FROM SUSSEX TO LUNENBURG.

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Some Interesting Facts About One of the Earliest Nova Scotia Settlements.

The People Are Energetic and Have a Good Share of This World's Goods,

Every one who knows Sussex knows it to be a wide-awake little town-ready to adopt all the modern improvements as fast as it can afford them-and the greatest milk centre in

At 4 p. m. of Labor Day the C. P. R. was boarded for St. John. My side companion was an American tourist who was making his second trip through the maritime provinces this season. He had none of the characteristics of the typical Yankee, visible on the surface. He was an antiimperialist. He said: "If the American government did not get out of Cuba and give up the Philippines, they would be disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world." He said the city government in the United States was perfectly corrupt, and spoke in the highest terms of the way city government and city affairs were managed in England. He deprecated the concentration of wealth in the United States and strongly expressed his fears of a day of reckoning coming to that country-such as overtook France

in the revolution of '98. Sussex was hot that day. St. John was cool. The change of temperature as we neared the commercial metropolis led the tourist to express surprise that excursionists would leave cool St. John to be baked in hot Sus-He found St. John buried in fog, but the fog horns of the hackmen guided us safely to a coach which took us to the Clifton, our

haven of refuge for the night. We boarded the Prince Rupert the next morning, the fog still on the bay. The sail to Digby was not so pleasant as it might have been under clearer skies, and a higher temperature. As it was, overcoats and wraps were very essential to comfort. Within a mile or two of our destination the fog was left behind and the sunshine made things altogether more cheerful.

Digby is a busy place. It has had its full share of tourist travel this summer. Like most sea-coast Nova Scotia towns, it is built on the side of a hill, consequently its back streets are a good deal nearer the clouds than its front streets. Agriculturally the ountry around is not particularly inviting. Perhaps it may be like some other things, better than it looks.

here takes charge of the passengers train as it passed. who are bound for the Annapolis Valley, and looks after them in a busi-The road makes good time and its officials are courteous and obliging. The lower part of the valley was disappointing. The weather had been very dry and the land looked parched and stony. The country improved as you neared Middleton, and orchards were to be seen in

At Middleton is the Central railway's junction with the Dominion Atlantic. Its terminus is at Lunenburg. We changed cars here, waited a couple of hours for a second Dominion Atlantic train, and started for Bridgewater, our objective point for that day. The first ten miles of this road is through a most unpromising agricultural country. It looks as if it might have rained stones, hailed stones and snowed stones. There is some improvement, however, before Bridgewater is reached, and we were that there was good farming land on both sides, but some considerable distance away. Bridgewater is on the La Have river, about fifteen miles from its mouth. It is an incorporated town and has its mayor and aldermen and a population of from 2,-500 to 3,000. It was badly scoreed a year or two age and events are now dated by the big fire. It is being rebuilt with better and more expensive houses, and no doubt, like a good many other towns, in a few years will look better for the burn. At the same time many a comfortable home that was destroyed by the fire will never be re-built. Lumber is one of Bridgewater's sources of revenue. Another is the farms in the vicinity. It has two weekly papers, the Bulletin and the Enterprise. Mr. Crabb, the editor of the Bulletin, has the happy faculty of making a stranger feel at home at once in his cheery, comfortable office, lighted with electricty, and new since

From Bridgewater I went to Lunenburg via Blockhouse and Mahone Bay. Blockhouse is a settlement that has taken its name from a blockhouse that stood near there in the early days. It has its post office, blacksmithy and its two or three

I find in Murdock's History that on I find in Murdock's History that on June 15th, 1756, the governor and council, at the request of Colonel Sutherland, authorized the erection of a block house at La Have River, and another half way between that and Mushamush, at which latter place a private one had been already elected.

The present village called Block-latter place a proper to the site of the state o house is probably on the site of the September 24. private one just spoken of, built in 1755 or 6. Mahone Bay, on the bay shore, is quite a respectable little town, with more of an air of hustle than is noticeable in some other places. It contains a number of very substantial and comfortable looking houses and shops, and driving along one is impressed with the feeling that comfort and contentment reign everywhere. The smell of fish was very noticeable as the establishments for curing this

wealth of the sea" were passed at the lower end of the town.

completely shatters the old notion that CANADIANS AT a railroad must be very straight. Lunenburg is built on a hill, so steep from the side we approached it that our driver thought it best to go around its base and enter the town on a lower level

This old German town is one of the earliest settlements in the province of Nova Scotia. I find the first settlement was made in 1753, and on May 26th of that year Patrick Sutherland, Sebastian Zouberboughier and John Creighton were appointed justices of the peace. In October of that year the population numbered 650. next year five saw mills were put up on different streams in the county, and enough timber was cut to load several vessels." Mention is made in these early records of the inhabitants, who were chiefly of German stock, be-

ing steady and industrious. The present town of Lunenburg, though not a city with a great population, is solidly built, is clean and healthy and shows evidences of presentatives of the press courteous P. for the county, has his home here, and one of the pleasant memories of town and his county, and while a gaged in the trade in fish, he finds time to oversee a large farm, and if he has many acres of hay land that cuts four tons to the acre, as he said some of his did this year, he must be quite as good a farmer as he

counted twenty wharves, used large- sickness. ly to accommodate fishing craft and plant necessary to that business.

From Lunenburg you cut across country a few miles till you strike the La Have river again, and then follow the left bank until Bridgewater is reached. In this distance there are some fine bits of scenery. At one place you pass the Spectacle lakes, the road crossing on the nose-piece just wide enough for a horse and wagon to pass over. There are some good farms along this drive and here and there on the bank of the river, a cluster of houses where schooners and boats were built for the prosecution of the

The La Have is spanned by a bridge at Bridgewater. The town is principally on the right bank of the river. The railroad station is on the opposite bank.

We left Bridgewater the day of the annual Luthern picnic. This is a great occasion in the county, and people come from far and near. The place is on the shore of a lake, along which the Central railroad runs for some distance. It is a pretty spot. There is much lake scenery in the country. The crowds attending the picnic made a busy morning for the

The work on the farms and the principally by oxen. I was very much these cattle. They do not use a yoke man custom of a yoke laid across the base of the horns and fastened with battery to prepare for action. leather straps around the forehead. On this plan the cattle, when drawing bring into play the same set of muscles as when fighting for mastery of each other. It is claimed that cattle yoked in this way can draw more, have better control of their load in either backing or descending a hill, and that the driver has better control over them. Most of the cattle I saw were no damage. good animals, and I inferred from their condition that their work did not hurt them, and that their owners

treated them kindly. The impression made on the writer in this first visit to the country is that the people are energetic and have a good share of this world's goods, and that this state of things has been brought about rather by industry and economy than from the fertility of the soil or from any natural advantage surrounding them over their neighbors in other counties.

84 DAYS ROUND THE WORLD.

Letter Which Left Halifax July 3rd Came Back September 22nd.

To the Editor of the Annapolis Spectator: Sir—Some of your readers may possibly remember that in the early spring I sent two letters "Around the World," merely for the purpose of finding how long it would take them to make the tour—one being au-dressed via England, Australia and Van-couver, the other via San Francisco, Japan, Ceylon and England. Those both came back to me in due time, one taking 91 days and the other 97 days, as your paper of June 15 fully explained.

Knowing that this time could be lessened considerably, I studied the mails more carefully, and on July 2nd started off another essed as follows:

'Please forward this "Around the world,
"Westward,"

intending to catch the mail leaving Vancouver July 9th, which it did.

I noticed the first mail for England left Quebec July 7th, so on the 6th mailed my other letter, addressed thus:

"Please forward this "Around the World, "Eastward,"

September 24.
Even this time, I believe, can be considerably reduced via the eastern route around the world, which I shall try again next

week.

I might also say, for the benefit of those who have been interested in the movement of those letters, that so far I have used five cents postage on each. On my next 1 shall put but two cents, as, by the new postal regulactions, this is all that is required to carry a letter to any British territory, and "The sun never sets on British soil." J. ALBERT DELAP.

Granville Ferry, September 26, 1900.
—Halifax Herald.

RESEMBLED MOTHER.

From the bay to Lunenburg there were some good looking farms, as well as a good deal of rough, unbroken land. The Central railroad winds around between the hills here till it around between the hills here till it around series of the sound series

MAFEKING.

Major Hudon Reports to Ottawa About the Doings of "C" Battery, R. C. A.

The Boys Behaved Gallantly and Did Their Full Share of the Work When Baden-Powell Was Relieved.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19.-The militia department this morning received the report of the officer commanding "C" Special Service Battery, R. C. A., on the action and relief of Mafeking. The report is signed by J. C. Hudon, major. He says: "On the morning of the growth and wealth. I found the re- 14th of May, after a series of forced bled at a short distance from the marches from Marandellas, I joined and obliging. Mr. Kaulback, the M. Col. Plumer's column at Sapetete. At house being occupied by the Queensabout 2 p. m. the same day the column commenced the march towards Mafemy visit is the can at his homelike king, reaching Jan Massibi, on the place. Mr. Kaulback stands by his Molopo River, a distance of 30 miles, early on the morning of the 15th of large ship owner and ostensibly en- May, forming a junction with the southern column under Col. Mahon, which arrived there about the same

Having described the composition of Col. Plumer's column, Major Hudon states that the Canadian guns were is a representative of the county at drawn by mules, with native drivers, the horses having been left at the Lunenburg is a great fishing town. base, owing to their bad condition and

> "Lieut. Leslie of 'C' Battery was attached to the artillery staff during the operations of the 16th. THE ADVANCE.

> "In accordance with orders issued on the evening of the 15th inst., the combined columns under Col. Mahon moved out of camp at 6 a. m. the following day, proceeding towards Mafeking. The advanced guard was formed by the British, South African and Rhodesia regiments, being on the right, the B. S. A. P. Artillery on our left, the whole of the southern column also being on our left, both columns advancing together.

> "Col. Plumer commanded the northern column, the southern column being under command of Lt.-Col. Edwards, Imperial Light Horse. whole of the artillery force was under the command of Major Jackson, R. A. At the time mentioned the force commenced the advance eastward towards Mafeking, moving along the south ridge of the Molopo Valley, following the river.

"The Canadians halted at Sanna Station, about two miles from Mafeking, the horses and mules being watered and the men taking a light lunch. railroad management, but everything This was hardly done before orders went along like clock-work, and as were received to saddle up and hook we passed the lake there were lots in, and the march was resumed. The The Dominion Atlantic railway of picnicers on the spot to watch the enemy had, according to reports, been sighted by our troops.

"The force," continued Major Huheavy hauling on the roads is done don, had advanced but a short distance farther when I received ininterested in their method of yoking structions to take position, the advance guard being already engaged with bows, but follow the old Ger- with the enemy. I galloped up for instructions, after issuing orders for the

THE BATTERY IN ACTION.

"The battery came into action, wagon supply under cover, the guns being run into position by hand in a mealie field, and in a direction facing almost due east. While this was being done one of the enemy's shells burst in front of the battery, but did

"The opening of our fire in this first position was much delayed, owing to inability to locate the Boer guns. A change to half right was made, our first shot being fired at about 2.30, with percussion shrapnel, at a bush

on the right of a white house. "We remained in this position for about three-quarters of an hour, the firing being slow, owing to the reasons above stated and the wide area covered by the Boer guns.

"A few rounds only were fired by us from this position. A few of the enemy's shells dropped over and under the battery, some coming quite close to our guns, but without casualties.

"It was then thought advisable to change positions, the battery arriving into action on a ridge 1,000 yards east of our first position. The change was made in echelon, the left section leading, the battery for a short time being subjected to an enfilade fire from guns and pompoms and rifle fire, but fortunately without effect.

"We opened fire on a store laager at 3,700 yards against artillery, and, finding the range to be 3,350 yards, at once changed to time shrapnel, with

SILENCED THE BOER GUNS.

"The enemy's position appeared to be well protected by trees, and in elevation was about on level with our We, however, silenced the Boer guns after a few rounds, driving the enemy from his positions and following him with our shells, which were blacksmithy and its two of the story that on lacksmithy and its present prosperity stores, and owes its present prosperity via Quebec and England.

This went as far as Halifax, but came back on the 9th, having on it in large letters, "Returned for better directions." Being at a loss to know just what I could possibly say to better signify its purpose and intent say to better signify its purpose and intent than the above address, I did not try it house on our right section, and therefore changed from the right to re-

the right to take a position from which one of the enemy's pompoms could be

"No. 2 gun changed fire to the brick building on the right of the white house at a range of 4,500 yards.

"The left section also changed fire at 7,700 yards at artillery, between the white house and the brick building, the enemy quickly ceasing his fire from that direction. No. 2 gun assisted in this work. The artillery fire of the enemy, however, was resumed, the enemy, however, was resulted, their fire still coming from the direction of the white house. Their guns were well under cover, sheltered by trees and shrubbery, and at times could not be located. As a result their fire increased for a time, and two of

our men, No. 65, Acting-Bombadier W. Patton, No. 5 sub-division, and No. 135, Gunner McCollum, No. 6 sub-division, were slightly wounded with pieces of shell. These men were in action the following day.

"At this point we received orders to change our position farther east, in order to secure a shorter range, and from where the effect of our fire could be observed with better advantage. THE ENEMY SKEDADDLED.

"We again opened fire on the white house at 3,650 yards with better results, the enemy vacating his position in great disorder, his guns having been silenced by our fire. Captain Panet shortly after rejoined us with No. 1 gun. This was the last position taken by us that day, the enemy, ceasing his fire at 5.35, our last shell being fired at 5.40. The general action ceased about the same time, with the exception of a few stray shots.

"The battery then rejoined the remander of the column, which assemcentre of the Boer position, the white landers, who had acted as our escort. "Col. Plumer's column then joined the southern column, which, with the convoy, was somewhat to the south, when a halt was made and the horse and mules were fed.

"The battery was ordered to bivouac for the night, but their arrangements were barely completed when orders came for a general advance, and the march towards Mafeking was resumed about midnight.

"They reached Mafeking without any further opposition, about 7 a. m.," says Major Hudon. "We received an order to move to the outskirts of the town to shell the Boer laager. The battery took position on the north side of the railway and opened fire. The Boers were driven out, and, being followed by our shells, fled over the ridge, apparently in considerable numbers. This work occupied us about threequarters of an hour.

"The alacrity with which the battery turned out received praise from Col. Plumer, and afterwards from Col. Baden-Powell, and later still from Lord Roberts. The men were cheerful, in good spirits, and their conduct was excellent."

CANADIAN HEROES.

(London Daily Telegraph.) A letter from the front gives some further details of the exceptional and

splendid gallantry of a detachment of Canadians at Honingspruit, Orange River Colony. The correspondent writes: At that

post there were, and are now, the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. These are composed of western Canadians, all good men; and an instance of their pluck was told me by their commanding officer, Colonel Evans. I was in camp, and said to him, "We shall get it hot if the Boers reach that ridge (pointing to one a thousand yards off) before our guns get on." He replied, "Yes; our post is all right there now but the other day four of my men managed to hold it by themselves." He explained that a patrol of these four men was coming back to camp, when some 400 Boers made for them and began shooting. One of the Canadians was wounded in the head, and could not therefore fire, so he led the horses away. A second was shot in the chest and arm, and then propped himself against an ant-heap, as he said. "to direct the other two." The remaining pair kept up a steady fire, killed two Boers, and saw others struck, some of whom were carried away, until both the brave fellows were shot dead.

I send you a list of these men, in the belief that, should you come accross any one connected with Canada and tell him of their gallantry, he will feel as proud of them as fellowcolonists as we do of our brothers-inarms. Their names are:

No. 201 Corporal T. J. Morden, killed. No. 202 Corporal T. R. Miles, wounded in the chest and shoulder.

No. 207 Private H. V. W. Miles, wounded slightly in the hand. Sent back with the horses.

No. 169 Private R. T. Kerr, killed. Morden and Kerr were Canadian born; the two Mileses, who are brothers, were born in England, and their paronts live at Bideford, Devon. All were ranching in Pinder's Creek District Western Canada.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ADVENTURES.

The Perils of Hunting Moose. (Will Sparks in Ainslee's.)

"Nearly all the adventure of the region of the Rocky Mountains comes from the satisfying of the sporting instinct. There is little lawlessness among the resident population, and what there is is strongly curbed by the Canadian mounted police. There is

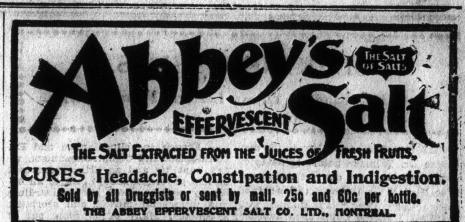
little lawlessness among the resident population, and what there is is strongly curbed by the Canadian mounted police. There is practically no mining. Mountain climbing for exploration has probably caused more deaths than anything else.

"Travel through this region in the winter season, while beset with hardships enough, is still much more agreeable than in the summer. Hunters and trappers usually locate in some habitation and use it as a central point from which they search game, travelling on snow shoes. Even when a long journey is necessary, the old, experienced trapper seldom thinks of taking a tent with him, but trusts to luck to find a big, hollow tree for the night. Such trees are common in certain sections of the Canadian Rockies. They are all old and have only a thick outer shell. An old oak, six feet in diameter, affords an admirable place to bunk, provided the opening is not too large. The experienced hunter always looks for a hollow tree with the opening into it down close to the ground, as this prevents the possibility of a wild beast climbing in on top of him. Sometimes the man finds the hollow tree already occupied by a bear or a catamount, which he must fight or hunt another tree. If nightfall is already well advanced there is generally a fight, as hollow trees

mount, which he must fight or hunt another tree. If nightfall is already well advanced there is generally a fight, as hollow trees are hard to find in the dark by even the most experienced hunters, and in most cases the man gets the tree and the skin of the wild beas; too.

"When the hunter has completed his work he builds a fire in the snow, not far from the hole in the tree, cuts a piece of meat from his vanquished foe, and prepares his supper. And never does man partake of a supper. And never does man partake of a neal amid more solemn surroundings. The air is still, and no sound breaks the silence except the cracking of the ice on the sleetcovered twigs. Rocks, canyons and gorges are buried deep under the snow, and the light from the camp-fire lights up the scene with a vivid glare.

"His evening meal finished, the hunter crawls into the hollow tree and gets into his sleeping bag, lying so that his head will be cice to the opening. And there he sleeps as comfortably as if he were in a bed of a \$10 a day hotel in New York. Such an experience is usually an event to mark an epoch in a man's life, and yet to the hunter and trapper in the Canadian Rockies it is an every-day occurrence. with a vivid glare.





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has The beasts are vicious, especially after a slight wound. They are hard to kill, and a rifle hall must reach a vital point to drop the game. So the hunter, hindered at every step by cumbersome snowshoes, must get quite i.ear. When the time comes to shoot he must not waver, and yet he must be ready to run in case the beast should turn on him. The least mischance means death, for the mocse's frent feet are sharp. It has a trick of rushing at a man and striking an outward and downward blow that is likely to cut him in two. Dogs are generally able to take care of themselves are far as moose are concerned, but at the critical moment can do little to help their master. When the moose driven to bay, turns, it always makes for the man, seeming, by some strange intelligence, to know who is the real enemy. For all this, moose-hunting is the most exciting sport to be found on the American continent tokay, and the man who loves adventure will get enough on one hunt to last him until another year. Then he will go after more moose. But it may be that he will never come back."

SHAVE AND HAIR CUT.

McPhun entered the club a few mornings ago, his chin and cheeks plainly showing that he was freshly emancipated from the hands of the barber. "Been having a shave, old man?" asked "Been naving MacKan lazily.
"Yes, and had my hair cut, too," was the reply. "Always have my hair cut when I ave a shave. "And how often do you get shaved?" was the larguid enquiry.
"Every morning," answered McPhun.
"And have your hair cut, too, every day?"

said the other. "Yes."
"You't you find it rather expensive?"
"No. Only costs twopence."
"What! Only twopence for a shave and haircutting?"
"That's all. Barber couldn't shave me without cutting my hair, don't you know."—London Telegraph.

Continued cheerfulness is a manifest sign

The beasts are vicious, especially after FAMOUS PATIENT DIES IN BELLEVUE. They'd Made a Nose Out of a Finger for Him, but Couldn't Cure Bright's Disease.

Thomas Oliver Colt of 15 Moore street died in Bellevue Hospital Sunday, of Bright's disease. He was well known at Bellevue for having undergone an operation by which his finger was grafted to his face for a nose, that organ having been eaten away by a tubercular ulcer.

The operation was performed by Drs. Lewis A. Sager and Thomas Sabine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after others had agreed that the man's case was hopeless. The doctors first removed all that was left of Colt's nose in order to stop the progress of the disease. Colt told them that he would rather die than go through life he would rather disease. Cost fold them that without a nose, and it was decided to graft a finger.

"Take all my fingers if necessary," said

Take all my mingers it necessary, said the patient.

The finger was attached to the face by means of a plaster of Paris cast which held arm and hand immevable. In three weeks the finger was securety grafted. It was then amputated and nostrils leading to the masal cavity were made. Colt left the hospital some time afterward with a passable nose. When he returned suffering from the disease that caused his death he was sure that he would recover. When told that his case was hopeless and he was going to die he only laughed and said that any doctors who could manufacture a nose were able to overcome Bright's disease. who could manufacture a nose were able to overcome Bright's disease.

Colt, in 1895 shot his fiancee, Miss Carrie Plate of Arlington, N. J., in Jersey City and attempted to kill himself by shooting himself in the head. Both recovered. At the trial in February, 1896, it was shown that Colt was unjustly jealous of the young worran. Colt was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, but was pardoned by the governor after serving two years.—New York Sum.

HIS CHANCE OF ENJOYMENT. Belle-Did the minister kiss you? The Bride (very pretty)-Of course. Have you never seen his wife ?