The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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OPEN QUESTION.

Vice Presidency the Only Thing Not Settled.

THE M'KINLEY FORCES REFUSE

To Take Any Hand in Settling the Matter.

SCHEME OF THE "EASY BOSS"

In Presenting Morton's Name for First Place is to Make the Delegates from that State Show Their Hands—Platt's Knock Down Means a Gain for the Party in the Empire State—The Platform will be as Sound as a Rock—West Virginia Showing Up in Great Shape—Committeeman Scott's Coup in Nominating Rabbi Sale as Chaplain of the Convention Universally Commended.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ST. Louis, June 14.—I have seen some convention cities with the big meet, but never one that showed so few of the premonitory symptoms as this city at this time. Delegations have been coming in to-day, but smaller than in other years, and with less brass music. There are also fewer campaign emblems, and scarcely any of the defiant campaign cries that are heard when the issue is in doubt. It is the element of uncertainty that gives zest to these things, and this element is wanting this time.

Much is being said about the vice presidency, and the one truthful thing that is to be said is that this is as yet an open question. At the McKinley headquarters there is a flat refusal to take a hand in the determining of this question. The contrary is asserted, but I give the truth. Morton's flat refusal is part of the Platt plan of campaign.

Platt's Motive.

From that point of view Morton is still in the field for first place. This means that Platt intends to have the New York delegates show their hands so that he may know who stands with him in the face of the landslide. Platt is looking to his home affairs. He thinks he can stand the loss of national prestige if he must, if only he can maintain himself at home. His lieutenantse here are saying that New York is a doubtful state and cannot be carried with the anti-Platt Republicans in control. The folks on the other side say Platt's knock down means an immense gain for the party in the Empire State.

Every hour adds to the certainty that the money plank of the platform will be as sound as any reasonable sound money man could ask. It will be sound as a rock, and it will be broad enough for all sound money men to stand on. No handful of men will be allowed to dictate it. It will represent the whole great party, with the free coinage men left out.

West Virginia Showing Up.

West Virginia is beginning to show up. The headquarters at the Planters is attractive with its handsome decorations. Over the door of one of the parlors in big black letters is

"West Virginia."

Beneath that, surrounded by silk flags is the coat of arms of the state on a shield. Silk flags ornament the room. There has been a steady stream of visitors to-day and to-night. Five delegates are here, Hardman, Gould, Schmulbach, Houston and Boughner. The three first named are men of more than ordinary stature and attract attention. The others of the delegation will arrive by Baltimore & Ohio in the morning from Parkersburg. They will all be comfortably lodged. They have the whole of one house and half of another.

In addition to the delegates here are Messrs. Myers, Morgan, Bailey and Collier, of Wheeling. Not enough delegates are on the ground to forecast the distribution of the honors in the matter of convention appointments. West Virginia has secured four times as many as at any previous convention.

Mr. Scott's Great Coup.

The selection of Rabbi Sale, of this city, as chaplain of the convention, was the thought of West Virginia's national committeeman, who has been much commended for it. There was likely to be some contention over the matter, growing out of the disposition to complicate the party with sectarian side issues. It occurred to Mr. Scott that it would contribute to the smooth running of things and honor a large body of Americans who have never been thus honored, and who are turning more and more to the Republican party, if a Jewish minister was chosen. Rabbi Sale is a learned man, eminent among his co-religionists. He was chosen without a dissenting voice.

To-night the Reed-Morton and Quay headquarters are blazing in glory, just as though there was a contest on. People admire the beauty, smile, and pass on.

Mr. Scott was not well last night, and Delegate Gould, of Tucker county, had his proxy and sat all night until 5 o'clock this morning. During this time the New York cases were on, the most important of the whole batch of contests, and the most ably and stubbornly fought. Mr. Scott's ailment was but temporary and he looked much fresher this morning than his proxy did after the all night job. The following additional West Virginians came in tonight: Hon. W. S. Edwards, Thomas Sikes, J. R. Crawford, Sam Dixon, of Fayette county, E. M. Campbell, of Cabell county, J. R. Cary, of Summers county, W. Ballard, of Monroe county, and William Gideon, of Cabell county.

THE SILVER CONTINGENT

In the Convention while Small will be Compact—Some May Bolt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The arrival of Senators Teller and Mantle has had the effect of reviving interest in the programme of the silver men in the national convention. The silver contingent will be small, but compact, it is believed, under quite perfect discipline. It will be composed principally of the delegates in the states of Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada, and possibly some of the territories. The delegations from the first four states named are headed by the senators who by their votes refused to allow the Dingley tariff bill to pass the senate unless coupled with a provision for the free coinage of silver.

These delegates will demand a declaration by the convention in favor of free coinage under the conditions prevailing prior to 1873, and in case of failure to secure this some, if not all of them, are expected to thereafter cease to act with the convention. It has been an open secret for several weeks that this would be their line of action, but it is not yet known whether all the delegates from the states will participate in this movement. It is believed there will be exceptions, but who they will be, if any, will not be determined until the time shall come for action. They will make their main fight in the committee on resolutions, but failing there, as they expect to do, will probably carry the contest into the convention on a minority report, which it is supposed will enable them to represent their case to the convention and the country in speeches from the floor. They will also probably issue an address to the country explaining their attitude.

After the conclusion of the Republican convention the silver men will probably meet to determine upon a future course. There is a probability of their placing an independent Republican silver man in nomination for the presidency with the hope of securing for him the support of the Democratic convention, but this has not been absolutely determined upon.

A mass convention of silver men has been suggested for this purpose, but this idea has been practically abandoned.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, and Representative Hartman, of Montana, joined Senator Teller, of Colorado, here tonight. There is no longer any doubt of the purpose of these radical silver men to bolt the action of the convention unless they can have their way about the financial plank. They realize that they are in a hopeless minority and they have carefully laid their plans to walk out of the convention. The programme they have arranged will probably furnish the most dramatic and sensational incident of the convention.

As one of these said to-night: "If the Republican convention be right we will force it to be honest. Better a gold declaration for all concerned than an equivocal plank that wears gold."

The fight will then be carried to the floor of the convention under the leadership of Senator Teller.

The silver men expect to carry at least five states out of the convention with them, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Montana, and they are very hopeful that the Democratic convention at Chicago will nominate the man who leads the bolt here.

M'KINLEY HEADQUARTERS.

A Busy Day Among the Boomers—Ohio People's Claim.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—While the headquarters of some states have not been crowded as usually is the case, two days before the convention assembles, this has been a big day at the rooms of the Ohio delegation known as McKinley headquarters. Some of the Ohio district delegates and Mr. Hanna are on duty there all the time, while delegates-at-large Foraker, Bushnell and Grosvenor and some district delegates are out visiting other state delegations and leaders. When Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, the temporary chairman, arrived this morning, from Indianapolis, Mr. Hanna and others had a long conference with him over the key-note speech, and later this key-note speech was submitted to a conference of the McKinley leaders. It is understood that the key-note speech will be in the line of the Indiana platform which specially declares opposition to the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

At McKinley's headquarters there is still the fullest confidence in the favorite having 633 votes on the first ballot out of a total of 918, but there is not any fixed state for the nomination for vice President, or any ultimatum on the currency plank.

REED HEADQUARTERS

Formally Opened — Pressing the Maine Man's Candidacy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The Reed boom was given the first impetus that it has had during the ante-convention days. The arrival of the Maine and Massachusetts delegations with glittering badges and waving banners, gave the first real appearance of Reed's candidacy that has been seen. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who is to place Reed in nomination, has become the recognized leader of the Reed forces, and since his arrival has been trying to gather the scattered Reed forces and retrieve the losses that have occurred in the past few days.

Mr. Lodge has visited several of the anti-McKinley leaders, calling upon Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and members of the Iowa delegation. Chairman Littlefield, of the Maine delegation, will probably second Reed's nomination. He has had the Reed headquarters formally opened and to-night the delegation had a meeting in which steps were taken toward pressing the candidacy of Reed with all possible spirit. A large painting of Mr. Reed has been placed in the Reed headquarters, which are the rooms lately occupied by the national committee while considering the contested election cases.

The Massachusetts delegation held a meeting and a count of the delegates shows that Reed was the favorite. Senator Lodge announced after the meeting that there were 30 solid delegates for Reed. The delegations from Maine and Massachusetts are not talking of any second choice for President, nor of a candidate for vice president.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

Some Very Pretty Conceits in the Decoration of the Interior.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The hall in which the convention will be held is ready for use to-night, if it were needed. The decorations are complete, and all that remains to be done is the locating of the various state delegations which will be attended to to-morrow.

The convention hall erected especially for this occasion, is a plain rectangular building 182 by 262 feet, with an auditorium 100 by 200 feet for the use of the delegates and alternates, and surrounding this tiers of seats, and a gallery all around the building. The entire north side of the hall will be occupied by the chairman, vice presidents, members of the national committee in the centre and the reporters on each side. The delegates are directly in front of the chairman's stand, in three blocks of chairs facing the chairman. For the alternates, spaces on each side of the delegates are filled with chairs facing towards the delegates and thus commanding the best possible view not only of the speaker's stand, but also of the main body of the convention.

The central idea adopted in the decorations of the hall is the Monroe doctrine. This is represented by a star fifty feet from tip to tip covered with bunting and immediately under it the national ensign and a President's flag, and here the decorator has recognized Cuba by hanging a Cuban flag to the bottom of the President's flag. The idea of the Monroe doctrine is carried out in the flags of Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, United States of Columbia and the Argentine Republic, hanging from the five points of the United States star. From each point of the star to the galleries, stretches a string of flags of all the nations that fly national colors. Suspended from the gallery are the coats of arms of all the states, interspersed with United States flags. Above the galleries are arranged shields bearing the names of the states and bunting covers all the heavy timbers. The original thirteen states with Missouri and the District of Columbia are given the places of prominence in the decorations.

Immediately over the speaker's chair will be the portrait of Lincoln, supported by those of Grant and Sherman. The portrait of Logan will be over the main entrance facing the chairman, and that of Farragut will be over the Twelfth street entrance on the left, surrounded by the flags of the navy. Over the Thirteenth street entrance the portrait of Sheridan will face Farragut's. Strings of mammoth Japanese lanterns are draped from the ceiling above the chairman to the galleries on either side lettered to read: "Republican Convention."

On either side of the ceiling and above the sections reserved for alternates a huge lantern with small flags and a forty foot United States flag will be suspended. Two large white screens on the sides of the chairman stand show eagles with streamers bearing these inscriptions: "Republicanism is Prosperity," and "To the Polls, Ye Sons of Freedom." On the outside gilded eagles surmount the main entrance and the Twelfth street entrance for alternates. On the inside wall, just over the main entrance, is a small painting of General Grant's old home on the Dent farm near St. Louis.

The building is a substantial structure of heavy pine lumber, walled with lath and stucco. Every precaution has been taken to provide against accident in case of sudden exit from the building. The main floor has twenty-four exits, and the galleries sixteen to the outside, where broad stairways lead from balconies to the ground. The hall will be used for the Populist National convention in July.

Instructed for Atkinson.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., June 14.—At the Republican primary election held here last evening delegates were elected and instructed for Atkinson for governor, La Follette for auditor, Dayton for Congress.

UP TO DATE.

The Situation at St. Louis Focused by the Associated Press.

EVERYTHING IS IN READINESS

For the Convening of the Republican National Convention.

THE LONG LIST OF CONTESTS

Has Been Concluded by the National Committee, and the Committee on Credentials is Likely to Accept the Results Arrived at with the Exception of Arizona and Delaware—A Short Convention Predicted—The Only Matter that will Likely Delay the Deliberations will be the Work of the Committee on Resolutions and the Selection of a Vice Presidential Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—When the Republican national convention is called to order on Tuesday it will be found that the preliminaries have been looked after with exceptional thoroughness. There will be no obstacles in the way of immediately beginning the work for which the convention has been called and present indications are that the meeting will not be of long duration.

The convention hall will be in complete readiness. The states are expected to have their recommendations for committee plans in readiness by to-morrow night. The national committee has entirely concluded the consideration of the unusually long list of contests, and it is believed by those who have given attention to the subject that this work will be found to have been done so well that comparatively little will be left for the committee on credentials. Necessarily there has been no formal consideration of the declaration of principles upon which the party will make its appeal to the country but it will be found that this branch of the work has been by no means neglected. There has been a very general exchange of views upon this important point and much done looking to the harmonization and crystallization of views, which it is believed will render it possible for the platform committee to reach a conclusion with comparatively little delay.

Selection has been made of the temporary chairman and other officers of the temporary organization, and a programme practically agreed upon for the permanent organization, with Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, for presiding officer of the convention.

When to these accomplishments is added the fact that the presidential nominees have practically been named it may be conceded that the convention has apparently a comparatively easy and brief task before it. Obstacles may be encountered, but as yet comparatively few of them are discernable.

Length of Convention.

The length of time the convention shall sit will in all probability be determined largely by the plan of proceeding which shall be determined by the committee on credentials. If this committee should elect to reopen all the contests for seats in the convention and to make an original investigation of the various questions which these disputes cover, the proceedings would be much delayed. These contests involve the right to 158 seats, and cover a wide range of controversy, including the comparative validity of many rival party organizations, state and district, and involving much of heated personal rivalry, race prejudice and factional jealousy, to say nothing of questions of proceeding in rival conventions and even of methods employed at the polls. There are stacks of papers that might be examined in almost every case.

The preponderance of opinion is that the credentials committee will not deem it necessary to go into many of the contests in detail, but that, on the contrary, the verdict of the national committee will be practically accepted as final in a large majority of the contest cases. The committee spent four days and a large part of as many nights in sifting the facts in these cases and hearing arguments by either the principals or their counsel.

There will be strong pressure on the part of delegations whose claims have been adversely passed upon to have the controversies reinvestigated. The defeated delegates generally regard the credentials committee in the light of a court of appeals, and in many cases they will insist upon a hearing. In exceptional instances this request will probably be granted, and the committee will unanimously take up cases like that of Delaware, where both sides to the contest were denied seats, or, like that of Arizona, where the names of both parties were placed upon the roll and each delegate awarded only half of a vote. In some instances it is understood that no pressure will be brought to bear to secure a re-opening of cases, and New York is one of these. In that state both parties to the dispute will abide by the decision of the national committee. It is even suggested that a proposition may be made in the convention to make the temporary roll permanent in all but exceptional cases, which would of course, if adopted, relieve the committee on credentials of the greater part of its labor and materially expedite the work of the convention. The contest in the committee on resolutions is expected to be sharp but not protracted.

The Financial Plank.

As it now appears there will be little or no difficulty in agreeing upon any of the planks of the platform except that relating to the financial policy of the party. With the selection of a candidate to head the ticket so completely eliminated from the realm of speculation, the financial question has almost entirely monopolized the attention of party men in hotel corridors no less than in the retired apartments of the party managers ever since they began to congregate here, at the beginning of the past week. This question is still claiming the greater share of consideration and will continue to hold its place in the front rank of speculation and deliberation until it is finally settled by the convention itself.

Two problems present themselves. The first of these is how much to do for silver, the second, how little to do for gold. Around these questions range the speculation and the interest of all. These lines of policy will be presented to the committee on resolutions, upon meeting the different shades of opinion of the delegates. These are:

First—To declare in explicit terms for the gold standard.

Second—To take a positive stand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the course of all other nations.

Third—To practically declare for gold and against any further recognition to silver than the present laws give, except upon international agreement, but without mentioning in terms the gold standard and with a few words of encouragement to the friends of silver.

The contest will be principally between the advocates of the first and the second propositions, and, as it now appears, the outcome will be a compromise between these, which means, of course, that the platform will be almost all that the gold people will demand.

Silver Extremists.

The advocates of an extreme declaration for silver are confined largely to the delegations from the inter-mountain states, with some support from the Pacific coast and possibly a few scattering delegates from other sections. Their representation in the committee will be larger than in the convention, but in neither sufficient to obtain more than a respectful hearing. They are expected to announce that no compromise whatever will be acceptable to them and to thus practically eliminate themselves from the work of preparing the platform. With this feature of the silver question removed from the deliberations of the committee it is not believed that its deliberations will be greatly prolonged.

One important question remaining unsettled is that of the selection of a vice presidential candidate. Next to the financial plank the filling of this place on the ticket has engaged the greatest share of speculative attention during the week, but apparently opinion has not been so well crystallized on this subject as upon others. The names of many candidates have been suggested, including those of Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, Governor Morton and General Tracy, of New York; Governor Bulkeley and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Representative Dingley, of Maine; Hon. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and Hon. M. H. De Young, of California.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Men Most Prominently Mentioned for that Place.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The vice presidential boom stood still this afternoon and waited the development of a heated correspondence between Platt and other Republican leaders and Governor Levi P. Morton. The import of the messages was to gain his consent to place his name in nomination for the vice presidency. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was not a party to the urgency call. Instead Mr. Depew said: "Why Governor Morton's idea of leaving me present his name for the presidential nomination, even though I foresaw defeat, was to have me demonstrate, aye, and say to the convention that he was hot and would not be a candidate for vice president."

Ex-Governor D. Russell Brown, of Rhode Island, whose pictures adorn the corridors as a candidate for the vice presidency, has arrived. Ex-Governor Lippett, of Rhode Island, is also a candidate for second place on the ticket. With the candidacy of Governor Hawley and Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, being quite actively pushed, it is frequently observed that the smaller eastern states are looming up in presidential conventions. General McAlpin, of New York, is also mentioned in this connection.

Cornelius N. Bliss said to-night:

"I am not, and have at no time been a candidate for the vice presidential nomination.

The vice presidency is announced at McKinley's headquarters to be in doubt. Owing to the complications in New York it seems impossible to select any one from that state as yet. Governor Bulkeley and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut are both mentioned, and there is no doubt about the McKinley men regarding Senator Hawley with great favor if his state will come out for him. Governor Brown, of Rhode Island, and others are prominently mentioned. Hobart, of New Jersey, is being aggressively pressed. If any one should be taken from the south for second place, it will no doubt be H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, but the sentiment around McKinley headquarters is for a running mate from the east and for a man of national reputation. Reed, if he will accept; if not, then next best man from the east.

NEW YORK WILL NOT APPEAL

From the Committee's Decision—Know When They Are Whipped.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—"It does not feel so badly to be beaten as I thought it would," remarked delegate-at-large Edward Lauterbach this afternoon as he stood in Thomas C. Platt's room and discussed with National Committeeman William A. Sutherland, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Senator Frank A. Henricks and Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, the decision of the national committee on the contested seat cases in New York state. The informal meeting had taken up the consideration of the matter to decide whether a further contest should be made before the committee on credentials in the convention.

It took but a few moments to decide the question of further appeal in the contests. It was the almost unanimous theory that no good could come of such an appeal and that it simply meant delay for the convention. Chairman of the New York state committee, Charles W. Hackett, who had come to the conference, aided in this decision by stating that he had been given to understand by persons in authority that a plan had already been prepared by the McKinley managers that would preclude any appeal by providing that a decision in any contest made by the national committee should be considered final.

Mr. Platt stated explicitly to-night that the New York delegation had no intention of bolting the convention. "We shall," he said, "leave the hall only when the convention has adjourned."

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Work of National Committee—Manley Criticised by Maine Delegation.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—An analysis of the work of the national committee in regard to the 168 contests which were originally filed with it, shows that 136 cases were acted on; some of the original number having been abandoned, while several, notably those of Delaware and a portion of the Texas delegations were referred to the convention. In many cases both contestants and contestees were understood to be McKinley men, notably in all of the Mississippi and South Carolina districts, and in certain districts from Tennessee, Virginia and elsewhere. Of the 136 claimants rejected by the committee, sixty-two were avowed McKinley men.

Over half of the Indiana delegates are in to-night and the rest will be here to-morrow morning. John C. New, who was the manager of Harrison at the last two national conventions, is not present and will not be here. Chairman Gowdy has been active during the day in McKinley's interest.

Joseph H. Manley was severely criticised at a meeting of the Maine delegates to-day. Some of the delegates even went so far as to intimate that it would be for the good of the cause of Republicanism in Maine to select a new national committeeman.

The committee on platform may have to wrestle with an important question when Abraham Gruber, of New York, presents this proposed plank: The Republican party demands that public officials be thoroughly qualified to perform the services required of them; that civil service examinations be conducted only by men who, from experience, know the duties to be performed by, or the work required of, the person holding the office, and that the questions asked of applicants be only such as directly concern the service to be performed."

John E. Milholland, of New York, with 350 McKinley shouters from Governor Morton's and Thomas C. Platt's state arrived in St. Louis to-night, preceded by a band of music and wearing elaborate McKinley badges. They marched up to the hotel, where Mr. Platt was stopping and into the corridors, where they were received with cheers by the McKinley people and hisses and groans by the Morton adherents.

There was a conference tonight at the Southern hotel, at which the following states were represented: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The question of a financial plank in the platform was discussed and the following was agreed upon as satisfactory and will be presented to the committee on resolutions: "We favor the maintenance of the existing gold standard and are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement for bi-metallism with the leading commercial nations of the world."

W. E. Riley, of Kentucky, who has been selected as the first assistant secretary in the temporary organization, said to-night, a nomination could not be reached before Thursday, and that the convention would last through Friday, owing to the fact that there will be no night sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, the hall being given up for other purposes on those nights.

The Reed men are jubilant late tonight over the results of a colored mass meeting held this afternoon at which representatives from Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, declared for Mr. Reed, and practically withdrew their names from the McKinley column.

Uproar and confusion prevailed in the downtown streets of St. Louis at midnight to-night. Bands of every variety paraded the streets, followed by shouting, enthusiastic Republican clubs from almost every state in the union. They played every sort of tune, or tried to, from "White Wings" to classic selections from the operas. They marched and counter-marched from hotel to hotel. During the afternoon volunteer corps of the Salvation army added materially to the volume of uproarious and discordant melody. To use a steamboat phrase, they had on a "full head of steam." But with all the wild hurrah and confusion, there was no lawlessness or disorder of a serious character. The local police had little more to do in the discharge of their duties than they have on ordinary Sundays gone by.

A monster McKinley parade that has been arranged for Wednesday night is intended to be the largest demonstration of the kind that has ever been seen. The parade, which will move at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, will be reviewed by prominent men from the balcony of the Southern hotel. It will be in twelve divisions, under the direction of General James C. Howe, of Kenton, O. In the parade will be clubs, many of them uniformed, from every state and territory and all the Republicans in St. Louis have been invited to take part.

Illinois Republicans who have been in the city for several days past canvassing the probability of securing the removal of the headquarters of the national committee from New York to Chicago, expect to begin systematic work this week. They have been waiting for the various state delegations to select the members of the new national committee and this will be completed to-morrow. Then the Illinoisans will address their argument to the members.

Bradley Withdraws.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Governor Bradley withdraws. Delegate Yerkes, of Kentucky, received a telegram from Governor Bradley announcing that his name would not be presented to the convention. This has been in the governor's mind for some time. Governor Bradley will arrive here to-morrow morning to engage actively in the contest in behalf of a platform declaration for a gold standard.

HAVANA SHOCKED

By Dynamite—The Insurgents Destroy Bridges and Damage Water Supply.

HAVANA, June 14.—This city was startled and alarmed last night at 9 o'clock by the noise of two successive explosions which shocked the ground for a long distance and was heard for several miles. Consternation prevailed for time as it was feared that this was a prelude to an attack of a series of similar impositions. Excited throngs rushed to the streets, while an armed party proceeded in the direction from which the detonations had been heard. It was soon found that the stone bridges of Cristina and Conch and the aqueduct of Fermo do Septimo were the points that had suffered from the dynamite. The bridges were partially destroyed, and the pipes on the aqueduct, upon which the city is dependent for its water supply, were much damaged. It cannot yet be stated how extensive is the damage done, or how long it will require to remedy it.

The windows in many houses in the city were shattered by the reverberation of the explosion, and some market structures were also badly damaged.

There is no doubt felt that the dynamite which caused this wreck was placed by agents of the insurgents. It has been their determination, announced some time ago, to cut off the water supply of Havana and so serve to make it as nearly uninhabitable as possible.

Violin Collection Sold.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—The famous collection of violins, owned by the late R. D. Hawley, of this city, has been sold to Ralph Granger, of San Diego, Cal. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of $20,000. The collection consists of twelve instruments, and includes the famous King Joseph violin, said to be the finest in existence. The sale was made by Judge Hurlburt White, administrator of the estate of the late Taura Hawley.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: warmer; fair; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, with possibly light local showers on the lakes; light variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	68
9 a. m.	65	7 p. m.	65
12 m.	66	Changeable.	

SUNDAY.

7 a. m.	65	3 p. m.	81
9 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	77
12 m.	79	Weather—Fair.	