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WAR NEWS. LONDON, Nov. 21, 5 a. m.—The reports of heavy fighting at Ladysmith last Wednesday have not been confirmed. On the contrary, the most reliable advices from Estcourt indicate that there was nothing more than a desultory cannonade. Probably the rumor of a serious engagement grew out of the fact that the Boers threw a few harmless shells late Tuesday night, leading to the supposition that an attack was imminent. Nothing, however, happened Wednesday. Beyond the fact that the Boers are daily receiving fresh reinforcements and supplies, there is practically nothing new. The Boer invasion of Cape Colony continues steadily and rapidly. ESTOWN, Nov. 21.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the following despatch from Cape Town: "Everything is prepared for a general rising of the natives throughout Cape Colony. They are ready at any moment to make common cause with the Boers." HORN TOWN, Cape Colony, Thursday, Nov. 16.—Yesterday the Boers occupied Campbell, in West Griqualand. LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special from Estcourt, dated Nov. 20, says a report has reached there of a battle at Ladysmith, Wednesday, Nov. 15, lasting from day-break until 2 in the afternoon. Many Boers are said to have been killed and many are reported to have been taken prisoners. The British losses are reported to be much less. Another battle is said to have occurred Thursday. It is described as the heaviest yet fought. The Boers numbered hundreds, while the British losses were comparatively small. LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "We are able to confirm the report that orders have been issued to mobilize a sixth division at Aldershot for service in South Africa or wherever it may be wanted." The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from Mead River, dated Wednesday, which says that a large force under General Methuen has crossed the Orange river and is advancing to the relief of Kimberley. A despatch to the Daily News from Nottingham Road, Natal, dated Tuesday, says the Boers have arrived near there. The Daily News has the following from Pietermaritzburg, under Wednesday date: "Your correspondent managed to escape from the Mooi river district yesterday before the arrival of six thousand Boers, who are looting the farms in all directions. "The main body of the Boers made a rapid march from Uitenhage, southwest of Estcourt, to a point near Fort Nottingham, south of the railway, in a single day. They are within 40 miles of Pietermaritzburg at the present time, and it is said that they intend to attack the town." DURBAN, Nov. 21.—The Boers opened fire with artillery on Mooi river camp from the north, but without casualties to the British. MOOI RIVER, Natal, Nov. 22, 8 p. m.—The British fired several shells which are believed to have caused havoc among the Boers, the latter taking advantage of the heavy rain and retiring. The Boer shells were apparently aimed at the bridge. It was a surprise attack, but had been fully guarded against. The British had three wounded. DURBAN, Nov. 22.—About 3,000 Free State Boers with guns are marching from the West by way of Fort Nottingham. DURBAN, Nov. 21.—The government has received the following advices from Col. Royston, commander of the volunteers at Ladysmith, under date of Nov. 16: "All the volunteers and police are well and there are plentiful supplies for man and horse. All was quiet yesterday (Wednesday) and the same condition exists this morning. There has been no further bombardment and the effects hitherto have been trifling. We are anxious for news from the south." LONDON, Nov. 22.—Late last evening the war office made public two despatches from Gen. Buller at Cape Town. The first had been received from Gen. Clery, dated Monday, Nov. 20, and announced that three privates were wounded the previous day at Mooi River. The second was from Col. Baden-Powell, dated at Mafeking, Nov. 6, saying: "All well here. We have had a few successful sorties. Our loss is two officers and 17 men killed and four officers and 29 men wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. His numbers are decreasing, but his guns remain and shell us, keeping out of the range of our small guns. Have had no news from the outside since Oct. 20." Evidently a considerable force of the enemy is now within 30 or 40 miles of Pietermaritzburg, but it is officially announced from there that no anxiety prevails, the garrison numbering a thousand men, with six guns. Gen. Joubert's plan, apparently, is a daring attempt to defeat the British relieving column from Durban in detail, while still attempting the reduction of Ladysmith. A serious attack on Mooi river camp is hourly expected, with the object of destroying the bridge at West-on. Should this be accomplished, the Boers would be free to turn their attention again to Estcourt, while, if it failed, the enemy would retire again on Weenan and rejoin the investing forces around Ladysmith. The Boer report that General Hildyard's messenger asking General White for assistance, was captured, causes some uneasiness, but it is argued that if General Hildyard had not been strong enough to hold out he would sometime ago have been ordered to retire on Pietermaritzburg. Therefore small credence is given the story. LONDON, Nov. 23, 5 a. m.—Thus far the special despatches describing the battle of Belmont bear a stereotyped character proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities exhibited on both sides. All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized, owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. On the whole it almost seems safe to assume now that the Boer guns were not captured. The striking proof afforded of the excellent material General Methuen has in his brigade is, however, a matter of great satisfaction in London. DURBAN, Nov. 24.—The Natal Advertiser confirms the report of fighting near Willow Grange. It says: "Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied the Boer position, bayoneting eighty of the enemy. "At daybreak the Boers opened, with quick fire. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt." LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Belmont, describing the battle: "The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer losses is 500 killed and 150 wounded." Gen. White's despatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all rumors of another sortie from Ladysmith, and of the defeat of the Boers. The situation in Natal remains unchanged. The sortie from Estcourt to Willow Grange has effected a lull. The position of Mafeking is beginning to be regarded with anxiety, in view of the impossibility of Lord Kitchener being able to relieve the town for some time to come. Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town. A despatch to the Times from Mooi River gives the British casualties in the Willow Grange affair as three killed and 44 wounded. This is the first news of such a heavy loss, and if it is correct, suggests a repetition of Gen. White's unfortunate action of Oct. 30. The situation in Natal remains full of perplexities, which the censorship has increased. Although a division and a half have now reached Durban, that place is practically powerless until supplies, with cavalry and artillery, and until these arrive the situation will undoubtedly remain serious. With three heavy guns positioned in Natal, besides Kimberley and Mafeking, and no signs of success in the immediate future, it is no wonder that the outlook is regarded as extremely gloomy tonight, and that the most possible is made of Gen. Methuen's success, such as it was. It will not surprise anyone greatly if the Boers are shortly again discovered in an entrenched position near the spot from which Gen. Methuen has just evicted them. From no other point can even a semblance of success be reported. Mafeking is apparently in worse plight than the British have hitherto cared to admit, and it is difficult to see how it can be relieved for some time to come. A Cape Town despatch received at a late hour tonight reports that the enemy have blown up a railway bridge between Rosemead Junction and Middleburg, with the object of preventing an advance from Port Elizabeth. The effect of blowing up this bridge will tend to isolate Naauport, which was recently re-occupied by the British and must delay the advance of troops just arrived at Port Elizabeth. LONDON, Nov. 26.—This afternoon the war office posted the following despatch, dated Cape Town, 12.30 p. m. today, from General Forester-Walker: "Lord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday) at 3.30 a. m., with the Ninth Brigade, the Mounted Corps, the Naval Brigade and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan (about ten miles north of Bel-

mont, on the railway line to Kimberley) 2,600 Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him. The action began at 6 a. m. Our batteries fired sharply and very accurately till the heights seemed clear. Then the naval brigade and the infantry advanced to the assault. The firing was desperate until 10 a. m., when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement. "Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The brigade met this and also protected the flanks. The Naval Brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known. "The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness and must have suffered greatly. Twenty were buried. It is known that 31 were killed and 48 wounded. More than fifty horses were found dead in one place. Our battery fired 500 rounds. "Our force must halt one day at Gras Pan to rest and replenish ammunition. The force worked splendidly, and is prepared to overcome any difficulty. The Naval brigade, the Royal Marines, the Light Infantry and the First Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment especially distinguished themselves. "Regarding Thursday's fight: 81 Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were burned. Commandant Albrecht (chief of the Orange Free State Artillery) commanded the Boer Artillery. Gen. Bolewy was in chief command." The Acadian, Wolfville, N. S. Recently a reporter of the Acadian was told another of those triumphs of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are becoming very common in this vicinity. The fortunate individual is Mr. David Crowell, a highly respected resident of Hortonville. Below is his experience, in substance, as he gave it to us: "About two years ago, for the first time in my life, I began to feel fully what I mean by rheumatism. The first symptom was a feeling of overpowering drowsiness which crept over me at times. Often I would be at work in the field when the drowsiness would seize me and I would find that it required the exercise of all my will power to keep awake. In a short time I was attacked by sharp piercing pains, which shot through the lower part of my back. At first this did not trouble me very much during the day, but at night the pain became almost unendurable and often I would not close my eyes throughout the whole night. Gradually a nausea and loathing for food developed. Sometimes I would sit down to a meal with a keen appetite, but after a mouthful or two had passed my lips, sickness and vomiting would follow. I became greatly reduced in flesh and in a short time was but a wreck of my former self. The doctor said the trouble was disease of the kidneys, but his treatment did not help me. My mother who was something of a nurse urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last to satisfy her more than from hopes of being cured, I took up their use. After taking one box I seemed better and I resolved to try another. Before the second box was used my condition was improved beyond gainy and I felt the pills were responsible for it. I took two more boxes and before they were all used the pain in my back had wholly disappeared, my appetite had returned and I felt like a new man. For the sum of two dollars I cured myself of a painful disease. There cannot be the least doubt but that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was the sole cause of my recovery, and I consider them the best medicine in existence. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all substitutes. Oxford Woolen Mills. The Oxford Woolen Mills call the attention of our readers, in a very striking advertisement in this issue, to the good qualities of their celebrated tweeds. In these stirring times it will be of interest to many to know that the Oxford Woolen Mills have produced cloth which has seen much active service in war. Many of Britain's eminent soldiers have used it in the service. Among others are Lord Wolsey, Commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Clifford and Major Russell, while General Laurie's Oxford uniform worn

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