

# THE FRENCH PROPOSALS

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VOL. III.

MARSHALL, MADISON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

NO. 13.

## TAR HEEL CHRONICLES

Happenings And Doings Gleaned From All Parts Of The Old North State.

### In Honor of Brave Scots.

Wilmington, Special.—It is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people attended the annual celebration on Moores Creek battleground near Currie, the scene of the first decisive victory of American arms in the war of the revolution, Thursday the feature of the exercises having been the unveiling of a handsome monument at the hands of the descendants of a generous foe to Capt. Campbell, Captain McLeod and about 50 Highland Scots, royalists, who rushed to their death in the ambush of the Americans in that memorable engagement. Nearly every county in the Cape Fear section was represented, special train accommodations having been provided from Wilmington and Fayetteville and intervening points while hundreds came by private conveyance and not a few by boat.

The celebration was in every way a fine success, the weather was ideal, the comfort of the visitors was looked after in every detail and not an untoward incident occurred. Excellent music was furnished by the Delgado band, of Wilmington, and a detachment of Naval Reserves from this city, fired salutes at intervals during the day from the position of the artillery which wrought such fearful havoc on the memorable occasion in 1776.

The orator of the day was Hon. B. F. Dixon, of Raleigh, who was both eloquent and inspiring in a splendid address upon the elements of patriotism which he conceived to be love of home, country and God. He was listened to with rapt attention and was most enthusiastically received by the large audience.

The monument stands about ten feet high, with upon its face the symbol of the Scotch thistle, and beneath it a most appropriate inscription prepared by Col. Alfred Moore Wadell, of Wilmington, as follows:

Captain McLeod, Captain Campbell and City Highland Scots, Loyalists, with splendid courage assaulted with bravest the American intrenchments. They were heroes who did their duty as they saw it, and are worthy of this tribute from the descendants of the equally brave men whom they fought. Peace to their ashes!

Erected by The Moore's Creek Monumental Association, 1909.

The famous battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, which was fought February 27, 1776, is familiar to every student of history but few have learned to appreciate its connection with the destruction of the gallant Scotch Highlanders, who rushed to their death in the ambush of the Americans, which pierced the gallant Highlander Captain McLeod with 20 balls.

In the celebration Thursday descendants of both those who fought for American independence and those who fought for their allegiance to the crown joined in doing honor to the patriots on both sides of that fearful struggle in 1776, the first victory in the revolution for American arms.

### Fire Destroys Lumberton Sawmill.

Lumberton, Special.—The planning mill, dry kilns and a large quantity of lumber of the Carolina Lumber Company, located in the southern part of town, were totally destroyed by fire early Thursday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$3,000; insurance \$2,000.

### Alabama Votes \$200,000 Bond Issue For Improvements.

Albany, Special.—As a result of the election Tuesday for the purpose of voting bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for lights, water and sewerage, the bonds carried by an overwhelming majority early in the morning. Those opposed saw their finish, and they put forth very little effort.

### Detective An Ex-Retailer.

Asheville, Special.—H. B. Adams, one of the detectives who came here some time ago and entered into contract with the good government league, to aid, along with Hubbard and Bridges, in cleaning up the town, was Tuesday placed under arrest by the sheriff on the charge of skipping a \$500 bond, given in the cases of alleged retailing in Greensboro. Deputy Sheriff W. J. Weatherly, of Greensboro, came and took charge of Adams until the \$500 bond was made by members of the good government league.

### State Banks Make Gains.

Raleigh, Special.—The State private and savings banks of North Carolina have an aggregate of \$60,000,000 of assets, a gain of \$2,000,000 over a year ago, in the showing of the summary by the Corporation Commission, issued Monday. The State Bank of Raleigh reported a gain of \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Charlotte, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Durham, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Fayetteville, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Greensboro, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of High Point, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Lenoir, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of New Bern, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Norfolk, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Raleigh, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Salisbury, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Spartanburg, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Statesville, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Wake Forest, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Weldon, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Wilmington, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Yadkinville, \$1,000,000; the State Bank of Zebulon, \$1,000,000.

### Orders From Headquarters.

General orders have been issued by Major General Julian S. Carr, United Confederate Veterans, concerning the approaching reunion which is to be held here August 25-26. The following are his commands:

"The annual reunion of the North Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Charlotte on the 25th and 26th days of August, 1909, to which are cordially invited all Confederate veterans in this State. Our comrades of Mecklenburg Camp No. 382 and the other hospitable citizens of Charlotte are preparing to make this reunion as grand a success as was our last at Winston-Salem and they will do all in their power for the comfort and pleasure of all veterans who will attend. Free meals and lodging will be given all veterans who cannot pay for the same, but they must as soon as possible, notify the committee at Charlotte that they will attend so that they may be provided for. Do not go there expecting free entertainment unless you have notified the committee that you are coming.

"The annual election of division and brigade commanders will be held on Wednesday, the 25th, and such other business will that day be transacted as may be deemed proper, and on the 26th will be the grand parade. No camp will be allowed a vote or voice that has not paid in full its dues to Gen. W. E. Mickle, 824 Confrontment street, New Orleans. All camps in arrears are urged to pay him without further delay. Chief Justice Walter Clark has accepted an invitation to deliver an address, and there will be addresses by other distinguished veterans.

"The railroad companies will give the usual reduced rates; the exact rate from any station can be learned upon application to the local agent. The Central, Buford and Stonehill hotels have agreed to give every veteran a rate of \$1.50 a day (including meals), where two occupy the same room, and the Selwyn will charge \$1.50 for a room without bath or \$2 with bath if two occupy the same room but this does not include meals. For further information address Comrade J. H. Van Ness, the chairman of the executive committee at Charlotte.

### To Ask For Eight of Way.

Winston-Salem, Special.—C. B. Watson and W. F. Shaffner went to Asheville Monday to see Judge Pritchard and petition his Honor to issue a decree granting the Southbound Railroad Company a right of way through the property of the Whitney Power Company now in the hands of receivers. There is a well-founded report current that the Southern Power Company is endeavoring to get control of the Whitney Power plant, but the men who have already expended several million dollars on the property are said to be determined to retain control and when the sale comes off the bidding is expected to be pretty lively.

### Receiver Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Greensboro, Special.—Judge Boyd Monday appointed Mr. R. M. Rees receiver of the Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Company. The application for the appointment of a receiver was made by creditors several days ago, but in the hope that arrangements could be made to liquidate the affairs of the company without going through the bankruptcy court, Judge Boyd continued the hearing until Monday. The liabilities of the company will aggregate \$44,000, with assets amounting to about \$60,000.

### Spas Burlington For Damages.

Burlington, Special.—Suit for \$20,000 damages has been brought by Mrs. Denny, widow of Mr. Denny, who was killed last spring while working on the city reservoir, against the city of Burlington, J. L. Russell and Grover Harris, contractors who had the work in charge. The city of Burlington will show that the work was given by contract and that Denny was not in its employ.

### New Superintendent Spring Hope Schools.

Spring Hope, Special.—Mr. A. B. Harrell, of Dunn, principal of the Apex graded school last year, has been elected superintendent of the Spring Hope schools, succeeding Robert E. Hanson, who resigned some time ago to accept the position of superintendent of the schools of Nash County. Mr. Harrell is an experienced and successful teacher and people feel that they are fortunate in securing him for the school here.

### Manuel Works Change Hands.

Lincolnton, Special.—The Piedmont Manuel & Showmen Works, the principal stockholders in which were Barwell & Dunn, of Charlotte, and Mr. T. J. Smith, of this place, has been sold to Messrs. H. A. Jones, J. H. Hovey and others. The new stockholders are Barwell & Dunn, of Charlotte, and Mr. J. H. Hovey, president. Mr. H. A. Jones, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Hovey, vice president.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

From the best information obtainable Tuesday night it appears that the House has won its battles for free hides and oil and increased rates on gloves and hosiery, in return for surrender to the Senate on lumber, coal, iron ore and print paper. The rates on these schedules, as they have been tentatively arranged pending the acceptance by both houses of the programme for a reduction in the duties on manufactures of leather below the rates fixed by the House, are as follows:

Oil, free; hides, free; coal, 45 cents a ton; print paper, \$3.50 a ton; iron ore, 15 cents a ton; Lumber, rough, \$1.50 a 1,000 feet; one side finished, \$2; two sides finished, \$2.25; three sides finished, which may include troughing, \$2.62 1-2; four sides finished, \$3; gloves, \$4 a dozen pairs, not exceeding 14 inches in length, the standard length; hosiery, valued at \$1 or less per dozen pairs, 70 cents, as against the Senate and existing rate of 50 cents. On values up to \$2.00 the rate is slightly in excess of existing duties and a shading below the rates fixed by the House. On the highest grades the Senate and House rates were identical.

Unquestionably the session Wednesday was the busiest of the three weeks the bill has been in conference. Dozens of Senators sought audiences and were received by the Senate members of the House, including the committee representing the anti-free trade material insurgents. In the corridors swarmed agents of special interests, who seemed to realize that the crucial period of the conference had arrived.

Senators Elkins and Scott, of West Virginia, and Clark, of Wyoming, endeavored to get the conference to make the rate of 45 cents a ton on coal apply to the short ton, which, it is said, would make a difference of about 5 cents a ton and would operate to advance the rate to the equivalent of 50 cents. The Senators interested in getting all the protection possible for coal were not successful. Just before the close of the session the rate on print paper was fixed at \$3.75 a ton. This is only 25 cents less than the Senate rate, and \$1.75 more than the House rate.

Entering upon the last stages of its consideration by Congress, the tariff bill, as reported by the conferees, was submitted Friday to the House by Chairman Payne and ordered printed in the Congressional Record. Three hundred and fifty of the 399 members were in their seats when Chairman Payne passed up to the Speaker's desk the bulky document, which had occupied the attention of Congress for four and a half months, and then the Republicans broke out into loud applause.

President Taft expressed himself as immensely pleased with the tariff bill as it was finally agreed to by the conferees last evening. It is known that he is not entirely satisfied with all of the bill, and he told several of his callers that it would be the greatest miracle of the age if a tariff bill could be designed that would please everybody.

The President declared that there were a great many things about the bill that he was delighted to have had a part in, and that he would be equally delighted to sign and defend the measure in its finished state.

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### In the matter of cotton bagging and tobacco Senator Simmons is decidedly displeased.

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### EXPERIMENTING WITH POULTRY.

It is absolutely necessary for every farmer or poultryman to make experiments but not with the whole flock, for two reasons; the experiment may be a failure and the whole flock would have to be sacrificed; and secondly the experiment with a whole flock would take much longer time than with just a few fowls. It is especially wise to cross a large flock and any experiments in crossing should be well considered. Mistakes or failures in experiments may be made in a day and not rectified in a year, so every precaution must be taken and all dangers guarded against. As a rule nearly all beginners are anxious to try their ideas and theories and the result is usually failure or a loss of time and money. It is not the birds. Never subject the whole flock to tests which may be made with a few fowls. Two many experiments are not the best thing in the poultry yard, anyway. Try to get good ideas from experienced poultry men—ideas which have been tried and tested, and then run the poultry farm along these lines. It must be taken for granted that men who have been successful in the poultry business are good patterns to copy and if the beginner has new ideas of his own which he thinks will enlighten his older and more experienced fellowmen he will do wisely to make a thorough test on a few fowls before publishing the results.—Poultry House Journal.

## COMMITTEE AGREEMENT ON TARIFF SENT IN

Hides and Crude Petroleum Go on Free List.

### LUMBER \$1.25 A THOUSAND

Conference Report on the Tariff Bill Was Submitted to the House of Representatives For Approval by Representative Payne.

Washington, D. C.—The conference report on the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill was submitted in the House of Representatives by Representative Payne, chairman of the House conferees. The really important matters in dispute between the two houses were adjusted in the last few days of the conference, largely on suggestions made by President Taft. The duty on rough lumber is cut from \$2 in the existing law to \$1.25 in the new bill. It was one of the most obstinate matters with which the conferees had to deal, and it was the last subject on which the conferees reached an agreement. In the House a determined effort was made to put lumber on the free list, but it was frustrated by a combination of Representatives who were in favor of free hides with those who desired protection for iron ore. As the bill finally passed the House it was fixed at \$1. The Senate increased it to \$1.50, and the conferees finally divided the difference between the two rates and accepted it as a fair compromise.

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## 1909. Sole leather, 5 per cent.

grain, buff and split leather, 7 1/2 per cent.; boots and shoes, 10 per cent.; harness and saddlery, 10 per cent. Photographic film negatives imported for use in moving picture exhibitions and moving picture films, 25 per cent. The conference restored the House provision which authorizes free reciprocal trade in farming tools. Oleo stearin, which was put upon the free list by the Senate, was adopted by the conferees. Radium remains on the free list.

The conferees adopted the corporation tax amendment, as it was prepared and submitted to them by Attorney-General Wickersham, imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the incomes of corporations in excess of \$5000 a year, exempting holding companies. The conferees also adopted the Panama Canal provision, which authorizes the issue of \$200,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds, to run for fifty years at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

It also adopted the tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering American ports, and the authorization to the President to employ tariff experts to collect information for the use of the President and the Executive departments.

Generally speaking, increases in rates are provided on chemicals, earthenware, glassware, metals, shingles, briarwood, broom corn, sweetened biscuits, hops, figs, almonds, pineapples, chicle, weed, wines, liquors, cotton cloth, hemp, flax, jute and such materials, in addition to the apparel made of fur and pelts. The decreased rates run all through affecting articles related to those upon which increases are made.

### WRIGHT WINS \$33,000 PRIZE.

World Beating Record Flight of His Aeroplane at Fort Myer.

Washington, D. C.—Orville Wright met the last existing test of his aeroplane at Fort Myer, and for the first time in its history the Government becomes possessed of a flying machine.

On a straightaway course of five miles and return, with a passenger, Orville maintained a speed of something over forty-two miles an hour, and won for himself and brother a bonus of more than \$3000 in addition to the \$25,000 contract price of the machine. The elapsed time of the flight, according to the official figures, was fourteen minutes and forty-two seconds.

In addition Orville Wright established a new world's record for aeroplanes in cross-country flying. No one has ever before flown across territory as rough and broken as lay under the course, and never before has a plane of equal distance been attempted by any aeroplanes carrying two persons.

Another of the most remarkable performances of its kind ever attempted in this or any other country, and of the 10,000 people, including President Taft, who witnessed it there was not one who did not feel a thrill of pride in America and the American genius who scored another wonderful success.

### THE FUTURE OF AEROPLANES.

Paris.—General Brun, French Minister of War, commenting on Louis Blériot's feat in flying across the English Channel on Sunday, says he regards the aeroplane and the submarine as the two instruments of the future. "The aeroplane," said the War Minister, "is less vulnerable and more rapid and cheaper than the dirigible, and as soon as it is perfect, the French army will be provided with a weapon of these wars."

The committee of the International Aeronautic Exposition, to be held here in October, unanimously reserved the central stand in honor of Louis Blériot.

### OFFERS \$5000 FOR AIR RACE.

Seattle, Wash.—E. C. Hillberg, president of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, telegraphed Louis Blériot, Hubert Latham, the Wright brothers and Glenn H. Curtiss, offering a prize of \$5000 and gold medals for a competitive air race, beginning at the exposition stadium and extending over Lake Washington, twenty-two miles long, one end of which touches the fair grounds.

### ZEPPELIN STEERS HIS AIRSHIP.

Friedrichshafen.—Count Zeppelin personally steered his airship Zeppelin II, on his first trip, since his recent accident. The airship remained up for three hours. Representatives of the War Office were on board. It is expected that Zeppelin II will proceed to the Frankfurt exhibition at once. From there it will go to Cologne, where it will be stationed in the military hall.

### BOYCOT ORDERS BALLOON.

New York City.—Mr. W. D. Boyce, of Chicago, has ordered a balloon of Captain Baldwin, of this city, and will start August 14 for North Africa, where he says he will use the balloon for procuring photographs of native wild animals before they are exterminated by hunters.

## MAN MURDERED IN COURT

W. Y. Ellis Shoots His Wife's Divorced Husband.

Nathaniel P. Willis, of Indianapolis, Shot at Little Rock, Arkansas, After Securing Order For Child.

Little Rock, Ark.—Springing from his chair in Judge Guy Falk's court room, W. Y. Ellis, of Pine Bluff, thrust a pistol over the judge's head and fired two shots at Nathaniel P. Willis, owner of a liquor cure establishment at Indianapolis, Ind.

The second shot passed through Willis' arm and entered his body near the heart. He died in the arms of his mother a few minutes later. Willis was bringing suit against his divorced wife, now Mrs. Ellis, for possession of their child, for ten days. He had procured an order for the possession of the child, and the parties to the suit met in court to decide where the child was to be delivered. Ellis appeared for his wife and Senator Jeff Davis for Willis.

While Judge Falk was discussing with Senator Davis the conditions of the transfer, Ellis fired at Willis across the counsel table. A court attendant knocked up his arm and the bullet was embedded in the wall, after passing through the Senator's coat.

Willis ran around the table to the door, with Ellis close at his heels. Ellis rested his pistol against the door jamb just as Willis ran out and fired a second time. The bullet pierced Willis' heart, and he fell to the floor dying.

His mother, who had started forward to throw herself between the men, knelt and clasped the expiring man in her arms as he breathed his last.

Sheriff Roberts dashed up to Ellis and threw his arms around the dazed moment too late. Ellis handed his smoking weapon to the judge, and went quietly to jail.

The murder ride a chapter to the sensational divorce suit, instituted several years ago in Indianapolis, Ind., by Mrs. Willis, which has been followed by several attempts on the part of Willis to secure possession of his daughter.

### MRS. SUTTON CHARGES OFFICERS

Government Forces Her to Accuse Marines of Her Son's Death.

Annapolis, Md.—The Government put itself on the defensive and made Mrs. James N. Sutton a complainant and the direct aggressor in the case of the young officers of the Marine Corps in connection with the death of her son, Lieutenant James N. Sutton, the circumstances of which had been under investigation here for ten days before the naval board of inquiry.

Mrs. Sutton's counsel, Henry E. Davis, argued the point, but the court overruled his objections. An adjournment was taken till Lieutenant Harold Utley, a material witness, now stationed on the battleship North Carolina, returns to this country.

Major Leonard requested the court to place Mrs. Sutton on the stand as complainant. Lieutenants Adams, Bevan, Willing and Osterman and Sergeant De Hart, of the Marine Corps, all of whom were at the scene of the tragedy on the night young Sutton was shot.

### SNOWSTORM STOPS BALLOON.

Aeronauts Encounter It When Two Miles Above Earth.

St. Louis, Mo.—A mid-summer snowstorm two miles above earth caused John Berry, Paul J. McCullough and John S. Thurman, who ascended here in the balloon University City in an attempt to capture the Lahm cup, to land near Savanna, Ill. They traveled 342 miles mostly through rain.

The attempt to win the cup was given up after the balloon was in a basket became so wet that the gas would no longer support the weight.

## MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

THROUGHOUT SPAIN

Mob Cries "Down With the King" ---Troops Join Revolt.

### LOSSES HEAVY AT MELILLA

Revolutionists Active in Catalonia and the Spanish Government Adopted Serious Measures For Repression ---Barricades Demolished.

London, England.—Martial law has been declared throughout the whole of Spain, and in Catalonia, where the troubles are clearly revolutionary in character, the severest measures of repression were enforced.

The riots at Barcelona assumed the character of civil war. The rioters' barricades have been destroyed by artillery, churches have been burned, bridges blown up, and railways dismantled. News of serious losses to the Spanish army at Melilla and from a fact to the domestic contingent.

A Madrid dispatch, telegraphed from the French frontier, says breach of discipline is the order of the day in the Spanish ranks. Both at Melilla and in the Madrid barracks four or five soldiers were shot daily for insubordination. It is also declared that one whole battalion refused to fight the other day at Melilla and fled, leaving its colors, which refused to follow its example, to be killed.

When several companies were ordered to the firing line at Melilla the soldiers retorted by asking the officers to go first. The officers were helpless and had to place themselves ahead of their companies, which accounts for so many of the officers being killed.

The London Times publishes a dispatch as follows: "The exploits of the Barcelona mob, which coincide with further heavy fighting at Melilla, have caused general disgust here. It is feared that Barcelona, where anarchism thrives upon the large foreign proletariat, may give the signal for activity by anarchist committees elsewhere."

The significance of this dispatch, which had to be framed to pass the strict censorship, must be read between the lines. For instance, it is suggested that "success" should be substituted for "exploits" and "alarm" for "disrupt."

Socialists Fan the Flames. Madrid, Spain.—The revolution in Catalonia has reached a most serious stage. The Socialists and other extremists are fanning the flames of the revolution by attacking the domestic troops. There is much bloodshed.

The revolutionists fought desperately behind barricades. The troops include mounted artillery, and the defenses of the rebels have been raked with shot.

King Alfonso hastened back to Madrid from San Sebastian and at once issued a decree proclaiming martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. The King was widely hoisted in the streets on his arrival, and the Government is doing its utmost to minimize the effect of the crushing reverse suffered by the Spanish forces at Melilla. The King reached here in time to learn that part of his army at Melilla had had a bloody battle with the Moors, which, though the final victory was the Spaniards, cost the lives of twenty-one officers and a total of two hundred Spaniards killed or wounded.

Fighting in Morocco. Madrid, Spain.—Fighting between the Spanish forces and Moors was resumed outside Melilla. General Pintos and several officers were killed.

Official notices posted on the bulletin boards here confirm the death of General Pintos and say that the Spanish losses are important, but no figures are given. They declare also that the Spanish soldiers finally repulsed the Moors and occupied new advanced positions. The battle is described as a Spanish victory.

Every supplementary detail of the battle of July 23 shows that the Spanish situation was most grave. The Moors ambushed a Spanish column in the afternoon, killing and wounding 400 men. The shattered fragments of the column were able to escape only under the protection of the Spanish gunboat Martin Alonso Pizarro, and the Melilla forts, which fired 2000 rounds.

### FLEET FOR NEW YORK CITY.

United States to Have Naval Display at Celebration.

## ROTTING IN SPAIN.

The People Object to the War With Morocco.

Barcelona, Spain.—Barcelona was placed under martial law. Serious rioting occurred following the declaration of a general strike in protest against the military operations in Morocco and the dispatch to that country of large bodies of troops.

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