C. R. WESTBROOK DISCHARGED

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN COURT.

A LAWYER TELLS OF AN OFFER TO COMPROMISE A SUIT—MR. MAGONE'S FRIEND EXAMINED.

One of the numerous "quiet" appointments made under the present Administration was that of Charles R. Westbrook to be a sort of assistant to United States District-Attorney Walker at the salary of $6,000. It was made last spring, but comparatively few people knew about it at the time. The effort to have it attract as little public notice as possible was successful. Mr. Westbrook was dismissed from the Government service on Thursday, and a similar attempt was made to keep this fact also from the public, but with less success.

While Mr. Westbrook, who is a brother of ex-Judge Westbrook, formerly of the Supreme Court of this State, was officially attached to the United States District-Attorney's office here, it would be probably more correct to speak of him as an assistant of Collector Magone. His work was entirely in the customs service. He had an office in the Custom House, and there he spent nearly all his time, preparing cases for trial and advising with the Collector as to legal matters and judicial proceedings connected with the service. He was looked upon as Mr. Magone's right-hand man. When Mr. Westbrook received the place it was reported that he was the former law partner of the Collector in Ogdensburg, but this was denied yesterday. They had been associated together as counsel in several lawsuits, but had never been in partnership together. It was at Mr. Magone's request, however, that Westbrook was appointed.

WHY MR. WESTBROOK WAS DISCHARGED.

The causes of Mr. Westbrook's discharge have not yet been made known, but the facts that drew attention to him occurred before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court last week. The case was that of Benjamin L. Curtis, representing the former firm of L. & B. Curtis, against the Government. This case dates back about thirty years and is one of a series of suits that have been brought by various importers to recover an excessive duty exacted from them on mousseline delaines. These goods are wholly worsted, differing in that respect from the ordinary delaines, upon which, as upon cotton goods, there is a tariff of 24 per cent. Upon mousseline delaine, however, the tariff is only 19 per cent.

At first the customs officers here insisted upon charging 24 per cent, classing the stuff as an ordinary delaine, which is composed of worsted and cotton. Thousands of dollars were taken in this way from the merchants, who have since brought suits to recover this money and have thus far generally been successful. In August, 1885, Benkard & Hutton recovered $129,000, which is one of the largest claims put forth. The amount involved in the case of Messrs. Curtis was about $28,000. They were represented by Lawyer Da Costa, of the firm of Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie, and Almon W. Griswold, who has about a dozen other large cases of the kind to try, including those of Hovey & Co., Boston; Lane, Lamson & Co., the old firm of Lachalse, Tinche & Co., Therion, Maillard & Co., and several others.

DISCLOSURES MADE BY A. W. GRISWOLD.

It took thirteen days to try the Curtis case, which was finally given to the jury on Wednesday of last week. On that day Mr. Griswold, the lawyer, was put upon the witness-stand by the Government and an effort was made to cast some reflections upon his professional conduct in these cases. It was an unfortunate effort, for it led Mr. Griswold to make certain startling disclosures which, it is possible, might not have been made had he not been attacked. These disclosures came out in the cross-examination of him which was made by Mr. Da Costa. The substance of them was to this effect:

Mr. Griswold stated that before the case came up for trial a certain individual whom he did not know, and had never before to his knowledge seen, called at his office, No. 11 Pine-st., and discussed the Curtis case. The stranger, who refused to give his name, told Mr. Griswold that the Government had three or four points against him, in the suit which would prove fatal to Mr. Griswold's success. He stated in the course of the interview what these objections were, but declared that they might not prove of much consequence in the case if a certain attorney, who was a friend of Mr. Westbrook, was retained by Mr. Griswold with the modest contingent fee of $15,000. Then he made an appointment with Mr. Griswold to meet him again. The lawyer, who was naturally curious as well as astonished at the visit, arranged to have some one "shadow" the stranger when he came again, but the man did not keep his appointment.

Subsequently Mr. Griswold met him in the street. The stranger explained his failure to come as agreed, but made another appointment. This he also failed to keep. A few days after the stranger's call Mr. Griswold visited Mr. Westbrook, whom he did not know, for the first time. He met him at the Collector's office and there in the discussion of his case heard the same points raised that the mysterious caller had told him would prove fatal to the plaintiff's success. One of these objections was so peculiar as to merit mention. It was on the use of mucilage in affixing a protest to a document in 1857, which was done by the Messrs. Curtis, or rather by their lawyer. The Government officials propose to resist this question of fact by proving that mucilage was not then invented. The stranger dwelt on this point, and it was mentioned with the others by Mr. Westbrook in his interview with Mr. Griswold.

THE TESTIMONY CREATES A STIR.

Naturally Mr. Griswold's testimony created a stir. Mr. Westbrook was not in the court-room at the time, but he was sent for at once. When called in rebuttal he was asked if he ever knew any man answering to the description given of the mysterious individual by Mr. Griswold. He became greatly excited and declared in the most emphatic manner that he never heard of such a person. Some of the spectators smiled because the description given by Mr. Griswold was somewhat general and would apply to many men in this city. Mr. Westbrook became more and more worked up, attempting to say a great many things that he was not called upon to say, until Judge Lacombe stopped him by ordering that he confine himself to the questions put to him as a witness.

Subsequently Mr. Da Costa cross-examined him. During the original Westbrook admitted that he had raised the objections mentioned in discussing the case with Mr. Griswold as stated by him. No effort was made by Mr. Da Costa to summon the stranger to make his exhibit in rebuttal of Mr. Griswold's testimony. He merely intimated to the jury that his side had not "thrown mud at him." What effect the disclosures had upon the jury, it is difficult to say, but it is certain that nothing that the Government representatives attempted to say against Mr. Griswold's actions in the case had any weight in a verdict for all the claims dependent upon the testimony submitted to the jury was promptly rendered. Neither is it known what the Government at Washington thought of the statements made by Mr. Griswold under oath, but it was stated yesterday by those in a position to know that two days after the disclosure Mr. Westbrook's discharge was sent here. His dismissal was to take place on the first of the month.

MR. WESTBROOK'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

A reporter called on Mr. Westbrook at his office in the Custom House yesterday. The lawyer is a well-preserved and rather good looking man, and apparently about fifty-five years old. He has a frank, open countenance, and looks his questioner right in the eye when talking to him.

"Is it true, Mr. Westbrook, that you are no longer in the service of the Government?" he was asked.

Mr. Westbrook looked a trifle surprised and said that it was, and that his relations with the service were severed on Thursday. Then the facts that came out in court were brought up. The mere reference to them roused Mr. Westbrook considerably. "Come with me and see Codee or Magone," he said.

Mr. Magone seemed perfectly at ease and asked Mr. Westbrook after that gentleman had explained the reporter's mission what he wanted him to say. "There was not the slightest charge made against you, Westbrook. All this absurd talk about some unknown man coming to Mr. Griswold and using your name neither related to nor even not to the case, so far as I can see. Did not Griswold himself say in answer to the question put to him that in all his intercourse with you he had never had the least reason to think that you were not upright, honorable and unapproachable?"

Then turning to the reporter Mr. Magone said with great earnestness: "I have known Mr. Westbrook for over thirty years, and I have always looked upon him as I do now, that is as a man of the highest sense of honor and integrity. Furthermore, I know positively that his discharge was not due to these things testified to by Griswold. I don't think Mr. Westbrook should notice the matter; it is not worth it."

HE WOULD MEET A DIRECT CHARGE.

"But, Magone," broke in Mr. Westbrook, "there is no direct charge made against me; if there was I could and would gladly meet it. I am stabbed by innuendo. Oh, it is outrageous. To say that I ever in any shape, manner or form attempted to resort to unprofessional means is to utter a most unmitigated and malicious falsehood."

"I think," said the Collector as he turned to resume his work, "that Mr. Westbrook is too well known to be injured by any such stuff as that given to the public by Mr. Griswold."

"What was the cause of your discharge, Mr. Westbrook?" the reporter asked.

"It was due to differences of opinion between Mr. Walker and myself as to the conduct of these mousseline delaine cases, which have been my work since I came here last spring."

"Did Mr. Walker ask for your discharge?"

"I believe he did. As you are aware, I am a comparative stranger here. I was not appointed until May 5, yet Mr. Griswold asserts that this unknown man came to him in April. Oh, it is too contemptible to notice, but for the wrong construction that many people will put upon the whole thing. I could say a great many things about these cases, and a great many things about those connected with them, but I decline to enter into this mud-slinging business. It is out of my line. If any one dare make a charge against me I shall be ready to meet it gladly, but I hardly know what to say under the present circumstances, except that I never knew about such a man as Mr. Griswold describes, never met, never heard of him until last week in the court-room. I was appointed here at the request of both Mr. Magone and Mr. Walker. My particular field of work, as I said, were these mousseline delaine cases, which the Secretary of the Treasury gave me to understand in my appointment were a 'menace to the Government,' in consequence of 'fraudulent protest and altered records' that had been made by the plaintiffs in those suits. I do not say that Mr. Griswold was guilty of these things. As I said before, I am making no charges against any one—at present. In regard to my raising the same objections as, Mr. Griswold alleges, were raised by this mysterious person, I can only say that it is entirely possible. I did so with many others. I fail to see anything particularly remarkable in this."

Both Mr. Griswold and Mr. Da Costa refused to talk on the subject, and there was also a marked disposition to maintain silence at the United States District-Attorney's office. Mr. Walker was out, but permission to examine the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings was refused by his assistants on the ground that all the notes had not been handed in. The reporter afterward found the stenographer, who had everything in regard to Mr. Griswold's testimony ready, but declined to let it be examined without Mr. Walker's permission, which could not be obtained. The facts as given here, however, were obtained from persons present.

LITTLE SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

Assistant District-Attorney Greenwood, who, with his associate, Mr. Platt, had special charge of the Curtis case in court, said that while he had not been officially informed of Mr. Westbrook's dismissal, yet he was certain it was not on account of anything that had been stated by Mr. Griswold on the witness-stand. The Government was displeased with other things that Mr. Westbrook had done or left undone. There was little sympathy expressed for Mr. Westbrook among the Custom House brokers, who quickly learned the fact of his discharge. They seemed to think that the delays and inconveniences to which they had been subjected by the present Collector were due largely to Mr. Magone's counsellor.

"It is hard to say which of the two was the more to blame for the present order of things," said one well-known broker, "but between them they have brought the Custom House service of this city to a sad condition. To tell you of all the delays, obstructions and annoyances that we were subjected to would tire the public. Pity afraid, but every man that has anything to do with the Custom House knows what they are from painful experience. Mr. Magone seems to assume that every importer in New-York that objects to his backwoods style of doing business is a fraud and a scoundrel. The way he talks at times is positively outrageous."

SOMEBODY WANTED MONEY.

Another man, who evinced a friendliness to Mr. Westbrook, said that while he regarded the matters brought out in the court proceedings as extraordinary, yet, of course, they did not necessarily involve or reflect upon Mr. Westbrook. "The whole thing," he added, "was simply a 'strike' on the part of somebody for money. These persons had become somewhat familiar with the case. Seeing a nice sum was involved, there seemed to the strikers a chance to get a haul by making such an offer to Mr. Griswold, hoping that he might be scared into accepting it, which may, and I for one believe, was done entirely without Mr. Westbrook's knowledge. It was so stupid that no man of sense would try it. Every one familiar with the methods employed by the lobbyists at Albany and Washington will recognize the game that the fellows tried to work. I'm sure that it did not have any weight with the jury; of course it could not, as it was, strictly speaking, not relevant, and I'm positive that it was not the cause of Mr. Westbrook's dismissal. Judge Lacombe only admitted the testimony given by Mr. Griswold because of some other matters that had come up in the trial which I haven't time to discuss now."

Mr. Westbrook's home is at Ogdensburg. He is about fifty-five years old and enjoyed, it is said, a considerable local reputation on account of his legal attainments, but he never held any public office of importance.

MILLIONS OF MONEY AND YEARS OF TIME.

A GREAT RAILWAY SUIT TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL—THIRTY VOLUMES OF TESTIMONY.

Elihu Root is said to have lost his vacation last summer through being obliged to wade through some thirty volumes of encyclopedic size of testimony in suits entitled, "Banque Internationale against Brown" and "Bischoffsheim against Brown." These volumes contain the testimony which has been accumulating at home and abroad, directly and by commission, since 1875, in the suits of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, bankers and brokers of London, and the Banque Franco-Egyptienne against Brown Brothers & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., and other bankers and brokers in this city.

The defendants were interested in getting into Canada in 1873 by the promotion of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company, which was organized in February of that year. First mortgage bonds amounting to $12,500,000 were issued, also seconds to the amount of $12,750,000, and common stock, $15,000,000. These banking houses, Mr. Bischoffsheim says, in March, 1873, issued a prospectus setting forth the merit of the enterprise. The proposed road was to consist of the New-York and Boston, the Putnam and Dutchess, the Dutchess and Columbia, the Pine Plains and Albany and the Harlem Extension roads as a starting point. On the representations in the prospectus and those otherwise made, Mr. Bischoffsheim says that his firm took $6,250,000 of the first mortgage bonds and disposed of $3,000,000 of these to the Banque Franco-Egyptienne. He asserts that the representations were false, that the work on the proposed road had not advanced as far as asserted, and that in other ways he was misled. He, therefore, sued to recover what he had lost from his advances on the remaining $3,250,000 of bonds. The bank sued for the loss on its advances. The whole amount involved is $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

The banking firms in their defence declare that Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt agreed to negotiate the whole $12,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, accounted for only $5,000,000, and when pressed to take the rest failed to do so. The game of 1873 is supposed to be the cause of this alleged failure to carry out the agreement. After twelve years the testimony is now ready and the lawyers are prepared for argument. They will be heard next week, probably beginning on Tuesday, by Judge Wallace in the United States Court. Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root will argue for the plaintiffs, and Wayne MacVeagh, Albert Stickney and E. L. Stetson for the defendants. Among the law firms which have a hand in the contest are Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and Root & Strong for the foreign houses, and on the other side Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVeagh; Carey & Whitridge, Lord, Day & Lord; Jennings & Russell, and Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate. Charles H. Tweed has had charge of the case for Evarts, Choate & Beaman. E. N. Bangs and John H. Whiting, engaged in the litigation, have died in the course of its history.

MR. LOW FOR SENATE PRESIDENT.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER STILL LIVELY.

Senator Fassett has withdrawn as a candidate for President pro tem. of the Senate, leaving Senator Low, of the Orange-Sullivan district, the sole candidate. Mr. Low said yesterday: "Unless some new combination should be made I think I shall be elected. My support seems strong." Mr. Low was a member in 1862-'68, and again in 1884-'86. Only Senator Robertson equals him in length of service in the Senate. From the talk of the Republican Senators, it is clear that Judge Robertson will resume his old place as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Sloan his place as chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Hendricks his place as chairman of the Committee on Cities.

The coming election of John S. Kenyon as Clerk of the Senate seems to be conceded, and that of Charles A. Chickering as Clerk of the Assembly.

A hot contest for the Speakership of the Assembly is in progress between James W. Husted and Fremont Cole. The agents of both men are hard at work for them in the interior of the State. John I. Platt, of "The Poughkeepsie Eagle," has suddenly abandoned all thought of becoming a candidate for Speaker, and has "come out" in his newspaper for Mr. Husted, declaring that he has been "an exceptionally successful presiding officer."

Assemblyman Knapp, of Delaware County, came to the city yesterday. When asked his choice for Speaker he replied: "I shall support Mr. Cole, and have so written him."

POLICE CAPTAIN ROBBINS RETIRED.

HIS APPLICATION SAID TO BE HASTENED BY CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Police Captain John M. Robbins, of the Tremont squad, was retired yesterday on a pension of $1,000 per year, on his own application. He will be sixty years of age on January 1, and he has been expecting retirement under the "sixty-year clause" in the Pension Law, but his application for a pension was hastened by charges that had been made against him. Commissioner Porter was opposed to letting him get off without trial and punishment. The other members of the Board decided that it was better to get rid of Robbins when they had the opportunity. The complaint against Robbins also involved Sergeant Webb and four roundsmen in the precinct. It is alleged that the force in Tremont had become sadly demoralized because some of the policemen were protected by Robbins, Webb and the roundsmen in neglect of duty while other policemen who were not in the "ring" were treated severely. The Police Board yesterday directed Superintendent Murray to send to the Tremont station a captain who has enough executive ability to get the force there under good discipline.

Captain Robbins was made a sergeant in the old Metropolitan force and was retired on a pension many years ago. He afterward became captain of the Morrisania police, and was brought back into the New-York force by the act of the Legislature that annexed Morrisania and other parts of Westchester County to the city.

ROUGH WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

No disasters have yet been reported here from the recent severe storms at sea, yet nearly all the vessels that arrived at this port yesterday had been damaged more or less by the high winds and heavy seas. The steamship Croma, Captain Lord, from Leith, Scotland, had one of her life-boats swept away by a storm that she encountered on November 26, and also sustained a good deal of other damages. The Advance, from Rio Janeiro, met terrific gales off St. Thomas. The Calabria, from Mexico also had a hard time of it with a storm off Sand Key on November 26, which broke her main gaff and split some of her sails.

STUDENTS IN A CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Columbia College chess tournament, under the auspices of the La Bourdannais Chess Club, was begun at the college on Thursday night, and will continue for three weeks. There were sixteen contestants, and a preliminary round of two games was begun but was not completed. All who are defeated in both games will drop out of the tournament and the rest will play a series of rounds for the best two out of three games until only one player is left. All who have been defeated by the winner of the first prize will have a chance to compete for the second and third prizes. Eighteen dollars have been spent on the prizes, which are a set of chessmen, first; a tennis racket, second, and a fountain pen, third.

ALL AFRAID OF RANDALL.

HE IS THE NEW DEMOCRATIC BOSS.

HE WILL DICTATE REVENUE LEGISLATION—A JUG-HANDLED COMPROMISE TO "SAVE THE PARTY."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—"What will Randall do?" "Where does Randall stand?" "How much backing has Randall got?" "Will Randall agree to a liberal compromise?" One of these questions, or something like it, is pretty sure to be asked by at least two out of every three Democrats whose opinion is asked respecting the prospect of revenue legislation at the coming session. Now, Mr. Randall is in town, and accessible to all comers every morning in his committee room at the Capitol, and it is strange that Democrats who betray so much anxiety to know his views respecting revenue legislation do not apply to him. It is hardly probable that he would withhold his opinions from them, although he is careful not to talk for publication. Moreover, anxious and inquiring Democrats can ascertain where Mr. Randall stands by reading his speeches in the last volume of "The Record" in reply to the adverse report of the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff and internal revenue bill which he offered with the approval of some fifty Democratic members of the last House. There is the best reason to believe that his views have undergone no change since that time except as they have been modified by a change in industrial conditions.

For example, there has been a sharp decline in the price of steel rails, and he might deem it inadvisable to reduce the tariff to a figure so low as $12 a ton, which was what he proposed to do last year. Probably, too, he might think it necessary to classify wools more carefully and to advance rates on wool and woollens and worsted goods in some cases where no change was recommended in the bill which was so unanimously rejected by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. Perhaps the wool men who are to meet him next week may be able to define and classify wool, woollen goods and worsted goods in a manner which will be satisfactory to a majority of Congress. These, however, are mere questions of detail.

In the last Congress, Mr. Randall declared that he would oppose any scheme of tariff revision which would injure a single American industry. Men who know him intimately know that he still stands by that declaration. He probably differs with many Republicans, as they sometimes with each other, respecting certain details of the tariff. At the same time it is certain that the difference between him and President Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle and other "revenue reformers" or Free Traders, is radical. Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly realizes this fact. He is understood recently to have said to ex-Chairman Hensel, of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, that he did not agree with Mr. Randall on the tariff question and he probably never should do so. The President is understood to have remarked on the same occasion that he did not propose to ignore Mr. Randall in the distribution of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania. In short, it is understood that Mr. Cleveland regards Mr. Randall as a good enough Democrat to trust in the distribution of school favors, and as a mighty handy man to have when it comes to political campaigns in New-York and New-Jersey. Considering the circumstances, one is not surprised that Mr. Randall was not invited to attend the Oak View conference, or, indeed, to dispute the statement that for six months or more there has been no personal conference between him and the President. Mr. Randall certainly could not afford to cool his heels in the anteroom of the White House, and an emergency has risen which in the opinion of the President has required him to seek Mr. Randall's advice or assistance.

This condition of affairs does not arise from any ill-will between the two men. Mr. Cleveland understands perfectly that the efforts of Mr. Randall and his friends will be just as necessary to him within the next year as the efforts of Carlisle and his friends. He intends to ride both horses then, if it can be done. It is improbable, therefore, that Mr. Randall will be decoyed from his place as chairman of the Appropriations Committee or that the committee will be packed so as to tie his hands and "keep him out of mischief." It may be remembered that every Democratic member of the last committee except Messrs. Randall and Le Fevre voted for the consideration of the Morrison bill. Surely a committee could not be packed much worse than that. There is no doubt, however, that a very large proportion of the free-trade wing of the party wants to punish and humiliate Mr. Randall.

A little errand in Washington of Lewis C. Cassidy, alias Lewis Carter, and William M. Singerly, alias R. R. Meredith, was in evidence last week. Cleveland let out all the official heads of his friends in Philadelphia and to persuade Carlisle—who is not yet Speaker, but only plain Representative Carlisle, with a contest on his hands—not to reappoint Mr. Randall chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The errand was a failure in every respect, for Messrs. Singerly and Cassidy were unable even to preserve their incognito. They received absolutely no encouragement either at the White House or from Mr. Carlisle. The latter is urged daily by some of his strongest supporters and warmest friends to throw Randall overboard. Mr. Carlisle would not dare to do it. Mr. Randall is master of the situation. If any revenue bill shall pass the House, it will be on the basis of Randall's bill of last year. It is understood that he expects a bill to pass.

THE ACTIVITY IN THE METAL MARKET

WHAT COPPER, TIN AND LEAD DID YESTERDAY.

The great squeeze in the metal market begun by the French syndicate seems to continue unabated.

The pig tin fight, though it has been a matter of interest in the local market for some days, was actually transferred to the New-York Exchange yesterday. Both the French syndicate and the London bear operator A. Strauss had representatives in the field. The antagonism was hardly well formulated, however, and the first show of hostilities was not an exciting one. Russell, the Strauss broker, plumbed enough stock into the market to reduce prices from 32 10 100 to 32 10 100. The syndicate, as represented by Mendel, came to the front at once, and bought all the cheap tin offered. The figures did not reach their original strength, but made 32 70 100 with neatness and dispatch. The bear attempt caused considerable interest, spot tin closed in London at £105, one pound sterling lower than on Thursday.

Though the sales of fine Lake copper dropped from Thursday's million to about 700,000 pounds, the interest in this market was unabated. There are no bears in the field, the operators being classified by themselves as conservative bulls, bulls and rampant bulls. There are no arguments whatever offered by any of them. At a number's restaurant at John and Dif sts., a number of bets were made yesterday afternoon on the copper market. One was 10 to 5 that copper would go to 22 cents before it reached 10 cents per pound. Another, which was considered a better one, even, was that copper would go to 20 before it went to 12. The prices yesterday when compared with those of the day before hardly warrant such rises. They were as follows:

DECEMBER COPPER.

Dec. 2, opened	16 45 100	Dec. 1, closed	15 35 100
Dec. 2, closed	16 7⅝ 100		

STRAITS TIN AND COPPER IN LONDON.

Dec. 2, opened	£87 7s. 6d.	Dec. 1, closed	£87 5s.
Dec. 2, closed	£87 15s.		

After call yesterday, 100,000 pounds January future sold at 16 cents.

A rumor went the rounds that December futures were sold to the extent of over five million pounds, with only two millions stored. This was looked upon as a bull argument, but others held that the five millions would be accounted for by duplicate deliveries of the stock. This is denied by the wise ones. E. P. White, who is a rampant bull, in speaking of copper mining stocks, said he could name a dozen which in the course of a few weeks would increase in value to the tune of from 300 to 400 per cent.

The trading in lead yesterday was the largest ever known in the exchange. It reached 700 tons.

The great advance in tin seems to have affected the supply materially. The total visible supply on November 1 was 12,066 tons; December 1, 13,053 tons; the latter figures a gain of nearly 2,000 tons over the same time last year.

JOHN C. WORK'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of John C. Work took place yesterday morning at his house, No. 10 Fifth-ave. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. A select quartette sang the hymns, "Asleep in Jesus," "There is no Night in Heaven" and "Abide in Me." Dr. Hall delivered a touching eulogy on the dead man and pronounced the benediction. There were but a few immediate relatives and friends present, among whom were Judge Noah Davis, F. F. Marbury and Henry M. Alexander.

The body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on a special train.

ART STUDENTS TO HOLD A RECEPTION.

The Art Students' League will give a reception to-day at the new rooms of the association, No. 147 East Twenty-third-st. In the afternoon the rooms will be thrown open to students from other schools and in the evening to members and their friends. There will be an exhibition, pictures by Walter Shirlaw, Kenyon Cox, Will M. Chase, J. Carroll Beckwith and other instructors of the league.

"BLINKY" MOEGAN'S PARTNER FOUND GUILTY.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2 (*Special*).—The second of the supposed murderers of Detective Hulligan, John Coughlin, was convicted of murder in the first degree this afternoon at Ravenna. His counsel and friends supposed that they had established an alibi beyond question. The jury were out an hour and a half. A motion for a new trial was immediately filed. James Robinson, of Pittsburg, the third man captured, will soon be tried.

TO AID WOMEN STUDENTS AT HARVARD.

The committee on Harvard Examinations for Women in this city which is now trying to raise a scholarship fund for the support of one student a year at the Harvard Annex is now made up of the following members: Mrs. Merritt Trimble, president; Mrs. F. B. Arnold, secretary; Miss Ellen Collins, treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Pellew, Mrs. G. H. Putnam, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler, Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Miss E. T. Minturn, Miss G. Travers, Miss M. G. Mead, Miss J. L. Delafield, Miss L. Butler and Miss Iselin.

THE CITY'S COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

Mayor Hewitt yesterday appointed David Dudley Field, Morris K. Jesup, Dorman B. Eaton, Charles Nordhoff and Andrew Carnegie as a committee in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting in Chickering Hall to advocate international arbitration. The committee is charged with the duty of urging Congress to pass a law providing for a court of international arbitration.

PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK.

THE MONEY RAISED BY THIS CITY FOR THE STATE—THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

In the annual statement which Mr. Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday sent to State Superintendent Draper, he calls attention to several interesting facts. The money spent by the city for its public schools in the year ending in August was $4,196,530. Of this $2,944,527 was for teachers' salaries and $94,502 went to the corporate schools which the city aids. Mr. Jasper refers to the amount raised by the State for school purposes last year, a total of $3,050,634. New-York City contributed in this sum in addition to what she raised for her own schools $1,655,110. In the apportionment of the school funds of the State the share of the city for its schools is returned as $934,551. Last winter considerable attention was called to the independent position which the city held in regard to the management of her own schools. Considering the fact that New-York contributes more than one half of the State school funds and that in addition to her own schools she contributes nearly one million of dollars to maintain schools outside of the city, she has good reason, Mr. Jasper thinks, for managing her own affairs.

Three new departments were added to the number of schools during the year, and one school was consolidated making the total number of schools now in the city 304. The average attendance of pupils for the year was 154,091; in 1886 it was 152,936, an increase of 1,155. There were 4,098 teachers in 1886 and the present year shows an increase of sixty-five, making the total 4,163. The full number of different pupils taught in all the schools was 239,171.

The statement gives an account of the work that has been done toward introducing manual training in the schools and the measures which are expected to be tried during the coming year. An abstract of the report on this subject is sent to Mr. Draper, who takes an active interest in the plans for Industrial Education, for incorporation in his annual report.

On the subject of compulsory education as provided by the state law, Mr. Jasper makes two recommendations. The Board of Education is required to inforce this law and twelve truant agents are appointed by it to carry out the provisions. Mr. Jasper points out that there is much misapprehension on this point. The law, he says, is thoroughly inforced in the lower and most thickly populated parts of the city, where it is most needed. He regards the result as satisfactory beyond question. In evidence he points to the statistics of the police authorities. In the four years, from 1870 to 1874, before this act was enforced, the police arrested in the streets 6,105 children between the ages of five and fourteen. After taking into consideration the enormous growth of the city since, the number of arrests of the children of this age from 1882 to 1886 only 3,982, was extremely small. All children between these ages are required by the law to attend school at least fourteen weeks of the year, and, if employed at work during the remainder of the time, they must show a certificate from the school which they attended. The great decrease in arrests, Mr. Jasper says, can only be accounted for by the efficiency of the truant department, which prevents the children from running on the streets and becoming "feeders for crime." The last year's work shows 34,114 visits by these agents in the factories, stores and homes; 17,259 cases were investigated; 2,988 children were placed in schools and 1,105 were found to be attending no school. A census is frequently taken of the children of school age in the different wards to verify the result and it has never shown that more than five per cent were not attending school. Mr. Jasper urges that the act should be amended to prevent children between five and fourteen years from running about the streets continuously during the school hours when not employed, and that parents or guardians who give a false age for their children to escape the law, should be liable to punishment.

MOST ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

HE SAYS THAT HIS CONVICTION WAS A PERSECUTION AND WILL ONLY DRAW MORE FOLLOWERS TO HIM.

From the Tombs yesterday John Most sent out a manifesto to the public. He first says that his "so-called conviction" was a persecution, and divides up his reasons for this into nine divisions. He accuses the press of demanding that he should be a victim because he is the head of the Anarchists. After his liberation from prison, he says, the persecution continued and he was misrepresented in various ways. He continues:

It will be remembered that the notorious Inspector Bonfield, of Chicago, recently came to New-York to have secret conversation with the police officials, and I have learned from a reliable source that these conversations turned almost exclusively upon the Anarchist prosecution, and my person was frequently mentioned with particular warmth.

In the course of an interview which Bonfield had with a representative of the New-York press a few days after the execution, that miserable scoundrel remarked exclaiming: "Most will be hanged next. He is bound to be arrested very soon, and stands a good chance of being lynched." Six days later I was arrested, if not lynched. The explanation of my arrest was given in the account of my trial and speech, and a lying report in The World of November 11, which I at once refuted, and later on it was corroborated by two policemen, who I am positive were not at the meeting at all.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Kirkham and Olm, steel block was almost destroyed by fire this morning. The loss may reach $100,000, of which $30,000 is on the building. The Winthrop Club will lose about $15,000.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 2.—Fire yesterday destroyed three buildings of the Sutherland College, near this city. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,500.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 2.—Fire here yesterday destroyed a brick warehouse containing 340 tons of hay. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $6,000.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Dec. 2.—The agricultural implement houses and contents of Granger & Mitchell and Frahitts & Co., of this city, were burned yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 2.—A fire started yesterday in T. H. Eggleston's grocery store, which destroyed two blocks of buildings. The Tarrant House, a two-story hotel, was the largest building in the burned district. The charred remains of a human form were found at the place where a boarding house had stood. Theodore and George Cornwall were burned by a powder explosion in Eggleston's store. The total loss is placed at $50,000 with an insurance of $14,100.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 2.—The situation at the Calumet and Hecla mines is growing serious. Carbonic and gas and steam are now being sent down two shafts of the Calumet and two shafts of the Hecla mines. The size of the pipes carrying the gas and steam has been increased. Smoke is issuing from the crevices in the dirt at the mouth of the Calumet shafts. The mine authorities refuse to give the reports of the temperature of any of the shafts. The situation is so serious that there is talk of flooding the mine with water, but this will not be done until all the other measures fail.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Dec. 2.—The combined freight and passenger station of the White Mountain division of the Boston and Lowell Railroad here, was burned this morning with its contents, consisting of freight and express matter. Assistant Superintendent Mann had an office in the building and all his books were destroyed. The loss is heavy on freight and express matter. The valuable records and books were lost.

CLAIMS OF THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS.

The Aqueduct Commission Committee and Controller Loew and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean continued yesterday the hearing in the case of the aqueduct contractors' claims. Of the contractors there were present Hennan Clark and John O'Brien, Messrs. MacRean and Beckwith, of Brown, Howard & Co., and Colonel John H. Mosby. Brown, Howard & Co. and O'Brien & Clark submitted their claims in writing. The Commissioners declined to make public the letter of the contractors before Tuesday next, when the committee will meet again. Meanwhile copies of the letter will be made and furnished to each of the committee, including the Controller and Corporation Counsel. Chief Engineer Church will examine the basis of the claims made by the contractors and ascertain as near as may be the amount which will have to be paid for the disputed claims. The claims now made by the contractors are a decided reduction from those originally made by some of them.

Mr. MacRean, of Brown, Howard & Co., said to the committee yesterday that he did not abate any of his claim; what he had demanded was simple justice. He was willing, however, to agree to what the majority of the contractors deemed fair. One of the contractors said that the basis of their claim was the excavations and masonry actually necessary for the aqueduct. They only asked pay for what the city had received. The entire amount would be less than $1,000,000 which the city will be called on to pay.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, 1887.

	Yesterday.	Today.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Alta	2.30	2.30	Potosi	7.12½	7.12½
Best & Belcher	8.87½	8.25	Savage	8.00	7.87½
Bodie Con	2.50	2.45	Sierra Nevada	6.87½	5.62½
Chollar	6.12½	6.12½	Union Con	4.15	4.05
Con Cal & Va	23.25	23.50	Utah	2.20	2.20
Crown Point	9.75	9.25	Yellow Jacket	7.12½	6.75
Gould & Curry	5.37½	8.75	Commonwealth	2.85	3.05
Hale & Nor	5.75	5.75	Nevada Queen	3.35	3.00
Mexican	6.25	6.25	Belle Isle		.60
Ophir	11.50	11.25	No Belle Isle	8.00	8.12½

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (*Special*).—At one moment to-day wheat showed an advance of almost 1½ cents from the opening and corn an advance of 1½ cents. There was a range of 2 cents between the top and the bottom of wheat and a range of 2¼ cents between the top and the bottom of corn. Between these extremes were thousands of transactions, some of them huge ones that gave each moment a little different phase to the pit. May wheat opened at 84⅞ cents, sold down to 84⅛ cents, then shot up to 85⅛ cents and ceased at 85⅛ cents. At the close prices showed a cent decline from the top. On the curb the price was a shade better, 85⅛@85⅜ cents. The popular sentiment continues to be bullish. It is argued that with corn at 35 cents and a great speculation going on the price of wheat is bound to go a good deal higher. The opening was at 54⅛ cents for May, and on Monday's selling the price went to 53⅝ cents. One of those mysterious waves of buying took it suddenly from that figure and carried it up fast. 55 cents. Oats sold up to 34 cents for May from 33⅝ cents. The close, however, was 33⅝ cents. The receipts were only 83 cars. Provisions were dull for a day with so much activity in every other pit on the floor. The stocks of the provisions published in the morning had a bearish tendency, while an advance of 15@20 cents on hogs had just the opposite influence. The result was that January pork opened at $14 85, January lard at $7 48; January short ribs at $7 70. These were about the figures of Thursday night. There was an advance above these openings when corn was at its height, but the final quotations at 2:30 o'clock showed a loss. Pork showed a loss from the opening of 12½ cents; ribs, of 7½ cents, while lard closed just as it opened.

NO NECESSITY FOR A THIRD PARTY.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF PROHIBITION—TOO NARROW FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES.

DECATUR, Ga., Dec. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of this city, has written an article on Prohibition for *The Advance*, of Chicago, which will excite a good deal of interest in the South. "As I look at it," he says, "and as most Southern Proh