

FIGHTING AT TWO POINTS.

BOERS ATTACK BRITISH AT WEPENER AND ENJOY BULLER IN NATAL.

Months of the War Gone With comparatively Little Progress by the British Army—Boer Aggressiveness Continues in Free State and Roberts is Silent—Married Building of Trenches at Bloemfontein—Boer Reports of More Victories South of the Capital—Methuen's Advance—Mafeking's Hope of Relief.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 11.—Today begins the seventh month of the Anglo-Boer War, and it is almost certain for the British people to recall how remarkably little advance their splendidly equipped army has made in six months' campaigning.

Natal comes news of frills in the situation of Sunday River and Elandsburg, which is precisely the situation that existed at the middle of October. In October, the Boers were driven from the river and the defenders of that town in successive days were not losing their grip and were not to be dislodged. Then, as now, Col. Plumer was striving to force the Boers back to a greater distance. In October, the Boers were at Elandsburg and Roxburgh, attacking the Orange River bridges, and starting the natives on the British border.

All these things are still happening, and with the exception of the important defeat of Gen. Buller and the occupation of Bloemfontein, the British are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war. The continued postponement of the British advance for reasons, which, if imperative, are not understood here, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

The Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war, and the daily increasing losses of the Boers, accompanied by the fact that the Boers are still in the same position as they were at the beginning of the war.

CLARK TO LOSE HIS SEAT.

SENATE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUS FOR HIS EXPELLION.

Result of the Montana Inquiry It is Almost Certain That the Senate Will Decline His Seat—He Has Not Yet Begun to Fight His Case—He Will Run Again.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today announced that it was unanimous in its opinion that Senator Clark should be expelled from the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate. The committee's report, which was made public today, stated that Clark had been guilty of bribery and other offenses during his term in the Senate.

RELIEF SHIP GOING TO INDIA.

The Government Will Charter a Vessel to Carry Food to Famine Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Orders were sent today to Pay Director Henry M. Dennison, in charge of the Navy Pay Office in New York, to charter a ship to carry relief supplies to the famine sufferers in India. The supplies are already assured by Dr. Louis Klossch, editor of the Christian Herald, who has collected a great quantity of provisions and medicines, which are stored in New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

The authority to charter the ship is contained in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on March 27, 1897, which provided that the Secretary of the Navy might charter two ships, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, to carry relief supplies to India. One ship was sent from San Francisco, and it was decided to send the other ship from New York.

BOLT FROM EX-GOV. BLACK.

RENEGADE REPUBLICANS RESENT AN ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

Third District Convention Split by an Attempt to Suppress Resolutions Commending the Governor—Contesting Delegates Elected—Fay Deeply Interested.

THOY, April 10.—Politicians from all over Rensselaer and Columbia counties went to Averill Park today to attend the Third Assembly District Republican Convention at the Hotel Hamilton. The convention was called by ex-Gov. Black, who was in control of the convention and the session was one of the most disorderly ever held in Rensselaer county.

Prior to the convention the contest for delegates was lively. The Black organization promised officers to nearly all the delegates. Money was used extensively. The trouble began when Frank W. Thomas presented a set of resolutions commending the administration of Gov. Roosevelt and pledging hearty support to him for a re-nomination and also denouncing the Governor's policy in the case of the ex-Gov. Black's followers refused not only to favor, but to entertain.

Then Mr. Thomas demanded that the voting be by ballot and he was declared out of order. He called upon the delegates who followed in his footsteps to vote for the resolutions. The following of Postmaster Joseph A. Leggett thereupon walked out of the convention hall in the midst of the confusion.

The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

The convention then adjourned until the next day. The Black adherents then elected the following delegates: Assemblarian Michael Russell, Jr., of Rensselaer; Charles H. Heston, of Columbia; and James M. W. Thomas, of Rensselaer. The convention then adjourned until the next day.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN PARIS.

If They Wear Golf Caps They Are Not Insulted—English Women Ignored.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—W. F. Blackman, Professor of Christian Ethics at Yale University, stated tonight that he had received a letter from his wife in Paris telling about the insults received by American women in the city. He stated that the English women and English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing. He stated that the English women seem to be protected from insults by their clothing.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S BOUNTY.

Hearing on the Appeal From the Award Made for the Battle of Manila.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Argument was begun in the Supreme Court today on the appeal of Admiral Dewey from the judgment of the Court of Claims upon his claim for a bounty for his part in the battle of Manila Bay. The law allows \$200 bounty for each man on the ships of the enemy sunk in action, if the enemy's force was superior, and \$100 if not superior. The Admiral's share of the bounty was half the amount allowed, and asserting that the Spanish force was greater than the American force, he demanded for \$19,140. The Court of Claims found that the Spanish force was not superior to the American and gave Admiral Dewey judgment for \$4,570. From that judgment the Admiral appealed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Since the announcement yesterday that Admiral Dewey will visit Louisville after leaving Chicago a movement has been started for a monster reception here in his honor. It will be strictly a non-partisan affair. The big pavilion now in course of erection for the Confederate reunion in May will be used for the main reception and several smaller entertainments will be given during his stay.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Eleven of the beautiful models of American naval vessels, worth in the aggregate about \$100,000, were damaged, some of them severely, by the explosion of a boiler in the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, at the Naval Gunpowder Magazine, at the Navy Yard, at the Philadelphia Exposition. The models of the Olympia, Dewey's flagship, were more severely injured than any of the others. The others injured are the models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross. The models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New York, the monitor Monitor, the cruisers Columbia, Charleston, Newark and Annapolis, the gunboat Yorktown and the torpedo boat Albatross.

MME. MELBA IS DIVORCED.

DECREE GRANTED TO HER HUSBAND IN TEXAS.

He Alleges That She Deserted Him Several Years Ago and Refused Thereafter to Live With Him—Denial Entered for Her by Counsel Allied to the Court.

GALESTON, Tex., April 10.—Charles F. Armstrong, husband of Mme. Melba, the grand opera singer, obtained a divorce in the State District Court last Thursday. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, and the effort was made to keep the matter from the reporters. Armstrong filed his petition for divorce on Dec. 12, 1899. The case was set for trial at the February term, and the usual notice was published in the defendant's paper to appear and show cause why plaintiff's petition should not be granted. The plaintiff, in his petition, alleges that he has been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas and that the defendant, Mme. Melba, is a resident of the State of Texas. He alleges that she deserted him several years ago and refused thereafter to live with him. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time.

He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time.

He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time. He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas for the required period of time.

He alleges that she refused to live with him after he had been an actual bona fide inhabit