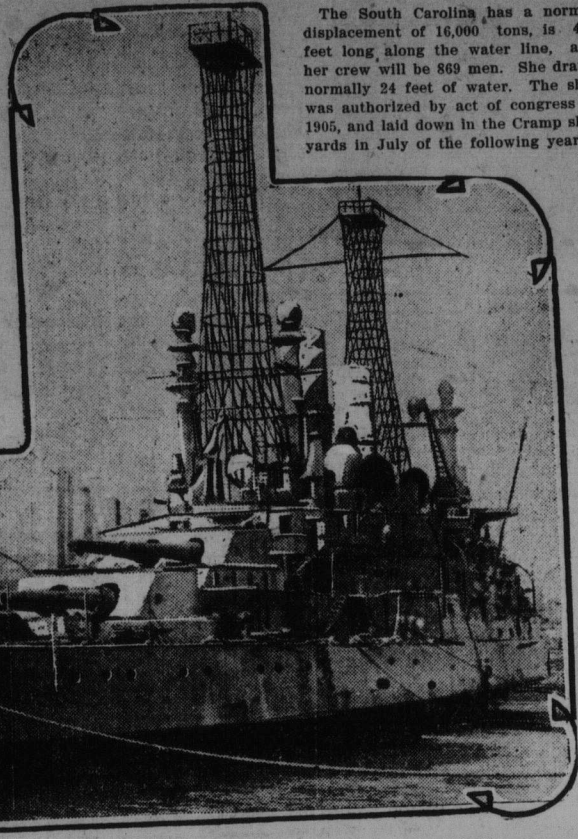


THE SOUTH CAROLINA, LATEST DREADNOUGHT AFLOAT READY FOR TRIAL TESTS TODAY

Washington, Aug. 23.—The battleship South Carolina, the latest Dreadnought of the United States is now ready for her trial tests which will be given tomorrow. Equipped with the new woven wire masts, eight great 12 inch guns bristling from her sides the Carolina presents the newest and latest thing in United States warship construction.

With the official tests set for tomorrow will come the revelation of whether the endless plans and specifications and calculations of the engineers and draftsmen are correct—whether this immense mass of steel will be able to plough through the water at 18 knots an hour.

If there is anything wrong, Wm. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, the builders, stand to lose considerable money.



THE NEW BATTLESHIP SOUTH CAROLINA AS SHE LOOKS TODAY.

The South Carolina has a normal displacement of 16,000 tons, is 450 feet long along the water line, and her crew will be 869 men. She draws normally 24 feet of water. The ship was authorized by act of congress in 1905, and laid down in the Cramp ship yards in July of the following year.

CHANGES THAT ARE BEING NOW MADE TO ABBEY

Disused Part of Westminster
To Be Utilized As a Museum
—Of Interesting Architectural Nature.

NOT AT PRESENT
OPEN TO PUBLIC

London, Aug. 22.—Some extensive improvements and alterations have been made in an interesting but unknown portion of the building of Westminster Abbey. The buildings in question are not at present shown to the public; indeed, their condition until quite recently, has practically precluded their being thrown open. Architecturally, they are of the very deepest interest, for they date from the reign of Edward the Confessor, and are among the most remarkable examples of pre-Norman architecture in this country.

Dedication of Ornament.

Access is gained to these buildings by means of doors leading out of the eastern side of the great cloisters. They consist of a long, low Norman vaulted substructure, destitute of any ornamentation or decoration, but utilized as the basis for the subsequently built dormitory of the Benedictine monastery now represented by the Chapter library and the Great school-room of Westminster school.

This Norman structure has for generations been divided up into compartments by means of unsightly brick partitions. The northernmost of these compartments is the famous building usually known as the Chapel of the Pyx, which is in the hands not of the abbey officials but of the state. This has been left untouched.

Partitions Removed.

Elsewhere, however, the brick partitions have been removed, and a thorough restoration on conservative lines has been carried out. Thus an interesting and even handsome building, including the ancient chapel of St. Dunstan, has been made fit for some suitable use. The building in question is about 80 feet in length.

It is believed that the building is to be used as a museum of Westminster objects. It will not be long, probably before the dean and chapter of the abbey afford the requisite facilities to the public for viewing a portion of our great national sanctuary which will come as a revelation and a surprise to all.

BAPTISTS IN SESSION PASS MANY REPORTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

The report heartily endorsed the communication from the Eastern Association respecting the necessity of increasing the fund of the annuity board to \$100,000.

The committee saw no cogent reason for the proposal of the Central Association as to a change in the location of the H. M. Board of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It placed on record its appreciation of the courtesy of Attorney General Phipps in "so promptly dealing with the question of the convention in regard to the sale of liquor on the trains of the D. A. R. and C. P. R."

The reply of Attorney General Hazen was characterized as excellent. The committee could not see that he had taken any action and recommended that the convention continue to press the matter upon his attention.

Report Adopted.

The report was adopted and was followed by that of the obituary committee read by Rev. Mr. Morse. At this point the delegates from the Grand Division S. of T. (Rev. G. A. Lawson and Mr. Gates), were received. Mr. Gates presented the greetings of the Grand Division and introduced Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson welcomed the convention and stated that the Grand Division was solidly with the convention not only in its work for temperance, but also for moral and social reform.

The nominating committee announced the appointment of a board of western missions to be located in Halifax and a board of the Grand Ligne Mission to be located in Moncton. The report of the treasurer of the ministerial education board followed. The report of the Laymen's Missionary Committee was next in order. More than 150 fields have been visited and the committee especially recorded the generous and disinterested help of R. M. Hopkins. It also recorded active interest on the part of 130 churches but expressed the opinion that the zeal of some of the ministers has been less marked than is desirable.

Increases Recorded.
In some of the churches there had been owing to the enthusiasm aroused by the Laymen's Movement an increase of 300 per cent. in missionary giving.

It drew attention to Dr. Stackhouse's appointment as secretary of the Baptist Laymen's Missionary Movement and to the surprising amount which he has done. It also suggested the appointment of a committee in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick to oversee and direct the progress of the movement in those provinces.

Mr. Meyer, agent of the Baptist Publication Society in Boston then addressed the convention, bringing greetings of the society and making an admirable speech, setting forth the need felt of a Baptist publication headquarters somewhere in these provinces.

Rothesay..... Collegiate School Rothesay, N. B.

Michaelmas Term begins TUESDAY, September 14th.
To Junior Boys entering this year two scholarships are open for competition.
For Illustrated Calendar and all information apply to the Head Master.
7-17 st. REV. W. R. HIBBARD, M. A.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE

SACKVILLE, N. B.

56th year
commencing
September 9

University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N. B.

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Next Academic Year Begins September 30th

Fourteen County Scholarships of \$50 each. An Award Scholarship (\$50) for First Class Male Teachers. Other prizes and Scholarships.

Well arranged Courses in Arts and Applied Science. Science courses include Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Forestry. Thorough and complete.

Write for Calendar.
C. C. JONES, LL. D.,
Chancellor.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERT HAS THIS TO SAY OF

Acadia Ladies' Seminary

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

What impressed the writer was the admirable system that prevailed in the management and in every department of work; that kindly personality and tact, the influence of which is so graceful to young people; the general sympathy in the relations between teacher and pupil, and the interest which each one seemed to feel in the work of the day. An education under such conditions is indeed a great asset. Educational Review for February, 1907.

The new catalogue for 1909-1910, giving in detail full information concerning Courses offered, Teachers, Buildings, Equipment and the Unsurpassed Advantages, only possible at this school, can be had by applying to the Principal.

DR. H. T. DEWOLFE,
Wolfville, N. S.

Acadia University, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

The Next College Year will Begin
October 8th, 1909.

The institution offers a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; an Engineering Course of two or three years, qualifying for entrance to the third year of the large Technical Schools; a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Theology, and Special Courses for those desiring only selected studies.

The new Carnegie Science Building, beautiful and finely equipped, will add materially to the facilities afforded future students. Address,
THE REGISTRAR,
Wolfville, N. S.

Horton Collegiate Academy

Affiliated with Acadia University—A
Residential School Re-Opens
Sept. 8, 1909.

Increased accommodations. Enlarged Class Rooms. Collegiate Course, General Course and Business Course. For further information apply to the Principal.

E. ROBINSON, B. A.,
Wolfville, N. S.

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE

Conservatory of Music

Residential School for Girls and Young Women.

Complete Academic Course leading to matriculation in Dalhousie and McGill without further examination. Special course in Music, Art, Domestic Science, Elocution, Stenography, etc.

REOPENS 15 SEPTEMBER

For information and Calendars apply to
REV. ROBERT LAING,
Halifax, N. S.

accused standing in the lower corner of the field by the fence separating it from the road when he came out of the house. He recognized him by a peculiar felt or cloth hat which he wore as well as by his general appearance.

Like a Searchlight.

The flames were so fierce that they were like a searchlight, everything being clear and distinct for a great distance around. He found foot tracks to and from the barn and the place where he saw the prisoner standing.

Mr. Graves swore that he saw the

day, and also on the same court to a place where some one had been down. He told his wife that night having seen and recognized the prisoner and also told Bustin and Kelly next day. At the close of his examination His Honor told Ore he would be wanted again and he instructed the sheriff to issue subpoenas for the appearance of Robert Wortman, father of the accused; A. D. Murray, of Penobscot, His Honor said that he was not present on Friday, 27th instant, at a. m., to which time the court was adjourned.

BRITISH LAWS AND THEIR FOREIGN APPLICATION

Home Government Is First to See An Injustice and To Move In Its Remedy—The Case of Dinuzulu.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

If the British Government ever permits an injustice to be done to an individual among any of the native races that live under the British flag, that action will be condemned and its results opposed by Englishmen long before foreign critics can utter the rebuke that proceeds naturally from them. The case of Dinuzulu very strikingly illustrates the eagerness with which a certain class of English people will hurry to the defence of any black, brown or yellow aborigine who, justly or unjustly, is made to feel the weight of English law. In the defence of this Zulu from the charge of treason two Englishwomen have spent their entire patrimony; whereupon other Englishmen and Englishwomen of all ranks have contributed to a fund to reimburse them. A letter in the London Times of recent date announces that some £2,400 has been received so far as a result of the appeal for aid; and by this time the fund has probably closed with the £23,000 which it was sought to raise.

The Zulu Rebellion.

Into the merits of the case against Dinuzulu it is not necessary to go at length. He was suspected of complicity in the attempted native uprising in Natal some few years ago, and was indicted on many charges. The only thing proved against him was that he had permitted some of the women belonging to the rebel leader, Bambata, to take shelter in his kraal. That he had in any other way assisted the rebels or given comfort to them was disproved; but the trial judge sentenced the chief to four and a half years' imprisonment and remarked that he could not expect to touch pitch without becoming defiled. All Dinuzulu's friends regarded the issue of the

White Women to the Rescue.

Dinuzulu, as a mere youth, was convicted of treason, and banished to St. Helena; and shortly after his return the Zulu rebellion broke out. He was arrested, and seemed friendless and powerless in a land that had once trembled at the sound of his ancestors' names, until the daughters of Bishop Colenso sought him out and bade him be of good cheer. They had not much money, but what they had would be gladly spent in establishing his innocence. Then they set to work to find witnesses. With the local Government passively or even actively obstructing them, the two white women sailed forth into the veldt and the bush to collect evidence from the Zulu fugitives. The case for the defence was made especially difficult from the fact that the best witnesses to the guiltlessness of Dinuzulu were the guilty, who feared they would be putting a noose round their own necks if they gave testimony in his behalf.

In the Nick of Time.

Undiscouraged by these obstacles, the Colenso sisters persisted, and then, making a wonderful trek across country, arrived in Pietermaritzburg half an hour before the trial opened. Summoned from England at their expense was a noted lawyer to defend

the Zulu. This counsel, however, soon became disgusted with the manner in which the prosecution was conducted, and, throwing up his brief, returned home to denounce the proceedings against Dinuzulu in the newspapers. Until another lawyer could be brought from London to replace him, the defence was in a very bad way.

After another lawyer could be brought from London to replace him, the defence was in a very bad way. The Zulu was not allowed access at any time to the court of procedure as they were, they were yet able by shrewd cross-examination to discredit one Crown witness after another, and eventually to secure an adjournment. Their next skirmish was with the jailers of the prisoner, who would only allow twenty-minute interviews with Dinuzulu, an altogether inadequate time for consultation in view of the fact that translation was necessary.

A Moral Victory.

This point was also carried by the indomitable sisters, and they were allowed access at any time to their client. By the time the next lawyer had arrived from England they had taught the Zulu to speak and understand English, and thereby to greatly increase the effectiveness of the defence. The trial lasted several days, and the champions of Dinuzulu declare that it was a travesty of justice. They succeeded, however, in displaying every charge but one, but on this the big Zulu was sent to prison. Since then the devoted sisters have not desisted from their labors, but have been incessant in their appeals for his release. Their campaign has not been altogether without result: it is proved by the willingness of the English public to subscribe some £15,000 toward the expenses of the defence. This amount and five years of undivided attention have these two women spent to save a black man from what they considered an injustice. If it were the custom of the Zulus to create saints, Harriet Colenso at least would be sure of canonization.

Rev. Wm. Hartley, for many years a member of the Baptist Church in Canada, died a few days ago in Ticonderoga, New York. Mr. Hartley had been some years in the home of the past eight years.

The lioness sent to the Pope by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia in 1907 has six cubs. The Pope has decided to send two of them to President Taft, two to the Kaiser and two to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

It Leaves the Skin Tingling With Health

There is a wonderful difference in soaps. Have you ever noticed how one kind leaves the skin soft and white while another may leave it red and rough?

Both soaps looked alike, perhaps. But the difference was in the material. Let us tell you what we put into *Infants' Delight*, that delicate if you continue with common soaps.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, and from there we bring pure coconut oil 12,000 miles to our factory. Then we go to the mountains for vegetable oil, and often pay double what we might pay. But our oil is pure enough for your table.

These oils are doubly boiled and then filtered by our own special process, after which they fall like flakes of snow into enormous vats.

Then they are crushed under a weight of 30 tons to press out the moisture. Next they pass through granite rollers and come out in miles of silky ribbons. Finally they are dried eight times and then stamped into cakes.

Could you imagine a more delightful soap than this? It lathers into a rich, creamy foam. It wears as thin as a wafer. It leaves the skin as soft as velvet and as smooth as satin. It is the very utmost in perfect soap.

The perfume is the delicate scent of the roses. We pay \$100 a pound for pure Otto of Roses, but it requires 3,000 pounds of rose leaves to make a single ounce. The fragrance is simply exquisite—it brings the breath of a million flowers. Use a single cake and learn how delightful it really is—it costs no more than the common, so why not have the best?

10 Cents a Cake
At All Dealers

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA

How to Massage

Shave some *Infants' Delight* into a tub of hot water and let it dissolve. Then immerse your body and remain in the water several minutes. Rub the body thoroughly with *Infants' Delight*—rub it right into the skin, for it is so pure it will only nourish and soothe. Massage well with the finger tips and the palms of the hands and you will find a most pleasant sensation after the bath is finished.

INFANTS DELIGHT



Taylor's Soap

Maritime Branch Royal Bank Building, St. John,
J. W. ARNOLD, Representative.

AUCTION SALES

Household Furniture

Carpets, Linoleum, Ranges, etc.

AT RESIDENCE

I am instructed to sell at Residence No. 164 Waterloo Street on Wednesday Morning, the 24th inst., 10 o'clock, contents of house, containing Parlor Suite, Bed room Suite, Oak Sideboard, Dining Table and chairs, Couches, Sofa, Centre and other Table, Carpets, Linoleum, Blinds, Curtains, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Sewing Machine, Looking Glass, etc., etc. Terms Cash. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

Sales Solicited. Prompt Returns.

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