

ADVANCE NORTH TO PRETORIA.

Lord Roberts Probably Will Move
Monday—Troops Sent Already.

HEAVY FIGHTING AHEAD.

Boers are Diminished, but Show No
sign of Yielding. What Steyn
and Kruger Say.

[Early Dispatches.]
London, March 29.—The war office has
received the following dispatch from
Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein,
March 28:

"General Clements occupied Faure-
smith today without opposition. One
one-pounder and one Martini-Maxim
were discovered in a prospecting shaft
of a mine, where a large quantity of
ammunition was buried.
"Arms are being surrendered gradu-
ally, and the inhabitants are settling
down."

LOSS OF TWENTY MEN.

"Col. Piller visited Ladybrand on
March 26. On leaving the town he was
attacked by a party of the enemy, and
one of his force was wounded and five
are missing."

"During the skirmish north of the
Modder river on March 25 five men
were wounded. Three are reported to
be missing. Captain Stansbury, of the
sixteenth infantry, and five men of
that regiment were taken prisoners."
Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops
to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein,
on the railway. This is a preliminary
to the general advance.

Immense quantities of stores have
been accumulated at Bloemfontein,
and Lord Roberts' infantry is
seemingly about to move. An impression
which can be traced to the war
office, is abroad that the advance will
begin next Monday. Boer observation
parties are hovering near Bloemfontein,
but Lord Roberts has 135 miles
to cover before reaching the great
position which the Boers are preparing at
Kroonstad.

Moving ten miles a day is probably
the best he can do with field transport.
Therefore he can hardly engage the
Boers in force for two weeks. The re-
sulting conditions and arranging
may even delay an invasion of the
Transvaal until May. Meanwhile all
the important towns in the Free State
within Lord Roberts' reach are being
garrisoned. Thabazimbo, Philippolis,
Ficksburg and Jagersfontein are thus
held.

Mr. Alfred Milner is touring in the
disturbed newly-acquired territory, in-
vestigating conditions and arranging
the administration. He is understood
to be getting materials for a report to
Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan of
civil government.

TO LAND BRITISH TROOPS ON PORTUGUESE SOIL.

The foreign office, according to the
Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Por-
tugal for some thousands of British
troops to be landed at Beira, and sent
by the Rhodesia railroad from Massi-
kes to Umtali. A permanent ar-
rangement is understood to exist for
the use of this route to transfer the
Rhodesia police. The possibility of
foreign protest is suggested by the
Daily Chronicle.

Among items cabled from Pretoria is
a statement that prominent citizens
there object to a defense of Pretoria
and desire that President Kruger
should retire to Lydenburg. It is al-
leged that the principal buildings at
Johannesburg have been undermined
by order of Kruger.
At the annual meeting of the
Militia Rifle association yesterday
afternoon the commander-in-chief of
the forces Lord Wolseley said the coun-
try was to be congratulated on the
man in which the war was proceeding.
Great Britain, he pointed out, had
in the field the largest army ever sent
since the seas in the history of the
world, and composed of the finest men
and best equipped in any army. This
superiority of arms and equipment
was primarily due to the wonderful
army system inaugurated by Lord
Cardwell, but for which it would have
been impossible for Great Britain to
carry on the South African war. He
had not been for the militia and reserves
Great Britain would have been in a bad
way.

AN IMMENSE ARMY.

Continuing, Lord Wolseley said nearly
half a million men and thirty battal-
ions of militia have been landed in
South Africa since the war. That 17,000
militia had passed into the regulars
since 1881-85, and that the embodiment
of the militia into the regulars this
year was successfully carried out. The
commander-in-chief further said that
the officer in charge of the embarkation
testified to the high standing of all
who went out, all of which he con-
cluded proved the immense value of
militia to regular troops.

Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the mili-
tary situation in the Morning Post,
says: "The Boers seem to be taking
advantage of the pause in the British
advance to redistribute their forces
and to prepare for a new campaign.
Boer and other representatives speak
of a concentration at Kroonstad; or
of a concentration on the line north of Bloem-
fontein. Train are taking troops from
Pretoria southward."

Judging from Natal reports the Boer
forces there have been reduced to
a very small number. The effect of Oliver's
trek, which seems successful in spite of
the favorable hopes raised by tele-
grams from Maseru, is to clear the
southern part of the Free State of or-
ganized Boer forces.

TROOPS LANDED IN MARCH.

"The arrival of Gen. Gatacre's troops,
to be followed in a few days by those
of Gen. Clements, will give Lord Rob-
erts another strong division. It may
be noted that during March 20,000
troops have landed at the Cape."
The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch
dated Tuesday, March 27th, says: "It
is a matter of regret that, owing to
the state of the roads and of our
horses, Commandant Greville's com-
mand of 6,000 men from Colerberg
and the southern districts got away
north by traveling day and night close
to the Basuto border before our force
could hope to get near them."

"The latest news is that the Boers
have 10,000 men still under arms, of
whom 10,000 are in and around the
Natal border. Although tents and
stores are reaching here, a block on
the railway is delaying arrivals from
the south considerably. It is asserted
that 20,000 Boers are massed at Kroon-
stad."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from
Pretoria, dated Wednesday,
March 28th, says: "British scouts have
thoroughly reconnoitered the passes of
the Drakensberg range. The number
of Boers holding them does not exceed
2,000, who are working half-heartedly
in constructing intrenchments."

DESULTORY FIGHTING.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Morning Post, telegraphing Tues-

day, says: "The first coldstretches and
the third coldstretches are already at
Glen. The Gordons and the cavalry
brigade moved Sunday. The four-
teenth brigade followed today. The
three-span bridge at Glen was dynam-
ited three hours before the enemy re-
ached it. The necessary repairs will
delay further advance for a time. Gen.
Gatacre's forces are now arriving."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from
Lourenço Marques, dated Wednesday,
says: "The French colonel, Villabois
de Maroull, has been appointed to the
command of the foreign legion, which
is operating in the Free State. Gen.
Prinelo, recently arrested, is charged
by the Boers with treason."
Warrenton on Wednesday reported
the Boers opened fire with artillery and
rifles on the British camp. The first
shell burst while the fusiliers were at
breakfast. A hail of bullets poured
into the village, and cattle were
killed. A hotel that is used as a hospi-
tal and over which the Red Cross flag
was flying was fired upon. The at-
tacking Boer force was large, but not-
withstanding the enemy's heavy ex-
penditure of big-artillery and Mauser
ammunition, only one Briton was wound-
ed.

A Pretoria dispatch to the Daily
Mail, dated March 28th, says: "An
official dispatch reports a heavy bom-
bardment of Mafeking in progress on
Monday, March 25th, with meeting
with a spirited response. Michael
Davitt had an interview with President
Kruger today."

LETTER BY STEYN.

The correspondent of the Times at
Lourenço Marques, telegraphing Mon-
day, says: "Mr. Steyn has issued a cir-
cular letter dealing with the proclama-
tion of Lord Roberts and declaring it
to be obvious that 'the enemy's policy
is, as it always has been in South Af-
rica, to divide and dominate his oppo-
nent.' The circular goes on to state that
before the war 'Great Britain attempt-
ed to seduce the Free State by treach-
erous means from its solemn convention
with the Transvaal in order to facili-
tate the swallowing up of the repub-
lic.'"

"He repudiates the charge that the
burghers have been misled by their
leaders, and then says: 'The enemy
now by fair promises seeks to divide
us by offering a reward for disloyalty
and cowardice. Could a grosser insult
be offered than to dissuade us from a
sacred duty? Let us not be misled by
this cunning ruse. The man who would
seduce another to disloyalty cannot
himself be faithful.'"

"He would only leave the disloyal
burghers alone when he had his foot
on the neck of the Afrikaner nation.
That he is already disloyal to his prom-
ise is clear from the shameful destruc-
tion of property at Jacobabad and the
arrest of the Bloemfontein burghers
who trusted in promises. Although the
capital is in the enemy's hands, the bat-
tle is not lost. On the contrary, there
is a greater reason for fighting more
fiercely. The power of the country is
not dependent upon any town."

ENGLISH VIEW OF BOERS.

"There is unmistakable internal evi-
dence that this letter is the work of
State Secretary Helz. Now that Mr.
Steyn is gone, it is apparent that Mr.
Fischer is dominated by Pretoria."
"Hundreds of the younger Boers, in-
cluding officers, are being arming
desertion. A large number of men over
60 years of age are being commandeered,
although not legally liable for service."

"According to trustworthy informa-
tion from Pretoria, the total stock of
Mauser ammunition, 5,000,000 rounds,
was issued to the Free State burghers.
The Boers are now using Lee-Enfield
cartridges of which they have only
500,000, and Martini-Enfield cartridges,
which they originally possessed 4,000,000.
The Croquet ammunition is almost ex-
hausted. The smokeless powder, which
was manufactured, is proving deficient
in quality and the experiment of re-
charging the Mauser cartridges has
proved a failure, owing to the inability
of the Boers to make caps."

"Pretoria is being intrenched. A laa-
ger for women and children is being
constructed some miles out of town."
"News from responsible parties con-
firms the report that the Boers intend
to blow up the works and shafts of the
principal mines of the Rand and on
the Crown Reef, together with the Rob-
inson and Langlaagte estate mines, huge
charges of exceptionally powerful blast-
ing gelatine having already been placed
in position with this object. This is said
to be done at the instigation of Mr.
Reitz, with the concurrence of Mr.
Kruger, but against the wishes of many
influential burghers. There are grounds
for suspecting the real motive of the
threat is to induce foreign investors to
bring pressure on their governments to
intervene."

KRUGER AS A PROPHET.

New York, March 28.—The World
publishes a long interview with Presi-
dent Kruger, dated Pretoria, Febru-
ary 27th. President Kruger said:
"I sent a message to the World say-
ing that the losses in a war 'would
stagger humanity. The British laughed
at me and said they would only take a
month to conquer us."
"Did those 650 dead at Spionkop and
those hundreds who were killed in other
battles please the British? Are they
laughing now? When you come through
London did you see much laughing?"
The correspondent told him of the
scenes in front of the London war bul-
letin boards—the weeping relatives and
the sorrowing friends. Mr. Kruger
went on:

"Yes, that is only one side of the pic-
ture. Here we have the same scenes,



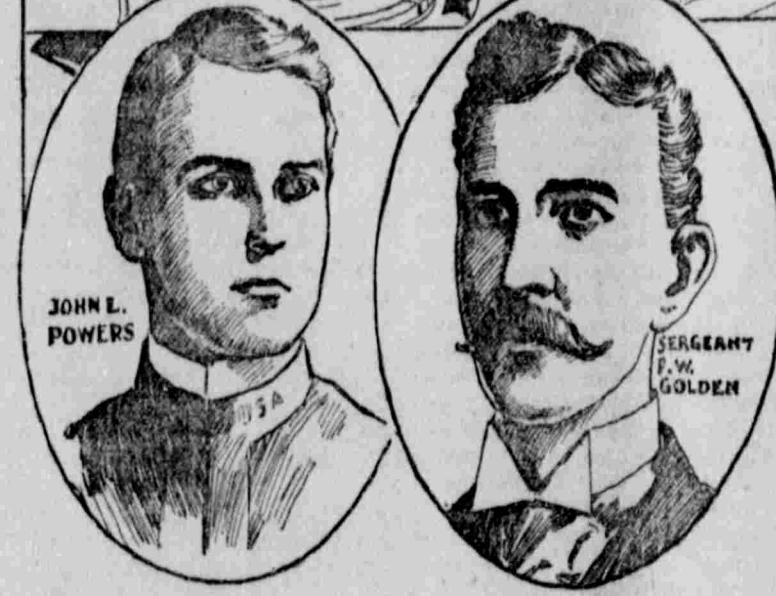
"Mother's advice is worth more than
the advice of any other woman to the
daughter who is perplexed by the prob-
lems of physical health and comfort.
There's no need therefore to 'write to a
woman,' who is a stranger."

There may, however, be need for a
physician's advice to supplement the
advice of the mother. In such a case the
offer of free consultation by letter, made
by Dr. Pierce, opens the way to health,
and at the same time avoids the un-
pleasant questionings, the repulsive ex-
aminations and offensive local treatments
which less experienced physicians often
insist on.

Any sick or ailing woman is invited to
write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, in the strict-
est privacy. Each letter is held as a
sacred confidence and its answer is sent
in a plain envelope, bearing no printing
upon it.

Do not be misled by advertisements
offering "medical advice," which are
published by those who not being phy-
sicians are not qualified to give such ad-
vice. Any physician or doctor who has
a legal profession right to the title
will publicly claim that title. Those
who offer "medical advice" and invite
you to "write to a woman" do not claim
that the woman is a doctor. The "medi-
cal advice" of an unprofessional woman
is just as dangerous as the "medical
advice" of an unprofessional man. In
more than thirty years Dr. Pierce and his
staff of nearly a score of medical special-
ists have successfully treated over half a
million women. You can write without
fear as without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce,
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of
the Morning Post, telegraphing Tues-



THE GOEBEL ASSASSINATION TRIAL IN FRANKFORT.

One of the principal defendants charged with complicity in the murder of
William Goebel is Secretary of State Caleb Powers. Whitaker is the suspect who
was first arrested. Sergeant-at-Arms Golden is the alleged informer. According
to the statement of Colonel T. C. Kimball, counsel for the prosecution, John L.
Powers was the head of the alleged conspiracy. Powers brands the statement a
false.

only the casualties are not so great.
Every home in South Africa has been
desolated and the war has only begun.
Wait until the war is ended and those
who will suffer on account of it will
be numbered by the hundreds of thou-
sands.

ON CHAMBERLAIN AND MILNER.

"Did Chamberlain and Milner and
the capitalists who were back of them
think of these things like they drove
us to the wall? Are the tears of wid-
ows and orphans to pay for the gold
fields?"
"Tell the Americans that I appreciate
their expression of sympathy and that
I will inform my burghers of it. I am
greatly pleased to hear that commit-
tees have been formed to raise funds
for our Red Cross. We need medicines
and supplies for the wounded—not so
much for our own wounded, but for the
many poor British soldiers who come
into our hands."

"It makes my heart bleed to see that
they suffer. We cannot help them as
much as we would like to. Let the
British authorities will not let us
bring medicines or supplies for our
local Red Cross through Delagoa bay."
President Kruger said that the Boers
looked for no assistance from any na-
tion. He declared that the Boers would
not destroy the mines in any event. He
said that before the war he believed
that the United States would offer to
act as arbitrator of the differences be-
tween the two countries, and that he
was perfectly content to accept the de-
cision that would have been made, but
Great Britain refused to arbitrate.

Curzon Goes Gunning.

Calcutta, March 28.—Lord Curzon,
viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, left
here yesterday for a tour, which will
begin with a week's shooting in North
Barroly.

Fruit Jar Factory Burned.

New York, March 28.—Fire at New
Brunswick, N. J., last night destroyed
the property of the Consolidated Fruit Jar
factory. Three hundred hands are
thrown out of employment.

271 Deaths in a Day.

Calcutta, March 28.—The deaths from
the plague here on Tuesday numbered
271, and the number of cases reported
151. The total number of cases is 551.

Sale of Tissot Pictures.

New York, March 28.—The famous
Tissot pictures, illustrating scenes in
the life of Christ, have been purchased
by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and
Sciences.

Dr. Hillis Withdraws.

New York, March 28.—Rev. Dr. How-
ell Dwight Hillis said last night that
the letter he sent to Chicago on Tues-
day contained a positive withdrawal
from the presidency there. He did not
feel that he should give the letter for
publication, but if cited as his reason
for withdrawing from the presi-
dency the criticisms of the professors
in McCormick Theological seminary,
and the request that he should resign
or be tried for heresy.

"My action in regard to my resigna-
tion," Dr. Hillis added, "is irrevocable.
It was the only thing I could do. I do
not think I am in the wrong, and I do
not think any minister has the right
to disturb the work of a denomina-
tion. I consider the incident closed,
and I should think my resignation
would be accepted. Nobody could be
more surprised than I that there should
be any discussion of my sermon of
Sunday last. I have dreamed of such
a thing. I never dreamed of such a
thing. I have been constantly ex-
pressing the same views in Plymouth
pulpit."

Sheet Steel Trust Completed.

New York, March 28.—The incorpora-
tion at Trenton, N. J., of the Ameri-
can Sheet Steel Company completes, it
is said, the "Sheet Steel Trust."

The incorporation fee was \$10,000.
This fee and that of \$21,000 paid a day
or two since by the Carnegie Company,
make a sum sufficient to pay the an-
nual salaries of the governor, secretary
of state, state treasurer, state com-
ptroller, clerk in chancery, clerk of the
supreme court and state librarian of
New Jersey, leaving a balance even

then of \$400 in favor of the public ex-
chequer.

The American Sheet Steel Company,
it is understood, will be affiliated with
the National Steel Company, the
American Tin Plate Company, and the
American Sheet Hoop Company, the
whole constituting a "group known in
Wall street as the 'Moore properties.'"
Conferences of representatives of the
companies about to be consolidated in-
to the new sheet steel corporation have
been in progress daily at the office of
Moore Brothers, in this city, for the
purpose of arranging the final details
preliminary to the incorporation of the
company.

Change for Prof. Pritchett.

New York, March 28.—A special to
the Tribune from Washington says:
Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, superintend-
ent of the coast and geodetic survey,
has resigned his place to accept the
presidency of the Massachusetts Insti-
tute of Technology, at Boston. Before
his appointment to the coast survey,
in October, 1897, he had been connected
with the Washington University, at St.
Louis, for fifteen years, much of the
time as professor of physics and as-
tronomer. He was the youngest super-
intendent of the coast survey ever had,
and one of the most capable and as-
sertive. He was, however, defeated in
his recent attempt to absorb the hy-
drographic office of the navy. Prof.
Pritchett is a finished French and Ger-
man linguist, and has been one of the
most popular officials in Washington.

WILL FORTIFY GUAM.

Naval Authorities Will Spend Several
Millions on the Island.

New York, March 28.—A special to the
Tribune from Washington says:
The naval authorities have decided
that Guam strategically is of scarcely
less value than Hawaii, and have begun
the preparation of plans to make it one
of the most important naval bases on
the Pacific. The projected improvements
will involve an expenditure of several
millions for a breakwater at Port San
Luis d'Apra, a coaling wharf and re-
pair shops and shore batteries for pro-
tection against assault.
The department has just received
complete surveys of the harbor and
port of the island with exhaustive
soundings at the port, and is making
an accurate chart to be used in lay-
ing down the public works. The project
will be perfected by a board to sit in Wash-
ington and an advisory board may be
convened at Guam to furnish addi-
tional information. Admirals Remy and
Kempff will also visit Guam and make
reports before construction work be-
gins.

It is proposed to erect on one side of
the harbor of Port San Luis d'Apra a
coal shed and wharf of 20,000 tons ca-
pacity, with automatic loading machin-
ery, duplicating the plant now being
completed at Dry Tortugas. The naval
vessels bound across the Pacific are
compelled to call for coal at Guam, none
of them being able to make Manila or
Hongkong after leaving Honolulu with
full bunkers, except through the ex-
ercise of extreme economy and the
maintenance of their lowest speed.
The army transport service has found
that a whole day can be saved on the
voyage to Manila, by running faster
and re-coaling at Guam, and those ships
will stop there regularly as soon as
rapid coaling facilities are provided by
the navy.

BRAZIL-BOLIVIA TROUBLE.

Far from a Settlement, but No Present Danger of War.

Statement from Each Side—Brazilians
in Bolivian Territory Want to Keep
the Country for Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, March 4.—[Correspond-
ence of the Associated Press.]—Dr. In-
ocencio Serzedello Correa, deputy from
the state of Para and formerly a min-
ister, published recently the following
article, which will show the feeling of
the greater part of the Brazilians of
the northern states of Brazil in regard
to the vast region of the upper Amazon,
at present under the rule of Colonel
Braga and others, who deposed the
president of the republic of Acre:
"There has never been any revolution
against the Brazilian authorities in
Acre. The population of almost the
whole of that region, composed of about
20,000 Brazilians, demand guarantees
for the property, and the payment of
such duties to the Brazilian government
as they were always accustomed to pay.
The mixed Brazilian-Bolivian commis-
sion will meet every facility and aid
in carrying out the survey and making
plants of the headwaters of the Javary.
The Brazilian naval force will be met
with festive which are already pre-
pared, and not a gun will be fired. You
need have no fear that Acre will prove
to be another Canada. The laboring
people have not practiced a single act
of violence, and all the news of combat
and deaths are plentifully published at
Rio Janeiro and here also are unfound-
ed."

"Commanders Cardozo, Quilez and
Pinto and General Galvez have al-
ready arrived from Acre, and confirm
what I say. The Tupu will go up the
river in March and will return loaded
with rubber in April, just as all other
steamers have gone up and come down.
The desire is to see the Brazilians at
Bolivia at their improvised custom
house at Puerto Alonso. All declare
this."

"All the Brazilian merchants and la-
borers trust that the Brazilian gov-
ernment will not force them to pay, but
they affirm should the government send
orders to the gunboats and forces un-
der Baptiste Franco, they will not re-
sist while the vessels are there, but
when the waters recede, obliging the
gunboats to come down, they will again
throw off all Bolivian jurisdiction."

"My firm opinion is that the Brazilian
government should insist on the statu
quo anterior to the protocol, and that
all should be done at once to resolve
the question of the true frontier, as
Bolivia clearly has no means of main-
taining her jurisdiction. It would be
strange indeed for the government of
a territory in litigation, occupied by
Brazilians, to send forces to compel our
people to pay duties to Bolivia. I have
been with Barbosa Sette, vice governor
of Acre, Passa Oliveira, chief of po-
lice of Acre, and dozens of other well
known Brazilians engaged in the move-
ment, so I may say that I am well in-
formed as to what they think and ex-
pect."

Moyzes Santivans, Bolivian consul at
Para, has published the following in
regard to the Acre question:
"The final termination of these events
suggested to the government of
Bolivia, the idea of sending a com-
mission to the border of the Bolivian
authorities from Puerto Alonso,
and to this end orders were sent to
the judge at Antimay and to the dele-
gate of police, the highest state author-
ity in that part of the country, to car-
ry out faithfully the instructions sent.
At the head of 80 or 100 Brazilians of Acre
they entered Puerto Alonso, which was
wholly unprepared for an attack of any
kind and unsuspecting of any ill will
on the part of the Bolivian citizens,
who are in a large majority. When the
acts were consummated their only de-
sire was to inform the supreme federal
government at Rio, so confident were
they that the matter would be concurred
in by the Bolivian authorities replaced
by the Brazilian government."

And, in fact, this was the attitude at
first assumed by Dr. Campos Sales,
who gave orders to Ramalho to chastise
the delinquents and replace the deposed
members of the delegation; but as this
measure would mean the abandon-
ment of what was later to be his rights,
the agent of the government had re-
course to astuteness in order to pre-
vent the Bolivians from recouping the
district and from this the idea of the
Galvez expedition was born, pre-
pared and realized at Manaus, without
the least scruple, so much so that even
before the arrival of the president of
the independent republic at Puerto
Alonso, we already knew of the famous
independence movement organized by
agents of an unknown power, whose
manager was the then editor of the
Comercio do Amazonas, Alberto
Moreira, Jr.

"Galvez was accompanied by thirty
adventurers, nearly all of whom were
armed and provisioned at a cost of \$10,
000. He carried with him his manifesto
printed at Manaus and constituted the
same newspaper his organ. These and
other adventures have occurred. He
received aid of all kinds from Manaus
and even in Para. So far every means
has been employed to prevent the re-
placement of the Bolivian authorities."

It is too early to declare that Bolivia
has not the means of imposing her
force her authority. She has never
thought for a moment that the federal
government of Brazil intended to pre-
vent her from occupying what she has a
right to consider her undisputed terri-
tory. Bolivia does not for a moment
fear her ability to overcome the power
of the adventurers there, but if behind
these there be any considerable hidden
power interested in fomenting trouble
and that furnishes material elements
for resisting her authority after exalt-
ing the patriotism of the inhabitants,
then probably she has not the means
required."

MARINES ARE ALL RIGHT.

Will Continue to Serve Guns on
American Men-of-War.

New York, March 28.—A special to the
Herald from Washington says:
Marines will continue to serve the
batteries of American men-of-war. This
decision has been made by Assistant
Secretary Allen as a result of consid-
eration given to a provision inserted in
the naval regulations by the board
which has advised them, practically
prohibiting the further employment of
marines as gun crews.

The board's action is a renewal of the
effort made several years ago by line
officers, notably Captain R. D. Evans,
to induce Mr. Herbert, then secretary
of the navy, to have gun crews made
up of blue jackets.

It is understood, however, that the
new regulations will contain a provi-
sion requiring the marine guard on board
ship to be thoroughly drilled and in-
structed at the guns of the main and
secondary batteries and permit-
ting their station, under their own offi-
cers, at either of both batteries, as the
commanding officer may direct.

Murdered by a Servant Girl.

Vienna, March 28.—Leopoldine Beck-
er, nee Braun, was found dead yester-
day in her home in Buda Pest, having
been strangled with a string. She had
been living separate from her husband.
A girl who had formerly been in the
service of the dead woman, was arrest-
ed and confessed to having committed
the murder, the object of which, she
said, was the inheritance of the estate,
which she had inherited from her husband,
who enjoyed an independent income.

Stomach Trouble

makes people thin. They need Hostet-
ter's Stomach Bitters at once. This
medicine will enable the stomach to do
its work properly. It fills the half-
starved blood vessels with pure blood,
promotes assimilation and nutrition and
brings back health and strength. It
cures stomach troubles, liver and kid-
ney diseases. See that a Private Revenue
Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

NATURE'S

Medicine

Hostetter's

Stomach

Bitters

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

Medicine

BRAZIL-BOLIVIA TROUBLE.

Far from a Settlement, but No Present Danger of War.

Statement from Each Side—Brazilians
in Bolivian Territory Want to Keep
the Country for Brazil.

Rio Janeiro, March 4.—[Correspond-
ence of the Associated Press.]—Dr. In-
ocencio Serzedello Correa, deputy from
the state of Para and formerly a min-
ister, published recently the following
article, which will show the feeling of
the greater part of the Brazilians of
the northern states of Brazil in regard
to the vast region of the upper Amazon,
at present under the rule of Colonel
Braga and others, who deposed the
president of the republic of Acre:
"There has never been any revolution
against the Brazilian authorities in
Acre. The