

FROM SUSSEX TO LUNENBURG.

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 the province.

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 anti-imperialist. He said: "If the American government did not get out of Cuba and give up the Philippines, the country would be disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world."

Lunenburg is a great fishing town. I counted twenty wharves, used largely 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 fisheries.

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 Luther 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 crowd attending the picnic made a busy morning for the railroad management, but everything went along like clock-work, and as we passed the lake there were lots of picnickers on the spot to watch the train as it passed.

The work on the farms and the heavy hauling on the roads is done principally by oxen. I was very much interested in their method of yoking these cattle. They do not use a yoke with bows, but follow the old German custom of a yoke laid across the base of the horns and fastened with 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 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.

81 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" for the purpose of finding how long it would take them to make the tour—one being sent by way of England, Australia, and Vancouver, the other via San Francisco, Japan, Ceylon and England. Those both came back in the time of the late 91 days, and the other 97 days, as your paper of June is fully explained.

Knowing that this time could be lessened considerably, I studied the mails more carefully, and on July 2nd started off another addressed 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 10th, the 9th mailed my other letter, addressed thus: "Please forward this "Around the World," "Eastward," 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 than the above address, I did not try it again.

The one, however, addressed "westward" went round the world all right, and came back to me on Monday last, having made the circuit in 81 days, a gain of at least 16 days on either of the others. The envelope bears the following postmarks: Granville Ferry, July 2; C. P. R., West of Winnipeg, July 6; Vancouver, July 8; Hong Kong, August 4; Ceylon, August 16; Aden, August 24; Halifax, September 22, and Granville Ferry, September 24.

Even this time, I believe, can be considerably reduced, via the eastward route. I shall try again next week. I might also say, for the benefit of those who were interested in the movement of these letters, that so far I have used five cents postage on each. On my next I shall put but two cents, as by the new postal regulations, this is all that is required to carry a letter to any British territory, and carry a letter to any British soil.

The sun never sets on British soil. J. ALBERT DELAP. Granville Ferry, September 29, 1900. Halifax Herald.

RESEMBLED MOTHER. "Why is it you do not wear a moustache, lieutenant? Your father has such a heavy growth of beard." "Yes, my dear, but with respect to your kers I am more like my mother than my father."—Sandgate-Nike.

CANADIANS AT MAFEKING.

Major Hudson 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. Hudson, major. He says: "On the morning of the 14th of May, after a series of forced marches from Marandellas, I joined Col. Plumer's column at Sappete. At about 2 p. m. the same day the column commenced the march towards Mafeking, reaching Jan Massib, on the Molopo River, a distance of 30 miles, early on the morning of the 15th of May, forming a junction with the southern column under Col. Mahon, which arrived there about the same time."

Having described the composition of Col. Plumer's column, Major Hudson states that the Canadian guns were drawn by mules, with native drivers, the horses having been left at the base, owing to their bad condition and sickness. "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. The 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. This was hardly done before orders were received to saddle up and hook in, and the march was resumed. The enemy had, according to reports, been sighted by our troops.

"The force," continued Major Hudson, "had advanced but a short distance when I received the following instructions to take position, the advance guard being already engaged with the enemy. I galloped up for instructions, after issuing orders for the battery to prepare for action.

THE BATTERY IN ACTION. "The battery came into action, wagon supply under cover, the guns being run into position by hand in a meale 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 not damage it.

"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. The battery 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 action, the left section leading, the battery for a short time being subjected to an enfilade fire from guns and pompons 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 2,350 yards, at once changed to time shrapnel, with fuse 151-2.

SILENCED THE BOER GUNS. "The enemy's position appeared to be well protected by trees, and in elevation was about on level with our own. We, however, silenced the Boer guns after a few rounds, driving the enemy from his positions and following him with our shells, which were apparently effective. We were soon exposed to fire from the right from light guns and pompons located in a bush a short distance from a white house on our right section, and therefore changed front to the right to reply to this fire, assisted almost immediately by the left section, with the result that the enemy soon appeared to be dislodged. The range here was 2,750 yards, fuse 173-4.

"We then resumed fire on the white house. No. 1 gun was at the time detached and sent under Capt. Panet to the right to take a position from which one of the enemy's pompons could be located.

"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, 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-Bombardier 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.

"As this point we received orders to change our position further 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 during the 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 remainder of the column, which assembled at short distance from the centre of the Boer position, the white house being occupied by the Queenslanders, 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 horses 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 Hudson. "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 edge, apparently in considerable numbers. This work occupied us about three-quarters 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 work was 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) behind our guns, and yet we must be ready; 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 Boers 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, the Boers saw that they were being 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 across any one connected with Canada and tell him of their gallantry, he will grant as proud a prize as fellow-colonists as we do of our brothers-in-arms. 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 Miles, who are brothers, were born in England, and their parents 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 Ainslie's.) "Nearly all the adventure of the region made its home in the mountains. 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 recreation 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 some habitation and use it as a central point from which they search game, travelling on moccasins. Even when a dog 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. 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 the hunter is generally a little more than hard to find in the dark by even the most experienced hunters, and in most cases the man gets lost and the skin of the wild beast is 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 meal amid more solemn surroundings. The air is still, and no sound breaks the silence save the crackling of the log on the steelt-covered twig. Rocks, canyons and gorges are buried deep under the snow, and the only light is the light of the fire, which with a vivid glare.

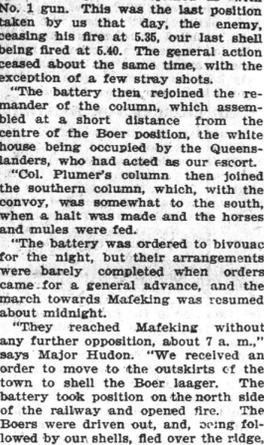
"His evening meal finished, the hunter crawls into the hollow tree and gets into his sleeping bag, lying so that his head will be close to the opening. And there he lies all night, as if he were in a bed of a 100 day hotel in New York. Such an experience is usually an event to the hunter and trapper in the Canadian Rockies it is an every-day occurrence.

"During the winter the moose and the wood buffalo are hunted along the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies. Both of these animals are still plentiful there, and are stalked in much the same manner as deer. But the hunting of the moose is more dangerous and requires all the nerve a man

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Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the hostilities in China and the general election within a year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

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Advertisement for FAMOUS PATIENT DIES IN BELLEVUE, including a testimonial.

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 London Barber.

"Been having a shave, old man?" asked MacKean lately.

"Yes, and had my hair cut, too," was the reply. "Always have my hair cut when I have a shave."

"How often do you get shaved?" was the large enquiry.

"Every morning," answered McPhun. "And have your hair cut, too, every day."

"You find it rather expensive?" "No. Only costs twopenny."

"What! Only twopenny for a shave and haircut?" "That's all. Barber couldn't shave me without cutting my hair, don't you know?"

Continued cheerfulness is a manifest sign of wisdom.

HIS CHANCE OF ENJOYMENT. Belle—Did the minister kiss you? The Bride—Very pretty—Of course. Have you never seen his wife?