CHURCH WALL BLOWN DOWN

TWO KILLED, FIVE INJURED, IN THE WRECK OF THE ADJACENT HOUSE.

Aware of Their Danger and Praying that it Might be Averted When the Crash Came—One of the Victims Asphyxiated.

The south wall of the new Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Throop and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, was blown down at 4¾ A. M. yesterday, and the mass of brick and mortar, 85 feet long, 35 feet high, and from 12 to 16 inches thick, fell on the two-story and mansard roof frame dwelling at 208 Throop avenue, crushing it to pieces as if it had been pasteboard. There were seven persons in the frame building. Two of them were killed and the others were more or less injured.

THE DEAD.

Miss Mary Purdy, 19 years old; crushed to death.
David Purdy, 15 years old; asphyxiated by escaping gas.

THE INJURED.

Mrs. Caroline Mott, a widow, 75 years old; hurt internally and suffering from shock.
Miss Sarah Mott, 45 years old; hurt about the head and heart.
Miss Caroline Purdy, 16 years old; slightly injured about the head and shoulders.
Mrs. Emma J. Purdy, a widow, 45 years old; slightly bruised.
Richard Poole, 63 years old; suffering from shock and slight injuries on the body.

Mrs. Mott, the owner of the building, and her daughter, Miss Sarah Mott, occupied the first floor, and Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Mott's widowed daughter, and her three children, Mary, Caroline, and David, lived on the top floor. Mr. Poole, a widower, rented two rooms on the second floor. Between the church and Mrs. Mott's house there was a vacant space of 25 feet.

Mrs. Mott and her daughter, Mrs. Purdy, went to bed at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night with some misgiving. A high wind was blowing, and once or twice it seemed to them as if the big unprotected church walls were shaking.

At 3¾ A. M. Mrs. Purdy was awakened by a peculiar grating sound. Suspecting that the south wall of the church was breaking, she aroused her three children and bade them dress as quickly as possible. She hurried down stairs with her children, alarming Mr. Poole on the way down, and on reaching the lower floor aroused her mother and sister. It was at first suggested that they should all leave the house, but it was finally decided that they should remain. Mrs. Purdy and her daughter Caroline lay down in the bed with Mrs. Mott, and Mary Purdy sat in an arm chair in the same room, and David lay down on the lounge in the front parlor.

Soon after 4 o'clock the wind increased to such a degree as to shake the building, and the inmates were so scared that they got up and sat huddled together in the back parlor, which was used by Mrs. Mott and her daughter as a sleeping apartment. The terrified women and children began to pray, and were so engaged when the crash came. The south rear wall of the church was fairly lifted from its foundation, and the mass of brick and mortar fell with such force on the frail building as to crush it to the ground. The crash was heard for blocks around.

John R. Purdy, who is not related to the occupants of the wrecked building, awoke when the wall fell, looked out of the back window of his house at 135 Hart street, saw what had happened, and ran to engine house No. 17 in De Kalb avenue to give the alarm. In a short time the police reserves from the Ninth and Thirteenth precincts, with ambulance and patrol wagons, and also a score or more of firemen were on the spot. The work of rescuing the persons buried in the ruins was then begun, under the direction of Capt. Martin and Engineers Smith and Fanning. A thousand people looked on. Faint voices were heard issuing from the ruins. At the end of fifteen minutes Mr. Poole was dug out. He was crouched beneath some fallen timbers. He was greatly shocked, but had received only a few slight bruises. He was attended by the ambulance surgeons and removed to the house of a friend at 222 Columbia Heights.

Half an hour after Mr. Poole had been taken out the other imprisoned persons were reached. Old Mrs. Mott, her two daughters, and her granddaughter, Caroline, were found huddled together under the dining room table. One by one they were taken from the ruins and carried to Mr. Alger's house.

The body of Mary Purdy was next removed. The girl had been crushed to death by bricks and timbers. She was found wedged between the chimney and range in the kitchen.

The boy David was the last taken out. He was lying on a sofa, and for a few minutes after he was removed showed faint signs of life. An effort was made to resuscitate him, but it proved unavailing. His death, in the opinion of the doctors, resulted from asphyxiation, as gas was found to be escaping near the spot where he was imprisoned.

The dead brother and sister were taken to the house of ex-Alderman Collins at 301 Throop avenue. When the survivors had recovered from their shock they were taken to the house of Richard Cottrell, Mrs. Mott's nephew, at 355 Quincy street. None of them are seriously injured except Mrs. Mott, who may not survive the shock.

The erection of the new church began about four months ago. It was to cost $55,000, and to be completed in May. W. and T. Lamb were the contractors. They have a good reputation among Brooklyn builders. Inspector McCarthy of the Building Department said:

"That wall was put up by the most careful contractors in Brooklyn. I watched the building almost daily, and saw that the work was properly done."

Miss Mary Purdy, one of the victims, was a very pretty girl. She was employed as a typewriter in an office in this city and was a member of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. David, her brother, was a bright pupil in Grammar School No. 25 and would have graduated in February.

A rear wall in the new Casino building in Atlantic and Alabama avenues was also blown down yesterday morning, and some of the débris crashed through the roof of a frame building adjoining. Edward Johnson and his ten-year-old son Charles, who were asleep on the top floor, were severely injured.

KOSCO'S SHADE TO HAUNT HER.

A Devil in Petticoats Somewhere on Whom He Takes a Post-mortem Revenge.

Joseph Kosco, said to be a nobleman by birth, who came to this country with his wife and five children from Lithuania five years ago, committed suicide yesterday in a dark bedroom which he occupied at 197 Second street. Kosco's wife and children were in Pennsylvania, and his landlady, Mrs. Budzynsky, had told him that she could not keep him unless he paid his board.

Kosco was found lying on his bed yesterday with both arms slashed across between the elbow and wrist, and he died soon afterward from loss of blood. On two scraps of paper Kosco had scrawled in Russian two sentences. This was one:

To my friend, Stanislaus Neinracki, I leave my violin and umbrella.

The other ran:

I ask my colleagues to forgive me for this step. It was caused by that devil in petticoats, who, by her love for me, drives me to desperation. God will punish her. She forgets I have a family that I leave in such a condition. I will haunt her for a little while, but later I will sleep quietly.

It was said at the boarding house by Kosco's friends yesterday that the Kosco family had been a noble one for many generations. In 1863, it was said, Kosco was banished to Siberia on suspicion of being a revolutionist. This was found to be false, but the young man was kept in Siberia for ten years, and then, on the imposition of political friends, he was released. Nearly all of the family estates had been confiscated, but he got together about 9,000 roubles and, with his wife, came to this country and went to Phœnixville, Pa. He bought a small farm and also started a grocery, but ill luck followed him.

Three months ago Kosco left his family in Phœnixville and came to New York to get work, but he found himself unfitted for any trade and he was not strong enough for a laborer. He had lived on the proceeds of his jewelry for several weeks. He had no money. The body was sent to the Morgue.

The Men Gov. Lowry Wants.

Civil Justice Peter Mitchell received a telegram yesterday from Timothy Schaler Williams, Gov. Hill's private secretary, announcing that Gov. Hill would hear this afternoon the arguments of Mitchell for rescinding his warrants for the extradition of William E. Harding, Mike Cleary, Prof. Donovan, and William Muldoon, all of whom have been arrested and have given bail, and Charley Johnson, Jim Wakeley, and Frank Stevenson, who have not yet been apprehended. Mr. Mitchell said that he would not be ready with his argument, and would ask for an adjournment.

William Muldoon gave $500 bail yesterday at Jefferson Market Court. Ed L. Merrifield of the Continental Hotel was his bondsman. Wakeley, Johnston, and Stevenson were not arrested yesterday. Peter Mitchell said he heard they were out of town.

Hudson River Poultry Exhibition.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Hudson River Poultry Association opened its winter exhibition here to-day. There are a large number of entries, many from distant points. The stock on exhibition is exceedingly fine, and there is every prospect of a large and successful exhibition.

S. L. M. BARLOW'S ART COLLECTION.

Many Articles of Great Beauty and Value Shortly to be Sold.

Connoisseurs in bric-à-brac, ceramics, carving, and similar branches of art will have a rare opportunity to add to their collections at the sale of the Barlow collection which is to take place in this city in a few weeks. The collection is now being put together and catalogued at the residence of the late S. L. M. Barlow, 1 Madison avenue, and the store of unique and valuable curios that is being brought to light from neglected corners of cabinets and shelves is astonishing those in charge of the work, while the supposed value of the collection is being greatly increased by the judgment of the experts who find in comparatively unthought-of and unheard-of pieces which Mr. Barlow obtained long ago for small prices, articles that are now among the most valuable in the whole collection. The whole number of pieces to be catalogued is about 1,000, and there is scarcely one of them that is not of merit. Many, like the *sang de bœuf* vase, have been famous for a long time, and bidding for them will doubtless run up to sensational figures. The most interesting feature of the sale, however, will be the opportunities it will afford for the fixing of values upon articles that have not been put up for public competition for so long that estimates of what they are now worth are mere guesswork. Mr. Barlow was a collector of curios all his life, and he picked up a large part of his store in odd corners of the world, and often under circumstances that made the price which he paid for them bear little relation to their actual value. Other articles he got from friends as gifts or from persons whom he had placed under obligation to him in a business or social way, and who testified their gratitude by the presentation of something odd or curious, knowing his fondness for such things. There are likely to be many surprises when these comparatively unheard-of treasures come to be put up at auction. On the other hand, many articles for which Mr. Barlow paid a high price at times when they were the rage are likely to go now for less than they cost him.

The department of ceramics in the collection includes several hundred specimens of a score of different sorts of ware, and will be the most conspicuous feature of the sale. Of course the greatest piece, or, at least the most famous piece, is the *sang de bœuf* vase, which is a remarkable example of that uniformity of color and richness of tone that makes old Chinese ware so valuable. It is 12 inches high by 8 in diameter, and, as its name indicates, is of a dark red hue. Its shape is that of a nearly round bulb sloping to a narrow and graceful neck, and it is entirely without decorative feature either in form or color. Its simplicity is its chief intrinsic charm. It was a famous piece of ware in China long before it came to this country and into the possession of Mr. Barlow. Its history so far as known is that in 1844 a Chinese merchant in Canton became embarrassed, and was helped out of his difficulty by Paul S. Forbes, who was then at the head of the firm of Russell & Co., in Canton. How Qua, the merchant, desired to express in some way his appreciation of Mr. Forbes's kindness, and endeavored to give him many valuable presents, which were all refused. Finally, however, Mr. Forbes, to avoid injuring the feelings of the merchant, consented to accept from him a vase.

"I want to give you the finest piece of porcelain in China," was the way the merchant put it.

The *sang de bœuf* vase was the one he chose for the gift. Its beauty made it famous throughout the whole empire, and even now its fame is familiar to the Chinese. The Minister from China to this country, when, in the course of a visit to this city some time ago, he saw the vase, went nearly beside himself with delight, and fondled it as though it had been a long-lost son.

Among other valuable vases in the collection are two large and beautiful Sèvres vases which were purchased at the Duc de Persigny's sale in 1856, and a curious vase of an ovoid shape, of elaborately painted porcelain mounted in bronze and ormolu, that was secured at the sale of the collection of the King of Holland in 1853. A pair of large majolica vases are remarkable for their design and execution. A curious pair of Chinese vases, supposed to be antique, bear painted medallions representing European marine views and landscapes, painted in "missionary colors" on shagreen ground; they have covers, and their handles are Chinese mandarins in full relief. There are, besides, in the Chinese department, some large treasure vases of old Imperial Imari ware that were undoubtedly brought to Mexico (where they were purchased in 1884) by the treasure ships of Spain, via Acapulco, in the sixteenth century.

In smaller ware there are a great many majolica and faience plaques, many Sèvres cups and other porcelains, and a large lot of Sèvres plates of the very finest quality, highly decorated in gold, with borders of *bleu du roi*. There are also two sets of Dresden plates of the King's period, with tesellated borders and beautiful landscape and figure centres. The Chinese department includes a great many plates, also, of old Imari, Kioto, Satsuma, and other styles, with bowls and other porcelains to the number of a hundred or more. The bowls embrace specimens of nearly every description of decoration, rice grain, celadon, engraved under glaze, old blue and white, lacquer, and cloisonné.

Another feature of the collection is the department of ivory and other carvings. The chief of these is a triptich 21 inches by 22 in size, very elaborately carved in the Spanish style, and certainly done not later than 1525. The subject is Scriptural, and there are over fifty figures in it. The work is marvellously fine and delicate, and the piece is in a wonderful state of preservation. Experts declare that it is one of the best specimens of this sort of work in existence and predict that the price it will bring will place it among the famous curios of the country.

There are scores of smaller carvings quite as fine in their way, notably a small figure of the dead Christ, in full relief, the history of which, so far as known, is that it was obtained in Italy in the fifteenth century by one of the family of Meermans, famous diamond cutters in Amsterdam, and was handed down to succeeding generations of the family with the tradition that it was the work of Benvenuto Cellini. Whether this is true or not, its beauty places the little piece—it is only about six inches long—among the most valuable in the collection. Experts say that for workmanship, delicacy of finish, and correctness of anatomy and expression, the piece is absolutely unequalled among existing ivory carvings.

In wood there are five very large oak carvings of the sixteenth century, formerly part of an altar at Rouen, and one of the Deposition from the Cross, believed to have been the work of the same artist who executed the doors of the cathedral at Burgos in Spain. There is also a large quantity of carved furniture, including high-backed oak chairs of the sixteenth century from the convent of Certosa, near Florence; a unique carved sofa and chairs of old French oak from the King of Holland's sale in 1853; a seventeenth century cabinet from Seville, and a French oak cabinet of the time of Francis I., filled with secret drawers, and with very sharp carvings, showing the influence of the Fontainebleau school.

In another line of art is a small statuette, only about eighteen inches high, of Voltaire, made by Houdon. It is of marble, and was given by the artist himself to Thomas Jefferson when the old statesman was living at Monticello. It is a wonderful piece of work, not only as a portrait, but for the delicacy and skill with which the fine embroidery upon the garments and other details are perfectly worked out in the marble, as accurately reproduced as the expression of the face. A duplicate of this statuette was sold at the Hamilton sale for 1,000 guineas.

Of artistic or curious or valuable aside from beauty of design or workmanship, the most interesting is what is supposed to be the first article ever manufactured by white men in America. It is a rude copper vessel, about eight inches high and four inches in diameter, made to serve the purpose of a censer at the celebration of the mass, and was hammered out of some copper camp utensil by the monks attached to the expedition of Cortez in Mexico after the regular utensils of the altar service had been captured by the Indians in some of the skirmishes between the Spaniards and the natives. Upon one side it bears the inscription:

Tene me qui
a fugie et rebeo
a me in sancti
ofici

A set of Capo de Monte dessert spoons were presented by the city of Naples to Murat when he was king there.

There are two Buen Retiro plaques out of three of the sort known to exist, the other one being in London. They are pronounced by experts to be the finest known specimens of Buen Retiro work. They are framed in carved oak of the last century, the frames themselves being exceedingly valuable. They were brought to this country by Joseph Napoleon, ex-King of Naples.

An old buhl writing table and chest of drawers was brought to this country by Count Ponchartrain when he was French Governor of Louisiana. A dressing table used by Napoleon at Elba and a chandelier of Dresden porcelain which hung in the boudoir of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison, and which was purchased at the sale of the effects at that place, are other curious things in the collection.

Beside the bric-à-brac there are a large number of fine paintings, including several old masters, to be included in the sale. A Titian, a life-size nude Venus, is in a remarkable state of preservation. It is much more sombre in color and tone than the best known examples of this master, and this is accounted for by its history. It was for many years rolled up and stored away in the lofts of the Vatican, having been so treated by the orders of a Pope who did not believe in the exhibition of reproductions of the nude figure. During the troubles in Rome in 1848 Paul S. Forbes was with the General commanding the French forces, and he obtained the picture then from a priest who brought it to him, with a statement of its history. Mr. Barlow bought it from Mr. Forbes. It is about five feet by six in size, and represents the goddess as lying at full length upon a couch.

The other chief old master of the collection is one of Van Dyke's famous pictures of "The Children of Charles I." It is unique in the fact that the column on the left of the picture has an inscription giving the names and ages of the children portrayed, something which no other replica of this picture has. Technically the picture is in the best style of Van Dyke. It was bought at the Earl of Shrewsbury's sale by Lady Blessington, and was bought out of her collection by Thomas W. Rennard of London, from whom Mr. Barlow obtained it.

There is also in the collection a pencil sketch of this picture, which is undoubtedly the original from which the painting was made.

Another large picture is Le Brun's representing the meeting of Alexander the Great and the wife of Darius after the battle in which Darius was slain. It is believed that this was painted on an order from the Gobelin factory while Le Brun was director there. A picture by the same artist, of the same subject, though differently treated, is in the Louvre.

A curious painting of American interest is "The Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers," by A. Wilmaart, 1620. It is a view of Delft Haven and the surrounding landscape, with the Mayflower and other ships in the offing and small boats carrying the pilgrims from the shore.

Other paintings worth mention are two fine landscapes by Constable, one the "River Tavy at Tavistock" and the other from the Edgar Mitchell collection; a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart; a Madonna of Sassoferrato, 1605-1685; a good example of Cuyp, with a charming cloud effect; "The Game of Bowls," by David Teniers, 1675; portrait by Frans Hals; street scene in Antwerp, 1683, by J. Ruysdael; "The Smoker," by Adrian Ostade; "A Misty Morning on the Tweed," by Woods, a pupil of Turner; "Washington's Kitchen," by Eastman Johnson; a farm scene, and the well-known soubrette portrait of Queen Victoria feeding a white horse, by J. F. Herring; a landscape and cattle by H. J. Bonnington, purchased at the Royal Academy exhibition in 1851; and several gypsy water colors by Maclise.

Two other pictures that deserve special notice are a "Virgin and Child, St. Margaret and St. Catherine," by Giovanni Bellini, which was looted from a gallery in Silesia by Napoleon I., and after being kept some time in Paris was restored to its rightful owners, from whom Ambassadors Mr. Barlow obtained it; and "St. John Preaching," by Nicholas Poussin, into which the artist introduced portraits of himself and his children. This came to Mr. Barlow from the Desbrosses Hunter sale, and the story that was told to him by one of the family after the sale was that it had been given to Mr. Desbrosses Hunter by an Italian nobleman who came to this country and engaged in speculations which used up all his ready money and led to his imprisonment for debt in this city, a predicament from which he was extricated by Mr. Desbrosses Hunter. The picture was accompanied by a statement that it had hung in the gallery of the nobleman's family ever since it was painted.

A picture, more interesting for its history than for any artistic merit, is a portrait of Robert Burns by an unknown artist. This picture is said to have been given by Burns to Highland Mary, and by her cousin it was brought from China to this country. This cousin lived at Bloomingdale, then on the outskirts of this city, and was a patient of Dr. Samuel S. Barlow, the father of S. L. M. Barlow. Upon her death she left the picture to the Doctor, from whom it descended to his son and became a part of the collection about to be sold. It represents Burns as a very young man, in an elaborately embroidered waistcoat and other fine clothes.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Lively Session Expected at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 23.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The meeting of the State Agricultural Society on the 23d of this month promises to be of exceeding interest. The old question of having either a permanent State fair or one of the old style migratory annual fairs, which was thought to have been settled by the selection of Syracuse as a site, is up again. The opponents of the permanent site idea claim that the choice of Syracuse was made by less than 300 of the 1,200 on the society's roll at the time the subject came up two years ago. This they assert was illegal, since at least a majority, if not two-thirds, of the members was necessary to change the then existing order of things. The permanent site men, with equal vehemence, assert that a majority of those present at the time the question was fully discussed and acted upon was all sufficient to make the selection of Syracuse as the permanent place for holding the state fair valid and irrevocable. Moreover, that the act of Legislature appropriating money for the erection of permanent buildings on the grounds at Syracuse must be taken as final in settling the permanent site question.

To add further to the fire of the session there is a small but active party working in the interest of the ex-State Treasurer Fitzgerald for President of the Association, and for the purpose of obtaining control of the Executive Committee. In connection with this new movement is a pleasant little scheme which has thus far worked very well. It is based on the close resemblance of the manners of the present Secretary of the Society, James S. Woodward, and one James Otis Woodward, a young man of Albany, once a Republican Alderman, but now a close friend of Elliott Danforth and the accepted suitor of the daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Jones. This James O. Woodward is a member of the Society, and has been for months past sending out circulars to all the members, who this year number 1,700, asking that they constitute him their proxy and authorize him to vote for Lawrence J. Fitzgerald for President. Many of the members who live in distant portions of the State have been in the habit of constituting James S. Woodward the Secretary, their proxy and authorizing him to vote for them along certain lines. These members are deceived by the circular sent out by James O. Woodward, and, still believing they are conferring the right of proxy on the Secretary, send it back to the genuine article. Jameless an illustrious member than Vice-President Morton himself sent in his proxy to James O. Woodward, and authorized him to vote for Fitzgerald. This Woodward-Fitzgerald faction also announce that they are against the permanent location of the site at Syracuse, and hope by this means to be able to meet the large following in opposition to the present Board of officers, who are in favor of Syracuse and the permanent site idea. Altogether, the excitement caused by these cross plans and purposes is daily increasing, and just what will happen on the 23d, when the culmination of it all is reached, is hard to predict.

DR. GUERNSEY TRIUMPHS.

New the Homœpathic Medical Society Will Try to Expel Him.

When the Homœpathic Medical Society met last evening at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Dr. George M. Dillow of the committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Charities about the Homœpathic Hospital, reported that the committee had received no communication from the Commissioners. Dr. Dillow explained later to a SUN reporter that the committee had not yet received the following communication sent yesterday morning:

J. Montfort Scott, Jr., Esq.

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Jan. 7, and to say, in reply, that this Board have decided that they will not interfere with the present organization of the Medical Board of the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island. By order

G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

Dr. Dillow said that the probable upshot of the whole matter would be the expulsion of Dr. Guernsey, the head of the medical staff, from the society at the next monthly meeting on Feb. 13. The society wanted the staff of the hospital reorganized so that it should be more thoroughly homœopathic.

PLYMOUTH'S LECTURE ROOM BUILDING.

A Proposal to Enlarge It and Make It a Memorial to Henry Ward Beecher.

On the organization of the new Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church to-night, the project of enlarging and improving the lecture room building in Cranberry street will be brought up for consideration. John Claflin, S. V. White, and Thomas G. Shearman, leading members of the church, will propose to the trustees to carry out all the necessary changes at their own expense, and present the building to the church and society as a memorial to Henry Ward Beecher. The plans for the new building include bath rooms and a finely equipped gymnasium.

More of Russell's Bad Checks.

John W. Omberson, the paying teller of the First National Bank of Jersey City, identified James Russell yesterday, the man who tried to get a forged check cashed at the Second National Bank on Wednesday, as a man who had tried to cash a forged check at the First National Bank last week. He went before Justice Stilsing and made a complaint. Russell was already in jail on complaint of Teller Rice of the Second National Bank.

The detectives who have been at work on the case discovered yesterday that Russell had a forged check for $280 cashed at the Hudson County National Bank last week. The police say they have evidence that Russell is one of the gang who have been passing forged paper on the banks of this city. Russell will have a hearing before Justice Stilsing this morning.

Arthur W. Benson's Will.

The will of the late Arthur W. Benson, who made several millions in the gas business, has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. He leaves one-third of his personal estate to his widow, and his Brooklyn and Montauk houses to his son and daughter, subject to the life tenancy of their mother. All his other property in real estate and lands is left to the son and daughter. The bequests to Mr. Benson's brothers and sisters amount to only $10,000. In the event of the death of both of Mr. Benson's children without issue all his property is to go to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be expended for the current expenses within ten years.

WE MOVE ON WASHINGTON.

THE DISTINGUISHED DELEGATION WHICH WILL PLEAD FOR THE FAIR.

Seventy Prominent New Yorkers to Take the "Congressional Limited" this Afternoon, and More to Go at Midnight.

About seventy prominent New Yorkers are to start for Washington to-day on the 3:20 P. M. "Congressional" train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to be present at the meeting tomorrow of the Senate World's Fair Committee, when both New York and Chicago are to present their claims for the site. The remainder of the delegation will start on the midnight train to-night. Dr. Depew and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go on the midnight train. Mayor Grant will go on the 3:20 train. The arrangements for the transportation of the delegation are in the hands of Mr. A. B. de Frece, who has been elected Secretary for the occasion by the Legislative Committee. Mr. de Frece has arranged for the entertainment of the New York delegation and their visiting friends in Washington by engaging suites of rooms at the Arlington hotel.

Mr. de Frece received a despatch from Congressman Roswell P. Flower informing him that Mr. Flower and Congressman Belden will give a reception to the New York delegation at the Arlington House to-morrow evening, and telling him to prepare for a big time, as New York desires to show the Chicagoans what a real entertainment is like.

Acceptances of the invitations sent by Mayor Grant to members of the various World's Fair committees to go to Washington continued to pour into the Mayor's office yesterday.

Among those who have consented to go are: Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph Liebman, Capt. Ambrose Snow, John Claflin, Isidor Straus, Elihu Root, Frederick Mohr, J. H. Breslin, Hugh N. Camp, Thomas Brennan, Charles V. Mapes, James Rogers, George S. Lespinasse, George G. Haven, David M. Morrison, G. Waldo Smith, Daniel M. Somers, Seth C. Keyes, W. H. Furman, Francis O'Neill, Leonard Moody, John C. Calhoun, John F. Plummer, William Steinway, George Green, Ogden Mills, F. M. Hexamer, Louis Windmuller, William I. Martin, Thomas A. Young, John Curly, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, F. B. Thurber, Edmund C. Stanton, F. A. Kursheidt, Evan Thomas, J. H. Graham, T. C. Eastman, J. H. Denman, R. A. C. Smith, Franklin L. Gunther, H. S. Mendelson, D. Rich, Bourke Cockran, Henry G. Marquand, E. L. Merrifield, E. L. Horsman, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Jesse Seligman, W. L. Davis, James W. Tappin, Henry Goldberger, George R. Bidwell, and John L. Baker.

Those who can not go are Eugene Kelly, William Rockefeller, Morris K. Jesup, Edward H. Ammidown, Samuel D. Babcock, Norvin Green, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Comptroller Myers, Orlando B. Potter.

Thomas C. Platt, Collis P. Huntington, and George Warner are not certain that they can get off.

The subscriptions to the World's Fair Guarantee Fund were increased $3,440. This makes the fund to date $5,311,771. The Washington Butcher Guard contributed $2,550.

The following subscriptions were received on subscription blanks at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Thomas A. Wilmurt & Son	$100
G. W. Sbrig	100
William Dickmann	100
William Brand	100
F. A. Stollberg	100
H. Lustberg & Son	100
Henry Weller	100
John Loehr	50
George Somers	20
Oscar H. Risser	10
Henry Benjamin	5
J. Haggerty	5

Through the Cashier of the Standard Gas Light Company:

William Firmen	$50
Ellis S. Reid	50

From the members of the Washington Guard, through Mr Carl E. Nagel, Secretary:

Charles Lindner, Sr.	$1,000
Charles Ax	500
Fred Bogen	200
August Leinkhardt	100
Henry Meisner	100
Michael Heumann	100
Ignatz Bauer	100
William Prandmeier	100
Charles Schmidt	100
Anton Durler	100
Joseph Sank	100
Ernst Stutz	100
H. Bauer	50
Charles Lindner, Jr.	50
Joseph Specht	25
Robert Fardna	25

MILK PRODUCERS IN CONVENTION.

Devising a Plan to Sell Their Milk Directly to the Consumers.

MIDDLETOWN, Jan. 9.—A large and notably intelligent body of milk producers, representing many of the principal milk shipping stations of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, met in the Court House at Goshen to-day under a call issued by the Executive Committee of the Central Milk Producers' Union. The call specified the purpose of the meeting to be to discuss and formulate some plan of action by the union, either through the formation of a joint stock company or by some other means, for relieving the producers from the unjust exactions of the New York Milk Exchange and other middlemen, and the delivering of the milk produced by the members of the union directly to the consumers.

Walter B. Pierce of Chenango Forks, N. Y., chief organizer of the Central Union, reported that the work of organizing subordinate unions was proceeding with remarkable enthusiasm and success. He said that branch unions had been fully or partially organized at 200 of the 250 railroad and river stations from which milk is shipped to New York; that 6,000 producers were already enrolled as members, and that the work of organizing the producers at the remaining stations will be completed within thirty days.

A resolution which was introduced by the Executive Committee was adopted unanimously and read as follows:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of your Executive Committee that the New York milk dealers are trying to make contracts for the coming year, subject to prices fixed by the New York Milk Exchange; therefore, we recommend that all producers refuse to sign such contracts for further delivery.

The session of the convention was largely devoted to the discussion of plans and methods of future action as suggested by the call, prominent dairymen from all the five States interested giving their views. The prevailing sentiment favored the organization of a joint stock company, composed exclusively of farmers belonging to the union, and with a capital stock of $100,000 to $200,000, which should lease or buy depots in New York city and suburbs, and receive there and deliver directly to consumers in the company's wagons the milk produced by the members of the union.

Finally the convention appointed a Plan Committee, consisting of representative dairymen, as follows: Col. G. D. Wheeler, Deposit, N. Y.; E. G. Seeley, Roxbury, Conn.; L. O. Pratt, Yorktown, N. Y.; C. C. Mare, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; W. H. H. Jones, Hempstead, L. I.; George P. Squire, Marathon, N. Y.; G. W. Tiffany, Kingsley, Pa.; P. N. Pidcock, Whitehouse, N. J.; Judge L. J. Martin, Deckertown, N. J.; Walter B. Pierce, Chenango Forks, N. Y.

The Plan Committee was instructed to devise and formulate a plan of operation, which is to be submitted for action to the Central Union, composed of delegates from all the branch unions, which body is to meet in annual session in the city of New York on the 30th inst.

One Family Loses Six Children from Diphtheria.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A remarkable fatality has attended the family of Joseph Hebrank, a coal dealer on Asquith street. He has lost six children, all of whom died from diphtheria, and the seventh and last, who recovered, is left permanently blind. Three of the children died since last Monday—Aloysius, aged 5 years; Albert, aged 3 years, and Francis, aged 16 months. Joseph, aged 7, who first contracted the disease, came home from school with a bad case of measles, which developed into diphtheria. Each of the children contracted the measles in turn, and then diphtheria. Mr. Hebrank lost the other three children seven years ago, whose ages were 9 months, 2½ years, and 6½ years. In each of these cases measles preceded diphtheria.

Northwest Gale on the New England Coast.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Jan. 9.—The northwest gale developed great violence last night, reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour at 2:30 this morning, accompanied by a snow squall and intense cold. The temperature fell 22° in twenty-four hours. The brig Natalie, from the West Indies with logwood, which passed this point yesterday, has not since been seen and was probably blown off the coast.

A Vial Labelled Poison Beside Him.

The body of a man was found on the Bull's Ferry road, near the Guttenburg Race track, yesterday. Alongside of it was a vial labelled "poison." The man was about 55 years old, with light blue eyes, curly hair, and small black moustache. He was well dressed. He wore a dark sack coat, a black vest, dark overcoat, and dark striped trousers. The letter "S" was engraved on the silver buff buttons he wore. The body was taken to Crane's morgue in Hoboken. County Physician Converse will make a post mortem examination.

AL DAGGETT COULD GET MONEY.

A Little Fracas Between the League and Matt Quay's Committee.

When the suit of Tallmadge & Martin to collect a printing bill of $11,500 from the Republican League came up again before Referee Raegener in the Stewart building yesterday, Lawyer Gay asked the witness, James P. Foster, if he didn't have a conversation with Mr. Martin between Dec. 1, 1888, and Feb. 28, 1889, and urge Mr. Martin to present his bill to the League, on the ground that such a proceeding would compel the reélection of Mr. Foster to the Presidency of the League. Mr. Foster said he recollected nothing of the sort.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Humphrey in December, 1888, or in the following February, that any claim held by the firm of Tallmage & Martin for printing was against the Republican National Committee—and not against the League? A.—I have had conversations with Mr. Humphrey regarding the bill in the presence of Mr. Thurston. The substance of these conversations was to the effect that the Republican National Committee had, in accordance with the resolution adopted on July 12, 1888, and at a meeting subsequent to that of the subcommittee of the National Committee, held at the Everett House, agreed to see the League out of debt, and to furnish $3,000 per month for three months to defray the expenses of the work then under way. About Oct. 24 Senator Quay, the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, sent me a message through Mr. Daggett to join with him in raising subscriptions. I agreed and a great number of blanks were sent out. Later I saw from the books of the National Committee that it had received more than $30,000 from the efforts of its friends out of town.

Q.—Wasn't there a bill which included all the items in this action presented to the Republican National Committee? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Then Mr. Foster was asked if he didn't know that Mr. Al Daggett had laid before the National Committee a bill of Tallmadge & Martin for $15,000, that Mr. Daggett was instructed to present the vouchers, and that the only things presented were receipts for expressage amounting to $1,200.

"From what I know, I can say that he did nothing of the sort," replied Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster volunteered this further statement:

I have come to the conclusion that it is a mistake for Republicans to spend money in New York at elections, because whenever the Republicans carry it, the Democrats can get $2d, and the Democrats know how to spend money.

By Col. Bacon—Did you write the circular known as the "Fry the fat" circular? A.—I did not write it.

A meeting held by the sub-Executive Committee of the National Committee at the Everett House in August, 1888, was the subject of an interesting statement from Mr. Foster. It seems that Mr. Humphrey sent for Mr. Foster to attend the meeting, and at the hotel he met Mr. Humphrey and Al Daggett. The former told Mr. Foster that the committee wanted him. Mr. Foster wanted to know what his presence was needed for, and Mr. Daggett said that it was in relation to money matters. A consultation ensued between the three gentlemen. They decided that Mr. Daggett should call upon the committee and see what was wanted. Mr. Daggett met his two friends at the League headquarters and reported that the sub-Executive Committee had received a letter from a correspondent in Massachusetts claiming that circulars had been received there asking for money, from both the National Committee and the League. The correspondent said he could'nt afford to give to both. This stirred the committee up, and Mr. Daggett was sharply informed that either the League or the National Committee would have to stop collecting money. A discussion resulted in an order from the committee that the League would have to stop begging money in every way except by subscription blanks. It was at this meeting at the Everett House that it was agreed that $5,000 a month should be allowed the League for three months to meet its expenses. Mr. Foster said that Daggett got this money from the National Committee at different times. Mr. Foster tried to get the money himself, but couldn't, and so Mr. Daggett was sent for it. Humphrey was in a hurry for the money, because his salary was behind. Daggett is said to have been always successful in getting money. The hearing will go on at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, when Mr. Dagget may testify.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Rally in Force to Show that the Issue is Not Dead Yet.

DES MOINES, Jan. 9.—There were 800 delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, which was called to order in Foster's Opera House to-day. Every delegate was a Republican except ex-Congressman Weaver, and there is some doubt as to his political faith just now. The features of the Convention were the strong grounds taken in favor of a State constabulary, so that prohibition can be enforced in the river towns, the demand that no change of the present law be made, and the dodging of the proposition to form a third party in case the Republicans should abandon the present law. There was, however, a compromise on the latter clause, that a State Central Committee was appointed that can take political action if necessity arises.

S. M. Weaver, who was elected Chairman, made a bitter attack on the liquor forces. He compared the disregard of the prohibitory law in the river counties to a state of anarchy, and closed his address with the statement that the size of the Convention was proof that Iowa still stood for prohibition.

Prof. Fellows of Manchester compared high license to twenty rattlesnakes in a box with ten holes in it large enough for them to crawl out. Prohibition, he said, is twenty rattlesnakes in a tight box with their heads cut off.

The Rev. Mr. Brown and several others attacked the State officers for not enforcing the temperance laws of Iowa. In the resolutions which were adopted Senator Wilson and Congressman Kerr were warmly commended, but Senator Allison's name was not mentioned.

The Negro Exodus from North Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—Congressman H. P. Cheatham, the colored representative of the Second district of North Carolina, is reported to have left his seat in Congress and come down to stump his district against emigration. He has become alarmed at the continued exodus of the negroes from his district. A prominent colored preacher of Charlotte will preach on emigration next Sunday. He will strongly advise the negro to move away if he sees no plan of bettering his condition here. The emigrant agents are in clover. They are addressing the negroes all about the country, and their description of the "promised land" receives great attention. Hundreds of negroes are passing through Charl