THEY FIRED THE SALUTE.

FIRST BATTERY MEN, AT THE STATE CAMP, COVER THEMSELVES WITH MUD AND GLORY.

STANDING TO THEIR GUNS IN A PELTING RAIN—AN ACCIDENT NARROWLY ESCAPED—MANY VISITORS IN CAMP.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 4 (Special).—The members of the 1st Battery covered themselves with mud and glory to-day and this afternoon received the praises of every man in camp. The battery was detailed to fire a National salute of forty-two guns at noon, and the other men in camp were to be drawn up in line in front of the National and State colors, in dress parade style. At 11:30 o'clock the call was sounded for the men to fall in, and at 11:45 they came out on the parade grounds, forming in line as per programme. It was raining hard at the time, but the officers were determined not to allow the rain to interfere with the celebration; so they kept the men at their posts until the water begun to pour down in streams and the wind to blow a hurricane. Then they sent the men skurrying to shelter; not, however, until they had become wet to the skin.

The battery men came out at 11:45 also, and stood through all of the storm as though they were on dress parade on the finest day imaginable. In the driving rain they stood beside their guns without moving a muscle, waiting for the time to arrive when they were to begin firing. When the clock struck 12 it was raining harder than ever, if such a thing were possible; and the wind was howling among the tents, whipping all pieces of loose canvas and straining the ropes so that those who had sought shelter expected every moment that the tents would be carried away. The gunners went ahead, however, as regularly as though they were at practice firing primers at the regular morning drill back of "Newspaper Row," and awakening the reporters at 5 a. m. Boom! boom! boom! went the guns at regular intervals of ten seconds, until the whole salute of forty-two guns was fired.

Two brass muzzle-loading twelve-pound cannon, known as "Napoleons," were used, and were worked by twelve men under Sergeant Charles Spring. The names of the other men were Sergeants Peter G. Baker and Henry Junker, Corporal August Baker, Joseph Boes, Martin Kramer, Christian Sausele, William Schneider, Charles Schneider, Gustav Winkler, Harry Redlich, Frederick Rotzler, John Hanley, Alexander Scholein and Gottfried Herzog. The State officers were particularly warm in their praise of the excellent manner in which the men fired the salute, and the pluck they showed in sticking to their guns through the fierce storm. Colonel Frederick Phisterer, the post adjutant and paymaster, came out of his tent in Luxury Row, and remained outside in the storm while the salute was being fired.

When the firing was begun those under shelter were not aware that the battery men were still in the field, but thought they had sought shelter like themselves. They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw the members of the battery working like clockwork, and heard the reports of the guns echoing and re-echoing against the surrounding hills and through the heavy air. After the salute was fired the men put their guns in proper shape and then went to their quarters at a double quick. They were, of course, soaking wet, and their uniforms were practically ruined.

One incident which might easily have resulted fatally to one or more of the men shows how excellently they are trained. Gun No. 2 went off prematurely once, and caused the only break in the evenness of the firing. Sergeant Peter G. Baker took the place of rammer, because he was one of the most experienced men among those detailed here this week. He is extremely quick at the work, and to that fact he owes his escape from a serious or fatal injury.

The camp to-day was about as disagreeable a place to be in as could be found. For the fourth consecutive day the morning broke dark and gloomy. The tops of the surrounding hills were obscured in gray mists, and the rain clouds hung threateningly over the camp. The men went out for the usual drills, and, although there were several sharp showers, they were not driven in until at about the usual time. The wooden floors in the tents are wet, the blankets are damp and uncomfortable, and the tents are becoming mildewed. A few more days of this kind of weather will make the camp a poor place of abode for men with weak constitutions.

"Russ" Stevens and "Shine" Bussey, two privates in the 6th Separate Company, of Troy, brought an ugly bulldog to camp with them and have him tied up in their tent. Stevens was on guard duty last night and when Bussey tried to get into his tent the dog showed fight and would not allow his owner to enter. It was raining hard at the time, and the other men in the street, finding out what was the matter, refused to allow Bussey to come into their tents; so he spent an hour in the rain trying to pacify the dog.

There were a great many visitors in camp to-day, notwithstanding the bad weather. Just before the dress parade the sun made its appearance for a few minutes, before disappearing for the night; so that the dress parade was enjoyed by the visitors. The band concert in the evening was also the first one which has not been stopped by rain since Monday, and was accordingly enjoyed.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAM AND MARY.

THE ANCIENT VIRGINIA COLLEGE RENEWS ITS PROSPEROUS YOUTH.

Williamsburg, Va., July 4 (Special).—The hallowed walls of the College of William and Mary resounded yesterday for the first time in several years to the voice of commencement oratory. This venerable institution has been closed for several years on account of financial embarrassment, brought about by the expense incurred in rebuilding after the war. In 1860 the college was flourishing, but when the trumpet sounded the call to arms, professors and students alike buckled on their armor. The college building with its apparatus and furniture was destroyed by fire. Its friends with creditable zeal and energy went to work. Through the untiring efforts of the then president, Colonel B. S. Ewell, the blackened monuments of war gave place to a stately structure, in which exercises were conducted for several years. Finally the college had to close for the reason above mentioned. Then an appeal was made to the Legislature for aid. The response was generous. According to the time-honored custom, July 3 and 4 were fixed upon as commencement days of this, the 195th session. Yesterday the exercises began with an address to the joint literary societies, by Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, an alumnus of the college. The speaker chose as his theme "The Services of James Monroe to His Country."

To-day, the glorious Fourth, this ancient capital of the Old Dominion, is filled with visitors from various parts of the country. At noon the Alumni Association was addressed by the Hon. B. B. Munford, of Richmond. The alumni dinner was given at 5 p. m. Old students from all parts of the country were present.

The history of William and Mary is a part of the history of our country, and many of our most illustrious men were educated here. Jefferson, Monroe and Marshall, and a host of others of scarcely less renown. The orator's medal was awarded to R. E. L. Watkins, the debater's medal to H. L. Rollins, and the medal for the best essay to B. J. Bailey. Gordon Cummings received the Brafferton prize, as the best student. A number of students also received honorable mention in their departments. Among the distinguished persons present were the widow of President Tyler, General Joseph E. Johnston, General William B. Taliaferro, Representative Robert H. Mayo, from the 1st District; Dr. John L. Buchanan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and many others.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR SUMMER RESORTS.

Burr McIntosh, an actor, who is also a remarkably clever conjuror, has arranged an entertainment to be given at the fashionable watering places. He will have the assistance of Professor Wallace, the stereoptician and imitator of birds and animals, and D. L. Dow, the Irish comedian, lately with "Adonis." Clarence Fleming, during the regular season the manager of Rosina Vokes, will, with the assistance of Bury Irwin Dosent, have charge of the new enterprise.

MR. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS'S BANG.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Who started that absurd story about William Walter Phelps concealing a scar under his bang—a scar won in the war? Whoever it was must have been strangely ignorant both of Phelps and of his career. It seems almost as needless to say that he has no scar on his forehead or anywhere else on his face, as to say that he was a student at Columbia Law School during the war. He wears a bang just as he wears a red necktie, because he likes to, and not to hide anything or to disturb anybody. His hair looks better that way, for one thing, and then he began that way and cannot now take the risk of change. Once prominently before the public eye, you might almost as well change your politics as your face. The bang and the red necktie keep Phelps looking young in spite of the eye-glasses he sometimes has to wear. Yet Phelps will be fifty years old on the 24th of August. A very much under-estimated man is Phelps—because of the bang and the red necktie, perhaps. He has one of the strongest as well as one of the subtlest minds in public life, and one of the most eloquent tongues. He was one of the very few men out of the Congressional four hundred in the last year or two who have been able to hold the attention of either House for more than a minute. He is, in fact, one of the still smaller number who can attract an audience to the Capitol when the newspapers announce that they are going to speak.

A QUIET HOLIDAY AT SARATOGA.

CHURCH PEOPLE IN A BALLROOM—NOTES OF THE SEASON.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 4 (Special).—The first piazza concert at the Grand Union Hotel this season will be given to-morrow evening, when Napier Lothian's orchestra will arrive from Boston. The Grand Union Hotel hops will begin on Saturday evening, July 13.

A deluge of rain fell this forenoon, followed by frequent showers during the day, thus placing an embargo on all out-of-door Fourth of July festivities, and only those were happy who look not with favor upon the patriotic din and racket of enthusiastic Young America.

As an evidence of the increased number of guests here in comparison with last year, the postoffice statistics show that the latter-carriers during June handled 17,734 more pieces of mail matter than during the corresponding period of 1888.

Secretary Charles Wheatly reports seventy-two racehorses in training at Horse Haven, representing the stables of J. D. Patton, Chickasaw Stable, George Ayres, John Brophy, T. Brophy, Oden Bowie, M. Hogan, William Walker, Bashford Manor Farm, J. W. Ottman, W. Rowland and Doyle & Duffy. The stables expected to arrive within a short time include those of M. N. Nolan, Castle Stable, A. G. Greener, Major Elliott, La Bold Brothers, Samuel Bryant, James Murphy, Hurricanna Stable, Cotton & Boyle, William Hendrie, Empire Stable, Excelsior Stable, Byron McClelland & Co., the Dwyer Brothers, Theodore Winter, Charles D. McCoy, L. Lloyd, Captain S. S. Brown, C. Cornehlsen, J. Crocker & Co., T. H. Stevens, R. Pryor & Co., A. M. Hunter, J. J. Carroll, W. Lovell, Santa Anita Stable, T. W. & T. B. Doswell, Walter Gratz and H. E. Kimbell.

Frank H. Hathorn is reported to be prospecting for another spring at The Geysers. He has been drilling there for some time and has reached a depth of over 400 feet in the rock.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle party, on invitation of Judge Hilton, viewed Yron's "Genius of America," the immense painting in the Grand Union Hotel ballroom. This work of art cost the late A. T. Stewart $80,000. The painting being too large for his house in New-York, he ordered it sent here and placed in the ballroom.

Late arrivals from New-York and immediate vicinity include T. T. Fisher, C. F. Laurence, Mrs. N. F. Feim, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fellam, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sachre, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Corning, J. E. Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fischer, S. T. S. Henry, O. F. Oakey, M. W. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Porter, W. H. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Melcher, Mrs. N. E. Negley, Miss Negley, Miss Betz, T. F. Lee, T. J. Remer, H. B. Wechmar, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. L. Peck, F. A. Hoyt, E. V. Hoyt, F. A. Hoyt, S. M. Woodbridge, Miss Fahnestock, A. A. Hyneman, Mrs. R. King, S. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Tyson, C. P. Huntington, E. K. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger, J. H. Samuels, Mrs. O. Kraus, J. Swan, M. Swan, W. M. Nell and family, Miss A. Duffee, Miss A. Fleischman, H. J. Rombey and family, W. G. Burns, W. M. Shipman, P. Leary, A. A. Pettengill, T. S. Holmes, Mr and Mrs. L. Plant, Mrs. R. Burnham, C. Schlesinger, Dr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, H. K. Stearns, E. J. Walters, Mrs. E. S. Woodward, D. L. Bander, Mrs. J. Hughes, C. R. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stafford, Miss Stafford, W. F. Graff, M. Stine, J. W. Mack, S. R. Finch, Mrs. Gilliam, W. H. Frary, Mrs. M. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Powers, Miss Waterman, Mrs. T. L. Briggs, Miss F. Hall, C. M. Cohen, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. M. Madden, Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. J. A. Davis, Miss L. T. Davis, Dr. L. F. Boyson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mrs. S. W. Hayward, I. Pierce, F. M. Lawrence, G. Herbert, E. L. Clark and A. F. Wager.

WAR RUMORS DISCREDITED.

THE NICARAGUA MINISTER TALKS OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE GREAT CANAL.

Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, was in this city yesterday. He was asked about the rumors of war between his country and Costa Rica. "There is nothing in them," he replied. "They are, I think, invented at Panama, and are due to the jealousy existing there because the Nicaragua Canal project is going to be carried out successfully. Of that there is no doubt. The question at issue in Costa Rica is not about the title to the land on the new border where the canal will be run, but whether the action taken by the joint convention held in San Jose in January will be ratified by the people of Costa Rica. This action made the President of the United States arbitrator in all disputes arising from the canal. An election will be held in December, and the leaders of the opposition are stirring up all the feeling they can on the subject, but it will not amount to anything.

"Of course there can be no question about the absolute sovereignity of Nicaragua over the canal. That was acknowledged as long ago as 1857, when General Cass, writing to the English Government, declared that 'this Republic never could acknowledge the sovereignty of any other country than Nicaragua over the proposed work.'" The Treaty of Limits, agreed upon between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Minister Guzman added, gave his country absolute sovereignty over the San Juan River from the lake to the Atlantic Ocean, and that Costa Rica should have perpetual rights of free navigation, but no more." Finally, he said that the present Secretary of State of Nicaragua, Mr. Uriecho, was in himself a guarantee of peace between the two countries, since he was extremely popular in Costa Rica as well as at home.

Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Nicaragua Canal Company, places little belief in the threatenings of war. Such talk, he said, was purely for political effect. Work on the canal, he added, was begun on June 3, and goes on satisfactorily. The people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica believed in it as they did in their Constitution, and that he was not in the least alarmed about the work being interfered with by any armed force.

GENERAL PICKETT'S WIDOW NOT TO MARRY.

Washington, July 4.—The published statement that the widow of General George E. Pickett will be married to General James C. Lynch, of Philadelphia, next fall, was without authority of the interested parties, and both authorize the statement that it is utterly untrue and without foundation. General Lynch says that he never made any such statement to any friend of his, nor did he state anything to any friend of his which might be so construed. Mrs. Pickett's well-known devotion to the memory of her husband, and her refusal to entertain offers of marriage, precludes the probability of there being any truth in the report connected with General Lynch.

FINANCE MINISTER FOSTER MARRIED.

Ottawa, July 4 (Special).—The marriage at Chicago of the Finance Minister of the Dominion with Mrs. Addie Chisholm, formerly of Ottawa, who secured a divorce recently at Chicago from her husband, is pronounced by leading divorce lawyers illegal under the Canadian laws. Mrs. Chisholm was, when living here, president of the Provincial Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Editor of "The Woman's Journal," and was highly esteemed as an ardent Christian worker. The couple leave at once for the New-Brunswick seacoast for the honeymoon. No one knew Mr. Foster had gone to Chicago to be married until he returned to Ottawa with his bride. He went to work at the Department this morning as though nothing had happened.

FAIR WEATHER EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The predictions of the Signal Service Bureau in regard to yesterday's weather proved, happily, to be only partially correct. Wednesday night was fine and clear, and although there were heavy showers at intervals during the morning and early afternoon, the latter part of the day was fair, with a cool and refreshing atmosphere. The young man left in charge of the Signal Service office yesterday was in a decidedly hopeful frame of mind. "The storm from the Northwest which was yesterday central over the lake regions," he said, "has gone down the St. Lawrence, and will not affect New-York. We anticipate a general clearing up to-night all along the coast, and to-morrow the conditions will be fair with a high temperature."

THE MAYOR VISITS THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Grant made his first call on the Dock Department at its offices on Pier A, on Tuesday. He went through the long building, admired its ample ventilation and the beautiful panorama of the bay which is seen from its windows, and afterward had a consultation on the affairs of the Department with President Post and Commissioner Crane. This, it was said, related to the work which was being done and is contemplated by the Board, and had nothing to do with the changes which have been talked about in the offices of the secretary and chief engineer. The only prominent candidate who is mentioned for either of these places is Mr. Ellison, who was formerly secretary of the Board.

AREA OF THE NEW CHICAGO.

From The Inter-Ocean.

The eastern boundary of Chicago is now twenty-five miles in length, extending from Evanston on the north to the town of Thornton on the south. The western boundary is still more extensive, being thirty-four miles long. The widest point east and west extends ten miles and a half. Taking Madison-st. as the base of measurement we have a breadth of seven miles. The narrowest part is the southern end, which is five miles—from the State line to the town of Calumet.

FWEDDY'S PROMPT RECOVERY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Cholly—What's up, old boy; You look blue.

Fweddy—I'm afraid, Cholly, I'be gettig the—ah-chew! ah-chew—the hay-fevah, bah Jove!

Cholly—Why, there hasn't been any hay-fever weather yet, dear boy. None of our set expect to have it for a month or two yet.

Fweddy (his symptoms vanishing)—Bah Jove, Cholly, I think it's nothing but a beastly cold, affah all.

A WET AND GLOOMY FOURTH

(Continued from second page.)

ronized for the same reason, but the owners of the bathing houses earned few dollars. Although the weather cleared off late in the afternoon, the spirits of the visitors did not revive. The promenades were so unpleasant, owing to the continued rainfall, that numbers of people departed for the city by the early trains. Comparatively few remained to witness the fireworks of the evening, which took place at Manhattan Beach. They were beautiful and varied, however, and amply rewarded those persons who waited till 9 o'clock.

S. S. COX ON THE DAKOTAS.

A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION AT HURON, DAK.—DWELLING ON THE RESOURCES AND FUTURE OF THE NEW STATES—NO DANGER TO THE UNION FROM THEIR ADMISSION.

Huron, Dak., July 4.—Huron was in gala dress to-day, and an immense throng of citizens and visitors filled her streets. The guest and orator of the day was Congressman S. S. Cox, of New-York. In the morning Mr. Cox spoke before a large audience in the Opera House. At 1 p. m. there was a procession two miles long, and later in the afternoon a great open-air meeting, at which Mayor Rice presided. Introducing as the speakers Mr. Cox, Governor Mellette and Judge Moody. The audience of 10,000 people gave a warm greeting to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox's oration was taken up largely with a sketch of the history of the new States, especially of the two Dakotas, and with a statement of their vast resources and their magnificent promise of future greatness. A portion of the concluding part of the address was as follows:

I am not one of those who believe that our political agents are as corrupt as they are pictured, nor do I join in the Pharisaical cant from the pulpit or the press, which arrogates to itself out of its own purity by derogating from the virtue of others once in a hundred years. There are men who creep out of their shells after long hibernation, to scourge the money-changers from the temple and the seven devils out of our political body. They are not entitled to as much emphasis as those who, in the heat and dust of active life, religious, political, social, educational and otherwise, illustrate by daily living and manly struggle the virtues which others only preach.

The great opportunities for gain, which have been increased with the lapse of time, are not a source of danger, provided honest and thoughtful men avert the corrupt influences. Let those who praise our antique virtues look through the mists of time and thus magnify their eulogy. It is always safe to form an ideal based upon civic virtue, by which the future itself may be directed and measured.

The great peril of this country has been passed. We can look back from our lofty height and from this new part of the country without a shudder at the abyss over which we have passed. The keen eye of that eagle by which we are pleased to typify our height and flight here sweeps an extended horizon, and though flying in unerring circles, it gazes with unquenched sight upon our full midday radiance, defying all the auguries of fate.

There is no pessimist so cynical, there is no politician so corrupt, there is no theorist so wild, who dares ignore the splendid secular strength by which we have enlarged our domain, enhanced our institutions and glorified our Republic during the last century.

It puzzles such critics as "The London Times" to understand this remarkable advancement and stability. "It is impossible," exclaims that paper, "for a unity like America not to be transformed by the plunging into it of realm after realm."

This is not a clear expression, but it means that the editor fancies that too many States, four at a birth, is dangerous to the system. It thinks that the centre of national gravity must surely be altered by the accretion of such new States as those which are now forming as the latest constellation. The Englishman has learned little about us since 1776, if he has not learned that the colonial, dependent or territorial condition is not our normal condition. Our people are citizens, not subjects. They have been cultured in communities before they ventured into Territories, with the hope, prospect and right of again becoming citizens in the full Romanesque quality.

There are perils surrounding our State not to be ignored without blunder or crime; but our danger comes not from the causes and commotion predicted by the London journalist. There is no danger of tipping over by changing the centre of national gravity; no danger of any modification in the present or in the future, to weaken the ligature which binds the citizen to the sovereignty of the people in the States and in the Union. Our new States—realm after realm—when they come, come to lengthen, broaden and strengthen every atom or element which makes up that national gravity whose centre is in the hearts of an honest people and whose circumference is limited only by gulf, ocean and lake.

If there has been any danger to our Union or its constituents, it never came from new States. It will not come from them hereafter. It came from the old States with peculiar institutions. Younger children are not prone to be matricidal. Profoundly proud to be within the charmed circle of the Union, the young States not only revere each other and all, but acknowledge that blessed centripedal energy which, whatever may be the centre of population and the relation of the sections, will not allow the States to flash like meteors athwart the political sky, but enables them to revolve and shine in appointed orbits on their own soft axis.

Would it were in my power to make a horoscope of that future of America which now looms upon her horizon, it would not be bounded by State lines, nor by ocean, lake and gulf. Its population would count up, even within the lifetime of many who hear me, to a hundred million of people, instinct with enterprise, intelligent through education, free through its institutions and banded together by common memories for a growing and glorious future.

This evening Judge Campbell gave a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Cox, who start to-morrow for Jamestown, on their way to the Yellowstone Park.

PATRIOTISM BEYOND THE CITY LINES.

HOW THE SUBURBS SPENT THE DAY—MANY SUCCESSFUL FEATURES IN SPITE OF RAIN.

Everywhere in the suburbs the rain interfered more or less with the observance and the enjoyment of the day. Many of the most interesting features of the public and private celebrations, however, were beyond the influence of the weather and were enjoyed as they should be. There was no official celebration in Jersey City. The number of accidents was remarkably small. Some Italian boys in Railroad-ave. who were firing revolvers, amused themselves by making targets of passing Pennsylvania Railroad trains. After they had fired at three trains and a woman had been hit on the shoulder, Detective Morris, who is employed by the company, arrested Michael Lozaro, of No. 293 Fourth-st. The woman was not dangerously injured. The Samuel J. Tilden Club, of Hudson County, celebrated its first anniversary at the Three Bells in Henderson-st. President John C. Hughes presided and delivered the address of welcome.

The Fourth was celebrated in Newark with great enthusiasm. In Miner's Theatre public exercises were held in the morning, at which General George A. Sheridan delivered an oration. A chorus of school children sang patriotic songs. In the evening a display of fireworks took place under the auspices of the Common Council. In other towns of New-Jersey the day passed as usual, with the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and various other public and private observances.

The Patriotic Order of Sons of America paraded at White Plains, and the Rev. Frederick Angevine delivered an address on the Court House green. Fire-crackers started flames in a barn at Westport owned by Miss Mary Adams, and the building was destroyed.

On Long Island and Staten Island the day was generally quiet.

MINOR ACCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

HAVOC CAUSED BY FIRE-CRACKERS AND THE EVER-PRESENT TOY PISTOL.

Fire-crackers caused only a few fires in the city yesterday because the rain kept awnings and roofs wet. None of the fires reported during the day did much damage. The attention of the police was called to a number of accidents resulting from the careless firing of guns, toy pistols and cannons.

John Feeney, a young man living at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifty-st. and Eighth-ave., had three fingers of his right hand blown off at 7:30 a. m. by the bursting of a gun which he was firing. He was sent to the Manhattan Hospital.

As Mrs. Helena Faber, of No. 374 Willis-ave., was walking at Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., at 7:55 a. m., she was wounded in the left shoulder by a bullet fired at a distance. The wound was not serious, and she went home after an ambulance surgeon had applied a bandage.

Benjamin Nichols, a youth, of No. 22 Hubert-st., was shooting with a revolver in front of his home at 9 a. m., and one of the bullets went into his leg, inflicting a severe wound. The police sent him to the Chambers Street Hospital.

John Stindinger, who was old enough to know better, was cleaning a loaded gun in his home, at No. 344 Hudson-st., at 10:30 a. m., and accidentally discharged the weapon. Part of his right hand was torn away. He is in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Miss Helen Bray, of No. 344 East Sixty-first-st., was wounded slightly on the head at 11 a. m. by a small boy who was firing a toy pistol in First-ave. The boy escaped.

Angelo Benediiso, an Italian boy, of No. 61 James-st., was firing blank cartridges from a toy pistol at Mulberry and Park sts. half an hour before noon, and one shot burned the leg of young Angelo Batalia, of No. 20 Baxter-st. The injury was not serious.

Small boys were firing a toy cannon in the rear yard of No. 332 East Thirty-fourth-st. at 1:30 p. m., and Frank McLaughlin, five years old, was shot in the left leg. The wound was dressed by a physician in the house.

Henry Kranz, age seventeen, was discharging a small cannon in front of his home, at No. 389 Eighth-ave., at 4 p. m., and accidentally shot off the big toe of his left foot. He was attended at home by a surgeon.

John Belloff was examining a pistol at New-Brunswick, N. J., when the trigger fell and the bullet struck a lighted lamp, exploding it. The bullet then glanced off and lodged in Belloff's neck, and he was at the same time cut by flying glass and badly burned by the oil flames.

Patrick Cassee, age thirty-eight, living in Orange Valley, N. J., loaded a cannon and jammed in the ramrod with such force that the charge was ignited and the cannon exploded, driving the ramrod through his leg and probably fatally injuring him.

As Peter Rock, of No. 623 East Fifteenth-st., was standing at Seventeenth-st. and Rutherford Place, a few minutes before 5 p. m., a bullet fired from a window struck him in the left foot and wounded him severely. The police sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

Bernard Vester, age seven, was playing with a toy pistol at his home, No. 1 136 First-ave. about 5 p. m., and accidentally shot himself in the right cheek. He is in the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from a serious wound.

Dennis Mulcahy, age twelve, was shot in the head and hurt severely while discharging a toy cannon in front of his home, No. 609 Eleventh-ave.

Mrs. Bessie Moran, age twenty-six, of No. 437 West Twenty-fifth-st., while entering the hallway at No. 439 West Twenty-fifth-st. was frightened by the explosion of a firecracker near her, and gave birth to a child. The child died in a few moments, and the woman was removed to her home.

A toy cannon exploded last evening in front of No. 171 Cherry-st., and Francis Walsh, age sixteen, of No. 147 Madison-st.; Thomas McLaughlin, age twelve, of No. 179 Cherry-st., and John Carey, age twelve, of No. 75 Market-st., were severely injured. Walsh was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital and the other boys were taken home.

John Bernando, age twenty-one, of No. 52 Roosevelt-st., was severely burned in the hands and face last evening by firecrackers. He was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

A Roman candle set fire to the curtain on the second floor of No. 11 Jane-st. last evening, but did only slight damage.

A firecracker that exploded in the cellar of No. 1,064 Tenth-ave. set fire to some rubbish and slightly damaged the building.

There was an awning fire last evening at No. 107 East Eightieth-st., occupied by Mrs. Robert Ray.

There was a slight fire at No. 119 Suffolk-st. last evening caused by firecrackers.

A fire at No. 1 South Fifth-ave., caused by fireworks, damaged the property of Sylvester W. Evins somewhat.

Frank Quedona, age twenty, of No. 116 Kent-ave., Brooklyn, was accidentally shot in the head last evening by a pistol in the hands of George Kroepper, age twenty-eight, of No. 24 Richardson-st., and received a severe and possibly dangerous wound.

Two children of James Clark of No. 40 Centre-st., Newark, had their faces badly burned by the premature explosion of a cannon. It is thought their injuries will prove fatal.

BOTH LEGS MUST BE CUT OFF.

A BOSTON BOY'S SUCCESS WITH A FOURTH OF JULY EXPLOSION.

Boston, July 4 (Special).—A crowd of boys about 11 o'clock this forenoon filled a tin can with half a pound of powder and buried it in the ground in a vacant lot off Paris-st., East Boston, with the intention of igniting it. They all gathered about, while one pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired at the earth. The bullet struck the can and the powder exploded, knocking six of the boys down. John Gallagher, age fourteen, had the lower part of one leg torn to pieces and his other leg badly cut. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Both legs will probably have to be amputated. The other boys were John Wise, Thomas Devine, both fourteen years of age, Peter Vampson, David McIntyre, both twelve years of age, and John Callshaw, thirteen years of age. They were all more or less injured about the legs, and had to be taken to their homes.

THE STORY OF A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

Boston, July 4 (Special).—One of the incidents of the celebration at Oakland, Me., was the bursting of a cannon which some boys were firing. One fragment, weighing nineteen pounds, flew over five stores and a hotel, burst through the side of a house and went through the head and foot boards of a bed on which a man was sleeping, but did not injure him.

WIT AND FIREWORKS IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

The Washington Heights Century Club held its annual dinner at the Claremont Hotel, Riverside Park, last evening. Owing to the absence of the club's president, Hosea B. Perkins, Dr. George F. Jackson, one of the vice-presidents, presided. Dr. Isaac L. Peet, the treasurer, read the Declaration of Independence and spoke briefly, explaining the origin and growth of the club. The other speakers were Dr. Jackson, James M. Lydig, who spoke of "The Spirit of '76"; the Rev. Dr. W. B. Angier on "Religion and Patriotism," and William G. McLaughlin, supervisor of "The City Record." George P. H. McVay recited Nasby's "Hannah Jane."

The speeches were a pleasant mixture of patriotism and wit, delivered to an accompaniment of snapping crackers, booming mortars and dazzling rockets, and they were continued till about midnight.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DID PROHIBITION EVER PROHIBIT?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A friend of whom I inquired if he could name one prominent city where Prohibition had ever succeeded, replied, "Yes, in Boston, twenty years ago, when there was not a liquor store in the city. What are the facts?" E. J. S.

New-York, June 28, 1889.

(Neither in Boston nor any other large city, then or at any other time, has a prohibitory law succeeded in completely stopping the sale of liquor.—Ed.)

A. D. O., OR 1?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Was the first year of the Christian era the year 0, or the year 1? The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says that the Christian era began on Saturday. It certainly did, if the first year was Anno Domini 0. But if it were the year 1, then the Christian era began on Monday, according to my calculations. HUDSON.

Cranston's Hotel, Highland Falls, N. Y., June 19, 1889.

(Anno Domini 1 means in the year of Our Lord the first. The Christian era is regarded as having begun on the 1st day of January in that year, which fell upon Saturday.—Ed.)

HENRY M. STANLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly state the nationality of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. P. P. de A.

New-York, July 1, 1889.

(Born in Wales; formerly resided in the United States; now employed by the Congo (African) Company, of which the King of the Belgians is the patron and protector.—Ed.)

THE WORLD'S BANK ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Which country has the most gold and silver money in circulation, the United States, Great Britain or France? E. L. Y.

Canajoharie, June 28, 1889.

(France, with nearly $1,500,000,000, more than a third of which is silver.—Ed.)

ONE CENT POSTAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: 1. Does not the Republican platform declare for one cent postage? 2. What are the exact words? Pearsall's, N. Y., June 29, 1889. J. H. G.

(1. Yes.—2. "We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce."—Ed.)

CONEMAUGH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: How do you pronounce Conemaugh? A. M. L.

New-York, June 20, 1889.

(Con-ny-maw: accent the first syllable—and not the others, please.—Ed.)

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AT HIS SUMMER HOME.

Chief Justice Fuller, who came here on Wednesday night with Mrs. Fuller, spent yesterday at his new country home, Leland Castle, at New-Rochelle. The family have taken up summer quarters there, and ex-President Cleveland will probably go there in a fortnight or more. Mr. Cleveland will spend a part of the summer there as Mr. Fuller's guest.

IT SOUNDED SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

From Texas Siftings.

A couple of Texas sheep-raisers, being in Austin, went to church. On emerging from the sacred edifice one of them said:

"I say, Bill, that preacher was hitting at us."

"You bet he was. He didn't talk about nothing except lost sheep. Got yer pistol?" replied the other.

"Why, certainly."

"Then let's wait here till he comes out, and give him a chance to explain what he meant by them personal remarks."

GLAD TO BE SET RIGHT.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Say!" he began, as he halted a pedestrian on Michigan-ave., "I'm stuck on a point in history. Why did Washington cross the Delaware?"

"He never did."

"Didn't he? Why, history says he did."

"No, it don't. It speaks of Lord Cornwallis crossing the Hudson."

"Ah! So it does—so it does. I was all mixed up. That makes it plain to me now. Curious how a man will get a little off on these things now and then. I'll try and remember that—much obliged."

THE VEDDER LIQUOR TAX.

TWO MILLIONS LOST BY GOVERNOR HILL'S VETO.

THE LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS SIXTEEN CITIES WOULD HAVE MADE TOWARD A REDUCTION OF TAXES—LOSS OF THE COUNTIES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, July 4.—No act of Governor Hill, since the adjournment of the Legislature, has caused so much dissatisfaction as his disapproval of Senator Vedder's bill taxing liquor saloons. In many of the counties of the State the Boards of Supervisors had relied upon the Governor's signing the bill, and had estimated the probable income of their several counties from the liquor stores if the bill should become a law. It was easy to estimate the income of each county under the bill, by learning the number of liquor stores and their class in each city and town of the county. Senator Vedder's bill was of a simple character. It divided liquor-sellers into two classes—first and second. The first class, said the bill, "shall be those licensed under the excise law of this State to sell liquors of any kind to be drunk on the premises." That meant that the liquor saloons in which all kinds of liquor are sold—whiskey, ale, beer, wine, etc.—should belong to the first class. This class of saloons, the bill said, should yearly pay the State a tax of $100 in addition to the license fee already paid by them to the authorities of the cities or towns in which they do business. Places of the second class were declared to be "those licensed under the excise laws of this State to sell malt liquors and wines, or either, but no other beverage containing alcohol, to be drunk on the premises." Saloons of the second class, the bill said, should pay a tax of $20 a year.

It was at first roughly estimated that Governor Hill, by vetoing the act, had deprived the counties of the State—whose State taxes were to be reduced by an amount equal to that of the amount of the tax collected within their several borders—of a sum equal to one million dollars. But investigation shows that the counties have lost far more than a million dollars. There are twenty-nine cities in the State. The present week The Tribune correspondent obtained reports for the past year from sixteen of them in relation to the number of their liquor saloons and the number of each class, if divided into two classes as provided under the Vedder bill. The disparity of action of the several Boards of Excise is strikingly shown by these reports. Thus in Buffalo they issue no license for the sale of ale and beer alone, having learned from experience that a liquor-seller who obtains one of these low-priced licenses cannot be trusted, but will sell all kinds of liquor "on the sly." In Syracuse, however, the Board of Excise has more confidence apparently in the liquor-dealers, for there most of the dealers are granted "ale and beer" licenses. In Albany the Board of Excise is sceptical and has granted only two "ale and beer" licenses. The table below shows the number of saloons of each kind, classified according to the Vedder bill, in sixteen of the twenty-nine cities, and the amounts the State would have collected from them had the bill become a law:

Cities. (16)	Saloons. 1st Class.	Saloons. 2d Class.	Tax. 1st Class.	Tax. 2d Class.
Albany	904	2	$90,400	$40
Auburn	34	85	3,400	1,700
Binghamton	80	47	8,000	940
Brooklyn	3,082	133	308,200	2,660
Buffalo	2,189	.....	218,900	.....
Hudson	21	82	2,100	1,640
Ithaca	47	15	4,700	300
Lockport	56	72	5,600	1,440
Newburg	63	111	6,300	2,220
New-York	6,120	1,529	612,000	30,580
Ogdensburg	49	.....	4,900	.....
Rochester	883	43	88,300	860
Rome	101	4	10,100	80
Syracuse	182	588	18,200	11,760
Troy	536	.....	53,600	.....
Utica	370	20	37,000	400
Total	14,714	2,731	$1,471,400	$64,620

Here, then, is a total of $1,536,020, or over half a million dollars more than the first hasty estimate of one million lost to the State by Governor Hill's veto. It will be observed that the city of New-York would have derived from the tax the magnificent sum of $