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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Events in Great Britain appear to be moving toward a crisis—perhaps a revolution. Many voices are urging the House of Lords to an act of usurpation, the rejection of the financial bill, which is virtually the budget. Among the advocates of this unconstitutional course is Joseph Chamberlain, once the great antagonist of the upper chamber.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, the official leaders of the Unionist party, are perplexed in the extreme. As the Times says, "they know that any general election which followed the rejection of the finance bill by the Lords would not be fought on the budget alone." The veto power of the House of Lords, perhaps the very existence of that chamber, would be staked upon the result. Some party strategists are counselling the Peers not to destroy the bill outright, but to "hang it up" by a dilatory amendment, declaring that they reserve it for further consideration by the electorate. There is a growing conviction that this course will be taken under the plea that there can be no constitutional outrage in merely referring a measure to the people. The London Nation utters this warning:

"The result in either event will be the same. The working of the British constitution is such that if the Lords refuse to the annual money bill the formal assent which alone is required of them, they throw the finances of the country into instant and complete confusion. So great faith have British citizens in the sole taxing powers of the House of Commons that they and their law courts accept as valid the mere resolutions which set up the new scales of taxes from the dates at which the Commons declare them to be operative. Whiskey duties, tobacco duties, petrol duties, duties paid in life or discharged on death, all come into play. Millions have already been paid on them. If final sanction is withheld, the treasury, indeed, would refund the merchants. But no one could reimburse the public. They have already been drawn upon for millions of indirect taxes. The dukes will have paid little or nothing. They will have cut down their hospital subscriptions, and they will have destroyed the instrument which threatens their land. But the Druggists, if the budget does not pass, will be doubly defrauded. In hundreds of thousands of cases they will have paid the state its duties and the merchant his profit on them. In both cases they will possess an absolute moral right of recovery, and, falling a kind of national rush to the courts, no means of making it good.

"For more serious will be the case of the annual taxes—the income tax and the tea duties. When the budget falls to the ground, they fall too. Not a penny of income tax can be collected. Not a farthing's worth of tea duty can be charged. Tea can be taken out of bond by the thousands of pounds; ships can flock to our ports packed with free tea. The tea duty for the coming year will be ruined, and speculators will reap immense fortunes at the expense of the treasury and the consumer. Lesser but still vast gains will be reaped by the conductors of the whiskey and tobacco trades. Every conceivable device for ending the confusion must produce financial trouble."

It would be necessary for the Government to raise a great sum, estimated at \$50,000,000, to fill the gap if the budget were destroyed. But the constitutional and political consequences would be even graver than the economic ones. If the Lords would they would destroy the supremacy of the House of Commons and democracy itself for a time. The ministry adds the Nation, can receive the Lords' challenge in only one way—by a general election as soon as the law allows. The fundamental issue of that election would not be the budget, but the veto. "No Liberal Government could ever take office again till that question was settled and progressive administration lifted forever out of the maimed, timorous, dependent life which it has lived during the last four years. The moment the Lords reject the budget, we are in the sphere of revolution. Liberal statesmanship stopped from legislating on land, liquor, education, the franchise, and now at last forbidden even to tax a nobleman, has come to the end of its resources; and the people must be called in to say who shall govern England and how."

The sympathy of the Canadian people, excepting the snobs, toadies, flunkies, turf-hunters and lick-spittles, will be with the party which is fighting for popular government. The veto of a chamber constituted like the House of Lords is an anachronism even in Europe.

HUDSON AND FULTON.

New York is now celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery by Henry Hudson, an English navigator, of the river that bears his name, and the centenary of the navigation of the Hudson from New York to Albany by Robert Fulton's Clermont, which was the first steamboat to make the voyage. The celebration is worthy of the occasion, and of the great names associated with it. Warships from Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are aiding the American squadron in an impressive naval display. Replicas of Hudson's ship and the Clermont, both of which were built in Holland, were central figures in the water pageant on Saturday, and in the demonstrations on land will be seen fully a hundred or more historical floats graphically depicting the city's development from the Indian through the Dutch and colonial periods, to the present time, the whole forming a striking panorama of progress.

Of Henry Hudson, whose name is just now on the lips of every New Yorker, it is known that on April 19, 1607, he left the Thames in the little Hopewell, a vessel of 60 tons, on the first of his epic voyages in quest of a northwest or a northeast passage by the polar regions to China and the Indies. He failed in his attempt, turning back at 80 degrees. It was not until his third voyage on the Half-Moon, when in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, but ever in quest of the northern passage, that he accomplished the feat which is now being celebrated. Two routes were presented to the navigator—one through Davis Straits west of Greenland, where the passage actually exists; the other leading to the Hudson River. He adopted the latter, and on Sept. 3 entered what is now known as New York Bay, and sailed 150 miles up the river. It was in 1724, while on a voyage of exploration to North America, that Hudson discovered land near Cape Fear, and coasting northward, found the great bay and strait, which today also bear his name. Upon a later voyage to the northern regions Hudson's crew mutinied, and he and his younger son and seven others of the ship's company being bound and put into a small boat and set adrift. No more was heard of him.

Robert Fulton, a native of Pennsylvania, represented in his time the less seeking for better means of doing the world's work, which has produced the marvels of mechanical perfection now at the command of man. His vision was of a better means of navigation than the slow and uncertain reliance upon the wind. His device, though crude, was a triumph of practical imagination and perseverance. He was not the inventor of the steamboat, but he was the first to design a practicable one, capable of carrying freight and passengers. It has well been said that the monster turbine steamers of today are less significant in their perfection of detail, immensity of power, and fleetness of pace than the Clermont.

THE CANADIAN PEACE SOCIETY. The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society is appealing for membership and money in order to carry on an active campaign. Sir William Mulock is the president, and Rev. C. S. Eby, the secretary. Application to the latter, corner College and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, will bring literature and information concerning the society's objects. It has taken a stand against what it terms the "militarization" of Canada. While affirming the loyalty of Canada to the empire this country "must not give way to panic, nor pledge her support to Great Britain in every war, regardless of its justification."

"Peace is now practicable. The nations are coming to know one another. There are ever-increasing facilities for free intercourse. The most of international difficulties are already being settled by friendly diplomacy or arbitration. All will be when the peoples systematically cultivate peace."

Canadians who believe that this country must take the world as it is, and make provision for defence against nations that refuse to disarm, ought at least to agree with one of the society's plans, the circulation of a world petition to prevent war between nations by referring to arbitration all differences not settled by diplomatic negotiations. The greatest hope for permanent peace, and for relief from the crushing burdens of militarism, is in the growth of an international body of opinion. It is being promoted by such organizations as the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society. Even those who think no nation can afford to stand alone in such a matter should support the society because of the international character of its work.

Dr. Cook has at least reached the lecture platform before Peary.

The Toronto Telegram reads London a long way on its duty to the Niagara power scheme. The Telegram shows its knowledge of local conditions by crediting this city with only 46,000 population.

The English Government has ordered the prison authorities to try to force the suffragettes to take food. This is rank discrimination, seeing that the Government is trying to starve the dukes to death.

The Toronto Board of Control will have public support in asking Parliament that no more 5-cent pieces be minted similar to those in circulation. These coins are much too tiny. Why not a five-cent piece made of Canadian nickel? The penny ought to be

abolished also, and the one-cent piece made smaller.

The new British budget taxes are yielding fruit. For the five months of the financial year beginning April 1 the death duties have produced £3,228,615, compared with £5,662,741 in the same period last year. The value of the estates upon which the duties have been collected in these five months was £127,425,593, compared with £182,005,111 last year. It does not look as though the wealth of the country was decreasing.

FRIENDLY VERDICT. [Philadelphia Bulletin.] "Say," queried the indignant artist, after he had gone over the entire art exhibition, "why don't the committee hang my canvas?"

"I believe," replied the man in charge, "they decided that hanging was too good for it."

SIZE OF NORTH POLE. [Washington Herald.] "Dr. Cook tells us that the North Pole is not later than a quarter of a dollar," says the Montgomery Advertiser. However, a quarter of a dollar sometimes looks as large as the whole side of a barn.

A PSALM OF WIVES. [San Kiser.] Lives of great men all remind us What a lot we owe our wives. Little women get behind us And make something of our lives. —Catholic Standard and Times.

Something that perhaps another Bitterer hard than I might hint— Ah, but why continue further? It ain't no nice word to print. —New York Evening Mail.

Make us? Yes, they make us, truly. Though we oft may be inclined To be stubborn and unruly. Make us hook their waists behind.

HOW SHE ESCAPED. [Chicago News.] The old lady had had a severe illness, and she was relating its vicissitudes to a friend or two in the grocery shop when the minister came in. "It's only by the Lord's mercy," she piously declared, "that I'm not in heaven tonight."

SURROUNDED. [Washington Star.] "Don't you know that there are microbes all around us?" said the scientific alarmist. "I don't care," answered the man who dislikes noise, "so long as they don't crow at 5 o'clock in the morning."

DISCOVERY. [Washington Star.] No doubt the North Pole is discovered now; But science still must toil furrowed brow Discovering who did it.

TO DR. COOK OF THE POLE. [Over Seaman, in Punch.] If you can swear upon your soul That having passed the icy seas, You have unearthed the long-lost Pole (And, though your tale sounds like a wheeze

Told to marines by giddy midships, I must not doubt its bona fides.

If it is true that you achieved The dash across those dismal fiefs In isolation unrelieved Except by stony Eskimos, Let me, although a mere landlubber, Anoint your head with oil of blubber.

On you the general gaze is bent; Our feelings even grow obtuse About that other world-event, The football gladiators' "truce"; Deed like yours seems, after all, More vital than a game of ball.

And most we marvel how you nursed So long in secret such a spirit; I should have thought it would have burst.

Out through your pores in sudden print; Is there a case of such restraint In Yankee records? No, there ain't.

Even The Mail was months behind The date of your accomplished feat, Nor should I be surprised to find Its Polar correspondent sapped, Who missed you in the Arctic night Through an amazing oversight.

Meanwhile it weighs you in the scale, It puts you through the critic's sieve, And finds The New York Herald's tale, "An Unconvincing Polar Prove." In rival type it almost looked As if the whole account was cooked!

Yes, there are skeptic eyes to face, Men who will cry, "You're just about your Eskimos who joined the chase? Well, let us see 'em; trot 'em out! Others, 'If you reached the goal, Where's the result? Produce your Pole!"

Myself, I liked that first report, Laconic as a rifle's crack, Which showed (in glowing details of sport) You'd done the journey—Pole and back, Fulfilling your tremendous mission "While on a Polar expedition."

In that last line there is the ring Of Truth that proves your word is good; Some might assert they found the thing While skating in the neighborhood; But you located its position "While on a Polar expedition."

Well, there have been great Cooks before, Voyagers famed beyond eclipse— James, who discovered many a shore, And Thomas, who invented trips; Nor can there be, in your view, "Too many Cooks," like them and you.

EXPERIENCED JULIET. [New York Sun.] Romeo was swearing by the moon, "Too inconstant," murmured Juliet; "It has a man in it." Chagrined, he switched to Halley's comet instead.

TO FLY LIKE A SEAGULL. [London News.] To fly like a seagull is not enough for Mr. Brierli; he hopes to develop a "seagull" class of aeroplanes.

M. and Mme. Brierli were last night the guests of the Aeroplanes Club at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil. The Lord Mayor of London presided, and over 600 persons were present.

Mr. Brierli, replying in French to the toast of his health, said he hoped that, amidst all the human weaknesses in the shape of national rivalry, they might develop at great speed the beautiful science of aeroplanes. Within a few months he hoped to have created a novelty which would transform the channel, so tremendously feared by many, into a very practical road, on which, like seagulls, they might rest and start flying again.

The lord mayor read a letter from Mr. Asquith, regretting his inability to be present to offer, as he had hoped to do, his respectful congratulations to the distinguished guest, whose recent exploits had won the admiration of the entire world. The lord mayor then presented to Mr. Brierli on behalf of the club a gold cup.

Captain Windham announced that Mr. Keen, a member of the club, had offered £200 and a gold medal for a flight over London. Mr. Charles Friewell also offered £500 for a machine heavier than air which would remain stationary in the air for a period of even a minute.

ALTERNATIVES FOR BRITISH TAXPAYERS.

[Manchester Guardian.] A tax on a poor man's bread bought with a weekly wage is just as much a tax on the nation's capital as a tax on a rich man's legacy received in a lump. The really important distinction here is between taxes which curtail expenditures on luxuries—whether by poor men or rich—and taxes which curtail it on necessities or on the promotion of further production. The present budget is certainly as well calculated to lay the stress of incidence on luxuries as any yet devised. The alternative to it—a tariff "reform" budget—would be a gigantic shifting of the burden on the necessities—on to bread, meat, clothes, buildings, machinery and the rest. This would, indeed, be making good on the nation's capital—an inroad with vengeance. But what other alternative does anyone now propose?

Repatee In British Commons

A brilliant duel of words between the Prime Minister and Balfour on cabinet differences was one of the features of the resumed debate on the licensing duties in the House of Commons. Both sides of the House, says the London Daily Mail, were delighted with the truly humorous way in which the Prime Minister defended the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill. "The Government anticipate," said Mr. Balfour, "that the brewers will be able to throw the duties on the consumer, but they are divided in their utterances." With this incomparable touch, the Opposition leader contrasted the views of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill on the one side, and of Mr. Asquith on the other. Blandly he asked for a simple explanation. "What the Prime Minister proposes to think is a perfectly natural process is called 'blackmail' by the Chancellor and 'swindling' by the President of the Board of Trade. What would be almost hypocritical in the mouths of ordinary men (Unionist laughter and applause)—becomes excusable in the mouths of those political saints, the Chancellor and the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade." Enthusiastically the Unionists cheered.

Mr. Asquith immediately rose to reply, and was greeted with welcoming applause from his supporters. He twitted Mr. Balfour on his careful comparisons. Then he turned to the question of Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Balfour. With one hand thrust in his pocket and the other toying with his eyeglasses, the Prime Minister remarked in a casual manner, which entertained the House very much, "I am peculiarly fortunate in having colleagues with a large command of language. (Peals of laughter and applause.) It is one of the grounds upon which I am entitled to claim for this Government—I won't say the confidence of the country, but some degree of distinction for it." And Unionist laughter and loud Liberal applause. Mr. Asquith then stated that "They have added enormously to the picturesque resources—a great burst of laughing applause again interrupted him." He said that the vocabulary in the course of the last few years, (Great laughter and applause.) They have done so with the minimum of indelicacy—more laughter from the Unionists, more applause from the Liberals—and without any departure from sound Liberal, democratic principles. (Loud Liberal cheering.)

With a Government so constituted it must happen from time to time that the same principle finds a somewhat variegated expression. (Tremendous laughter and applause.) What does that matter so long as it is the same principle? (Liberal applause.) I should have thought it was rather a matter of congratulation that of recent years the House has been able to present the truth in so many different forms for the inspection and exhilaration of our fellow-countrymen. (Renewed laughter and cheering.)

Neither Mr. Lloyd-George nor Mr. Churchill were present to listen to Mr. Asquith's defense of them. The House generally, however, was delighted with it.

TURF RESULTS

Gravesend.
First—Sir John Johnson 7 to 5, De Munt 7 to 10, Harrigan 10 to 1.
Second—Sou 5 to 2, Helen Carroll 4 to 5, Lord Baltimore out.
Third—Sir Cleges 16 to 5, Question Mark 4 to 5, May River out.
Fourth—Holcher 5 to 1, Bosom even, Joan d'Arc 2 to 1.
Fifth—Wood 7 to 5, Imitator 2 to 1, Nethermost 8 to 5.
Sixth—Olsen 3 to 1, Tonia 5 to 1, Martinez 7 to 5.

Louisville.
First—Marbles 25 to 55, Mrs. Sewall 29 to 10, Posing 18 to 5.
Second—Solicitor 200 to 25, Warden 11 to 5, Battle Fleet 15 to 40.
Third—Al Muller 15 to 70, Dainty Dame 14 to 75, Merrick out.
Fourth—Stolypin 60 to 80, Hyperion 11 to 15, Ozama 8 to 15.
Fifth—Autumn Rose 31 to 35, Burnhilde 19 to 35, My Henry 9 to 45.
Sixth—Beau Brummel 14 to 30, J. H. Reed 8 to 60, Roseburg 12 to 30.

Grand Circuiting, Purse \$1,200—
2:09 class Trotting, 3 in 5, Purse, \$1,200.
Innerguard, b. g., by Guardsman (Murphy).....1 9
Marie N., b. m., by Marengo-King (Geers).....7 5
Kenyon W., blk. s. (Kenyon) 2 6
Nancy Royce, blk. m. (McCarthy).....4 6
Beatrice Bellini, blk. m. (Dickinson).....5 3
Gentle H., br. s. (Snow).....2 4
Brace Girde, b. m. (McMahon) 7 3
Rub Clay, b. m. (Hogan).....6 7
Harry Banning, b. g. (Burns) 9 8
Judge Lee, g. h. (Lassell).....ds
Time—2:10, 2:11½, 2:08¾.

2:13 Class, Trotting, 3 in 5, Purse, \$1,200.
Alice Roosevelt, ch. m., by The Searcher (Murphy).....3 2 1 1 2
Duice Jay, ro. h., by Jay Bird (Dean).....1 10 4 4
Marilyn Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon (Sanders).....4 3 4 2 1
Jeanne Constantine, b. m. (B. Chaudron).....2 10 2 3 2
Montell, b. h. (McMahon).....10 4 3 6 0
Beauty Wright, b. m. (Roy).....8 5 6 9 0
Borealis, br. m. (Turner).....8 5 6 9 0
Lawretta, b. m. (Crist).....9 5 6 9 0
Robert L., Jr., b. g. (Stalder).....6 7 9 0
Royal Penn, b. h. (Ludwig).....7 8 8 0
Ann Direct, blk. m. (Curtis).....ds
Time—2:12¾, 2:10¾, 2:12¾, 2:12¾, 2:13.

CHAPMAN'S

Buy EMBROIDERIES For Future Use Embroidery Sales Will Not Be So Numerous This Year.

THE BIG PURCHASE OF EMBROIDERIES NOW ON SALE MAY BE THE LAST FOR SOME TIME, OWING TO THE CONDITION OF THE EMBROIDERY MARKET, PRICES BEING MUCH HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO. "If our continental buyer had not been on the spot this last purchase could not have been secured and the chances are not promising for many more like it. We sound this note of warning so our customers can buy now for future needs, whereas they might be depending on frequent sales such as we had last year.

The entire purchase amounted to sixteen thousand yards Embroidery Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and Allovers, comprising the best productions of one of the largest factories in Switzerland, the designs and patterns being shown only by us in the city. Prices average from ¼ to ½ below the regular prices. All these Embroideries are on display now

Five Cents to Three Dollars a Yard

Chapman Qualities and Values Will Suit To a "T"

We are improving our Boys' Clothing Department—bettering the quality, bettering the style and bettering the value. The Chapman standard was never raised so high; and a large stock of new fall goods is ready for your inspection. Bring in the boys and they will get what they want, and you will not have to pay more than you want.

STRONG SCHOOL SUITS for boys 8 to 12 years, made of fancy All-Wool Tweeds; nice, neat patterns; well-made and finished. Special.....\$2.95
Another special line for this week at.....\$4.25

BLOOMER SUITS, Two-Piece Tweed and Worsted Suits; Norfolk and double-breasted coats, with bloomer knickers. Splendid qualities in all new shades. Sizes 8 to 11 years.....\$5.00
Sizes 11 to 15 years.....\$5.75

2:13 Class, Pacing, 3 in 5, Purse \$1,200.

Iris, b. m., by Island Wilkes (Cox).....1 1 1
Evelyn Patchen, b. m. Wilson 11 2 3
Mary Dillon, b. m. (Sanders) 2 10 5
Gus B., b. g. (Patterson) 7 9 2
Morval, Jr., b. s. (B. Stokes) 3 3 8
Hae Blz, faowrb wfg yfg yfg ygaol
Hazel B., so. m. (Benadum) 10 4 4
Pat Haynes, br. g. (Sweeney) 4 7 9
Margaret Frey, b. m. (Niles) 5 8 6
Anda H., blk. h. (Hill).....9 5 7
Brother Direct, b. h. (Nuchols) 6 dr
Barnes, O'Conner, b. g. (McCarthy).....8 11 ds
Chaplain Root, b. g. (McCarthy).....ds
Time—2:07¾, 2:09¾, 2:09.

PATERSON-McMILLAN. A very pretty wedding took place Sept. 22, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paterson, Belton, Rev. Mr. Hannishon officiating, when Miss Emma C. Paterson, their youngest daughter, became the bride of Mr. Archibald E. McMillan, of East Nisour.

The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, entered the drawing-room to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. Kay Ramsay, of Thorndale, and stood under an arch of autumn maple leaves and evergreens in the centre of which hung a wedding bell composed of pink and white asters. The only attendant on the young couple was little Miss Verda Woods, niece of the bride, who carried a basket of pink and white sweet peas. After a dainty luncheon of which about forty partook, the father of the bride became master of ceremonies. He welcomed the guests in a neat speech and then took charge of a programme of speech and song which proved both amusing and edifying. Those taking part were Rev. Mr. Hannishon, Mr. D. McMillan, father of the groom; Dr. Brown, of St. Mary's, who had charge of the toast to the bride; Mr. T. L. Wood, of Brantford; Mr. James Paterson, Mr. James Thomas, Kay Ramsay and Mr. Alexander Wood, who at eighty refuses to get old, and whose utterances young people can always depend on for a good laugh; Rev. Mr. Hannishon, with Mrs. Hannishon presiding at the organ, sang with great gusto and telling effect, "British to the Core." For encore he sang some college songs, the college boys present joining, which were much enjoyed by all. The programme ended when the chairman asked all to stand and join in singing, "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow."

After a social chat the party separated, wishing the bride and groom all prosperity and enjoyment in life and their beautiful home in the County of Oxford.

CASHMERE. Sept. 27.—Miss Eva Robinson spent fall week in London. Master Roy Marshall, Chatham, is visiting Mr. Sam Willick.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Hoover are in Watford renewing old acquaintances. A number of the young people enjoyed the anniversary services at Lee's Sunday, Sept. 26.

The anniversary services in the Cashmere Methodist Church Sunday, Sept. 19 and 20, were in every way a success. Miss Carmichael, of London, an accomplished elocutionist, and a general favorite wherever she goes, was the guest of honor. We hope to hear her again in the near future. Miss Hunt, of Lam-beth, and Miss Troit, of Bothwell, were soloists on the evening.

Miss Hunt also took part in the Sunday services. Misses Elvie and Hazel Gibb have left to attend Normal School in London. They will be greatly missed in the community. Miss Hazel being a member of the choir.

Mrs. Marian McCollom is on the sick list. Mrs. Sidney Tear and son Harley, of Fingal, are visiting the former's father, Mr. Charles Gillett, also his other daughter, Mrs. Carduke, of Detroit.

Mr. Isaac Saylor's family have moved to their other farm near Wardsville.

Miss Violet Taylor spent a day under the parental roof recently. Miss Mann, of the Northwest, has been visiting her uncle, Mr. H. S. Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, of London, and Miss George spent the week-end at Mr. John McIntyre's.

Dr. and Mrs. MacLean, Duart, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gibb.

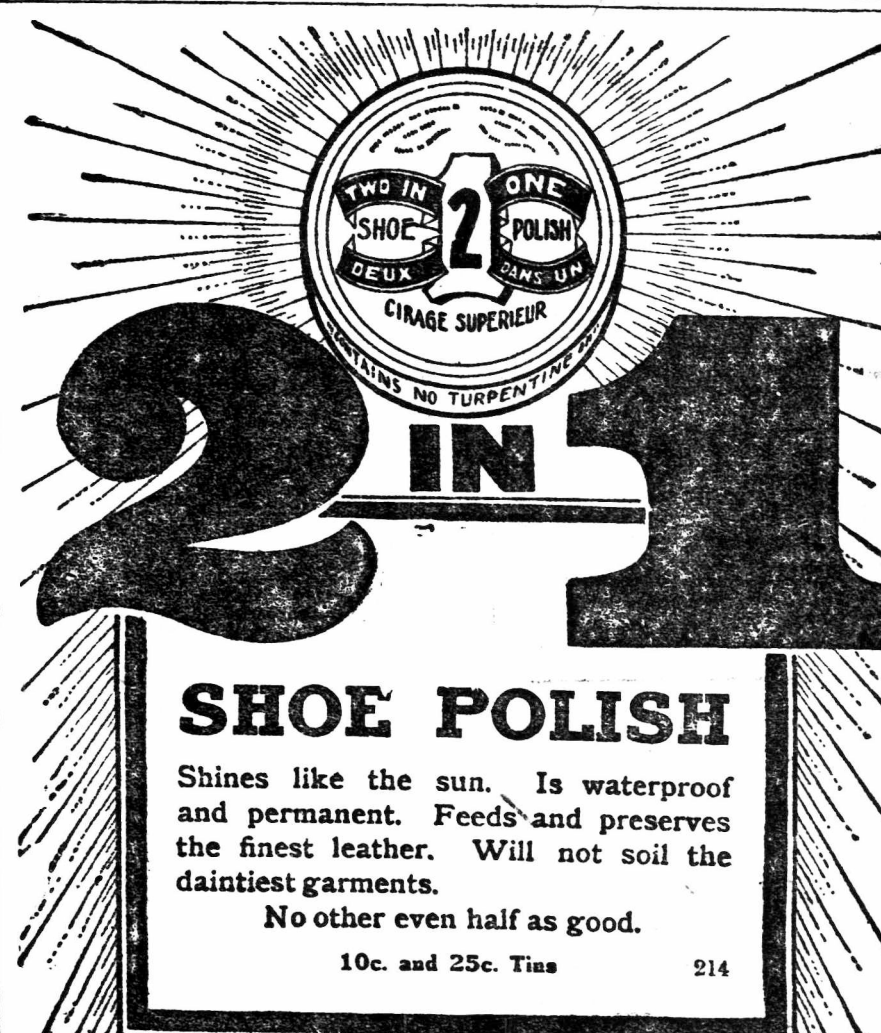
Miss Maria Cuckey has returned to Bothwell.

Mrs. Swartz, of Wallaceburg, is visiting Mrs. A. Carens.

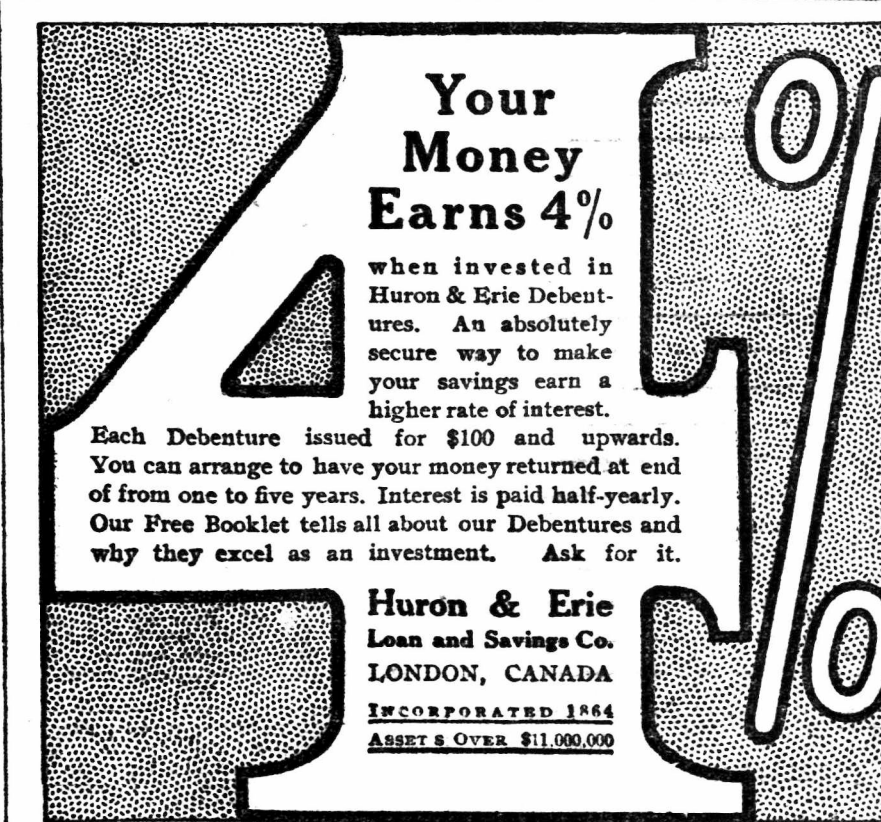
GIANT OF THE ORCHID TRIBE. The "giant orchid" is the chieftain of the orchid tribe. It attains proportions which make all other orchids appear as miniatures in comparison.

giant specimen may be seen in Ceylon which is credited with being the largest in the world. It underwent a growth of forty years before it first flowered. It bears about seventy stems of pseudo bulbs, each carrying over one hundred ribbonlike leaves, which are from twenty to thirty inches long.

The enormous flower stalks are from five and a half to eight feet long, each bearing about one hundred flowers. The plant remains in flower for about two months, and as many as three thousand flowers may be counted on at once. The flowers, which are scented, measure individually five and a half to six inches across, with large purplish or chocolate blotches.—Strand Magazine.



SHOE POLISH
Shines like the sun. Is waterproof and permanent. Feeds and preserves the finest leather. Will not soil the daintiest garments.
No other even half as good.
10c. and 25c. Tins



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