FACE TO FACE, BECAUSE OF PAYN'S HATRED OF PLATT'S MAN QUIGG, AND RESOLVED TO BEAT HIM.

FLYNN ADMITS HIS UTTER DEFEAT

Gives Up All Hope of Obtaining Railroad Franchises.

JOURNAL OVERTHROWS HIM

Injunction Proceedings Effectually Blocked the Attempt to Steal Forty Miles of Streets.

LAWYER THROWS UP HIS HANDS.

Trolley Owner Now Seeks Vengeance, and Hints at Heavy Suits for Damages if Certain Events Occur.

P. H. Flynn, the builder and director of the majority of the trolley lines in Brooklyn, has won so many battles from legislatures, lawyers and property owners that Brooklyn residents began to imagine that he could not be overthrown. It remained for the Journal to enlighten them.

For once Flynn acknowledges that he is beaten, and the Journal did it. James C. Church, his lawyer, that all hope of obtaining franchises for the East River and Atlantic Ocean had been abandoned. This was an official announcement that Flynn had thrown up his hands and relinquished his attempt to grab forty miles of Brooklyn streets in perpetuity.

While several tax payers instituted injunction suits to restrain the Board of Aldermen from granting franchises to Flynn, the Journal's injunction suit alone stopped the grab. All other suits merely prayed that the Aldermen be enjoined from granting franchises for more than twenty-five years. Flynn and his lawyers chuckled over these suits and held the Board of Aldermen subject to call with the intention of amending the franchise granted in perpetuity by substituting the words "for twenty-five years." The schemers were aghast when Justice Van Wyck construed the Journal injunction to mean that no franchise whatever could be granted for any period to any railroad. The case went to the Appellate Division, and the remarks of the Justices showed that the court intended to confirm Justice Van Wyck's ruling.

Mr. Church apparently takes the same view, and gave as his reason for the abandonment of hope that the Court of Appeals had adjourned until January, and that ended the case. Flynn has given up the ghost, but he is now looking for vengeance. Mr. Church said yesterday that the case would be taken to the Court of Appeals in January for final decision. If favorable to Flynn, suits for heavy damages would be begun against all of the parties who have brought injunction suits. The once invincible Flynn has nothing left except this salve for his wounded feelings. He wants to punish the audacious parties who dared to interfere with his ownership o fthe City of Brooklyn.

SPAIN'S SPY FOR CUBANS.

Warning Received in a Private Letter Written in Havana to Professor Guitterez.

Friends of the Cuban cause in this city were perturbed yesterday on learning that a Spanish spy had been sent here by General Blanco. The information was received in a letter written to Professor Guitterez, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania.

At the Cuban headquarters, No. 56 New street, General Emilio Nunez and H. S. Rubens said that the spy had arrived here. They gave a translation of the letter. It was dated Havana, December 10, and recounted that Dr. Congosto, the Machiavelli of General Blanco, had a number of schemes in view to compass the efforts of the insurgents and their friends.

"The first scheme," the letter told, "is most important, and you should be informed of it. Dr. Congosto has sent an emissary to New York. I do not know his name, but I can give you a description of him. My friend saw him and dared not ask anything about him, to avoid all suspicions. He is a tall man, with full beard, black eyes and a marked Spanish accent, though I am not sure of his nationality. He has probably started already for New York, where he hopes to join one of the filibustering expeditions and reach the army under Gomez. He is to find out the depots of arms and the hospitals. When an occasion presents itself he is to murder General Gomez. His recompense for all these services will be some thousands of dollars.

"My trouble is to understand where they will get the money."

Another paragraph of the letter was as follows, and related to overtures to be made to those fighting in the field for Cuban liberty:

"You know as well as I do the old man, Jose Roban, and you remember as well as I do that in the former uprisings he showed himself to be a Spaniard of the Spaniards. Now, his son Luis is the leader commanding the insurgent brigade in Sagua. For this crime the father was expatriated and sent from Sagua to Havana, where he now resides. Dr. Congosto knows that General Gomez has issued a proclamation ordering every leader to see that all emissaries who may present themselves with propositions of peace that are not based on the absolute independence of the island shall be sentenced to death. He further adds that all infractions of this order shall be considered treason. Now, Dr. Congosto has conceived the idea of sending the father to the son with propositions looking toward autonomy, thus placing the son in the position of either shooting his father or being himself declared a traitor. Is not this infamous? The poor old man refused, but I know not how long he may withstand the pressure that is being brought to bear on him."

WEYLER STILL RESTLESS.

His Friends Want Him to Become the Leader of the Conservatives.

By Don Fernando Rodriguez.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Madrid, Dec. 23.—The text of President McKinley's message was received yesterday.

General Weyler is preparing a hasty protest against it. His partisans are pushing him to issue also a manifesto proclaiming himself the leader of the Conservative party, with Romero Robledo Eldunyen, the President of the Senate, and Castellano, the late Minister of the Colonies, against the other Conservative party, headed by Marshal Martinez Campos, Silvela and Pidal, president of the Congress.

Both Generals Weyler and Martinez Campos are, however, very reluctant to take the leadership.

Minister Woodford has handed to Minister of State Gullon the American answer to the Spanish note answering the first Woodford note.

From Spanish sources I gather that the American note deals extensively with justification of the American Government regarding filibustering expeditions. The Washington Government declares it has done all in its power to prevent these expeditions.

The whole tone of the note is very friendly and conciliatory. On delivering it Woodford had a long conversation with Gullon.

CROKER MAY SUCCEED FLOWER.

He Is Urged for the Presidency of the Democratic Club.

TO HEAL ALL DIFFERENCES

Bryan Democrats Would Then Join the Organization Again.

LEFT IT TO THE GOLD MEN.

No More Announcements of Appointments Expected from Lakewood Until Next Week at Least.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 23.—Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club, of New York, are at peace. The feud began with the campaign of 1896. The Democratic Club then declared against Bryan and free silver, and Tammany men withdrew from membership. This left a group of gold Democrats in control, with Roswell P. Flower at the head as president.

Mr. Flower is going abroad on January 4, and Richard Croker, if he will consent, may succeed him as president. By this means Democratic leaders hope to effectually heal the breach.

Since Mr. Croker has been at Lakewood he has been in correspondence with former Governor Flower on this subject. Mr. Flower first, in a formal note, asked Mr. Croker, who is a member of the club, to take an active interest in its affairs. Mr. Croker promised that he would after January 1, make the clubhouse on Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street his political headquarters. In communications which followed, Mr. Croker, it is understood, was urged to allow his name to go before the club as a nominee for president at the annual election. Mr. Croker, when asked his intention to-night, said:

"I am already a member of the club. My becoming president has been suggested, but I have said that I did not want my name used.

"When I return to the city after January 1, I intend to make the club my headquarters and do all in my power to advance its interests among Democrats. There ought to be a good strong Democratic club in New York, and I believe this organization will become in time the leading organization of its kind in the country."

When asked as to the prospect of healing local party divisions, through the agency of the club, Mr. Croker replied that there were no large divisions of consequence in the party and that he believed many Tammany men who had withdrawn from the club on account of its attitude in 1896 would now return.

Among Democratic politicians in Lakewood considerable significance is attached to Mr. Croker's determination to make the Democratic Club his headquarters. Predictions are going the rounds that the Croker-Murphy alliance will not be opposed by Hill and his gold Democrat adherents, and that the policy of the State organization will be dominated without friction by the men now wielding the power in Greater New York. Mr. Croker still disclaims any intention of entering State politics.

Lou Payn's quarrel with Chairman Quigg caused considerable comment at Lakewood. It is believed here that Payn will win his point. Mr. Croker would not discuss the matter.

It is now likely that no further appointments will be announced until next week. Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, John B. Sexton, Senator Grady and the other Democratic leaders will return to New York to-morrow morning.

They will not be back at Lakewood until next Monday.

Andrew Freedman's company—the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Maryland—has executed the bonds of Comptroller-elect Cole, $200,000, and of Sheriff-elect Dunn, $100,000. Mr. Freedman is a personal signer on the bonds of each.

Among to-day's arrivals were Judge J. M. Fitzsimmons, M. F. Blake, Judge H. M. Goldfogle and former Judge George M. Curtiss.

HIS HEARSE A BICYCLE.

Policeman Carries a Body to the Morgue on the Handle Bars.

Bicycle Patrolman Casey found yesterday the body of a boy about five weeks old in a small box at Eighty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. The child, who was neatly dressed, had died from exposure. It evidently had been left at the place Wednesday evening.

Casey brought the child to the West Eighty-eighth street police station, and was told to call a hearse and take it to the Morgue.

"No," said Casey, "I'll be the hearse," and tying the little box on the handle bars of his wheel, rode to the Morgue with it.

To Name Kearny's Guardian To-day.

Judge Hudspeth, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Orphan's Court, owing to the absence of Lawyer Corbin, did not appoint a guardian yesterday for John Watts Kearney, Jr., adjudged an habitual drunkard in October last by a Sheriff's Jury. The appointment will be made to-day. Lawyer W. H. Speer, Jr., counsel for Kearney, submitted an affidavit by young Kearney in which he declares that his father is unfit to be his guardian because he is a resident of the State of New York and because he has an implacable dislike to his son.

Don't be satisfied with the universal cry—business is over! The holiday rush may be, but there's always business to be had. Use Sunday Journal "wants."

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Some women save their time.
" " " " money.
" " " " clothes.
" " " "strength.
The wisest woman saves all.
She uses Pearline.

GET HELP!
20 WORDS For a Help "WANT" in the JOURNAL. 20 CENTS

No. 11 Broadway.

Financiering Outdone.

A. J. Weil became associated with the Dean crowd, after his brother had completed a long sentence of suspension from the Stock Exchange. After the failure of the Dean concern he, on June 23 last, transferred to his wife, Laura Weil, over $2,000,000 worth of real and personal property in St. Louis. The transfers are on record in the County Clerk's office in that city.

The books of the Dean concern show that he was at one time carrying 19,000 shares of wheat for that firm, for which they had only "put up" $10,000 as margin.

This remarkable feat he is on record as having done. This record, apparently a fictitious account, manufactured for the purposes of the swindlers, is in the purchase and salesbook of the Dean Company. Their check for the amount named, bearing his indorsement, is in the possession of the Journal.

John F. Barrett, late of the firm of John F. Barrett & Co., is one of the best known members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and is a member of the Board of Directors of that organization and chairman of the Committee on Quotations. About two months ago he became head of the firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., a house now doing a large business on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Waldgrave Harclock, the attorney, of No. 20 Nassau street, who represents $600,000 in claims against the E.-S. Dean Company and its tributaries, was engaged yesterday in pursuing the case on the new line which he had adopted.

The Journal's exclusive story of the great conspiracy was highly praised by Mr. Harelock. He is acquainted with the intimate workings of the robber companies, and he heartily thanked the Journal for its co-operation.

Brokers Praise the Journal.

Wall Street rejoiced yesterday at the Journal's disclosures. The solid men of the street declared that a service had been done the legitimate commercial interests of the city, and that the whole effect of the expose would be to strengthen the general confidence in legitimate enterprises.

Consternation was created in the camp of the several firms which are still doing business under the original Dean plan. These firms with pretentious names are made up of the same men who have been intimately connected with the E. S. Dean Company's history. There are six of these.

These six firms are branches of the firm of Newton J. Macmillan, who has offices in the Lord's Court Building. He is one of the thirteen against whom Attorney Harelock purposes to swear out warrants, and his connection with the enterprise of E. S. Dean Company origin is notorious. He is under indictment for violation of section 351 of the Penal Code, which prohibits bucket shops.

Still Evading the Law.

Goslin and Kellar, two of the principals, and who are now under indictment for grand larceny, are actively engaged with Macmillan in carrying on the business.

It is also said that Myron L. Bernard, who is perhaps the heaviest gainer through the great swindle is also still associated with his former comrades.

The chief members of the firm of Macmillan & Co., are Newton J. Macmillan, Alfred R. Goslin and Gerald M. Eberman, all of whom were involved in the Dean swindle, and against whom warrants are to be procured for their connection with the old company. Colonel Robert P. Ammon, who at one time ran a bucket shop at No. 47 New street, is counsel for Macmillan & Co., but denies any other connection with the firm. His offices adjoin those of the Macmillan company.

The cases against the various members of the robber gang who have been indicted should come to trial in a few days. An amendment to a demurrer filed by several of the men under indictment is due in Judge Brown's court to-day, and if he should overrule it, after it has come into his hands and been considered, the cases will be brought to trial without delay.

"There are indictments in this office," said Assistant District-Attorney M. J. Kohler yesterday, "against E. S. Dean & Co., Samuel Keller & Co., Talcott & Co. and O'Connor & Co.

"The parties named in these four indictments are Henry D. Kyle, Jacob Lamberg, Myron L. Bernard, Samuel Keller, Alfred R. Goslin, Gerald M. Eberman, Daniel J. Clarkson and J. B. Kellogg. Of these Kyle, Lamberg and Bernard have pleaded not guilty, and Keller, Goslin, Eberman, Kellogg and Clarkson have entered demurrers. The demurrers were argued on December 11 by Abraham J. Rose, Abraham Levy, ex-Police Commissioner Murray and Mr. Sweetzer on behalf of the defendants. They demurred on the ground that the indictments were insufficient. They filed a brief and we put in a brief against it. They then asked leave of the court to file another brief, and were allowed until to-morrow to do so before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court.

"We expect a decision from the court within a short time. If the demurrers are overruled, the defendants will be called upon to plead to the indictment. Then a date will be set for the trial. Kyle, Lamberg and Bernard are jointly indicted with the others, and as soon as the demurrers are disposed of their cases will be taken up.

"Several of the defendants appear in several of the indictments, others are only indicted once. All are out on bail. The bail on each indictment is $2,500. There are three indictments against Gosling, whose bail, therefore, is $7,500. Against Keller there are two indictments; amount of bail, $5,000. There are also two indictments against Kyle."

The following have been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for violation of section 351 of the penal code, which forbids keeping a bucket shop:

Colonel Robert A. Ammon, $1,000 bail; furnished by Alice Smith.

Alfred R. Gosling, $1,000 bail; deposited cash to that amount.

Newton J. G. McMillan, $1,000 bail; furnished by Ida Wolf, of No. 318 East Eighteenth street.

Thomas J. Gibbons, $1,000 bail, furnished by Ida Wolf.

Thomas J. Reaney, $1,000 bail, furnished by Ida Wolf.

James P. Smith, $1,000 bail, furnished by Ida Wolf.

All of these pleaded not guilty and entered demurrers on December 7. The papers on December 10 were turned over to Assistant District-Attorney Zaring. A curious point about Ammon's case is that although he was discharged by the police magistrate the Grand Jury indicted him just as it did the others.

The trial of Colonel Robert A. Ammon on the charge of attempting to extort $1,000 from Samuel Keller, of the E. S. Dean Company was fixed for yesterday afternoon before Judge Fitzgerald in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District-Attorney Rosalsky moved for trial, but a clerk from the office of John F. McIntyre, who is counsel for Ammon, asked for a postponement, as Mr. McIntyre was engaged in the Supreme Court. The case thereupon went over. As Judge Fitzgerald will adjourn court for the term to-day Mr. Rosalsky will have to hunt up another judge next week to try the case.

ODD SWINDLES OF THE DEAN CO.

Pastor and All His Flock Were Led Astray—A Strange Disappearance.

The Rev. G. G. Bolton, of No. 2 Seaver street, Roxbury, Mass., combines the occupations of ministering to a flock in a small church in that vicinity on a Sabbath and editing a paper called The Millennial, during the remaining six days of the week.

The envelopes on which the reverend gentleman conducts his editorial and advertisement soliciting for this organ are covered with texts and quotations from the Scriptures, both back and front. Striking extracts from one of these, which must have awakened sad memories in the reverend gentleman's mind, are: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," "All we like sheep have gone astray," "Cast thy bread upon the waters," and other quotations of a similar character.

On February 3, 1897, the reverend gentleman received several alluring circulars from the Dean Company, and sent them $150. He received a munificent dividend of a trifle under $3, another small dividend in two weeks, and the preacher lost his head.

Flock Followed Pastor.

He forgot all about the moral of the golden calf story, and saved and borrowed and put every dollar he could get into "The Dean System." With true unselfishness, he spread the glad tidings of profits among his faithful flock. He not only interested all his relatives, but induced John W. Smallman, and Walter J. Thorne, Miss A. Fairfield and his own devoted wife, Mrs. Augusta Bolton, to worship at the shrine of Mammon. They put in their money, and Mrs. Bolton is now mourning the loss of $400, her small fortune, which has gone the way of all things earthly, in the famous Wheat Combination No. 2.

After the failure Mr. Bolton wrote most heartrending appeals, both to the swindlers and their friends in this city, imploring them to send him back at least a small portion of the money which he had lost for himself and his friends in the wreck. In one letter he said: "I am praying night and day for the return of my money."

Such abiding faith as this should move the hearts of even such a "gang," but at last accounts he was still engaged in prayer in behalf of the shorn lambs of his flock whom he led into the desolate pastures of Wall street.

LOST FORTUNE; THEN VANISHED.

Agricultural products were among the most profitable sources of plunder to the swindlers. "Sugar Combination No. 12" has left several sweet reminiscences in the minds of the Dean gang. The same reminiscences are anything but sweet in the minds of the would-be millionaires who played the game.

Among these was Joshua Clayton, of No. 4403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who, if he could be found, would doubtless be ruminating on the whereabouts of $31,765.50, which he dropped into the slot on March 1, 1897.

This sweet plum, which fell from the tree of speculation into the pockets of the "gang," is lost forever to the victim. Inquiries were made by the investigators into the Dean swindle with a view of finding Mr. Clayton. A visit to the address given on his deposit blank proved unavailing in discovering his whereabouts.

The neighbors stated that he was reticent old man, eccentric in his habits, and very uncommunicative as to anything regarding his past life or connections.

It was learned that shortly after the failure of the Dean concern he vanished, closing up the house after removing his goods, and all trace of him has been lost.

Victim Tried the Same Game.

The story of Mr. John Osborne illustrates without much comment another type of the class of people who suffered. In a letter from President Bernard to Mr. Osborne, of October 12, 1896, the president says:

"It is with pleasure that we begin business this Monday morning, 12th of October, surrounded by thousands of flattering letters from all parts of the United States and Canada, congratulating us upon our success of the past and mentioning that they trust we will be succesful in the future as a new company. They, and perhaps yourself, understand that the fundamental principles of the Dean Safe System cannot be changed, for these reasons:

"The system has stood the test of time. Some of the most able financiers have studied to improve upon or equal or design some similar system, without success. The system cannot be changed; it must be continued, for the people are pleased with from 300 to 400 per cent per annum or none. So, whether it be new management or old, you can rest assured, Mr. Osborne, it is the best investment to-day in existence."

Mr. Osborne was a carpenter. He owned a small homestead, which was in his wife's name, the accumulation of years of hard labor and thrift. He originally got into the Dean Company's clutches on a small investment, but the receipt of a few small dividends increased his capacity in a much larger ratio than his bank account and with far greater rapidity than money accumulated by the "Safe System" of compounding by its investors.

Having received a few dollars in dividends Mr. Osborne proceeded to paint glowing pictures to his wife of future riches which would have done credit to the monumental imagination of a Colonel Mulberry Sellers. It resulted in the poor old lady consenting to mortgage the homestead and transferring the proceeds in bulk to the well-lined pockets of the confidence operators.

Became a Swindler Himself.

Later on Mr. Osborne, with the cunning characteristic of a bucolic "come on" began to be suspicious from the repeated applications made to him for more margins. He had gone his limit, and proceeded to scheme to get even. He carefully hoarded all the dividends received and then proceeded to let all his neighbors into the "good thing."

He showed them the dividend checks, and, finding that he could influence business, from being a pigeon he became a rook and plucked his neighbors for the benefit of the Dean Company. He got himself appointed an agent, and was so successful that he earned in commissions sufficient to reimburse him for all he had put in, and gained for himself the everlasting maledictions of his friends in Keokuk.

WOMAN WAS A SHREWD AGENT.

Mrs. Mary E. Massey, who was agent for the Dean Company for the State of Indiana, deserves the credit of being as shrewd and brilliant a financier, if not as dishonest, as her principals. She was certainly a female Napoleon of Finance, particularly when it came down to a question of Mrs. Massey personally.

The nerve of this remarkable woman had she been engaged in legitimate business would have entitled her to rank with Hetty Green in the field of finance. She originally was the agent of the old concern of E. S. Dean & Co., and was as well posted in the peculiar business methods of her principals as they themselves were.

Her original contract with the concern gave her a salary of $15 per week and eight per cent. on the gross receipts of business from the State of Indiana. That she made money is well evidenced by the fact that from February 1 to March 26, she took in for the concern $65,727.29, on which she received a commission of ten per cent. In the two weeks from March 12 to March 25, her commissions amounted to $2,239.10. One of the Dean Company's letters to her shows how they valued her:

March 9, 1897.

Mrs. M. E. Massey:

Dear Madam: Yours in reference to the State of Kansas reached us this morning. You can wire you on Monday, which is impossible to do. This matter would require some consideration, as we do not want to start any more trouble between Turner and you.

Don't you think, if we paid you 10 per cent, which is all we get, it would be a pretty good recompense for your money? We are willing to do anything that is reasonable, where you are concerned, for we consider you our best agent. If you are satisfied with 10 per cent, go right ahead.

Yours truly,
E. S. DEAN CO.

The methods of the gang in dealing with adverse criticism were as divers as the schemes for luring the almighty dollar from the pockets of rustic speculators. In February of the present year the company's methods of conducting its business were alluded to very unfavorably in the United States Investor, a legitimate financial paper of standing, published in Boston. One of their subscribers, having made a complaint and probably wanting his money back, wrote the New York office, inclosing the clipping of the article. At the same time, Mr. Turner, their general agent, was down East and communicated with them by wire that the criticism was causing uneasiness among the customers. They treated the matter with lofty disdain and wrote Mr. Turner as follows:

March 26, 1897.

F. E. Turner, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your telegram received, and we will follow your instructions. U. S. I. cuts no ice at all. Very truly yours,
THE E. S. DEAN CO.

The initials "U. S. I." referred to the publication which dared to criticise them.

Praise the Journal Story.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The exposure of the E. S. Dean Company, swindlers, in the Journal this morning did not surprise the authorities at the Post Office Department, it only pleased them greatly. They knew that the Journal was at work on the case and expected its aid in the final round up.

The department thinks the swindlers have been caught so securely that punishment will undoubtedly follow. The reports received from its own men satisfy the officials that the Journal story is absolutely correct.

MISS MARLOWE UNABLE TO TRAVEL

The Actress Forced to Remain in Cincinnati Owing to Her Attack of Malaria.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The dawn of to-day found Julia Marlowe still too ill to attempt a trip to New York. She cried in her room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, but the decree of Dr. Mitchell that she should not attempt the trip had to be obeyed. The other members of her company went on to New York. When Mrs. Marlowe-Tabor will leave will depend solely upon her condition.

Dr. Mitchell says that the actress is suffering from malaria and a general collapse, and that if she hopes to recover she must have absolute rest for some time. Members of her company stated before leaving for New York that she has been ailing for some time, and had overtaxed herself in rehearsals of her new play. She has also been worried a great deal about her husband's absence, who used to assume charge of her affairs and relieve her of much care.

Miss Marlowe's illness is not considered of a serious nature, but will doubtless interfere with her business for some time. She hopes to be able to keep her New York engagement, but realizes that she must follow the doctor's directions, and at present is too ill to think of going on the stage.

A great deal of interest was manifested in theatrical circles yesterday about the illness of Julia Marlowe and the cancelling of her engagement this week in Cincinnati. Charles Dillingham, who is her manager, felt especially worried, as he wired her early yesterday morning, and up to a late hour last night had received no reply.

Miss Marlowe makes her home while in New York at the Imperial Hotel, and there it was stated that she had written them to hold the suit of apartments for her, and that she would telegraph them when she would arrive. No message was received last night from her, and the night clerk ventured the opinion that had she left Cincinnati she would have notified them, particularly as she was ill.

Miss Marlowe is booked to fill an engagement at the Empire Theatre following Mr. John Drew on January 3.

FREEZING COLD WEATHER TO-DAY.

The Mercury Takes a Sudden Drop, Attended by a Stinging Northwest Gale.

The mercury dropped to 20 degrees at 11 o'clock last night, and was still falling. According to the Weather Department, it would continue to grow colder until to-day. During the day the chances are that the mercury will remain below the freezing point.

Pedestrians will not be bothered so much with the cold, however, as they will with the wind. Early in the evening a nerve-blasting northwest gale made its appearance, and it continued to play pranks with those who chanced to be out all during the night. Weather Man Dunn predicts that the "nor'wester" will hover about the city throughout to-day.

It was snowing in the upper part of the State late last night, but the Weather Bureau does not anticipate a blizzard in this section.

BLANCO RELEASES 340 PRISONERS.

Cuban Convicts Sent to the Isle of Pines Will Be Given Their Liberty To-day.

By George Clarke Musgrave.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Havana, Dec. 23.—The 340 political prisoners deported to the Isle of Pines at various times will to-morrow be liberated under Blanco's amnesty.

The tobacco industry there is flourishing and many prisoners remain to cultivate.