

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

ARE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION BY REPUBLICANS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Republican Party Assembles In National Convention At Philadelphia and Declares Its Principles For Coming Campaign.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia.—(Special.)—This was the great day, and long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, the hall was surrounded by an immense army of people who besieged the doors and entrances, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened they surged in like a flood, submerging the vast hall.

The sun blazed down through the spaces in the roof and the heat gave promise of being oppressive. But the ladies were attired in their thinnest muslin, everybody was provided with a fan and there was no complaint.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, reached the stage at 10:15 and there was an interesting conference of the leaders in full view of the vast audience with Joe Manley, Colonel Disk, looking more like a post than a soldier; Mark Hanna, Senator Chandler, Julius Caesar Burrows, Mayor Ashbridge, Charles Emory Smith, John Lynch, the colored ex-congressman of Mississippi, and a score of others busily perfecting the final plans for the day.

At 10:20 the big band from Canton, O., the president's home, made its way into the hall from the west side and broke out with the pealing strains of the national anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded.

McKINLEY'S MASCOT.

The Canton band is one of the most popular organizations of the kind in the United States. It is here on the day of the nomination of President McKinley at the president's own request. He regards this band as his "mascot." Heretofore in his congressional and gubernatorial contests, and in 1896 in his contest for the presidency, the band played him to victory. When it was suggested that the band could not present the president insisted that it should be, and at his request the noted organization was engaged.

Through the pit a squad of men were busy distributing great stands of red, white and blue pampas plumes, which later on were cut to a big figure in the demonstration. Picturesquely dignified and with a rather incongruous setting, there stood upon the platform during the preliminary Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic see at Philadelphia. His ascetic face above the purple and black robes of his clerical office stood out cameo-like from the group of politicians of all classes and color and all manner of dress. He chatted pleasantly with those about him, rose promptly from his seat when the first notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" sounded.

At 10:26 Chairman Lodge glanced at his watch and then with three raps of the historic gavel the tumult subsided on the floor, while the band ushered in the session with the national anthem, Senator Hanna being one of the first to rise, and the entire audience following as the inspiring strains reverberated through the building. As the anthem closed the chairman announced the opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of president of the United States are now in order." There was a momentary pause, which the chairman punctuated with:

"The state of Alabama is recognized. A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on his chair and by pre-arrangement answered: "Alabama yields to Ohio."

FORAKER NAMES McKINLEY.

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the republican candidate for president. Then the cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform, and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate. As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. When he concluded the convention arose and cheered enthusiastically, all waving fans.

Former tempests of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform, with standards, plumes, banners and flags.

After the demonstration had continued several minutes, the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other state delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the hall.

RUEH FOR PLATFORM.

The demonstration lasted just ten minutes. Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mount tearing to the state standard and leading the delegation down the aisle.

The plume demonstration was followed by a grand doxology in the singing of "John Brown's Body," the gallop being in the chorus while the song leaders led the singing. During the doxology the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other state delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the hall.

store order, but this was only a signal for the crowd to again break loose.

ROOSEVELT RECOGNIZED.

It was exactly fifteen minutes when order was restored and Mr. Lodge announced: "The chair recognizes Governor Roosevelt of New York."

Again the magic of a name sent the multitude into convulsions of enthusiasm. All eyes were turned toward Roosevelt.

He stepped out into the aisle and rode up to the platform, looking neither to the right nor the left, and then, turning and surveying the sea of waving, cheering humanity, there he stood, his face grimly set, without a smile. He made no acknowledgment or salutations to the plaudits, but like a hero receiving his due, calmly awaited the subsidence of the tumult. At last he raised his hand and at his bidding the demonstration came to an end.

THEN HE BEGAN.

Then Governor Roosevelt began his speech, speaking in a clear, full voice. His sentences were delivered in a manner that denoted a careful study of each word. His argumentative style kept the audience enraptured with him, for he was given the closest attention by the great audience, in fact, very much more attention than had any other speaker.

"It was not a great war, it did not have to be," he said, speaking of the war with Spain, and then waited for the ripple of laughter which followed the declaration.

"We have done so well that our opponents use it as an argument for turning us out," he said, smiling and showing his teeth, and his audience responded with cheers and laughter. His allusions to the late trust called forth the heartiest applause, with cries from the galleries of "Hit 'em again," and "That is right, Teddy."

At the democratic orator in New York who mentions trusts, he declared with uplifted hands, and the crowd howled with laughter and shook the floor with applause.

"The insurrection in the Philippines goes on because the insurrectionary allies of the Tagalogs in the island of Luzon," declared the governor, having given the insurrection their moral if not material support.

When he declared with brilliant emphasis that the success of the republican party in November meant peace in the Philippines, while the success of the opposition meant a prolongation of the struggle, the delegates and spectators rose almost as one man and cheered. After recounting the achievements of the United States in the far-off islands and presenting in a sentence the claim of this country upon the archipelago, Governor Roosevelt demanded, amid thunderous applause:

"America! America! America! should shrink from the work of a great world power? The giant of the west, like the gladiator of old, looks into the future with hope, with expectancy, with the love of all institutions have made dear to us. (Tremendous applause.)"

In conclusion, Governor Roosevelt declared that the republican party and the American people challenged the future and they were eager for the labor laid out for them as if by providence.

THURSTON SECONDS.

Gradually the convention came back to quiet and the chairman recognized Senator Thurston of Nebraska for a speech seconding the nomination of the president.

Mr. Thurston said: "Gentlemen of the convention: There are voices today more powerful and eloquent than those of men seconding the nomination of William McKinley. They come from the forest and the farm, the north, the east and the west. They are the voices of happy homes, of gladdened hearts, of bustling, toiling, striving, earnest, prosperous millions, of re-established business, re-employed labor, reopened factories, renewed national credit and faith."

"In all the broad land every furnace, every spindle that sings, every whistle that blows, every mountain torrent set to toil, every anvil that rings, every locomotive that screams, every steamship that plows the main, every mighty wheel that turns, are all joining in the glad, grand voice of prosperous, progressive, patriotic America, seconding the nomination of our great president, William McKinley. And who is William McKinley? Born of the common people, struggling up through the environments of humble boyhood and to stand today before the world, the foremost representative of all that is most glorious and grand in our uplifted civilization."

"Who is William McKinley? A citizen soldier of the republic, the boy volunteer, he stands today before the world, the foremost representative of all that is most glorious and grand in our uplifted civilization."

"His alma mater was the tented field, his diploma of valor bore the same signs, true as did the emancipation proclamation."

"When Sheridan, summoned by the mighty roar of doubtful battles, rode madly down from Winchester and drew nigh to the shattered and retreating columns of his army, the first man he met to know was a young lieutenant engaged in the desperate work of rallying and reforming the union lines, ready for the coming of the master whose presence and genius alone could wrest success from defeat. That young lieutenant of the Shenandoah has been rallying and forming the union line from that day to this. He rallied and formed them for protection of American labor; he rallied and formed them to maintain the credit of our country and the monetary standard of the civilized world. He rallied them in the great struggle of humanity and sent the power of the republic to the islands of the sea, that a suffering people might be lifted from the depths of tyranny and oppression. He rallied and formed them that our navies might surround the world and make our flag respected in all the earth. He rallied and formed them that law and order might prevail and property and life and liberty be secure where the banner of the republic waves in sovereignty above our new possessions in the east."

"His name is on every tongue, his love in every heart, his fame secure in all time to come and his re-election by the people whose welfare and honor he has so jealously guarded and maintained, is as certain as the rising of the morning sun."

them all, the one sole peerless monarch of the snowcapped peaks and the empyrean blue. So, in the realm of the statesmanship of the United States William McKinley stands above all others, and worthy successors of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, our president now, our president to be, William McKinley of Ohio."

ROLL OF STATES.

Speeches seconding the nomination were also made by John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, George Knight of California and Governor Mount of Indiana. As the latter closed the convention again demanded a vote and the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called for the vote on the nomination for president. At 12:37 p. m. the vote began.

During the call of states on the vote for the presidential candidate the galleries were noticeably attentive, and there was no unusual demonstration among the delegates until New York's vote was announced by Chairman Odell. This brought out a round of applause which McKinley's vote was announced by Senator Quay many of the delegates arose and cheered.

Some of the states were not content with casting their votes for McKinley, but the chairman announced the vote which McKinley would receive in November. When he announced Hawaii, the delegations stood and cheered the announcement of the new possessions of its two votes for McKinley.

ALL FOR McKINLEY.

The chief clerk quickly made the official tally and handed it to the chairman. Mr. Lodge took the paper and advancing to the front of the stage, said:

"The total vote cast is 939. William McKinley has received 930 votes. It is a unanimous vote and the chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the presidency for the term beginning March 4, 1901."

At the roll of states the announcement in one swelling chorus of enthusiasm for the new candidate. Up went the plumes and standards. Up stood the great audience, men and women, imitating their shouts and their frantic waving of their standards. A "Hail Round the Flag" and the Hamilton club of Chicago marched down the aisle, preceded by New York and followed by Pennsylvania.

The huge counterfeits of an elephant—emblems of the republican party—were brought into the hall. Around its neck were entwined garlands of flowers. Laughter and applause was mingled as the great emblem was borne about. The demonstration in honor of the president's nomination lasted five minutes, and then the chairman called for order for the further event in store.

IOWA NAMES ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Lodge warned the noisy and demonstrative throng that there was still vital business to be done, and announced that the call of states would proceed for nominations for the vice presidency.

As the name of Alabama was called on the roll of states the announcement was made by the chairman of the delegation that Alabama would yield to Iowa to present a candidate. Chairman Lodge then recognized Colonel Late as the representative of Iowa delegates at large, and editor of the Des Moines Capital.

Robust and vigorous, in his physique and in his mentality, Colonel Young swung down the main aisle to the platform, and with a single orator never before did in a republican national convention—withdraw one strong and magnetic man as a candidate and present that of another for the second office in the gift of the American people.

Colonel Young was in Cuba at the time Roosevelt led his gallant Rough Riders up San Juan hill, and his reference to the governor's campaign was eloquent.

The demonstration which followed the announcement by Colonel Young of Governor Roosevelt as the candidate of the young men of the country, who represented their desires and ambitions, and their patriotism and Americanism was so second to that accorded the president's name.

The vast assemblage sprang to its feet and state emblems, pampas plumes, handkerchiefs and hats fairly filled the air. The band in the main gallery began to play "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and to the inspiring strains the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Governor Roosevelt as he sat in the center, and extending to him their congratulations.

The delegates still choked the aisles, grasping the governor's hands and with difficulty the chairman restored quiet and recognized Butler Murray of Massachusetts, seconding the nomination of Roosevelt.

The nomination was also seconded by General Ashton of Washington and Chauncey M. Depew.

The roll of states was then called and Roosevelt unanimously nominated at 1:29 p. m.

Governor Roosevelt, now the candidate for vice president, was surrounded by delegates showering congratulations upon him. He stood in the middle aisle, the stern look of recent days having been given way to an expressive smile.

The serious work of the convention was now practically over and only a few details remained to be performed. A resolution by General Grosvenor was adopted, which was a report of the convention proceedings and a report of the proceedings of four years ago. Another resolution empowered the national committee to fill vacancies on the committee.

PLATFORM.

REPUBLICAN PARTY DECLARES ITS PRINCIPLES.

IT ENDORSES McKINLEY

Condemns the Trusts, Upholds the Tariff, Demands Continuance of the Dingley Bill.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—The committee completed its preparation of the platform at 12:35, Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the committee, immediately left the Hotel Walton, where it had been put in shape, for the convention hall.

Following is the full text of the document:

The republicans of the United States, through their representatives in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievements, and looking forward into the great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of democratic legislation and administration, they were met by a party paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired.

The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The democrats had no other policy than to increase the burden of conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions as worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures: A protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

WHAT REPUBLICANISM MEANS.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to this country than the record of our trade during the period of 107 years, from 1790 to 1897. There was an excess of exports over imports of only \$33,928,497, there has been in the three short years of the present administration, an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,728,094, and while the American people, sustained by the republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce they have conducted in victory a campaign for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was the unthought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore witness to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "A new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

DECLARES FOR GOLD.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the fifty-sixth congress by which the party of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing the tax of interest on a European interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs from the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and in every section the volume of money in circulation never so great as it is today. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

No measure to that end could be considered without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base money and inflation, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of the money circulation. The democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

CONDEMNNS TRUSTS.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict production or to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, in the right to self-government, and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, the constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for

what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

TO RESTRAIN IMMIGRATION.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor against contract convict labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle for child labor, the protection of free labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

CIVIL SERVICE IN COLONIES.

We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be given as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the legislation of the states. Whether by statute or constitutional enactment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery act to wherever its extension may be justified.

REDUCTION IN WAR TAX.

The Dingley act amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues, and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industry, the charge of a secretary with a seat from the cabinet. The United States consular system should be recognized under the supervision of this new department on such a basis of appointment and tenure as will result in the most efficient service to the nation's increasing trade. The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

COMMENDS FOREIGN POLICY.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely guarded when President McKinley tendered his offices in the war between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spanish sovereignty throughout the Western Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the untoward population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles favors the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for

TIENTSIN

CHINESE ATTACK TOWN AND BURN LEGATION.

TROOPS REACH PEKIN.

United States Gunboat Monocacy Attacked by Chinese During Bombardment of Taku.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received a cable message this afternoon from Admiral Kempf, dated Che Foo, June 2, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that the American consulates as well as foreign concessions are being destroyed.

A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin, including 130 American marines under Major Walter.

London, June 22.—3:30 a. m.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully. The scantiness of authentic reports with regard to the situation continues. Admiral Kempf's dispatch announced that Tien Tsin was being bombarded was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Pekin, or to get back.

"We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter, he has done the former."

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "The consul met today to consider the situation, which in the absence of news from Pekin, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Pekin. It was agreed to wire the British consul at Che Foo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating directly with Pekin which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advised that Sheng was asked to explain the interruption of communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train, for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experience and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Exeter made several desperate attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless. Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory.

The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Pekin is that there is a rising on the border of the Kow Loon hinterland. The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbance, for purely Russian purposes."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai, says that the missionaries from Tsang Chou have safely arrived at Wei Hai Wei.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Great destruction was caused by the Boxers in the native quarter of Tien Tsin, on June 15, but the presence of the foreign troops in the foreign settlement protected that the native press asserts that there are latter dimensions in the Manchu party."

The soldiers and Boxers are said to be massacring each other and the Chinese and Manchus are also reported to be engaged in mutual slaughter. Prince Tuan's residence has been sacked and burned the palace. The emperor is reported to have been killed, the dowager empress is represented as missing and in some quarters it is believed she has committed suicide. All this purports to have been contained in a letter from Pekin received by a high official Chinaman at Shanghai, where it is hoped the desperate struggle between the leaders of the dowager empress will continue and prevent the sects combining against the Europeans.

NEGROES PREPARE TO ORGANIZE.

Will Put A Presidential Ticket in the Field.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—The first steps looking to the organization of a national negro political party were taken in this city. Prominent negro—bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers—at a meeting decided to place a presidential ticket in the field, with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every state of the union and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices. An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention and see to the distribution of circulars outlining the reasons for the formation of a national negro party.

Bishop Levi J. Capps, the newly-elected head of the A. M. E. church in this district, presided at the meeting. The names mentioned for president were: Ex-Judge E. J. Walker of Boston, with P. B. E. Pinchback, ex- lieutenant governor of Louisiana, as running mate; Bishop W. B. Derrick of New York, with Prof. De Boize as running mate; Bishop Grant of Illinois, with the Rev. Dr. J. P. Sampson as vice president; Bishop Turner, with Booker T. Washington of Alabama as vice president, and Bishop Walters, with Dr. A. Allain of Louisiana as vice president.

COUNT MURAVIEFF IS DEAD.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muraviev, died suddenly this morning. Count Muraviev had just finished his morning cup of coffee and had ordered his lunch when he fell in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes, between 9 and 10 o'clock.