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HE WILL HANG.

Prondergast, the Assassin of Carter Harrison, Found Guilty.

THE INSANITY PLEA DIDN'T WORK.

The Prisoner Shows Himself to be a Miserable Coward.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE VERDICT.

From First to Last He Exhibited all the Traits of Character that Distinguished Guiteau, the Slayer of Garfield—Judge Brentano's Charge to the Jury in Effect Against the Murderer—The Verdict Approved by the People of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Prondergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, will be hanged for his crime. The verdict of the jury has said it and the people of Chicago approve it. Aply defended as the assassin has been, strong as has been the evidence adduced to save his neck from the halter, the jury has found him sane, responsible for his act, and demanded that he pay the highest price for his offense against the law. This price, however, is a sorry one at best. The value to the world of one life such as that of Carter H. Harrison would weigh down the scale against the existence of a hundred such as Prondergast.

Nothing since the commission of his crime has so irritated Prondergast as the comparison between himself and Charles J. Guiteau. He has resented it with energy and scorn as though the assassin of Garfield was a foul and creeping thing compared with himself. But in the court room this afternoon he showed that one trait existed in common between Guiteau and himself. He proved himself an unmanly, miserable coward; a creature who would have life at any price, under any conditions, any where, any how, only let it be life.

When Clark Fitzgerald arose to read the finding of the jury the prisoner stood clutching the back of a chair eyeing him with the most intense eagerness. His long bony fingers, nervously clasped and unclasped the back of the chair, his knees trembled violently, his face was flushed and his spiteful looking mouth opened and closed as though he would say something, but lacked the power to speak.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Patrick Eugene John Prondergast, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death."

Fitzgerald's voice, clear and firm, read out the finding and died away with a slight emphasis on the final word. Then Prondergast revealed himself the utter coward. His face turned pale, he opened his mouth to speak, but only a faint murmur came from between his hot and quivering lips. He moved slightly, and would have fallen to the floor but for the assistance of a bailiff.

When the jury was polled he listened with avidity to each and every answer to Judge Brentano's question, "Was this, and is this now your verdict?" "It is," said Foreman Jacob Sutter, and "It is," repeated every other juror, and then hope and the last vestige of courage faded utterly in Prondergast's breast. He was half led, half carried back to his cell, where, refusing to speak, he threw himself upon his bunk in the attempt to hide from his fellow prisoners whose expressions of satisfaction over the verdict were more emphatic and graceful and more sincere than polite.

Mr. Trude resumed his argument at the opening of court and spoke until within a few minutes of 12 o'clock. He closed with an eloquent plea for the conviction of the prisoner, who had, he declared, been proved sane by the preponderance of evidence.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS. In the course of his arraignment, Mr. Trude said:

"I told you that I did not think that Prondergast was, under the law, a victim of a delusion. I now say that I do not think that he is even an enthusiastic believer that he ever was an honest or loyal believer in the books, sanctified in their origin, from which he so liberally quoted."

"The incident of Prondergast's denunciation of Witness Doherty, and the use of language which he would not have used had he been loyal to his faith, was cited. The prisoner, supposed by his attorney to possess great sanctity, professed religion to assist in the infamiation of his own vanity."

"There are many parallels in the case of Prondergast and the case of Charles J. Guiteau. The mention of the Guiteau case has appeared as a nightmare to the gentleman on the other side. But the incidents in the life of the one man are but a repetition of the history of the other. Both sought the blaze of public notoriety. Both longed to be foremost in the public gaze and in the public mind."

"Some men are born to be misers, to pile up shining gold; they imperil their lives and liberty; their reputations are long since fled. Some aspire to political eminence; some with sword on hip will brave the fire and steel of war for preeminence. But others long for a position of notoriety and such are these men, Prondergast and Guiteau."

"Charles Guiteau declared that he expected the so-called 'stalwarts' of the Republican party to applaud his action and when he found that they did not, that they were loudest in their denunciation of his crime, he conceived the idea that he was directed by God; that he received a divine command to remove the President, and that it was the eye of God which flashed over the gleaming barrel of that pistol from which sped the bullet that shocked a world."

"When Prondergast committed the murder he at first declared that he ex-

pected the press to support him and justify his act as he was working for elevation of the tracks. But when he found that the press denounced him for his murderous act he suddenly declared that he had received a call of his conscience to remove Mayor Harrison. There is the parallel, marvelous throughout the entire case.

"There is no redeeming trait, no palliating circumstance connected with this cold blooded and atrocious murder. He calls out his victim presumably to talk quietly with him. Then, placing himself so close to his unarmed victim as to make his aim as unerring as the decrees of fate, he fires shot after shot into the body of our mayor."

"Had Mr. Harrison been armed on that fateful night; had he turned a revolver to the breast of this man, how quickly the coward would have fled. There is something of chivalry in the murderer who gives his victim a chance for his life, but there is nothing of that here.

"In the early days of the World's Fair Mayor Harrison was wont to call the city of Chicago his bride. Here the choicest nations of the earth, whatever their natal tongue, hailed in the union. But he is stricken down by the hand of an assassin and to-day that bride's smile has fled, her lips are cold and white, her garb is sombre black. She stands with one foot on the edge of the new made grave of her mayor, the rigid finger of one hand pointing to the mangled remains of her choice, so loved and admired, the other hand pointing toward that man, mutely appealing to you, gentlemen, not for vengeance, but for absolute, independent, and fearless justice. Gentlemen, I thank you."

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY. When he finished, the court announced a recess until 1 o'clock. Court was in session in a few minutes before that time and Judge Brentano began his charge to the jury precisely at one o'clock. As the court commenced to read the instructions offered by the state, Prondergast buried his face in his left hand and never once did he look up or move until just at the close of the judge's charge when the court instructed the jury as to the form of their verdict. At the mention of the word "death" the prisoner dropped his hands for an instant. When the court said: "Or you may sentence him to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life," Prondergast again twitched nervously.

Judge Brentano's charge to the jury was a lengthy one. During the course of it he said that if the jury believed beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was capable of choosing to commit or not to commit the act, he should be found guilty, even though they believed he was not at the time perfectly sane. Sanity is an ingredient of crime, the court continued, and if the jury entertained a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's sanity he should be acquitted.

The court then instructed the jury as to the various forms of verdicts, and at 1:30 the twelve men filed out to decide the fate of the prisoner.

THE FINAL ACT. There was nothing heard from the jury until an hour had elapsed. At 2:27 Bailiff Busse hurried through the room toward the door leading to the jail and there was a murmur that a verdict had been found. Busse had gone to notify the jailer to bring the prisoner into court and two minutes later the jurors filed into court and took their places. Judge Brentano came from his room and took his seat on the bench and simultaneously the prisoner was led in.

As quickly as the reading of the verdict was concluded the bailiffs hurried Prondergast away toward the door leading to the jail, but Attorney Wade made the usual request that the jury be polled and the judge called to the officers to bring the prisoner back. He was returned to his seat and the clerk polled the jury. Then the prisoner was removed and the judge announced to the jury that they were excused from duty and the proceedings were at an end. Before the adjournment of court Mr. Wade made the usual application for a new trial and the judge announced that he would hear a motion to that effect at a future date.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF. The mother of the prisoner did not trust herself to remain in court to hear the result of the trial but lingered around the corridors waiting for the first news to come from the court room. When it came an instant after the verdict was rendered she tottered away clinging to the banister for support as she descended the stairs and struggled through the excited crowd thronging the approach to the court room. John Prondergast, the prisoner's brother, if he was in the court room, left without attracting attention.

No cheerful lights appeared in the windows as the night came on, and the street was deserted save for an occasional knot of people who unconsciously an agonized mother, doubtless praying to God for mercy on her merciless, misguided offspring—halted in front of the corner store windows to read the startling headlines in the newspaper extras, "Death for the Assassin." Invariably the comment on the headlines was literally, or in substance, "serves him right."

Dr. D. R. Brewer, who was an expert witness for the defense as to the sanity of Prondergast, was interviewed to-night by an Associated Press reporter. He said: "I have no reason to change my mind since I testified. I think there never was a clearer case of insanity. The verdict is outrageous, and the execution of Prondergast would be nothing short of judicial murder."

THE MAYOR'S FAMILY. The members of the late mayor's family were apparently expecting such a verdict as was given, and seemed to derive but little satisfaction from the fact that the murderer of the head of their family was die, feeling that only

justice had been done. Carter H. Harrison, Jr., one of the proprietors of the Times, in discussing the verdict this evening, said:

"I was not surprised when I heard the verdict, because to my mind there was never the least doubt as to the man's responsibility when he committed the act. Personally, I derive but little satisfaction from the verdict, but I think it is the best thing that could have happened for the community."

THE ASSASSIN. "Please ask the gentleman to excuse me, I would prefer not to talk to anyone to-night." This was the verbal response of Patrick Eugene John Prondergast, the condemned murderer, as he sat in his cell at 9 o'clock to a written message that the Associated Press would be pleased to receive and put on the wires any statement that Prondergast might be disposed to make.

Prondergast, when removed from the court room after the verdict and its death penalty had been rendered by the jury, was placed in cell No. 11, which faces the visitors cage.

His brother John then came to see him. "Let him come in, I want to see him," said the condemned man. The brothers grasped hands and neither spoke for a time. Then John said: "Don't lose hope, Gene; we'll do all we can."

Later the assassin's attorneys called and did what they could to cheer him up. When supper time came he ate his food with apparent relish, and then settled back in his chair in silence. His reception of the first request for an interview was not so courteous as that of the Associated Press. "I won't see reporters," he snarled, when soon after supper he was informed a newspaper man wished to talk with him. "The newspapers never did treat me right," he said, "they always lied about me, and I won't talk to reporters any more." That ended the matter, and he was left to himself.

The Inter Ocean says: No one who had followed the case could have expected any other result and the public generally will approve the verdict. The only question raised was as to the murderer's sanity, and the defense utterly failed to make him out a lunatic. That he is a crank in the ordinary acceptation of that term, his mind constitutionally defective, is no doubt true. But the true object of punishment is to protect society, and there is to-day no greater menace to human life than the so-called cranks.

WHAT HIS ATTORNEY SAYS. Richard A. Wade, chief attorney for Prondergast, was sorely disappointed over the verdict. He said:

"I never felt so bad in my life. It was not right to return such a verdict. Why is an outrage on human justice that a poor insane boy like him should be executed. I will bank my life on it that the boy will not be hanged. "The jurymen are a lot of elating sycophants. I have and will produce evidence that one of them perjured himself in order to get on this jury. He said that he was only slightly acquainted with Mayor Harrison, but I will show that he not only knew the late mayor, but was an applicant for office. I have made a motion for a new trial and I think we will get it."

Depew and Sage on the Verdict.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Chauncey M. Depew when called upon by an Associated Press reporter to-night and informed that Prondergast had been convicted and sentenced to death, said: "The verdict is very gratifying to me and should be so to every citizen as a vindication of the supremacy of the law. It is a verdict which does great credit to Chicago and demonstrates as did her action in the case of the anarchists, her fearless and determined effort to make her municipality safe for life and property."

Russell Sage said: "I think he deserves it if ever any one did. His pretensions of insanity were taken in order to gain the sympathy of those who might believe in him. I think the influence of the verdict will be a wholesome one. It will teach the masses to have no sympathy for cranks, that they are responsible to the law which is the bulwark and protection of our lives and liberty, and its influences will be restraining to them."

The Vice President's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Vice President Stevenson, in speaking of the verdict, said: "The verdict of guilty was universally expected. I am not familiar with the expert testimony adduced regarding the defendant's sanity, but his crime was a cold blooded one and shocked the entire country. I speak rather warmly because Carter Harrison was my personal friend. The verdict seems to be just."

Laws Need Amending.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Dr. Selden H. Talcott, who gave medical expert testimony in the Guiteau trial, said: "I think Prondergast was a crank. His mind was unbalanced; but he should be held responsible for his crime. The laws should be so amended as to cover cases of this kind."

OHIO SPEAKERSHIP.

Candidates Getting Their Forces in Line. Boxwell Claims to be Ahead.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—The speakership situation to-day is in rather a chaotic condition. There seems to be a determination on the part of some to defeat Mr. Boxwell because he is a recognized administration man.

Captain Donaldson, of Washington, who is Senator Sherman's right hand lieutenant, is also here and working hard for Mr. Griffin.

Hon. John F. Locke, of Madison county, who is managing Mr. Boxwell's canvass, says when the caucus convenes to-morrow afternoon there will be fifty-two eyes cast on his candidate.

It is said Mr. Haskell still holds ten votes, which, when they leave him will go to Mr. Boxwell. If this is true, there is no doubt of Mr. Boxwell's nomination. Mr. Griffin's friends are claiming forty-two votes on the first ballot, but at the Boxwell headquarters these figures are considered too high.

A DARK YEAR

Was this Following the Election of Grover Cleveland,

WITH THREAT OF TARIFF CHANGES.

Business Depression the Worst Known for Fifty Years.

THE BIG SHRINKAGE IN ALL LINES

Of Trade—The Year Started With the Largest Trade Ever Known, Under Republican Protection—It Closes With a Bill Pending to Overthrow that Protection, Millions Out of Employment and Uncertainty Everywhere—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of the Situation—Failures of the Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the panic in 1837 were relatively more severe the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. All hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

IDLE MILLS.

The review of different departments of trade given to-day exhibits a collapse of industrious business which is almost without precedent. The iron industry sustained a weekly production of 151,551 tons pig May 1, but, by October 1, the output had fallen to 73,895 tons, and the recovery to about 100,000, December 1, still leaves 40 per cent of the force unemployed. Over half the woolen manufacturing is idle, and, excepting a brief recovery in November, has been ever since the new wool came in May, for all sales at the three chief markets in the eight months have been but 106,795,460 pounds, partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent for fleece to the lowest point ever known, against 212,339,003 pounds in the same months last year.

Sales of cotton goods are fully a quarter below the usual quantity. Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that farmers find little comfort. Disastrous failures helped to produce the alarm which soon made money impossible to get, but even at the worst hour of the panic prices were scarcely lower than they are now.

SHRINKAGE OF BUSINESS.

Clear evidence of the shrinkage in different branches of business is afforded by answers already received to several thousand circulars requesting figures of sales during the last half of 1893 and 1892. Full information of the results will be given hereafter, but returns of the textile goods already show sales amounting to \$43,890,873 this year against \$70,247,882 last year, a decrease of 37 per cent.

Iron returns thus far aggregate \$40,833,180 against \$65,820,921 last year, a decrease of 38 per cent; reports thus far of jewelry show a decrease of 29 per cent; of furniture 26 per cent; of dry goods 20 per cent; of hats 19.5 per cent; of hardware 19 per cent; of shoe manufacturers 16 per cent, and by dealers 8 per cent, and of clothing 10 per cent. It is curious that the only trade showing any increase as yet is in groceries, the aggregate sales being one per cent larger than in the last half of 1892.

UNPRECEDENTED FAILURES.

In thirty-seven years covered by the records of this agency the number of failures has only once risen a little above 10,650 in a year. In 1893, the number reported has been 16,650. The aggregate of liabilities in all failures reported has in six years risen above \$200,000,000. This year the strictly commercial liabilities alone have exceeded \$31,422,939. The liabilities of banking and financial institutions have been \$210,950,894, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,212,217,633.

As all reports hitherto have been to some extent erroneous, through inclusion of failures not strictly commercial, the classified returns will be found more complete and instructive than any hitherto published. They show 3,226 manufacturing failures with liabilities of \$164,707,449; 10,853 failures in legitimate trade with liabilities of \$85,527,896 and 302 other failures, including brokers and speculators with liabilities of \$39,602,735. The average of liabilities in manufacturing is \$50,000, in legitimate trading \$8,000 and in other failures \$11,000.

Killed Their Little Sister.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 29.—While playing with a loaded shot gun, the two sons of James Adkins shot and killed their nine-year-old sister yesterday. The accident happened at Meadow Creek.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at the Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c, and \$1.

A ROBBER BAND

Unearthed at Weston—Had Arranged for Two Bank Robberies.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. Va., Dec. 29.—George Williams, who stood trial for wrecking a passenger train a few months ago and was discharged on a technicality, Tom Murphy, an ex-member of the penitentiary, and Ernest A. King, a tough that lately joined the band, were arrested at an early hour this morning for the house-breaking and stealing that has been going on in this section. One of the youngest of the band, a boy but thirteen years old named John Simms, was scared into a confession and turned states evidence. There are several warrants out for the rest of the gang, numbering from three to five, but as yet all have not been found. About half of the stolen property has been secured. All preparations were made for an attack on the two banks about 2 o'clock this morning. The police, however, foiled their well laid plans.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Second of the Assemby Dances Was Given Last Night.

Last evening the second of the assembly dances given by the young society people of Wheeling took place at the McLure house and was a success far beyond what its promoters hoped for. Added to the largest attendance of the season, in fact the largest and most brilliant seen in a local society event for several years, there was an indefinite something in the atmosphere that made the evening one to be remembered, "full many a day."

The dancing started early and was continued until an early hour this morning, and took place in the main dining room, which had been especially decorated and arranged for the occasion. The dance was remarkable for the numerous new and elegant costumes shown to admiring eyes for the first time, triumphs of the dressmaker's art that added to the brilliancy of the event.

The affair was in charge of the following committee: Messrs. J. G. Hearne, Guy T. Scott, R. C. Haase and Charles B. Cook. After the success of last evening the friends of these young gentlemen assert that in their vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The patronesses of the assembly were Mesdames F. J. Hearne, Dr. Aeschmann, Walker, Peteredon, Gibson Lamb, T. C. Moffat, G. E. Mendel, N. B. Scott and J. L. Rice.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

Arrived at New York, steamer Germanic, Liverpool.

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday yesterday.

The President returned from his duck hunt yesterday. He reports poor luck.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, still says the prize fight shall never come off in that state.

Henry G. Albert, dealer in embroidery goods, at 375 Broadway, New York, confessed judgment for \$39,500.

Timothy Harrington has been appointed editor of the United Ireland succeeding the present editor Mr. Leamy.

T. C. Platt, William C. Hart and Marsden J. Perry have been appointed receivers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The Baltimore News has severed relations with the United Press and signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange will make an aggressive campaign before Congress for free navigation on the Monongahela river.

A reward is offered for arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tried to burn the coal tipples at Bunola, Pa., Thursday morning.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, says he will not withdraw opposition to the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight until the supreme court decides against him.

Admiral Da Gama, commander of the Brazilian rebel forces, formally demanded recognition from the foreign representatives at Rio. They refused his request.

There was a terrific gale at Port Phillip, Australia, last night. The steamer Alert, from Port Albert to Melbourne, was wrecked off Jubilee Point. Only one life was saved.

The Brazilian cruiser America sailed last Friday from Maringue for some port in Brazil. The submarine torpedo boat Destroyer remains there to have her rudder repaired.

All the executive departments at Washington will be closed at noon today, in accordance with the established custom of giving the employes a half holiday on the working day preceding New Year's.

The score in the bicycle race at one o'clock this morning was: Schock 1,480; Waller 1,437; Martin 1,361; Van Amberg 1,290; Meixwell 1,158; Albert 1,291; Golden 1,102; Hosmer off; Foster 1,045; Ashinger 873; Barton 908.

Chairman Springer, of the committee on banking and currency, has prepared a bill which provides for a national currency commission to issue legal tender notes, redeemable in coin, to be issued to all banks, public and private.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the K. of L., denies emphatically that he said in an interview that he was for free trade. He says he has never expressed himself on the subject. He repudiates the recent article purporting to be an interview with him.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, preceded by light snows to-night. For West Virginia, fair, much colder, northerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 52 3 p. m. 49

8 a. m. 50 7 p. m. 45

12 m. 50 Weather—Changeable.

VERY PAINFUL

News to Relatives of Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria,

BUT NOT FIT TO BE PUBLISHED.

Story of a Marriage Denied and Another One Substituted.

IF NOT WEDDED SHE OUGHT TO BE.

A Decided Sensation in Royal Circles of Austria—Two Reports and You Can Take Your Choice—Other Foreign News—Skirmish at Agas Bellas, Brazil, in Which Fifty Soldiers Are Killed—Why the Nichtheroy and America Are Not Fighting. Awaiting the Reinforcements from Brazil.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The *Neus Nachrichten*, of Munich, on December 5 last, announced that on the Sunday previous, December 3, at Genoa, Italy, the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, had been married to Lieutenant Siegfried Auf Buttenheim, of the Bavarian army.

This news caused a decided sensation, as the princess is a grand-daughter of the emperor of Austria, as well as a grand-daughter of the prince regent of Bavaria. But the sensation which the report of the marriage created is as nothing to the consternation caused in imperial and royal circles to-day by the announcement made by the *Germania*, the other organ of the Clerical party, which declares that the Princess Elizabeth was not married to Lieut. Siegfried, and that she is not now married to him, although they are living together.

The *Germania* adds other news which is undoubtedly most painful to the relatives of the princess, but, as it is not fit to be published, it is not contained in these dispatches.

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Fifty Soldiers Killed in a Skirmish at Agas Bellas.

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St. Vincent, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Pernambuco, dated December 22, and apparently delayed, says that there was serious fighting at Agas Bellas, in the interior yesterday (probably meaning December 21, unless the date December 22 is an error).

According to this dispatch fifty soldiers were killed and a number were wounded and captured while making an attempt to arrest Senhor Constantino Rogoberto, who had sought refuge in a house situated on a hill and which he had fortified in a very effective manner. From the number of soldiers killed, it is believed that Senhor Rogoberto succeeded in beating off the force sent to attack his house.

Inquiries were made to-day in government circles as to the cause of the government's inaction in regard to the Nichtheroy and America, the two cruisers fitted out at New York and which have been in Brazilian waters for some time past. It was reported here that both vessels had been delayed at the ports where they arrived on account of the intrigues of the agents of Admiral De Meilo. In reply it was officially stated that the government does not intend to attack the rebel warships until after the arrival in Brazil of the torpedo boats purchased in Germany, as the government force is not considered strong enough to engage the rebel fleet until these reinforcements arrive.

Dynamite in Athens.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch from Athens says that a dynamite cartridge deposited in the mansion of a banker named Syngret was exploded yesterday evening, doing great damage. It is added that nobody was injured by the explosion.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. PART 2. COUPON No. 6. To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to Art Portfolio Department, INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

WORLD'S FAIR Art Portfolio! PART 5. Coupon No. 6. To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT Intelligencer Office, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. This coupon not good for "Sights and scenes of the World" Portfolio.