TELEGRAPHIC.

GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Independence Day Celebrated by Tammany in New York.

SMALL AUDIENCE, BIG ENTHUSIASM

Letter from President Cleveland—The Day Observed in Foreign Lands.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated by the Tammany society in a manner commensurate with former celebrations since the founding of Columbian Order 119 years ago. There was no diminution in the enthusiasm manifested by those present, although the audience was smaller than in previous years. Ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio and ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut were, to Tammany, partners, the "long talkers," which well known men from all parts delivered "oh it talks."

A feature of the celebration was the reading of letters from President Cleveland, Senator Hill, ex-Governor Flower, and other distinguished Democrats. Grand Sachem Smith presided.

Ex-Governor Campbell said: "Tammany has always been the protector of the people, and if I mistake not the city of New York needs such a protector at the present time."

He would confine his remarks to the Monroe doctrine, than which there was no more popular subject to the American heart. The Monroe doctrine, he said, meant that we should extend our territory in the Western Hemisphere whenever opportunity presented, and confine the nations of Europe to the possession on this continent they already hold. An introduction of the Monroe doctrine now controls us. It was done artfully and insidiously, and today the British government lays claim to a tract of territory larger in area than the state of Ohio, every foot of which belongs to the Republic of Venezuela. The policy of Great Britain looked like an effort to force the United States to abandon the Monroe doctrine. It dazed to be met in the same spirit in which the United States ordered the French troops from Mexico thirty years ago. Great Britain ought to be told again that she would have to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration or be prepared to see the United States enforce the Monroe doctrine. Any attempt to seize a foot of soil on this continent should be treated by the United States as a declaration of war.

It has become fashionable of late, he said, "to cough" at those who advocated such measures, and derisively call them "Jingoes," but there was a time coming when "Jingo" would cease to be a term of opprobrium and would become the emblem of those men who loved their country and flag.

Ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut rehearsed the history of the Tammany society, organized by the common soldiers of the War of Independence.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

President Cleveland's letter was as follows:

GRAY GABLES, June 28.

Hon. Frederick Smythe, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir—The patriotism and devotion of those who fought for our liberty and established our free government ought always to be held in grateful remembrance, and neither the lapse of years nor the changed conditions should ever detract from the zeal and enthusiasm of their commemoration. The thought must not escape us, however, that, while every anniversary of American independence reminds us of the stern sacrifices of the fathers of the Republic, and while on such occasions we find abundant cause for rejoicing in the splendor of their achievements, we should not fail to be seriously impressed by a proper apprehension of the duties and responsibilities we have inherited as their successors and legatees. It was their lot to endure the rigors and hardships of a discouraging war in order that a government by the people might be established. We cannot, without wicked recreancy, disregard the lessons taught by their sufferings, nor can we, without disgrace, neglect the duty of preserving and maintaining in their integrity and strength the free institutions born of their fortitude. Their work was done through privation and in the midst of doubt and gloom. Our duty can be well performed if we are simply honest, intelligent and patriotic. They found their danger on the battlefields, while in the uncertain issue of armed contest. Our danger is found in the recklessness of selfishness and institutes appeals to popular passion and thoughtlessness.

Nothing but the same patriotic steadfastness and adherence to principle which led to their success will now assist our government from disaster and preserve our National glory and prosperity.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in London began with a much advertised "meet" of American vehicles in Hyde Park. Large crowds lined the road from Hyde Park corner to the Magazine, where the vehicles assembled. The turnout, however, was not a very creditable display. It included about a dozen buggies and a few carts, making a total of twenty vehicles.

Flags were flying throughout the day over the United States embassy and the consulate, as well as over a number of American places of business.

There were over 400 acceptances for the dinner of the American Society today. The toasts at the dinner were as follows: "The Queen," proposed by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner; "The President of the United States," Hon. Benj. Low; "The Day We Celebrate," Hon. Wayne MacVeagh; "The American Society in London," response by J. T. Davies, in Welsh; Mr. R. F. Sievens responded.

IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 4.—The principal event of the celebration of Independence Day here by the Americans was a dinner which the American chamber of commerce gave in celebration of the festive Fourth. The guests numbered about 300. Among them were M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs; M.M. Helleville and Barthoidi, presidents of the French, Italian and Belgian chambers of commerce, and Mr. Henry T. Morse, United States consul general.

United States Ambassador Eustis presided, and Stephen H. Tyng, president of the American chamber of commerce, delivered the introductory speech. Mr. Morse proposed the health of President Cleveland, which was received with three cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Morse referred in eloquent terms to the office and to the man, saying: "Previous Cleveland is not only President of the United States, but he is the recognized official head of a great radical party."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Morse alluded to Mr. Harrison's presidential aspirations, saying: "There are many men in each party possessing all the desirable qualities for the great office of President, and there is one at least with us tonight whose nomination would do honor to the party and whose patriotic utterances have touched responsive chords in every true American heart."

ALL OVER EUROPE.

VIENNA, July 4.—The American flag floated proudly today over the United States military and consulate-general, as well as over a number of American business houses and private residences.

BERLIN, July 4.—Many American houses in this city and the suburbs flew the Stars and Stripes today in honor of the Fourth of July, and there were a number of quiet celebrations of the day.

MADRID, July 4.—The American flag was hoisted at an early hour this morning over the United States legation and consulate, and a number of American venues called during the day at the residence of Mr. Francis Taylor, the United States minister.

ROME, July 4.—"Old Glory" was flung to the breeze today over the American embassy and consulate-general, and a number of the hotels having American guests also displayed the Stars and Stripes.

ITALIANS VIOLENT.

Laborers Threaten to Destroy Property—They Want their Wages.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 4.—The laborers of the contractors of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad to pay the 150 Italian laborers the money due to them according to promise has caused them to become violent again, and the town is practically in their hands. They are armed with clubs and have raised some obstructions on the bridge leading to the town and in several public places, and threaten to burn the place. The women and children are terror-stricken.

All the business houses and public places are closed, and the men and boys have all their swords in as legally sheriffs. Under Sheriff Marshall says that she would have to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration or be prepared to see the United States enforce the Monroe doctrine. Any attempt to seize a foot of soil on this continent should be treated by the United States as a declaration of war.

It has become fashionable of late, he said, "to cough" at those who advocated such measures, and derisively call them "Jingoes," but there was a time coming when "Jingo" would cease to be a term of opprobrium and would become the emblem of those men who loved their country and flag.

Ex-Governor Waller of Connecticut rehearsed the history of the Tammany society, organized by the common soldiers of the War of Independence.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

President Cleveland's letter was as follows:

GRAY GABLES, June 28.

Hon. Frederick Smythe, Grand Sachem:

Dear Sir—The patriotism and devotion of those who fought for our liberty and established our free government ought always to be held in grateful remembrance, and neither the lapse of years nor the changed conditions should ever detract from the zeal and enthusiasm of their commemoration. The thought must not escape us, however, that, while every anniversary of American independence reminds us of the stern sacrifices of the fathers of the Republic, and while on such occasions we find abundant cause for rejoicing in the splendor of their achievements, we should not fail to be seriously impressed by a proper apprehension of the duties and responsibilities we have inherited as their successors and legatees. It was their lot to endure the rigors and hardships of a discouraging war in order that a government by the people might be established. We cannot, without wicked recreancy, disregard the lessons taught by their sufferings, nor can we, without disgrace, neglect the duty of preserving and maintaining in their integrity and strength the free institutions born of their fortitude. Their work was done through privation and in the midst of doubt and gloom. Our duty can be well performed if we are simply honest, intelligent and patriotic. They found their danger on the battlefields, while in the uncertain issue of armed contest. Our danger is found in the recklessness of selfishness and institutes appeals to popular passion and thoughtlessness.

Nothing but the same patriotic steadfastness and adherence to principle which led to their success will now assist our government from disaster and preserve our National glory and prosperity.

IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in London began with a much advertised "meet" of American vehicles in Hyde Park. Large crowds lined the road from Hyde Park corner to the Magazine, where the vehicles assembled. The turnout, however, was not a very creditable display. It included about a dozen buggies and a few carts, making a total of twenty vehicles.

Flags were flying throughout the day over the United States embassy and the consulate, as well as over a number of American places of business.

There were over 400 acceptances for the dinner of the American Society today. The toasts at the dinner were as follows: "The Queen," proposed by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner; "The President of the United States," Hon. Benj. Low; "The Day We Celebrate," Hon. Wayne MacVeagh; "The American Society in London," response by J. T. Davies, in Welsh; Mr. R. F. Sievens responded.

IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 4.—The principal event of the celebration of Independence Day here by the Americans was a dinner which the American chamber of commerce gave in celebration of the festive Fourth. The guests numbered about 300. Among them were M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs; MM