The Sun.

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DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS!

FOUR MEMBERS NECESSARY TO MAKE A QUORUM IN THE HOUSE.

The Fraudulent Administration Hoping to Defeat Investigation by Democratic Defection—Republicans Resolving to Resist the Passage of the Potter Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Democrats did not have a quorum to-day. They will not have enough of their men unpaired to-morrow to make a quorum. One hundred and forty-three Democrats were in the city to-day, and it requires 147 to make a quorum. Of the 143, 12 were paired with absent Republicans. There will be six pairs that cannot be terminated to-morrow, therefore it is not possible for the Democrats to get a quorum, unless every man on their side who is absent gets here. All those absent save three are known to be on their way here, and these three will certainly come by Monday. It is the determination of the Democrats to stick if the fight lasts all summer. At least this is the way the leaders talk. There are a few individuals, like Carter Harrison of Illinois, who declare that they will not vote for the Potter resolution unless it contains a provision declaratory of the purpose of the Democrats to leave Hayes undisturbed in the White House. The men who talk this way are few in number, not to exceed three. But there are a good many more who feel the same way, and would like to see the resolution fall if they could avoid going on the record against it. It is no secret that the Fraudulent Administration hopes and expects the investigation to be defeated finally by the defection of Democrats. It is no secret, either, that there are men here, claiming to be Democrats, who are doing what they can to assist the Fraudulent Administration in its work of defeating an investigation. It is this that encourages the Republicans to persist in their efforts to prevent a square vote on Potter's resolution.

There are quite a number of Republicans who do not like to follow the lead of Garfield and Hale, but so long as there is a chance of the Democrats going to pieces, of course the Republicans can be held up to the work with a solid front. That Garfield and Hale do not want an investigation, and that all their tactics are directed to prevent one is plain to everybody. They would make a proposition to the Democrats to authorize the select committee provided for in Potter's resolution to examine into any and all facts connected with the return and counting of the vote of any of the States referred to the Electoral Commission on the presentation of new evidence, such an amendment would be accepted. Instead of attempting to draw such an amendment, however, a Republican caucus was held to-day under the management of Hale, Garfield, and others, solely to protract the present opposition to an inquiry. The caucus, which sat two hours, was nevertheless marshaled for two facts to go to the general public with the resolutions printed by order of the meeting. First, Gen. Butler made a speech, explaining with some significant detail how the inquiry proposed by the Potter resolution could result in the impeachment of Hayes; second, many Republicans, and the great majority of the leaders, expressed the opinion that when the Democrats obtained a quorum no further dilatory motions should be made, but a vote taken and legislative business resumed.

At the opening of the caucus Garfield rose to explain its object. The course which at this moment he thought far taken, he said, was one justifiable on two occasions only—when an effort was made to proceed to a step essentially revolutionary, and when it was proposed to force through the House, without consideration in committee, debate in the House, or opportunity for amendment, a measure. That neither of these circumstances existed in regard to Potter's resolution, and he hoped the minority would continue its opposition to the end.

Mr. Brown of Indiana then moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draw resolutions expressing the sensibility of the caucus.

This motion being adopted, a committee, made up of men of no particular note, retired to the Speaker's room. While they were absent general debate sprang up in regard to the character of Hale's amendment, and several members asking questions in regard to it the amendment was read at length. It would fill a column in THE SUN. It makes no allegations of fraud not made before the count was completed, gives no new evidence, proposes no new inquiry.

Gen. Butler also has an amendment including South Carolina in the inquiry, and, rising in regard to that he proceeded to explain his position. He said he believed opportunity for amendment should be permitted, and he heartily agreed with his associates in exhausting all honorable means to secure it. He voted to sustain Speaker Randall's decision in the first instance, because he considered Potter's resolution a privileged question. He did not agree with the Speaker in thinking that a State had any right to demand a hearing in the House; but he held the resolution to be a question of the highest privilege, because it charged criminal acts upon officers of the Government now in office, and who were liable to impeachment if these charges were true.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois interrupted Butler at this point to ask him whether he thought an officer could be impeached for acts done before he took office.

General Butler said, he did not believe an officer could be impeached for such an act, but if he obtained his office by such an act, it made no difference how long before he took office the act was done nor how long after it was discovered, he ought to be impeached. If for instance," said Butler in substance, "to imagine an impossible case, I was willing to stand a bribe to pay a hundred thousand dollars to the Chief Executive for an appointment to the next vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, and three years later the vacancy came and I was appointed and the bargain was not discovered until after that, could there be any question in my impeachment? Would any man hesitate to vote to impeach me for an act like that committed before my appointment?" Gen. Butler enlarged upon this view of the Potter resolution with singular felicity, and made it extremely clear to the Republicans present, putting to many of them an entirely new face upon this inquiry. Nor were there any Republicans present who did not see that if an hundred articles of impeachment they must all vote, lest they might delay the inquiry which, of course, they desire.

After considerable desultory debate a report was made by the committee, embracing the resolutions as given below, and while a number of verbal amendments were made and suggested, no changes of importance were made. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution now pending in the House relating to the Fraudulent Electoral Count, and to the duties of the Presidential title, a question solemnly settled by the action of the Forty-fourth Congress, which should not be disturbed, and is fraught with danger and destruction to the good order, business prosperity, and peace of the country.

Resolved, That the effort of the Democratic majority to force, without opportunity for amendment or debate, a measure of such revolutionary character, which has not been recommended or considered by any committee, and which, if adopted, would be subversive of legislative party ends, should be resisted by all the means which are authorized by the rules of the House.

In the debate which followed the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Baker of Indiana raised a question as to the course which should be pursued after the Democrats obtained the attendance of a quorum. He said that after having made a resistance long and determined enough to attract the attention of the country and rouse the party, it would be wise to yield when the Democrats had a quorum. Mr. Burchard of Illinois agreed with him, and other members made speeches to the same effect. No action was taken on this subject, and it was the general understanding that a caucus should be held to determine the policy of the Republicans in that case, but enough was said to make it extremely probable that the Republicans will not assume the responsibility of bringing legislation to a deadlock when the Democrats have a number present large enough to do business without them.

The Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In the House this morning very few members were in their seats when the session began. In reply to a question by Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) the Speaker ruled that the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on June 10 took precedence of the Potter resolution as a question of higher privilege. Mr. Wood thereupon called up the Senate resolution, moved that consideration be postponed till May 29, and called for the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, 84 to 67, and the motion to postpone was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 106.

Mr. Bridges (Dem., Pa.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution calling for information in regard to the claim of Carlos Butterfield against the Government of Denmark, but a demand for the regular order was promptly interposed by Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) The regular order was announced by the Speaker to be on seconding the previous question upon the resolution offered by Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) on Monday last. The yeas appearing to have it, a division was demanded by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) The tellers reported ayes, 121; nay, 1—not a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, and showed 260 members present.

Mr. Hale—Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. Potter) listen to me for a moment?

Mr. Kenna (Dem., W. Va.)—I demand the regular order.

The question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and 120 members voted yea—less than a quorum.

Mr. Caldwell (Dem., Tenn.), rising to a question of order, directed the Speaker's attention to Rule 31.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read. It provides: "Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put shall give his vote, unless the House shall excuse him."

Mr. Caldwell—The language of that rule is imperative. It says that every member present shall vote.

Mr. Fort (Rep., Ill.)—I suggest that we are all paired on this side of the House.

Mr. Caldwell—I call attention to the fact that Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) is present, has failed to vote, and has not been excused.

The Speaker—This is not a new difficulty. The Chair has caused the rule to be read, which is the extent, he thinks, of his power in that direction. In other words, he knows of no physical power, even by means of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any persuasive power which he possesses (laughter), to compel gentlemen to vote; but if the gentleman from Tennessee will indicate a way, the Chair will cause it to be followed.

Mr. Caldwell—I suggest that the Chair can order the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member who disregards the rule and carry him between the tellers. (Derisive laughter, and cries of "Suppose you let him try it," from the Republican side.)

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) called attention to Speaker Blaine's ruling in the Forty-first Congress, when the Democrats were filibustering against the Civil Rights bill, that "you could bring a horse to the water, but you could not make him drink."

Mr. Beebe (Dem., N. Y.)—I desire to ask my colleague (Mr. Potter) why he does not proceed to enforce the attendance of absent members, under the call, instead of moving to dispense with all further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Potter—I will answer my colleague that we cannot bring a quorum of Democrats here to-day; and we passed yesterday a joint resolution for the adjournment of the House at 4 o'clock to-morrow, by virtue of which all proceedings under the call would terminate at that time, without there being an opportunity for bringing in absent members.

Mr. Beebe—Then I hope that, when we meet after to-morrow, an order will be issued to bring in absentees on both sides, so as to put an end to pairs.

[Cries of "This is not a quorum," from the Republican side.]

Another call of the House was ordered, and showed the presence of 263 members. On motion of Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Hale, by unanimous consent, moved that the House adjourn in order to give our Republican friends a chance to get back to their seats. Rejected.

Another vote was taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, and resulted in 105 yeas to 1 nay—less than a quorum.

Mr. Wood moved to adjourn. Defeated—yeas, 79; nays, 107; the Republicans voting solidly against it, and being reinforced by a number of Democrats.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to secure a quorum, after which the House adjourned.

The Clerk gave notice of a Republican caucus to meet immediately. This announcement was received with shouts of derisive laughter and clapping of hands on the Democratic side, and with counter demonstrations on the Republican side.

BRAVA, MRS. MAUD GILES.

Warbling Three Hours with only a Sip of Beer for Refreshment.

Mrs. Maud Giles, a choir singer in St. Mary's Catholic Church in Jersey City, yesterday morning accomplished the novel undertaking of singing uninterruptedly for three hours. It is said that nobody has ever sung for three hours without stopping before. Mrs. Giles undertook the task in order to illustrate the ease with which one may sing when employing the methods of vocalization in which she has been educated. She is the stepdaughter of the late Mr. Bellew, the English elocutionist, who several years ago gave a series of readings in this country, and he taught her how to economize her forces and employ her voice so as to experience the least fatigue possible. Yesterday's exhibition was only a rehearsal, Mrs. Giles proposing to repeat her performance publicly on the 30th of this month.

The singing yesterday was done in the great hall of Cooper Union, before an audience of half a dozen people, who, sitting all together, made a queer little dot in the wide landscape of red leathern chairs. Three persons were on the platform, Mr. Justin Juch, the nimble accompanist of Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Giles's husband, and Mrs. Giles. The platform being large, these three also looked like a dot; so there seemed to be quite enough of the great hall of the Union, one engaged in making music, the other displaying simply the common characteristics of a dot, and doing nothing in particular. Mr. Juch's back was turned, so that one got only an inexpressive view of him, but it was evident during the whole three hours that he was immensely enjoying the music, travelling impressantly up and down the entire range of keyboard giving abundant evidence of this, without the need really of further similarly tending demonstrations on the part of the shining grand piano, which uninterruptedly rumbled, rattled, and roared. At his left hand on the instrument was a bouquet of roses, which shone in his flying white hands, and furnished the only illumination in the place. Mr. Giles divided his time between two matters: partly he employed himself in handing the required sheets of music to and fro, and partly he sat just behind his inexhaustible wife in a cane-bottom chair, with a glass of beer beside him. He would occasionally nodding forth his pleasure toward the other dot, Mrs. Giles made the third point of a triangle with these two, a shapely, pretty-faced woman, with English breadth and health, well covered with necessary wraps, out of which issued a voice that was at once pleasant, tireless, and mellow.

Mrs. Giles began to sing at precisely 10 o'clock. "Let me dream again" she sang at first, changing then to "She wandered down the mountain side." Mr. Juch accompanying with pleasing trills and vivacious "plumplums." Mendelssohn's "Erstes Veilchen" and a Rhenish volkslied succeeded, that merging into "The harp that once in Tara's Halls," and the patriotic Welsh song of "The Minstrel Boy." A dozen other things followed in quick succession, the singer pausing no longer after each piece than was necessary to change the music sheets and catch up the accompaniment, and the piano pausing never.

Meanwhile, although under the pleasant singing lines time was speeding very delightfully, Dr. J. Jay Watson, under whose care Mrs. Giles appears, did all he could to make its passage seem still shorter. He spread abroad information in the spot in the auditorium, introduced the constituent parts of the spot to one another, and in timely comments displayed proper appreciation of the music which the tireless singer made. "Love's Young Dream," at 11 o'clock, arose as fresh and fair upon its gauzy wings as if it had not been handicapped at all. "When the Sparrows Build" tripped onward lightly, and the thunder of Mr. Justin Juch was powerless to drown the vocal notes of "Coming thro' the Rye," which flung forth clear and lusty, making Mr. Giles to pleasurably smile and to rise and fall like a delicious bobbin upon his cane-bottom chair. At 11:30 the auditorium dot was saddened by "When we are Old and Gray," at 11:45 it was pleased by a half dozen unfaltering pianissimos, and at 12 o'clock the "Last Rose of Summer" bloomed forth unwilted.

A little stand by the singer held the sheets of music and a pitcher and glass. Mr. Giles poured a measure of beer into the glass while Mr. Juch was sadly swaying his head at the suggestions of "Under the Daisies," and Mrs. Giles sang "Du Bist Eine Blume" to Mr. Giles after she had taken a sip. At 12 o'clock arose the complaint of "Ungeduld," fut without faintness or tremor, and "Mendelssohn's "Bender Wiege" went rocking every at 12:15. "Neue Freunde, Neue Schmerzen," Cherubini's "Ave Maria," and a dozen other songs and operatic selections followed, until at 12:50 Mrs. Giles was singing "Home, Sweet Home" in as good voice as when she started, and at 1 o'clock finished the aria from "Der Freischutz" with a clear and unwavering B natural.

She sang forty pieces, and complained that her back was lame, but not her throat.

The Hibernians' National Convention.

The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was in session last evening in Central Hall, at Forty-seventh street and Third avenue. The action of the Convention was principally directed to the report of the Committee on National Affairs. The principal topic of discussion before the Convention will be a revision of the constitution. One hundred and twenty one delegates answered to roll call last evening. Mr. Patrick Gibney, the national delegate, said last evening that the Boston Convention could not, under the constitution, be recognized as the representative body of the Order. Article 1 of the constitution expressly denominates New York city as the headquarters of the association. The only difficulty that can arise in regard to the action of the two bodies would be in the transfer of membership from one State to another. This and other minor points are to be argued before the Superior Court on next Monday. The difficulty existing between the Catholic clergy and the order will, it is supposed, not be discussed at this convention. It is said that a majority of the members of the order are in communion with the church.

THE ARRIVAL OF O'LEARY.

THE CHAMPION AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN AGAIN ON AMERICAN SOIL.

His Reception in This City—How he Tore the Laurels from the Brows of the British Pedestrians—Sir John Astley's Gold Belt.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary, the victor in the great international pedestrian tournament, arrived in the city yesterday. He left Queenstown on the Inman steamship Idaho on May 9. He spent the day visiting friends in various parts of the city, and is now a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel. He leaves for Chicago to-night.

Mr. O'Leary left New York for Europe on Feb. 28. He was suffering from a severe cold and had a bad cough, and his friends were fearful that he would break down before reaching London. He says the sea voyage did him good. He arrived in Liverpool in fair condition, and after three days pushed on to London. Sir John Astley had offered a purse of $2,500 and a magnificent belt to the man who would cover the most ground in six days. The entrance fee was $50. On receipt of this information O'Leary wrote to McGee, his trainer in his match with Weston, asking him to deposit $10 with the proper parties so as to place himself properly among the entries. At a late hour he learned that McGee had failed to make the deposit, claiming he had received his letter too late. Thereupon O'Leary forwarded $50 entrance money from Chicago. He did this on the strength of letters received from Sir John Astley, who was anxious that he should walk. The money was received in London three days after the pedestrian left New York.

From newspapers received in Liverpool, he saw that English sporting men were cavilling over his entrance money, and there were grave doubts as to whether he would be allowed to walk. On his arrival in London he visited Sir John Astley, who gave him a written guarantee that the entry should be made, and if he won the walk, he should receive the money and belt. The tournament began in Agricultural Hall at 1 A. M., March 14, three days after O'Leary's arrival in London. There were two tracks, one inside of the other. The inside one was reserved for foreigners, and the outside for British pedestrians. The English walkers all take the inside track, and had the inside track to himself. Its curves were shorter than the outside course, and there were a greater number of laps to the mile. This gave the Britishers a slight advantage.

"Before we started," says O'Leary, "Sir John Astley made a speech, saying that it had been said that according to the rules for entries I ought not to be allowed to walk. He thought different. Any man who would come 3,000 miles in good faith, supposing that his entry was all right, should be welcomed to such a tournament. And as his entrance money was up before the wheel moved the second, he could not see that the rules had really been violated, and he had decided that the American could enter the lists. He hoped that an Englishman would win, but if the American was successful he would see that he got the belt and money."

Eighteen of us started," continues the pedestrian. "I had eaten a hearty dinner, and got up from a light supper of tea and toast, just before the walking began. I tightened my belt, gripped my corn cobs firmly, and opened the ball. This old business is a habit. A firm grip on the corn cobs keeps my nerves from the moisture of the hands. I have the same two cobs in my trunk now at the hotel, and always carry some with me. You couldn't get such a thing in England.

"I ran and walked the first fifty miles," says O'Leary, "running around the corners, and walking the straights. But I quickly felt the effects of the running in the tendons of my legs, and stopped it. It also injured my feet, for in running you spring from the ball of the foot, while in walking the heel comes in play. I walked 208 miles before resting, making 117 miles during the first twenty-four hours, not changing my shoes twice a day. On the 209th mile I rested an hour and a half, but only slept twenty-five minutes. In fact, I couldn't sleep. My mind was so excited and my body so sore that I lay moaning, groaning, and turning, for the remainder of the night. I got to my feet and kept on walking until they told me I was twenty-seven miles ahead of everybody. Then, at the earnest solicitation of my friend Al. Smith of Chicago I left the track for three hours. I didn't think that it was hardly fair to take a rest at first by myself like slow and I was afraid of getting stiff and sore. And it turned out just as I thought. I got a little sleep in the last hour, and that was all. When I again came on the track my nose began to bleed and I found myself very sore and stiff. The bleeding at the nose, however, was pretty good. It relieved believe my head. Then anxiety of the mind came up. I found that Vaughan had gained on me considerably. He was only ten miles behind, and Blower Brown was within fifteen miles. Gradually the soreness and stiffness wore away. My legs began to recover, and the pain in the ankles began to show signs of swelling. Slowly I pulled away from Vaughan, and at 12 o'clock on Thursday night was fifteen miles ahead of him.

"Vaughan," continues O'Leary, "is a gallant walker and a good square fellow. We watched each other like enemies, but there was no feeling between us. Some of the people began to show signs of swelling. Vaughan's friends were by far the most numerous. When they handed him bouquets he would pass them over to me to smell, and on the next turn I would hand them back. The wild applause for Vaughan had no effect upon me. But when a little knot of Americans and a few Irishmen in the middle of Parliament got into one corner and cheered me until they were hoarse, the effect was inspiriting. It seemed to put wings on my feet. To inspire him, Vaughan's friends placed the glittering belt under his left vest, saying, 'Look at it, boy. Don't lose it. Five hundred pounds will be yours if you win.' and thousands more on top of that.' On Friday Vaughan was very close to me, and my swollen leg began to trouble me. It was a hard struggle, but after that Vaughan never got within twelve miles of me. The last day I took no Friday night he was fifteen miles behind. I put in two more miles, and was rubbed down and put to bed. I slept for some time, but Vaughan was ever before me. I told Smith to wake me the instant he appeared on the track, and he did so. All the other Englishmen had given way to Vaughan. They had given him the inside of the track, and he was putting in his best licks. Before I could get fairly going he had gained two miles, but even that trick soon slightly fell away. My leg was swollen double its usual size, but I felt no pain. It was very stiff, however, and bothered me considerable in walking. I knew that if I took another rest with so persistent a man as Vaughan behind me it would become so stiff that I might lose the match. So I ended the long agony by walking eight miles and quitting leaving the track. And that is how I came to get the belt. Vaughan had hosts of friends, and he deserved them. If he had won, he would have been the highest pedestrian that ever stood in shoe leather."

O'Leary says that he ate nothing during this long walk. His only sustenance was tea, coffee, and milk, and an occasional suck of an orange. His mind was in such a state that the very sight of solid food made him sick. He entered the tournament weighing 145 pounds and came out of it with a loss of fourteen pounds. He rested eight hours altogether, sleeping not more than half that time. He lost three toe nails after the match, but the swelling in his leg soon went down, and he now considers himself in excellent condition. He says Sir John Astley is right in ascribing his success to the making of his shoes.

After the tournament the gentlemen who managed it for Sir John Astley claimed that, though there was no specifications in the agreement, they intended that the belt should not leave England, and that all contests for its possession should be walked in that country. A bitter controversy arose; but Sir John Astley, of whom they sought to please the highest rank, decided that the oversight was not O'Leary's fault, and he should be allowed to take it where he pleased, on his word of honor to fulfil the other conditions. He is not its absolute owner until he wins two more successive contests, being compelled to accept the first challenges of those who put up $500. O'Leary received in money $3,750.

The belt was exhibited yesterday by McSwyny, O'Leary's friend and shoemaker, at Broadway and Canal street. The side walk was jammed with spectators, and the police kept a passage cleared with difficulty. The belt is a massive affair, at least five inches wide, and as long as a surcingle. Seven rectangular silver clasps are joined to a huge disc of gold, bearing in bright blue enamel the following raised letters:

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

The clasps are united by silver hinges. The one on the left has the following:

Presented by
SIR J. D. ASTLEY, Bart., M. P.,
March, 1878.

The annexed clasp is inscribed thus:

Won by
DANIEL O'LEARY of Chicago, U. S. A.,
Match in 6 D. 2 H.
Distance 520 Miles, in 138 Hours, 48 Minutes, Beating H. Vaughan of Chester, 509 miles, H. Brown, "Blower" of Fulham, 470, and 15 others.

The other clasps bear figures in molten silver of the great American champion in walking costume.

From London O'Leary went to Dublin, where he walked 220 miles in 60 hours. He then went to Cork, where the citizens presented him with a clock of gold and green bronze on a pedestal of black Irish marble, with a wreath of Irish fern surrounding it. It is surmounted by a bronze spread eagle, and at the sides are figures of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The two side cups are of gold and green bronze, and each has on it the figure of the eagle, in honor of the land of Mr. O'Leary's adoption. This clock is now in the hands of the Custom House inspectors of this port, who claim duties upon it.

O'Leary says that he will return here within a week, and is willing to walk a six days' match in Gilmore's Garden against any two men, they to divide the time between them.

RUSSIA BUYING RIFLES.

A Well Founded Rumor of a Large Contract With the Providence Tool Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—In spite of the denial telegraphed from here that the Russian Government has made a contract with the Providence Tool Company for the manufacture of a large quantity of the Peabody-Martini rifles, the report has confirmation from a variety of sources. Most prominent is the fact that the works have started up on full time after a season of comparative idleness, and in a day or two will have at least 2,000 men employed, with all the variety of the most perfect machinery ever engaged in this class of work. A visit to the office of the company resulted in finding all the officers thereof very reticent. Mr. Anthony, the President, declined to reply to the specific question as to whether his contract was with the Russian Government or simply the completion of an unfinished contract with the Turkish Government.

There is also a rumor, apparently well founded, that the Providence Tool Company has a contract to furnish hardware for Russian cruisers to be fitted out here and elsewhere. In this they will have the assistance of other well known American firms, for, although the company will soon begin to work night and day, as is known on the authority of a gentleman connected with the company, who declines the use of his name, it cannot alone do the work already under contract. The same gentleman says that the contract with Russia is for five hundred thousand rifles, with sabre attachment, to be furnished as soon as possible. The old contract with Turkey was for 600,000 rifles, of which less than 400,000 were delivered, and it is stated in private circles closely allied to the Russian Commission that Russia will take the balance. Gen. Tevfik, the Turkish inspector, will remain in the city, and at present act in conjunction with the Russian inspectors.

To a SUN reporter who called at the New York office of the Providence Tool Company at 11 Warren street yesterday Mr. Frank B. Newnal said:

"I am not prepared to answer your question fully as to whether the Russian Government has made a contract with us. The report is true to a certain extent; that is all I can say about it."

It is otherwise said that the company's renewal of work is for the purpose of completing its Turkish contract, and that Russia has purchased the remainder of the arms called for by the original contract with Turkey. Thus the Tool Company is making ostensible for Turkey, but in reality for Russia. Turks themselves, according to all accounts, have more arms on hand now than they have men to use them.

THE FENIANS AND THE RUSSIANS.

A Circular from Capt. Harris of Philadelphia Calling for Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Yesterday morning Capt. N. R. Harris, whose scheme for enrolling an Irish brigade for service with the Russian forces was narrated in THE SUN, issued a private circular to the leaders of his Fenian organization, and to a number of prominent veterans of the late war, who are closely allied with his large force of unemployed men, with which this city is flooded. The circular announces that an office has been opened for the formation of an organization to be known as the Russian-American Pioneer Emigration Corps. Young men are invited to volunteer to assist in ameliorating the condition of the Christians in southern Europe.

The enrollment must be free and the volunteer must signify his willingness to serve in any capacity required. While men of all nations are to be welcome to the corps, Irishmen are preferred, as soon as the executive committees of one hundred each are obtained, they will be sent to the proper place for embarkation.

Capt. Harris is an Irishman by birth and fought with the North in the late war. He was found to-day at his home in the southern part of the city busily engaged with a letter from the commander of the Cumbrian city committees of one hundred each are obtained, they will be sent to the proper place for embarkation.

Capt. Harris is an Irishman by birth and fought with the North in the late war. He was found to-day at his home in the southern part of the city busily engaged with a letter from the commander of the Cumbrian city committees, covered with documents and communications apparently from the Russian Government and embassy. He admitted that he had been intrusted with the formation of the Pioneer Corps by the Russian Government, and that similar movements were in progress in other cities of this country.

THE HANLAN-PLAISTED BOAT RACE.

Hanlan Winning Easily by Four Lengths—A Banquet to the Victor.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Hanlan-Plaisted scull race, two miles straightaway, $1,000 a side, took place this afternoon. The time arranged for the start was between 3 and 6 P. M. At 3 o'clock the water was lumpy and the weather threatening. Toward 4 o'clock the wind began to die out, and at 5 the bay was moderately calm. The race, however, was not started until 6:06, Hanlan taking the water first. He at once took the lead, rowing 28 strokes to his opponent's 34. After rowing 200 yards Plaisted made a spurt, and Hanlan, with his deliberate stroke and never quickening, recovered his ground, and gradually drew ahead. At the half-way buoy Hanlan still pulled 28, which he never exceeded, while Plaisted had quickened to 36, and was pulling for all he was worth. Hanlan rowed by two boat lengths, and it was conceded that the race was virtually decided. The intense excitement which characterized the race from the start was not abated, however, until the winning buoy was reached. Hanlan, having obvious reasons for not using more power than was actually necessary to secure the race, won by four lengths.

The official time is not yet announced, but it is variously estimated at 13 min. 34 sec., to 14 min. 12 sec. The race was rowed east to a west, against a slight breeze. The bay was literally covered with craft of all descriptions. Fully 50,000 people witnessed the race. A banquet was tendered to Hanlan to-night, at which Plaisted, Courtney, and their friends were guests. Probably all visitors returned home to-night.

THE OLDEST OF THE HACKMEN DEAD.

Recalling the Story of How he Set the Audience of the Union Square Theatre in a Roar.

Patrick Reid, probably the oldest hackman in this city, having driven hacks here for thirty-three years, died yesterday morning, in his home at 217 West Fifty-seventh street. He first drove a hack in Albany, and when 20 years of age journeyed to this city. When the Desbrosses street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was started he chose the entrance to the ferry house for his stand.

Mr. Reid was an uncommonly fat man. He weighed 390 pounds at his death. He had been President of the Fat Men's Association, and at his death was Vice-President. His weakness, a friend said last evening, was a clambake.

Mr. Reid was well known to theatrical people, and he had the entrée to nearly all the houses of amusement. Recently he and Gen. William Turner, who weighs 240 pounds, went to the Union Square Theatre. Orchestra chairs were assigned to them. They squeezed themselves between the backs of the chairs and awaited the beginning of the performance. A crash suddenly interrupted the overture. Mr. Reid's chair had yielded to his weight. His foot slid under the seats before him, and his head lay in the lap of the lady behind him. The ushers and doorkeepers extricated Mr. Reid from his uncomfortable position. Just as he regained his feet Gen. Turner's chair broke down. Then the merriment of the spectators was unbounded.

Reform Presbyterians in Council.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America met in the West Twelfth street edifice last evening. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Ramsey preached the opening sermon from the text: "What shall I do with Jesus?" Full delegations were there from Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other large cities, and it is expected that to-day at least eighty congregations will be represented. The Reformed Presbyterian Church has only 32,000 members in North America. No organs or choirs are allowed in its worship, the singing being congregational. The leader of the singing stands upon a little platform in front and with his back to the pulpit. No hymns are used, the singing being confined to the metrical version of the Psalms of David.

The Paris Explosion.

PARIS, May 15.—Five bodies have been exhumed at the ammunition manufactory in the Rue Berenger, which was destroyed by an explosion yesterday. It is supposed that fifteen ladies still remain in the debris. President MacMahon visited the ruins to-day.

THE CAMERON CONVENTION.

REGISTERING THE DECREES OF CAMERON'S PRIVATE COUNCIL.

The Resolutions Totally Ignoring Hayes and his Administration—Refusing to Condemn the Potter Resolution—Hoyt Nominated.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—The Cameron Convention met to-day to register and confirm the decrees of Cameron's private councils. The machine was so nicely started and thoroughly oiled that there was not the slightest break or creaking. From first to last Don Cameron had it thoroughly in hand, and only let it out or checked the speed for honeymoon amusement. The Hoyt managers transposed the Chairmen agreed upon for the permanent and temporary organization; and proved their strength by electing J. N. Purviance temporary Chairman by 149 to 94 for A. T. Kaufman, the candidate of all the combined opposition to Hoyt. Chris. Magee got in his motion for a Committee on Contests, and was made Chairman, as did John Cessna for a Committee on Resolutions and H. J. Reeder for a Committee on Permanent Organization, as prearranged by the Cameron-Hoyt caucus. All exceptions to the report on contested seats were promptly ruled out of order. Mayor Stokely of Philadelphia was made permanent Chairman, and John Cessna reported the resolutions as they had been put in type and approved by the old Winnebago Chief, declaring that the committee had wrestled with them an hour and a half. They are specially vicious against free trade, devoting three planks to the protection of home industry and the restoration of commerce; favor the reservation for settlers of the public lands not already stolen by Radical subsidy thieves; oppose the payment of rebel war claims and freight discriminations; ask for equal ballot for Southern Republicans and praise Gov. Hartranft's Administration. They totally ignore Hayes, and in this silence is expressed the almost universal sentiment of this Convention, reckoning the elder Cameron's reply to a serenade that Hayes had been unfaithful, but that the party would survive his leadership. An emissary sent hither from Washington to secure condemnation of the Potter investigation resolution utterly failed, the delegates declaring that they would not lift a finger to raise Hayes out of the pitfalls he had dipped for himself. They have written fraud on his forehead as plainly as even THE SUN. The resolutions in full are as follows:

The Republican party of Pennsylvania, adhering to its historical record and to its principles heretofore often affirmed, declares

First—That it is uncompromisingly opposed to free trade in whatever disguise presented; mechanically devoted to home industry, and hereby avows its special and direct hostility to the Tariff bill now pending in Congress, as being in the interest of foreign labor and against American manufacturers, and in opposition to American labor.

Second—That labor being the great source of national wealth, the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed, and that our Government, being a Government of the people, should so shape its legislation as to protect the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, that labor and capital may both be profitably employed.

Third—That American commerce should be fostered and home industry so encouraged that our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and industrial interests may flourish, our people find employment, and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.

Fourth—That the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers, so that the various people may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.

Fifth—That we are now, as ever, exposed to the payment of claims from rebels, who were, or are, directly or indirectly engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion. No conqueror should be forced to pay indemnity to the conquered, and the presentation of bills demanding over $100,000,000 for the expenses of the late Democratic House, is a warning to the country of the cost and danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make secure rebel claims against the taxpayers for losses which the crime of treason brought upon the Southern people.

Sixth—That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the State and country, resulting largely, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies to foreign competitors, to the injury and to the prejudice of our general producing interests; and the Convention earnestly recommend the enactment of such laws by the State and national Legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

Seventh—That the Southern Republicans, white and colored, have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest which they are waging against the Democratic party for the maintenance of their constitutional privileges; and that, in the interests of their guaranteed rights, we demand from the General Government that it treat them as equal and fair peers, and that equality before the law which should be the boast of every government.

Eighth—Resolved, that the administration of Gov. Hartranft has been marked by such ability and fidelity as to merit the party that elected him and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able magistrate, a true patriot, and a wise officer, and his party tenders to him its thanks for the purity, uprightness, to political devotion, and to official rectitude.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously without debate. The farce of nominating candidates then began. On the first ballot for Governor Hoyt received 161, Grow 47, Wickersham 29, Beaver 12, and Merrel 1. That settled it, and Wickersham's delegate received the honor of a nomination. This was carried, but not until B. Frank Taylor, M. D., of Chester county, cousin of Bayard Taylor and Liberal Republican of 1872, had entered his protest. He declared it not worth while hereafter for a Republican convention to assemble at an expense of $10,000 for only 10 regiments of the Cameron star chamber. Lodiel, H thought that the Cameron-Quay managers should henceforth succeed party organization. He was hissed, and ruled out of order.

Then came the slaughter of Chief Justice Agnew. His head was demanded by the Pittsburgh Ring, and Hoyt's friends promptly brought it on a charger. Passionate and touching appeals were made for him and for such a respect for the high office, the Judiciary, as to lift it above political barter, by Wickham of Beaver, Gen. Koontz, and J. Hay Brown, a talented and eloquent young lawyer of Lancaster, who spoke for the Pennsylvania College. The appeals were favorable, Agnew had 92 votes and Sterrett 154. An ornament of Pennsylvania's court of last resort was buffeted like a football in a game of Pennsylvania ringsters.

For Lieutenant-Governor, C. W. Stone of Venango county was nominated by 182 to 59 for J. Howard Jacobs of Berks. Stone is a Pennsylvania Representative who has cultivated the favor of the oil producers by championing their legislative interests, and is put on the ticket as a makeweight for the weakness of the other candidates.

Two ballots were required to make Aaron K. Dunkel of Philadelphia Secretary of Internal Affairs over R. L. McClellan of Chester. Dunkel is a State Senator and one of the weakest members, and was supported only by the McManus faction.

Simon Cameron's appearance was hailed with cheers, and Hoyt wound up the Convention with a speech urging an aggressive campaign.

To-night the town looks like a funeral. It is animated only by torches and the speeches of soap and tooth powder sellers, who entertain crowds. The high hats are smashed, the fireworks were all exploded last night, and everything is dull and quiet. The general opinion is that the Ring programme is too fully carried out. The weakness of the ticket is that it is completely Cameronian. Its strength lies in that it is located with a view to satisfy disaffected Republican districts. Philadelphia and Allegheny, the objective points, each have a place. The Luzerne labor vote and the complaining oil producers are reached, for the last is the strongest feature, but the Democrats are canvassing a Democrat to offset it by nominating for Lieutenant-Governor John Fertig, a representative in the Assembly, a prominent oil producer, and the champion of the free pipe line and the anti-freight discriminating bill. The Democratic State Convention, which meets in Pittsburgh next week, can put up a ticket which will carry weight upon the issue preferred to party welfare, and selfish personal aggrandizement rules the Convention to the detriment of the party and the misrepresentation of its real sentiments.

The best informed State politicians think that the Republicans made a great mistake in not taking Grow for Lieutenant-Governor. Don Cameron offered it to him, but his friends would not consent to his acceptance. Had they dropped Hoyt and run Sterrett for Governor, and Agnew for Supreme Judge, the ticket would have been ten thousand stronger. It is believed that Hoyt wanted to withdraw, but corporation influence offered to pay all the expenses, and now aim at capturing the Democratic Convention, so that they can afford to be indifferent to the result of the election.

A Suit for $200,000 Damages.

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