Distinction Defined

Another Day 's Debate on the Home Rule Bill.

Difference Entween a Parliament and a Legislature. Emperor Willi am Makes a Fire-Eating

Speech to His Officers, Creating Inten se Excitement Among the German People.

He Will Stake Everything for His Pet Measure.

Arrival in Liverpool of a Load o Canadian Cattle - Precautions Taken : it Bremen Against the Spread of Cholera.

Failed for 1,000,000 Florins. VIENNA, May 9.—Bruder & Wolff, manu facturers of car pets, have failed. Liabilities, 1,000,000 florins.

The Que en's Drawing Room. LONDON, May 9.—Queen Victoria held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace this

drawing room at Bucking nam Faince this morning. A number of American ladies were received by her Majesty. Royal Family Dinner. LONDON, May 9. - The betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess Mary of Teck

was celebrated with a family dinner at Buckingham Palace this evening. Precautions Against Cholera. BREMEN, May 9 .- The authorities at this port have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in

France.
St. Peterseurg, May 9.—The cholera is increasing in Tobotsk.

Canadian Cattle at Liverpool. LONDON, May 9 .- The first shipment of Canada cattle arrive at Liverpool this morning. The commissioners appointed morning. Ine commissioners appropriately the British Board of Agriculture, are keeping the arrivals distinct from all others till they are slaughtered. The report of these is expected to be satisfactory, and there is little doubt the embargo will be re-

Hurricane in the New Hebrides. SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 9.—The mail brings details of a hurricane which swept

the New Hebrides. The whole settle the New Hebrides. The whole settlement at the port of Sandwich was obliterated and half of New Caledonia was submerged. At Tchio floods washed 10,000 tons of nickel ore into the sea, and filled the mines with water and wreckage. The coffee plantations are swept clean. The natives are shelterless and destitute.

The Bering Sea Trouble.

PARIS, May 9 .- T. R. Coudert, counsel for the United States, continued his argument to-day before the Bering Sea tribunal ment to any perfore the Berling Sea tributed of arbitration. Mr. Coudert related the history of pelagic sealing, and showed that since the adoption of the modus vivenit the pelagic sealers had increased their demands. He quoted statements from the demands. He quoted statements from the counter-cases of Great Britain, which, he argued, virtually confirmed his contention that pelagic sealing was gradually destroying the seal species, and he read and commented on the evidence of London furriers, showing that while the seal catch at the Privly off Islands was chiefly of males, the seals captured by the pelagic hunters were chiefly females.

In concluding his speech Mr. Couder

Attempt to Biew Up a Lyndhurst Grist Mill—Ao Clue to the Culprit.

Brookville, Ont., May 9.—A partially successful attempt was made last night to blow up the village grist mill at Lyndhurst by dynamite. It will cert about \$2,000 to blow up the village grist mill at Lyndhurst to blow up the village grist mill at Lyndhurst by dynamite. It will cert about \$2,000 to be dynamite to blow up the village grist mill at Lyndhurst to blow up the village g

mons resumed its session to-day as a committee of the whole on the Home Rule Bill. mittee of the whole on the Home Rule Bill.
Mr. Bartley (Conservative) moved to insert the words' subordinate to Parliament'
in the first clause of the bill, so as to make
it read: "On and after the appointed day
there shall be in Ireland a Legislature subordinate to Parliament," etc.
Mr. Gladstone said Bartley's motion implied a disbelief in the assurance of the
Covernment, and therefore overstepped the
bounds of Parliamentary rules.
Mr. Bartley appealed to the chairman to
state whether the amendment was in order.
The chairman decided that the words
were admissible.

were admissible.

Mr. Gladstone thereupon denounced the amendment as obviously intended to pass a slight upon the Irish Legislature on the part of Parliament.

part of Parliament.

Mr. Goschen accused the Government of Pratically evading the question of imperial control over the Irish Legislature, and said that if Mr. Gladstone was in earnest in his alleged purpose to make the Imperial Parliament supreme he would not hesitate to accept the amendment.

Col. Saunderson asked Mr. Gladstone what machinery in the bill enabled the tominal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to be enforced. All the machinery hat he (Saunderson) could see in the bill was Irish beyond the control of the Imperial Parliament, and would not be worth attaw.

After examinations and would not be worth after examinations and would be worth after examinations.

atraw.

After considerable debate the amend-After considerable debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 292 to 257.

Wm. Redmond, Parnellite M. P. for East Clare, moved that the Irish Legislative Assembly be called Parliament instead of Legislature.

Mr. Giadstone opposed the motion on the ground that the parameunt assembly bught to be called a Parliament as distinguished from the body to which Parliament defer on the body to which Parliament defer on the body to which Parliament defer or or the deferment without material significance.

Mr. Labouchere, leader of the Radicals, Mr. Labouchere, leader of the Radicals, remarked that while not regarding names

but things, he knew that Irish sentiment would be gratified if the assembly in Dublin were called a Parliament. He therefore advised the Prime Minister to accept the amendment. The vote against the amend-ment was 466 to 40.

William's Wild Harangue. BERLIN, May 9 .- While reviewing the troops in the field at Tempelhofer, the German Emperor ordered the principal officers

man Emperor ordered the principal officers of the Imperial Guards to gather around him and addressed them as follows:

"Since we last met the situation created by the Army Bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag,

thank you, gentlemen for your loyal in-terest."

The speech is causing enormous excite-ment among the people. It appears in the North German Universal Gazette in double leaded prominence. Those who heard the Emperor speak say that he spoke with un-sual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determina-to abide by his declarations. There is a profound and widespread impression that the Emperor would not hesitate to risk a conflict with the new Reichstag should it prove hostile to the bill. The Emperor's concluding words in addressing his officers were:

"I felt the necessity to tell you candidly

"I felt the necessity to tell you candidly my decision, as I told you my hopes when the bill was first proposed."

The officers who heard the Emperor's words maintained absolute silence, although evidently in deep sympathy with the Kaiser's viewn. Leading men in German politics who have heard of the Emperor's speech now consider that he has embarked on a policy of Prussian High Toryism, and that the changes of the Freisinnige party to bring about a moderate Liberal era have vanished. vanished.

A Queer Strike.

PARIS, May 10.—Three hundred em-ployes of Clement's bicycle factory struck yesterday because the firm discharged men who stole large quantities of materials from

They Want a Home Ruler. LONDON, May 10. - William Saunders, Liberal member for Newington Walworth, Liberal member for Newington value of the showed a disposition to vote against the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill, but finally voted with his party, is about to retire from Parliament in defence to the wishes of his constituents, who are displeased with his course.

A Colored Exodus. CHATTANOGA, Tenn., May 10 .- The Cali-

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., May 10.—The California craze among the negroes is becoming a serious matter. John Lovell, a wealthy negro, is working up the scheme, and has his race very much excited over his view of the promised land, where lynching never occurs. He proposes to run a number of excursion trains for Los Angelos, Cal., on June 1.

New York, May 9.—It was said at the Players' Cub this morning that Edwin Booth's condition reasonated unchanged. Not In It.

Not In It.

TORONTO, May 9.—The following insurance concerns have been refused registration: Order of the International Fraternal Alliance of Baltimore City, the Equitable Provident Society, the British North America Benevolent Association, the Order of Scottish Clans, with head effices in Boston, and the Fraternal Mystic Circle, incorporated in Ohio. incorporated in Or Sudden Death at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, May 9.—Andrew Miller, prominent sarmer of Sonthwold, aged 6 prominent farmer of Southwork was taken suddenly ill while drug store for a tonic, and becoming a physician was sent for, who have removed to the Amasa Wood Hospity removed to the Amasa Wood Hespitat, he died in a few minutes af her reaching hospital. Cause, apople xy. Decea leaves a wife and one son.

The Safe Cure Man's Failure.

leaves a wife and one son.

The Safe Cure Man's Failure.

New York, May 9.—J. E. Heige, the assignee of H. H. Warner, so id to-day he could not estimate the amount of assets and liabilities at present. Mr. Warner's liabilities at present. Mr. Warner's liabilities will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Business man estimate them at \$500,000. His assets consist of his interest in the H. H. Warner's Company, of London, the H. H. Warner's Company, of Rochester, the Industrial and Mining Guarantee Company, of this city, and other concerns. Mr. Warner's homestead and other pieces of real estate are under mortage for \$1,000,000.

London, May 10.—The Daily Chronicle anys that the solicitors of H. H. Warner, the maker of patent medicine by denies absolutely that he has made a la assignment of his business interests in Great Britain.

Steamship Arrivals.

Steamship Arrivals. At Pollat.....N

Caused by the Carelessness of a Cigar Smoker. Church.

One of the Largest Drygoods Houses in Central New York Burned-Incendiarism at Erampton -Other Fires.

of the Imperial Guards to gather around him and addressed them as follows:

"Since we last met the situation created by the Army Bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional acceptance of it. The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in defeating those indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words which might better have remained unsaid among gentlemen have been spoken. I was obliged to dissolve the Reichstag in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. I am determined in case this hope be disappointed to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee to the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated.

"We are hearing much about the excitement of the measures just now. I do not think that the German people will allow themselves to be excited by irresponsible meddlers. On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the princes of the federal States, the people and the army. I thank you, gentlemen for your loyal interest."

The speech is causing enormous excitement among the people. It appears in the North German Universal Gezette in double leaded prominence. Those who heard the Emperor speak say that he spoke with unusual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determinate to abide by his declarations. There is a profound and widespread impression that the Emperor speak say that he spoke with unusual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determinate to abide by his declarations. There is a profound and widespread impression that the Emperor speak say that he spoke with unsual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determinate to abide by his declarations. There is a UTICA, N. Y., May 9 .- At 10 o'clock

TREMENDOUS BLAZE!

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Provincial Grand Council's Eighth Session Commences Here.

Judge Reynolds, of Brockville, Presiding

—List of the Delegates.

The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanun The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum for the Province of Onterio met in eighth annual session in the Kuights of Pythias Hall, London, to-day, the grand regent, Judge Reynolds, of Brockville, presiding, and all the other officers occupying their respective stations, as follows:

Grand Regent—Judge James Reynolds, Exceptible

Brockville.
Grand Vice-Regent-T. L. L. Lewis

Grand Orator—A. Shaw, Kingston.
Past Grand Regent—D. F. Macwatt

arrie. Grand Secretary—Lyman Lee, Hamilton. Grand Treasurer—Daniel Spry, Barrie. Grand Chaplain—Rev. Isaac Bearfoot,

Caledonia.

Grand Guide—J. B. McKillop, London.
Grand Warden—W. R. Haight, Toronto.
Grand Sentry—C. C. Lyman, Brockville.
Grand Trustees—Thomas Sargant and
James Brandon, Toronto; A. B. Munson, Representative to Supreme Council-

hos. Sargant, Toronto. Provincial Medical Examiner—Cl. T

Provincial Medical Examiner—Cl. T. Campbell, M.D., London.
District Deputy Grand Regents—Geo.
Leys, Sarnia; Thomas Bland, London; S. Malcolmson, Goderich; J. H. Scott, Kincardine; W. H. VanIngen, Woodstock; A. H. Taylor, Hamilton; C. L. McWilliams, Galt; H. Bird, Barrie; H. M. Stevenson, Toronto; H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg; T. G. Cook, Brockville.

Cook, Brockville.

Past Grand Regents Warren Totten, Q.C.
of Woodstock, and Daniel Spry, of Barrie vere also present.

The Supreme Council was represented by

J. A. Carter, of Geneva, Oh STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance — A. McPherson (chairman), Hamilton; John Pope, London; Charles

Hamilton; John Pope, London; Charles Packert, Stratlord.

Laws—J. McLean Stevenson (chairman),
Barrie; J. Parker Thomas, Belleville; J.

K. Dowsley, Prescott.

Appeals and Grievances—Joseph W.
Hickson (chairman), Toronto; H. McLean
Starenson, Barrie; W. D. Dawse, Guelph.

K. Dowsley, Prescott.
Appeals and Grievances—Joseph W. Hickson (chairman), Toronto; H. McLean Stevenson, Barrie; W. D. Dawse, Guelph. Supplies—James Reynolds (chairmun), Brockville; T. L. L. Lewis, Toronto; Lyman Lee, Hamilton.
State of the Order—J. T. Johnston (chairman), Toronto; J. H. Scott, Kincardine; W. R. Travers, Berlin.
The DELEGATES.
The following is a complete list of the representatives of subordinate councils; Irimus (Sarnia), Jas. Watson; Ontario (Petrolea), W. E. Reynolds; London, E. W. Greaves; Strathroy, John McIntosh: Point Edward, Eugone Phelps; Tutela (Brantford), James Edmonson; Grenville (Prescott), James Clint; Canada (Toronto), C. P. Lennox, G. Moir; London South, Edward Parnell; Kanawha (Hamilton), Donald Clark; Brock (Woodstock), W. H. Vaningen; Peterboro, R. E. Wood; Regina (Hamilton), James Smith; Stratford, Geo. F. Ingram; Wyndham (Guelph), John Day; Beaver (Toronto), J. E. Elliott, M. D.; Berlin, Henry Hynmen; Maple Leaf (Toronto), Charles Caiger; Barrie, Chas, E. Hewson; Belleville, W. B. Northrup, M. P.; Galt, W. A. Dennis; Brockville, T. G. Cook; St. Lawrence (Kingston), J. Morgan Shaw; Cobourg, H. J. Snelgrove; Lindsay, J. H. Scotherlan; Gananque, D. J. Reid; Bowmanville, M. A. James; Simcce, A. D. Ellis; Watlord, S. B. Howden; Wroxeter, Robert Miliar; Penetangore, G. M. Harris; Wiodsor, P. A. Craig; St. Matthew's (Toronto), W. Hagey; Cardinal (Toronto), Jas. M. Thompson; Lambton (Forest), H. J. Pettyplece, Alex. Scott, M. D.; Bay of Quinte (Deseronto), Ed. T. Miller; Perth, Roicet Stewart.

The sessions are being held in the Duffield Block.

The sessions are being held in the Duffield Block.

The Mississippi Rising.

Memphis, Tenm., May 10.—The whole Mississippi valley from Cairo to New Orleans is threatened with the most disastrous overflow in history. The river continues to rise at an alarming rate, and from present indications it will go to the highest point ever reached.

Abottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Coliic Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. E. Sieger & Sons.

PRESBYTERY OF LONDON.

Quarterly Meeting in Park Avenue

Universal Reduction of Grants by the Augmentation Committee—Candidates for the Position of Catechist Approved -Ministerial Changes - The Vanneck

The Presbytery of London met in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, Tuesday, the 9th inat., at 1 o'clock p.m., Rev. W. S. Ball, moderator, in the chair. After worship the minutes of last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Henderson reported that the augmentation committee had reduced the grants to Wardsville, Newbury and East London; also, that on account of a shortage in funds the committee have reduced every grant throughout the church \$10. He moved that the congregations affected be requested to contribute the \$10 to their respective pastors' salaries, and report to the next meeting of Presbytery.

The minutes of the U. P. Synod having been laid upon the table, were handed to Dr. Proudfoot, subject to recail on order of the Presbytery.

On motion of Mr. D. Currie, Glencoe, the trustees of the Glencoe Presbyterian Church were authorized to transfer a certain piece of property in Glencoe to Mr. A. Graham.

Mr. Hajg presented a call from Delaware

tain piece of property in Glenoce to Mr. A. Graham.

Mr. Haig presented a call from Delaware and South Caradoc to Rev. H. Ross, A message from Mr. Ross was received to the effect that he would not accept the call, and on motion it was set aside, the moderator authorized to moderate if necessary in a call. Mr. J. Langford, of Bethel, was heard in support of his petition to be appointed as a catechist. A committee consisting of Messrs. Henderson, Dr. Proudfoot, John Currie, ministers, and Messrs. Stevenson and J. A. Young, elders, was appointed to confer with and examine Mr. Langford

The session record of Port Stanley was reported as carefully and correctly kept.

Mr. Forbes, in accordance with appointment, read a sermon upon John, iii., 36. Afterwards Mr. Forbes was asked a number of questions by various members of the court On motion, the examination was

Afterwards Mr. Forbes was asked a number of questions by various members of the court. On motion, the examination was pronounced satisfactory, and Mr. Forbes given the status of a catechist.

The committee appointed to confer with and examine Mr. Langford, reported his examination as quite satisfactory, and recommended that his request be granted and that he be given the status of a cate-hist. The report was adopted.

and that he be given the status of a catechist. The report was adopted.
Delegates from Wardsville and Newbury were heard in reference to the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and conveyed the strong desire of the congregations concerned that Mr. Hamilton would reconsider the matter and still remain with them. Mr. Hamilton was also heard, and he expressed his intention of adhering to his resignation. It was moved by Dr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Keler, that Mr. Hamilton be asked to withdraw his resignation, but this motion was afterwards Hamilton be assed to withdraw his resigna-tion, but this motion was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Hamilton's resignation was then accepted, and sympathy with the congregations and appreciation of the labors of Mr. Hamilton expressed by the

labors of Mr. Hamilton expressed by the Presbytery. Rev. D. Currie was appointed moderator of the session, and Rev. Mr. Dawson appointed to preach the pulpit vacant on the first Sabbath in June.

Rev. J. A. Murray resigned his appointment as commissioner to the General Assembly, and Mr. Stevenson, elder, also resigned his commission. Mr. John Currie intend in Mr. Stevenson's place. Assembly, and Mr. Stevenson, elder, also resigned his commission. Mr. John Curriewas appointed in Mr. Stevenson's place.
Rev. Mr. Millory was appointed moderator of Kintyre session and granted leave to moderate in a call.
Mr. John Currie, at the request of the moderate took the chair and on mation.

mr. John Carlos, and on motion moderator, took the chair, and on motion the Presbytery decided to sit with closed doors to consider a reference from the cession of Vanneck.

The Presbytery continued to sit with closed doors until nearly midnight, the time being principally occupied with the hearing of evidence in the London township church dispute. A committee was appointed to prepare a deliverance in regard to the matter.

the matter.
WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.
Wednesday The court met again on Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and after a lengthy discussion, the deliverance of the committee was adopted as the decision of the court, and the parties called in and made acquainted therewith, to which they both

and the partes can be also as a pointed therewith, to which they both gave acquiesence.

A number of representatives from the congregation of English Settlement were heard in support of a petition from a number of the members and adherents in reference to a petition presented concerning the pastor, Rev. Mr. Ball.

A committee consisting of Dr. Proudfoot, J. A. Murray, J. Ballantyne, ministers, and A. Thompson, elder, was appointed to confer with Mr. Ball and report at the July meeting.

A committee was appointed to draft a minute in regard to the resignations of Messrs. Roger and Hamilton.

The clerk was authorized to grant Mr. Roger a Presbyterian certificate.

The Presbytery met in the afternoon at The Presbytery wet in the afternoon at

meet at 2 o clock.
The Presbytery met in the afternoon at
2 o'clock and licensed Messrs. McLean and
Scott to preach the Gospel.
Adjourned to meet in First Presbyterian

Church, London, the second Tuesday in July at 1 o'clock. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

A ball will be given in New York on May 22 in honor of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain. Tickets, §15 each.

A bloody revolution has broken out in Nicaragua, South America, against the power of President Sara. An expedition of Cuban patriots is expected to leave Florida for Cuba. The United States cutter McLean is watching

Wm. T. Morgan, a young capitalist and real estate broker of San Francisco, committed suicide Tuesday in the rear of his effice. Financial trouble, probably including embezzlement and breach of trust, furnished the principal motive.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Saraparilla will bless coll on. Try it this seas

"I wish," said the embarrassed-looking man, who had tried to dance, "that it wasn't so hard to catch a train at the depot and so hard to mist if he ballroom."

A MACNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT. A Trip Through One of the World's

Largest Art Industries.

One of the most interesting sights for a visitor to Detroit is a trip through the mammoth establishment of the Calvert Lithographing Company, whose unique lines in advertising novelties, as well as almost every department of illustrative appeal to the eye, are known everywhere.

The reputation of the company stands in the highest rank for business strength, far-seeing and adaptive sagacity to the needs of the public, and for a courtesy of demeanor on the part of its executive heads that speedily converts customers into

personal friends. The Calvert Lithographing Company is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world, employing over 300 hands, and its fame and clientage now reach to three continents, and its equipment is second to no kindred works on the entire globe. Mr. Thomas Calvert, the founder of the establishment, is an Englishman by birth, but is now an American citizen. He is a hearty, whole-souled, sincere gentleman, and the magnificent suc-cess he has achieved is but a proper return for his untiring industry and unremitting personal endeavor. He is justly proud of the great establishment of which he is the

The establishment occupies three buildings, has 22 steam lithographic presses, keeps over 60 skilled artists constantly employed, besides as many more transferring artists; in the vaults there are over 15,000 lithographic stones, each stone being numbered and indexed. Over 100 girls are employed in packing and stitching, and fully 100 more in drying and carrying the litho graphs through their various stages.

It may be of interest to some to be told little about lithography. As its name implies, it is the art of printing from stone. It is the invention of Alois Senefelder, s musician of Munich, and its discovery was musician of Munich, and its discovery was accidental. The musician was accustomed to keep a reckoning with his washerwoman on pieces of stone, which were quite abundant in Munich, being obtained from quarties near Salenhopan, in Bavaria. The stone, having a smooth surface, was used for tablet; crayons were used in writing on it. While inspecting his "washing list" one day the stone slipped from his hands and fell into a kettle of greasy, oily, refuse water. On picking up the stone Senefelder was astonished to find that where the stone had been written upon the grease adhered. had been written upon the grease adhered but elsewhere it was clean and smooth This led to the investigations by the thoughtful musician, and out of this little incident the art of lithography was developed.

released on the fact that oil and water not unite. The lithographic stone is a compact, homogeneous limestone. The varies from a light creamy yellow to a ball water. They are perfectly smooth bluish gray. They are perfectly smooth and entirely free from any conglomerate or gravel. The principle of lithography rests on the following facts:

on the following facts:

1. A drawing made upon the surface of
the stone with a fat or greasy crayon adheres to it so strongly that it cannot be
effaced without chemicals.

2. That all parts of the stone free from
the lines of the drawing receive and retain
water.

water.
3. That when the stone is wetted, if a roller or other instrument covered with fat ink is applied to its surface, the ink will attach itself only to the lines made by the fatty crayon and will be repelled from the wetted parts.

It will be seen from this that lithography differs widely from ordinary printing. In

It will be seen from this that inthography differs widely from ordinary printing. In the latter the type is raised, and when the ink is applied to the roller it adheres to the face of the type, from where it is applied to the paper. In steel-plate work, the impression is cut into the steel plate, the ink is early into these decrossions only and ink is sunk into these depressions only and is thus applied. In lithography the surface of the stone is perfectly flat, and the imof the stone is perfectly flat, and the im-pression is obtained solely by the fact that pression is obtained solely by the fact that the ink adheres to the greasy marks on the stone, and from them is impressed on the paper by the simple pressure. HOW A CHROMO IS MADE. We see tens of thousands of chromos,

which are given away by every enterprising business man, yet we venture the assertion that very few know how they are produced.

business man, yet we venture the assertion that very few know how they are produced. To properly produce a chromo the lithographer must be en rapport with the artist. He must analyze the picture, tully realize the combinations of colors and the spirit of the work. Having determined just how many basic colors enter into the picture, the artist commences his work by preparing a lithographic stone for each separate color. The artist commences his work by preparing a lithographic stone for each separate color. The artist commences his work by making a delicate and elaborate ink-tracing of the picture; not only lits general outlines, but the minute and intricate touches and shades of color of which it is composed. This tracing-paper is chemically prepared, so that the lines upon it can be readily transferred to stone. A press is employed to transfer the impressions on the paper to the stone, considerable pressure being used. The stone has a strong sflinity for both water and oil. The greesy or oily lines on the tracing paper are quickly absorbed and reproduced on the stone, and then a diluted wash of nitric acid and gum arabic is applied. The greasy reproduction thus becomes nitrate of lime and is impervious to either water or oil. Thousands of impressions can then be taken from this stone by simply running an ink roller over it.

sions can then be taken from this stone by simply running an ink roller over it.

The tracing thus transferred forms what is known as the key stone. Suppose there are twenty colors in the chromo. This number of impressions is taken from the key stone and each carefully dusted with red chalk. A dim effect of the entire tracing is then pressed on each one of the stones.

The drawing then begins, and often occupies many months. Each stone is to be printed in a separate color, and therefore must contain not only all that is necessary of that color in the picture to the minutest detail, but all of the compound colors, made by printing one or more over others. A variety of gradations of color from its full strength to the faintest tinting can be produced on each stone, just as in using an ordinary pencil or crayon on drawing paper. duced on each stone, just as in using an ordinary pencil or crayon on drawing paper.
These various colors are, of course, worked

TOLU, TAR AND TAMARACE

WHOLE NO. 9563

Will Cure Coughs, Will Cure Colds. Will Cure Croup, Will Cure Asthma, Will Cure Bronchitis. Will Cure All Affections of

the Throat and Lungs. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 25 CENTS.

up in black by the artist, and it is the printer who applies the colors. The lines on each separate stone are etched with the wash of nitric acid and gum arabic, and are

wash of nitric acid and gum arabic, and are ready for the presses.

The printer must be as skillful as the artist in applying his colors, and must fully realize the blending and effect of each color. As fast as each color is printed it is submitted to the artist, who has thus a progressive proof of the work.

It has been probably noticed that lines cross each other on the margin of a chromo.

It has been probably noticed that lines cross each other on the margin of a chromo. These are the registering marks; and enable the printer to place the sheet in the same relative position every time a new stone is used and a new color applied. These lines used and a new color applied. These lines are drawn in the original tracing and appear on each stope. When the first color is printed very small holes are punctured in each sheet at the intersection of these lines, very fine holes are also drilled in corresponding positions on each of the subsequent stones, and the holes in the paper are to correspond precisely with the paper are to correspond precisely with the holes in the stone, and thus as each additional color is put on a perfect register is secured and each color falls just where it

belongs.

The next process is to make the chromo have a rough surface like an oil painting. A stone is now prepared which has a rough surface, similar to canvas. The chromo is a rough a surface, similar to canvas. then laid upon it and passed through a press with heavy pressure. When it comes forth it is an exact imitation of the paint-

press with neavy pressure. When tooms forth it is an exact imitation of the painting. It is then varnished, and thus you have the chromo ready for the market.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

The world is yet practically dependent on one quarry in Bavaria for its lithographic stone. Stones have been found in France, England, Canada and the United States, but none possess the qualities of the best German stones. A bed of lithographic stone has been found in Sequatchie Valley, not far from Chattanooga, and the investigations so far indicate that it will yield stone of a very fine quality. If it should prove so, it will be literally a gold mine. The finer quality of stone is to-day worth 13 cents per pound and is very scarce.

The Advertiser Printing and Pub, LISHING COMPANY of London has been appointed sole agent for Canada for the sale of the advertising novelties of this immense concern, and parties desiring anything, from the tiniest picture card to the immense show lithograph, should write or call immediately, and they cannot fail to be pleased.

MIDDLESEX ASSIZES.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

occupied in continuing the cross-examination of W. G. Merritt in connection with tion of W. G. Meritt in connection with the action of the C. P. R. and Chatham. The chief point made was that of the prosecution that the total cost of the culvert summed up considerably over \$4,000.

The case will be continued in the morning. It is understood that the difficulties relating to Dyke vs. Dyke have been satisfied to Dyke vs. Dyke been satisfied to Dyke

ating to Dyke vs. Dyke have been satis-actorily settled. The action was dismissed

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

All this mednesday morning.

All this morning's session was occupied by the counsels in the case of the C. P. R. vs. Chatham arguing their respective phases of the case. Mr. Moss, Q.C., and Mr. MacMurchy represented the plaintills, while Mr. Wilson, Q.C., and Mr. Pegley, Q.C., both of Chatham, appeared for the defendants. Judgment was reserved. Justice Street characterized the action of the township in striving to obviate the necessity township in striving to obviate the necessity of making a full payment of a debt on a technicality as most dishonest and distechnicality as most dishonest and discreditable. The matter of deciding the cost of the culvert's construction will be left to

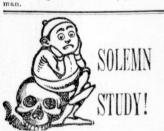
an engineer.

In the case of Dyke vs. Dyke the parties interested have consented to the action being dismissed.

AFTER BUSINESS OFFICE CLOSES.

Advertisements, including birth, marriage and death notices, brought to the office during the night, after the business office is closed, can be inserted in our early morning edition by being left at the editorial room upstairs, the entrance to which is by side door from

It is a good idea to study your fellow



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