



MORNING EDITION.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

Reverberating Raahs in New York, Mingled With Croakings.

True Republicans Organizing, Drilling and Arming For the Campaign.

Illinois Democrats Seymour in "The Sage of Deerfield" Than Morrison.

Lyman Trumbull Nominated For Governor.

The Bars Let Down and Brick Pomeroy's Crowd Comes In.

An Ancient, Angular Maiden Inspires Them to Great Enthusiasm.

A Platform Adopted That Treats of Everything in Detail.

Illinois Democrats.

Special Dispatch to This Issue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10, 4 p. m.—The democratic state convention met this morning. Lyman Trumbull made an earnest speech, in which he urged the democrats to put forward the best man in the party. He believed that the party had a hard campaign before it. He said democrats had to defeat the republican party and not its nominees, for no matter what objections can be raised against them, they will command the votes of the republican party. The usual committees were then appointed.

Illinois for Seymour.

Special Dispatch to This Issue.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11, 1 a. m.—At the afternoon session of the convention, Chicago, offered the following resolution, which had been previously adopted by delegates of the 1st, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th districts. It is: That the democrats of Illinois favor the nomination of Horatio Seymour for president of the United States, and the delegates alternate to the national convention be and are hereby requested to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of Horatio Seymour.

A scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed the delegates rising up in a body cheering and waving hats. When the applause had partially subsided Mr. Bowman, of St. Clair county, moved that the national convention be held at Chicago. The delegates of twelve districts are for Seymour, six for Morrison and one for Palmer.

Illinois for Trumbull.

Special Dispatch to This Issue.

NEW YORK, June 11.—1 a. m.—Echoes of the great struggle at Chicago still continue to reverberate in the city rather new strength as the exciting anti-Grant delegates return to the city whence they started out on a fortnight ago what was generally considered a hopeless enterprise. The choice of a standard-bearer having been made the next thing thing in order is to organize, drill and arm for the coming campaign, and corps of anti-Grant clubs may be looked for in a few days.

The views of representative people on the republican nomination will scarcely give place to any fixed political interest until the Cincinnati convention shall have completed its labors. The defeat of the third-term faction seems to have generated satisfaction in the minds of the democrats. It was thought the nomination of Grant would have a disastrous effect on the present administration with which Grant is so entirely in accord. A number of delegates to Chicago arrived yesterday afternoon, and a train containing General Grant and a large contingent arrived in the evening.

Greenbackers in Council.

Special Dispatch to This Issue.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1 a. m.—The session of the greenback convention yesterday afternoon was devoted to the accomplishment of three things, to-wit: The adoption of the majority report of the committee on credentials, and the admission of socialistic, labor and union-greenback delegates. It was 7 o'clock before this was accomplished, and the delegates from the bolting convention entered the hall. Their entrance was the signal for a scene of wild excitement, the rivaling in originality of the demonstration of it, did not vie in amount of noise with the tumult which the republican convention indulged in. The day had been very warm, and the air of the convention hall was almost intolerable. Hall delegates were in their shirt-sleeves, and yet the heat

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."

The president has nominated John F. Hartman for collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—1 a. m.—The joint roll for counting the votes of electors for president and vice president was taken up, and Mr. Bicknell addressed the house in favor of the action of the roll, showing the necessity for some action on the subject. The basis upon which the joint roll rests is, first, the theory that the right to count involves the right to say what are lawful votes; that the right to determine the validity of the certificates belongs of a necessity to the two houses of congress, and can not be solely abandoned; that it will put an end to many of the uncertainties and embarrassments of presidential elections.

Mr. Robeson.—In the absence of any report upon this subject, I deny the power of congress to make laws or do acts to affect the government of the country for all future time. It is inadvisable that if the right of congress to assemble in obedience to the constitution, and have power to regulate the electoral vote, it then follows that the two houses may by their action prescribe rules to govern them in that proceeding. He argued that if the two houses can not receive and declare the result in such a manner as to bind the whole country, they should not do so.

Mr. Hutchins said, under the law, Jefferson Davis was ineligible to the office of president. Suppose a majority of electors should cast their votes for him. Must congress accept that vote because it comes from states.

Mr. Updegraff said that congress had nothing to do with it, the president to determine who were electors. That was a question for states themselves to determine, and congress could not set aside the verdict of the states.

Mr. Kiefer said if the votes were for Jefferson Davis, they must be counted by the proper authority, but still Davis would be ineligible under the law.

Mr. Bright said that under the provisions of the constitution the house may proceed to the election of president under a contingency. Now, he wanted to know, who was to determine whether there had been an election or not and how it was to be determined.

Mr. Updegraff said it would be determined primarily by the president of the senate, and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Lousbury regarded some action as absolutely necessary in the view of the senate and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Robeson said he had been misunderstood. The house had no power to make a joint roll on the subject of the constitution. He said congress could make laws to carry out its provisions, but a joint roll was not a law. Mr. Lousbury said if the gentleman held that it is a law to regulate this, then it follows that it is a matter of power and might, rather than of blood. He then proceeded to argue that he was a proper ruler, and should be adopted, and argued that the senate and house were not mere spectators, but they were the factors by which the result must be declared.

Pending further discussion of the joint roll the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A bill to exempt classical antiquities from payment of import duties. An amendment was adopted to exempt all art used in curing meats. The bill passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."

The president has nominated John F. Hartman for collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—1 a. m.—The joint roll for counting the votes of electors for president and vice president was taken up, and Mr. Bicknell addressed the house in favor of the action of the roll, showing the necessity for some action on the subject. The basis upon which the joint roll rests is, first, the theory that the right to count involves the right to say what are lawful votes; that the right to determine the validity of the certificates belongs of a necessity to the two houses of congress, and can not be solely abandoned; that it will put an end to many of the uncertainties and embarrassments of presidential elections.

Mr. Robeson.—In the absence of any report upon this subject, I deny the power of congress to make laws or do acts to affect the government of the country for all future time. It is inadvisable that if the right of congress to assemble in obedience to the constitution, and have power to regulate the electoral vote, it then follows that the two houses may by their action prescribe rules to govern them in that proceeding. He argued that if the two houses can not receive and declare the result in such a manner as to bind the whole country, they should not do so.

Mr. Hutchins said, under the law, Jefferson Davis was ineligible to the office of president. Suppose a majority of electors should cast their votes for him. Must congress accept that vote because it comes from states.

Mr. Updegraff said that congress had nothing to do with it, the president to determine who were electors. That was a question for states themselves to determine, and congress could not set aside the verdict of the states.

Mr. Kiefer said if the votes were for Jefferson Davis, they must be counted by the proper authority, but still Davis would be ineligible under the law.

Mr. Bright said that under the provisions of the constitution the house may proceed to the election of president under a contingency. Now, he wanted to know, who was to determine whether there had been an election or not and how it was to be determined.

Mr. Updegraff said it would be determined primarily by the president of the senate, and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Lousbury regarded some action as absolutely necessary in the view of the senate and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Robeson said he had been misunderstood. The house had no power to make a joint roll on the subject of the constitution. He said congress could make laws to carry out its provisions, but a joint roll was not a law. Mr. Lousbury said if the gentleman held that it is a law to regulate this, then it follows that it is a matter of power and might, rather than of blood. He then proceeded to argue that he was a proper ruler, and should be adopted, and argued that the senate and house were not mere spectators, but they were the factors by which the result must be declared.

Pending further discussion of the joint roll the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A bill to exempt classical antiquities from payment of import duties. An amendment was adopted to exempt all art used in curing meats. The bill passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."

The president has nominated John F. Hartman for collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—1 a. m.—The joint roll for counting the votes of electors for president and vice president was taken up, and Mr. Bicknell addressed the house in favor of the action of the roll, showing the necessity for some action on the subject. The basis upon which the joint roll rests is, first, the theory that the right to count involves the right to say what are lawful votes; that the right to determine the validity of the certificates belongs of a necessity to the two houses of congress, and can not be solely abandoned; that it will put an end to many of the uncertainties and embarrassments of presidential elections.

Mr. Robeson.—In the absence of any report upon this subject, I deny the power of congress to make laws or do acts to affect the government of the country for all future time. It is inadvisable that if the right of congress to assemble in obedience to the constitution, and have power to regulate the electoral vote, it then follows that the two houses may by their action prescribe rules to govern them in that proceeding. He argued that if the two houses can not receive and declare the result in such a manner as to bind the whole country, they should not do so.

Mr. Hutchins said, under the law, Jefferson Davis was ineligible to the office of president. Suppose a majority of electors should cast their votes for him. Must congress accept that vote because it comes from states.

Mr. Updegraff said that congress had nothing to do with it, the president to determine who were electors. That was a question for states themselves to determine, and congress could not set aside the verdict of the states.

Mr. Kiefer said if the votes were for Jefferson Davis, they must be counted by the proper authority, but still Davis would be ineligible under the law.

Mr. Bright said that under the provisions of the constitution the house may proceed to the election of president under a contingency. Now, he wanted to know, who was to determine whether there had been an election or not and how it was to be determined.

Mr. Updegraff said it would be determined primarily by the president of the senate, and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Lousbury regarded some action as absolutely necessary in the view of the senate and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Robeson said he had been misunderstood. The house had no power to make a joint roll on the subject of the constitution. He said congress could make laws to carry out its provisions, but a joint roll was not a law. Mr. Lousbury said if the gentleman held that it is a law to regulate this, then it follows that it is a matter of power and might, rather than of blood. He then proceeded to argue that he was a proper ruler, and should be adopted, and argued that the senate and house were not mere spectators, but they were the factors by which the result must be declared.

Pending further discussion of the joint roll the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A bill to exempt classical antiquities from payment of import duties. An amendment was adopted to exempt all art used in curing meats. The bill passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."

The president has nominated John F. Hartman for collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—1 a. m.—The joint roll for counting the votes of electors for president and vice president was taken up, and Mr. Bicknell addressed the house in favor of the action of the roll, showing the necessity for some action on the subject. The basis upon which the joint roll rests is, first, the theory that the right to count involves the right to say what are lawful votes; that the right to determine the validity of the certificates belongs of a necessity to the two houses of congress, and can not be solely abandoned; that it will put an end to many of the uncertainties and embarrassments of presidential elections.

Mr. Robeson.—In the absence of any report upon this subject, I deny the power of congress to make laws or do acts to affect the government of the country for all future time. It is inadvisable that if the right of congress to assemble in obedience to the constitution, and have power to regulate the electoral vote, it then follows that the two houses may by their action prescribe rules to govern them in that proceeding. He argued that if the two houses can not receive and declare the result in such a manner as to bind the whole country, they should not do so.

Mr. Hutchins said, under the law, Jefferson Davis was ineligible to the office of president. Suppose a majority of electors should cast their votes for him. Must congress accept that vote because it comes from states.

Mr. Updegraff said that congress had nothing to do with it, the president to determine who were electors. That was a question for states themselves to determine, and congress could not set aside the verdict of the states.

Mr. Kiefer said if the votes were for Jefferson Davis, they must be counted by the proper authority, but still Davis would be ineligible under the law.

Mr. Bright said that under the provisions of the constitution the house may proceed to the election of president under a contingency. Now, he wanted to know, who was to determine whether there had been an election or not and how it was to be determined.

Mr. Updegraff said it would be determined primarily by the president of the senate, and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Lousbury regarded some action as absolutely necessary in the view of the senate and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Robeson said he had been misunderstood. The house had no power to make a joint roll on the subject of the constitution. He said congress could make laws to carry out its provisions, but a joint roll was not a law. Mr. Lousbury said if the gentleman held that it is a law to regulate this, then it follows that it is a matter of power and might, rather than of blood. He then proceeded to argue that he was a proper ruler, and should be adopted, and argued that the senate and house were not mere spectators, but they were the factors by which the result must be declared.

Pending further discussion of the joint roll the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A bill to exempt classical antiquities from payment of import duties. An amendment was adopted to exempt all art used in curing meats. The bill passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."

The president has nominated John F. Hartman for collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—1 a. m.—The joint roll for counting the votes of electors for president and vice president was taken up, and Mr. Bicknell addressed the house in favor of the action of the roll, showing the necessity for some action on the subject. The basis upon which the joint roll rests is, first, the theory that the right to count involves the right to say what are lawful votes; that the right to determine the validity of the certificates belongs of a necessity to the two houses of congress, and can not be solely abandoned; that it will put an end to many of the uncertainties and embarrassments of presidential elections.

Mr. Robeson.—In the absence of any report upon this subject, I deny the power of congress to make laws or do acts to affect the government of the country for all future time. It is inadvisable that if the right of congress to assemble in obedience to the constitution, and have power to regulate the electoral vote, it then follows that the two houses may by their action prescribe rules to govern them in that proceeding. He argued that if the two houses can not receive and declare the result in such a manner as to bind the whole country, they should not do so.

Mr. Hutchins said, under the law, Jefferson Davis was ineligible to the office of president. Suppose a majority of electors should cast their votes for him. Must congress accept that vote because it comes from states.

Mr. Updegraff said that congress had nothing to do with it, the president to determine who were electors. That was a question for states themselves to determine, and congress could not set aside the verdict of the states.

Mr. Kiefer said if the votes were for Jefferson Davis, they must be counted by the proper authority, but still Davis would be ineligible under the law.

Mr. Bright said that under the provisions of the constitution the house may proceed to the election of president under a contingency. Now, he wanted to know, who was to determine whether there had been an election or not and how it was to be determined.

Mr. Updegraff said it would be determined primarily by the president of the senate, and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Lousbury regarded some action as absolutely necessary in the view of the senate and if further proceeding was necessary, by the courts.

Mr. Robeson said he had been misunderstood. The house had no power to make a joint roll on the subject of the constitution. He said congress could make laws to carry out its provisions, but a joint roll was not a law. Mr. Lousbury said if the gentleman held that it is a law to regulate this, then it follows that it is a matter of power and might, rather than of blood. He then proceeded to argue that he was a proper ruler, and should be adopted, and argued that the senate and house were not mere spectators, but they were the factors by which the result must be declared.

Pending further discussion of the joint roll the house adjourned.

SENATE.

A bill to exempt classical antiquities from payment of import duties. An amendment was adopted to exempt all art used in curing meats. The bill passed.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was postponed.

WASHINGTON.

A Desperate Scramble for Personal Gain Commenced by Congress.

All Necessary Campaign Literature to be Manufactured Before Adjournment.

The House Already Wrestling With Political Bills.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Harmoniously Patched and Passed.

SCHEDULE FOR PLUNDER.

CHICAGO, June 10.—4 p. m.—The Journal's Washington special says: Congress having fixed the 16th as the date of adjournment, there can be no reconsideration, and a most desperate scramble to pass bills affecting individual interests and to make political capital will now be witnessed in both houses. In the house particularly the democrats are resolved to make all the political speeches possible, and several have indicated their purpose to reprint in the nature of a speech some voluminous reports of former congresses, which they think may in some way affect the republican cause.

THE MARSHALS BILL.

The democrats in the house commenced their efforts to pass political bills. After a long wrangle it was agreed that the marshals bill should be postponed until to-morrow, when for three hours debate should be allowed upon it. There will be a determined effort on the part of the republicans to defeat this.

FREE SALES.

The senate passed a bill which looks like the beginning of a movement for free sale.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—4 p. m.—In the House Reegan submitted a report announcing that the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill had come to an agreement thereon agreed to.

HARTMAN'S "FIAT TALK."