Accordingly, it has been decided to push the work in other lines of trade, by starting auxiliary clubs. One of these has already been organized. It is known as the Hatters' and Furriers' Division of the Dry-Goods Club. Though only started a week ago, it has obtained a firm foothold and is prospering finely. Similar clubs will be started in other branches of business at once. "We are going to organize the whole business interests of the city," said Mr. Plummer, yesterday. "Why should we not? This is a business men's campaign. It is a struggle for life on the part of the industries of the country. Why should they not rally in their own defence? There is no question about the issue at stake. Our people down here and throughout the whole city understand this thoroughly, for they are level-headed men of affairs. Consequently you see them breaking down party lines and coming out on the side of protection. I never saw such enthusiasm here before. And it is enthusiasm that means something. It means votes, hundreds and thousands of votes, and I believe it is votes that count on election day.

"I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the business interests of New-York City and the country at large are for our ticket, just as are the great toiling masses from Maine to Mexico. And when these two elements of the Nation join together for any purpose, why 'the heathen rage in vain?' We are going to win, sure as fate, but our confidence in this respect does not make us any the less earnest in our efforts to get this great city aroused for the candidates of the people, Harrison and Morton."

THE CLUB'S SPLENDID BANNER.

To speak of the Dry-Goods Club without referring to its magnificent banner, which swings across Broadway from the roofs of the New-York Life Insurance building and that occupied by John F. Plummer & Co. and other firms, would be a strange oversight indeed, for this is said to be the finest ever made in the United States. It measures forty by sixty feet and is distinctly a protection article, all the material in its making being produced in this country, and nothing but American labor being employed upon it. At the top in a scroll are the words "Republican Dry-Goods Club," while below are the names of Harrison and Morton, followed by the line "Defenders of American Industry." Further down are the American Eagle and scenes representing American manufacture and commerce. Below these are the famous mottoes that were on the banner of the Home Market Club in the Chicago Convention, "American Wages for American Workingmen," "American Markets for American People," and "Protection for American Homes." The whole is surrounded by a border of blue silk three feet in width, containing thirty-eight silver stars, symbolical of the thirty-eight States. The club has held two grand rallies since it started. At the first, which took place when the banner was raised, there were thousands in attendance to hear ex-Senator Miller and Colonel Cruger, who were the speakers of the day. The second demonstration was in Cooper Union last Monday night. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Carr, Congressman Mason and Mr. Plummer, and it was pronounced by all who attended as one of the great gatherings of the campaign.

CONFESSING THAT HE HAD STOLEN.

A DISHONEST BOOKKEEPER FRIGHTENED BY AN EXAMINATION OF HIS BOOKS.

The recent forgeries committed in this city led Hinds, Ketcham & Co., lithographers, of No. 91 to 101 North Third-st., Brooklyn, to think that they had better examine their books. Mr. Ketcham took some of the books out of the company's safe, a week ago yesterday, and sent them, without the knowledge of the bookkeeper, Augustus D. Henriques, to an expert. Henriques turned pale on Monday morning when he found the books missing and soon left the office. He was away all that day and on Tuesday failed to appear. Suspicion was aroused and the next day William Gottschalk, a lawyer, told the members of the firm that Henriques had confessed to him that he had robbed the firm.

Upon an arrangement Henriques and his lawyer met the members of the firm on Thursday and Henriques confessed to Messrs. Hinds and Ludden, of the firm, that he had stolen $3,000. A singular fact is that up to that time the expert engaged in examining the books had not discovered any discrepancies in the accounts. Henriques was arrested on Friday night and arraigned yesterday before Justice Naeher who adjourned the case until Friday. The charge made against him is embezzling $3,000 by making false entries. Mr. Ketcham, who insisted upon the examination, thought that it would do no harm and the firm is greatly surprised and pained at the discovery of Henriques's rascality. He had been the firm's trusted bookkeeper for eight years at a salary of $2,000. He lived well at No. 793 Willoughby-ave., with his wife and children, and is a member of the Lexington Club. Henriques is a Creole, and comes from New-Orleans. He was divorced three years ago but returned to his wife after a year. He began to steal in 1881, continuing the practice up to the time of his divorce. Then he was honest for two years, beginning again in November, 1886. Mr. Gottschalk said yesterday that Henriques is a heavy drinker and that his troubles had upset him. He seemed to think that the case would be satisfactorily arranged.

A HORSE GETS AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

CROWDS IN THE BOWERY WATCH THE PRANKS OF A BROKEN WIRE.

An electric light wire which spanned the Bowery at Houston-st., broke and fell to the muddy pavement a few minutes before noon yesterday. From the end of the wire sparks of fire shot out against the cobblestones and crowds of men stood on each side of the Bowery to watch the display. A team drawing a north-bound Fourth-ave. car stepped on the wire and one of the horses received a shock that made him drop to the pavement as if he had been shot. As the horse fell the momentum of the car carried the front wheels over the wire. The sputtering of the electric current, as it escaped from the wire to the rails, alarmed the driver and the passengers.

Some of the passengers started to get off the rear platform and came near being thrown upon the dangerous wire, as the fallen horse had jumped up again and the driver urged the team forward with frantic shouts. Once clear of the wire, the car went up the Bowery as if an army of fiends were after it. Other cars were stopped and shouts of warning went up from the crowds. Fireman Slevin, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, in Elizabeth-st., tackled the wire with an umbrella and poked it along the pavement until it lay in the gutter on the east side of the Bowery.

Then the crowd noticed that the other part of the broken wire was setting fire to the elevated railway station on the west side of the Bowery. After a stream of sparks had played from the end of the wire there, against an iron cross brace of the railroad, the insulating covering of the wire had caught fire and the flame was scorching the platform of the station. A man who carred a coil of wire with him climbed one of the iron columns and whipped the end of the wire with a rope until the end stuck out in the air far enough from the iron work to stop the flow of electricity. Then the display of fireworks stopped and the crowds dispersed.

RICH, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

The beautiful dress goods displayed in the shop windows this season show to the wearers of these handsome fabrics that inventive genius is still at work designing and producing the marked novelties in silks and dress materials that are attracting so much attention just now. Rare combinations of colors, shades and weaves are seen on every side, their beauty calling forth hearty exclamations of admiration from all who see them.

At B. Altman & Co.'s a Tribune reporter saw so many different types of the present styles that detailed mention cannot be made, and only a few of the richer kind can be described. The colors that will prevail this season are green in several shades, marine blue, terra cotta and mahogany. A rich three-ply Verinot silk, with trailing vine richly brocaded in colors, is of marvellous beauty; an apple green silk, with gold and silver figures; a white damask silk, heavily figured; a white peau de cygne silk, with tinsel dot; an exceedingly heavy corded white Faille Francaise, with either gold or silver threads between the cords, that light up magnificently by gaslight, and a silk, with alternating stripes of Venetian and peau de soie, handsomely figured, are among the gems of the silk collection.

In velvets the same colors prevail. The novelty this season is the Velour de Nord. Though called a velvet, it is neither velvet nor plush, but a combination embracing the qualities of both. The nap, though shorter than plush and longer than velvet, is as fine as velvet. This velour is a handsome and rich fabric. The Persian border in dress goods still holds well. It is, however, used almost entirely for draping purposes, instead of a finish for the bottoms of dress skirts. There are many happy blending of colors seen and some quaint and odd combinations. A camel's hair fabric displays a border of colored dashes, placed at right angles, as though they were applied with a brush, the effect being odd and pretty.

Then there are serges with clouded stripes and tinsel decoration, rough melanges or mixtures, appropriate for outdoor wear; a goojerat cloth, in two shades for combinations, and many other weaves that are simply bewildering because of their number, and decidedly pleasing because of their seasonable beauty.

A BAD "COMBINE" AT THE NAVY YARD.

"If the Congress Committee on Trusts wants to explode one of the greediest of combinations I would suggest that it investigate the Navy Yard trust," said an officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard the other day. Further inquiry elicited the fact that he believed there was a clique of dealers in old material who appear to have no difficulty in obtaining inside information when old materials are to be sold, and generally profit by it. The latest sale was of a condemned derrick which cost $90,000 when built, and, it is stated by experts, could have been put in condition for service for about $2,000. The bidding started at $500, and the derrick was knocked down at $1,200, and now the buyer is anxious to learn why the Navy Department hesitates to confirm the sale.

The circular described the derrick in detail substantially as follows: One locomotive boiler, valued at $200; one Davidson feed pump and one Sewell feed pump, each valued at $100; one pair of oscillating engines, valued at $200; four lengths of section hose, two capstans, one ten-inch purchase fall, one 200-feet girt line, three thirty-six-inch blocks on boom, one thirty-six-inch four-sheave block, one eight-inch towing hawser, one anchor, thirty fathoms of chain, all valued at $700; seventy tons of ballast, valued at $1,000. In addition there were several other things of value, but the whole sold for $1,200, and it is said that there is to be an investigation ordered.

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER.

THE TWO "REFORMERS" PULL TOGETHER.

BENEDICT HELPS CLEVELAND, AND SO HAS A "PULL" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 6. (Special.)—"Reformer" Cleveland and "Reformer" Benedict seem to be birds of the same feather. The President devoted days and weeks for which he received a salary amounting to $137 per day, not including allowances and perquisites which raise his daily wages to about $200, to the preparation of vetoes of bills which would have given to disabled and needy veterans of the Union and to poor widows of Union soldier's pensions of two, four, six or eight dollars per month. In imitation of his master's example, "Reformer" Benedict has discharged scores of efficient employes who had honorable discharges from the Army or Navy, and scores of others who are windows or orphans of Union soldiers. He has also discharged without cause scores of other faithful and efficient employes against whom he or his illustrious brother, the chief clerk, had some pique or who were suspected of being Republicans because they did not respond to demands for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund.

But Benedict did not stop there. To many of the discharged employes small balances were due on account of pay for leaves of absence which they were entitled to by an act of Congress. True to the mean instincts of a petty official tyrant, Benedict has sought to postpone or evade the payment of balances in question, which although relatively small in amount are of great importance to many of the discharged employes, many of whom have been trying for more than a year to obtain a settlement.

At last "Reformer" Benedict has encountered a man who knows his rights and is disposed to maintain them. He is B. F. Hackman, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Democrat, who was dismissed because he dared to write and publish a card protesting against political assessments. A balance of $44 is due to Mr. Hackman. When he applied for it he was informed that he must wait until the Deficiency bill became a law and probably for several months longer. Mr. Hackman thereupon wrote a letter to Controller Durham, of the Treasury Department, asking this question: "Am I not entitled to a settlement at once on a pro rata basis unless the Public Printer sets up the claim that the appropriation for the current year to pay for leaves of absence, has been exhausted?"

To this Judge Durham replied in writing, October 21, that the Sundry Civil bill having become a law on the preceding day, Hackman was "unquestionably" entitled to an immediate adjustment of his account. Armed with this opinion, Hackman yesterday visited the Government Printing Office and asked to see Benedict. After he had been kept waiting some time in an ante-room—for Benedict is more exclusive and harder for a workingman to approach than President Grant ever was—the messenger returned, and a colloquy in substance as follows, took place:

"The Public Printer says he does not want to see you."

"Did you tell them that I have a letter from Controller Durham to show him?"

"He said he didn't care a blank if you had a letter from Durham; that old Durham had been down here in person, and that he would find that he couldn't run this office."

The "Reformer" seems to be confident of the strength of his "pull" at the White House, and doubtless he knows that he can do and say what he pleases. "Old Durham" hails from Kentucky, the electorate vote of which is safe, while that of New-York is regarded at least as doubtful, even by the scared "Reformer" of Red Top. He knows that Benedict squeezed a good many hundred dollars out of 2,000 of the Government Printing Office employes last year, for the Democratic campaign fund, and for every hundred dollars contributed then it is expected that a thousand will be collected this year for the benefit of "Cleveland and Reform."

"REFORM" UNDER CLEVELANDS EYES.

HOW THE WASHINGTON POSTAL SERVICE HAS BEEN DEGRADED.

Washington, Oct. 6 (Special).—Democratic "reform" methods have invaded the Washington City Post Office and it is now prepared to compete with any post office in the country, not excluding the New-York City Post Office. From being one of the best managed post offices in the United States, the Washington office in the short space of a few months has become a byword of negligence and inefficiency. To this change President Cleveland, Don M. Dickinson and the majority of the Civil Service Commission have all contributed. The appointment of an Illinois Democrat named Ross as postmaster caused considerable complaint among the local Democrats, to allay which Ross was instructed to weed out Republicans as far as possible and put Democrats in their places. The Civil Service law stood in the way of sweeping changes until Dickinson conceived the brilliant idea that the employes in the several branch offices or stations were not protected by the law.

After consultation with the President, it is understood, "Bishop" Oberly and his Democratic colleagues of the Civil Service Commission decided that the branches of the Washington post offices were free from the trammels imposed by the law and that Democratic "reform" might work its own will therein without let or hindrance. The superintendent of the East Capitol station, which has jurisdiction of the mail facilities of 50,000 people, was removed because his father, who is a disabled Union officer and a survivor of rebel captivity, is a Republican. Mr. Grant was a most faithful and efficient officer; his successor is a man who seldom or never appears at the station in the daytime and who finds the drawing of his monthly stipend almost the only congenial duty relating to his office as superintendent. It may be unnecessary to state that that particular duty is performed with a punctual regularity which has never been exceeded. There are constant complaints from residents in that part of the city, not only of delay and irregularities, but of the insolent behavior of some of the new Democratic employes. This is only a single example of the demoralization of the postal service at the National Capital since a Democrat took charge. The decision which removed from the branch stations even the scant protection afforded by the present law and which permitted the appointment of men without reference to the Civil Service rules, was a partisan decision for the benefit of Grover Cleveland, primarily, and incidentally for the benefit of the Democratic party.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The bond offerings to-day were as follows:

Coupon 4s—$7,100 at 130, $20,000 at 129, $30,000 at 129 1-4.

Registered 4s—$1,000 at 129 1-2, $50,000 at 129 1-4, $80,000 at 129, $15,000 at 129, $120,000 at 129 1-2, $13,500 at 129 1-4, $70,000 at 129 1-4, $100,000 at 130,