### SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

## CO. LIMITED es ng Go ?"

DEC 12, 1908.

the scores of Mechaniment. ear, who balances

ng with weights. ads of Mechanical Toys

intricate about the me-intricate about the me-the parent can furnish an tisfactory that the child as of dissecting the Toys, musement for many days

### ole Skirts

luding the most up-to-Skirts for Ladies, as tried well know how 's values. style with deep tyle, with stich-

Fabrics. Prices \$6.75 OME CANDY.

| requested to note th     |
|--------------------------|
| f The Big Store's prices |
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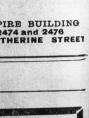
### MEDALLIONS.

Art Department's collec-nasized in The Big Store's At this season of gift to frequently thrust its buyer of gifts. Table Medallions re subjects, gilt ojecting and over-rs. Various sizes.



51

Curtains, Brass and son, Useful gifts ild be more acceptthan a nice Carpet ads, complete with chasing, remember nake a specialty of



# twear



This is the mythology of it.

her time in working silk and wool.

And the art must have been known

and practised, otherwise the Latin

poet could have had no ground work

for his idea of such tapestry con-

proves that Queen Matilda of Nor

mandy loved her lord and master,

for her work shows how she enjoyed

recording his victories. She pro-

Hastings, a piece that is seventy-one

yards long and nineteen inches wide,

and is one of the finest and most ela-

borate pieces in existence. The aris-

tocratic ladies of the olden days

pride in this work, and it served of-

ten to soothe heartaches and disap-

pointments. When Madame de Sev-

igne, at Rochers, lamented her love-

very different conditions, by

aimed by another queen up in the

clouds, while she is bending over her

A PASS-TIME IN PALACES .- We

are told that in royal palaces this

art was a real pass-time. The article

to which I refer gives several in-

stances of royal ladies working at

"Catherine de Medici worked at it

every day after dinner; Mme. de

ing her letters, and even when alone

with the king. Apparently absorbed

in it, she did not fail to lend a keen

ear when the king talked with his

councillors, and, although devoted to

her neddle, she knew all that was go-

ing on around her. This lady work-

ed bed hangings for the king in silk

"The queen of Ferdinand VI. o

"In the court of Louis XV.

clothing, made themselves comfort-

able and took up their mebroidery

while she read to them. Their mo-

ther the queen presented Mme.

her own hands with gold thread.

threads and small pearls.

wrought it when dictat-

the

de

fallen hero.

this art. It says:-

Maintenon

of

seem to have taken a delight

tests.

By "CRUX."

URING the long course of my series of articles, extending over four or five years, I have had occasion freq lently to touch upon different branches of art-such as painting, sculpture, architecture, and monu-ment building, and each time I have sought to be exact in regard to the history of the art, the biography of the artist, or the value of his work. In this I had to depend on the opin ions of others, far more competent than myself to judge of the subjects; and whenever I reproduced those opinions of learned and competent critics, it was with the one simple object of having them spread abroad liness on account of the absence of and of giving readers, who might not otherwise have the opportunity, her daughter, she worked two pieces the benefit of their knowledge. My of tapestry. There are specimens in existence of similar work done, un own credit is very, very small-it is limited to the patience and time spent in selecting and in transcribing for I have no pretension to complete originality in these articles. Another object I have had in view.

Marie Antoinette, and by Madame Elizabeth, the Queen. We find in the correspondence of Mary Queen Scots, a letter dated from the dreary which is to illustrate how truly the rooms of Lochleven Castle, to Rob-Catholic Church has been ever the ert Melwyne, asking for different artmother of the arts. Whatever little icles, and she says: "Ye shall cause make me ane dozen of raising needles good these articles may have done has been a satisfaction; and the and send me." Mary had learned greatest consolation is in the fact embroidery at the court of Catherine that they could never do any harm de Medici, and was not only very This week I desire to bring before clever with the needle, but had a the readers another, and an almost great talent for designing. A screne 'lost'' art; that of tapestry. I was still exists which she had worked, led to the consideration of this suband the scene is the coming of Darnject by the reading of a detached arley to woo her; he plays the guitar ticle, the authorship of which is not accompanied by the queen on the virgiven, and the name of the paper which published it is not on the ginals, which was the ancestor of our modern piano; then we see Mary seated amongst her ladies, near a scrap before me. But this will not swan that has a peacock's tail; and on the last panel, Mary is representmatter, as the subject is one that lends to vast development, and the article in question is only a brief ed with an arrow in her shoulder,

condensation of leading facts. TAPESTRIES OF OLD .- The introductory paragraph in the article tells what tapestries are and how

valuable they were. It says:-When after the battle of Crees the valiant Black Prince returned triumphantly to London, the houses of that city were hung with tapestries representing battles

"The houses of Edinburgh were decorated with costly tapestry when little daughter of Henry VII. went to Scotland to become the wife of its handsome king, and when Anne of Austria went to the Hotel de Ville to watch the festival of St John's eve the marshals and aldermen were ordered to cover the walls of that edifice with the richest weaves of the tapestry loom.

"Kings ordered priceless tapestries Spain would hardly stop her tapesto be displayed when visited by the try work long enough to give to the sovereigns of other countries or by council her much-needed advice ecclesiastical dignitaries, and, in short, those beautiful and expensive love for tapestry work assumed the productions of the artistic weaver form of a craze. Mme. de Campan served to decorate upon all festal ocsays that no sooner had the four casions, as flags are displayed to daughters of the king entered their day apartments than they loosened their

I might add to the foregoing that tapestry is a woven picture, the shading and perspective of which demand most infinite pains, artistic skill, and great cunning in the art Luynes a piece of the work made by of weaving.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

"blue-eyed Athene" became angry, | tsa, as well as many subjects drawn struck Arachne in the forehead with from Holy Scripture. These hang be-side masterpieces of painting, such as Da Vinci's Magdalen, and near her boxwood shuttle, and turned the unfortunate maiden into a spider. the tomb of the Velascos, and the But for Ovid to have written this, there nust have been some real maiden historical chest of the Cid. who was the most skillful artist of

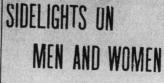
At the Gobelius manufactory in France the dyer of the wools, as well as the weaver must be an artist. It is shown there that a few squar inches is the most skillful and rapid weaver can do in a day. The re is that tapestries of real artistic value are rare and costly beyond all idea. The art has lost nothing in the establishment of manufactories, for in these establishments, just as

FEMALE TAPESTRY-WORKERS. -It is said that the Bayeux tapestry much artistic skill is demanded as would be in the case of a solitary person working with the needle. It is therefore an art that has expanded far less than painting-the cost of duced with her needle the battle of the material and the time needed in the work being obstacles for all not endowed with wealth.



(By An Occasional Contributor.)

We all know that Madame Patti, the celebrated diva, the one who once was considered the most perfect of all singers, and who, despite her three score years, is still a marvel, has been making a "farewell tour" of the United States and Canada. This time, very probably, it is her "last appearance" on this side of the ocean; firstly, she is no longer the Patti of other days; and secondly, she is getting to be too expensive for a practical age like ours. "Two hundred dollars a minute" to hear any human being sing is drawing it pretty strong. Yet, this is no exaggeration. The report of her concert at the West End Theatre, New York, when the Harlen people had an opportunity of hearing her-and when they failed to appreciate their opportunity and to pay for it-tells us that: "It cost Joseph Weber and Lew Fields more than \$200 a minute to hear Mme. Patti sing yesterday afternoon. And, thereby hangs a tale of much worry and an extra-vagant indulgence in music." These two managers thought they were doing the Harlem people a favor to induce Patti to sing for them. But Patti cost \$5,000 for twenty minutes' singing, and Harlem people believe that they have other and more profitable use for their money. As it was, the sale of tickets fell short by \$2,000 of the amount that Patti was to receive, by her contract, for her share. She would not accept a cent less than the \$5,000, and she would not play ill, in order to save the managers from such a loss. Consequently she sang; she sang for twenty minutes; she sang well no doubt; but the managers sat in the boxes listening to the tune of \$200 for each minute that she sang. Possibly had it been the Patti of 1883, or 1873, Messrs. Weber and Fields might not have felt so bad, but to think that they were obliged to pay out not less than \$4,000, (considering all the expenses of advertising and incidentals added to that of the diva) and only to hear the aged and naturally less wonderful Patti, seemed very much like adding insult to injury. No incident in all her experience during this "farewell tour" il-



(By An Occasional Contributor.)

A QUEER JUDGE .- It is surprising how ill-equipped some judges are to fulfil the important duties of their offices. We do not mean, that they have not a thorough knowledge o the law, but that their moral and religious education is by no means calculated to make them worthy dispensers of justice. This remark does not find application in our own country to any marked extent; but in the United States, where a system of electing judges, as you would a member of a city council, prevails, it certainly does find considerable application. In almost every weekly review of events we meet with some act, or some expression, on the part of a judge, or an ex-judge that indicates a man totally unfit to sit upon the bench and hold the scales of justice for his fellowmen.

A case in point has just come to our notice. Judge Lyman S. Burr, of the Police Court at New Britain, Conn., on the 2nd December, announced that he was obliged to resign his seat on the bench, on account of deafness. He is only fiftythree years of age, and the deafness is due abcesses that finally become so bad that it was impossible for him to preside on the bench which he has occupied for the past thirteen years. He was "an old and prominent Mason, and a professor of Christianity." On the second of this month he took his seat beside Deputy Judge Cooper, and after an nouncing his resignation, he said: "My affliction and consequent resignation I consider an act of injustice on the part of the Divine Pow er. We are all but puppets in the hands of a cruel and tyrannical Mas ter. But I have the good will of my fellow-human beings, and I appreci ate that more than any kindness of a Higher Power." It is not surprising that the sensation caused by these utterances should have shown how very far he had fallen, in one moment, in what he called the "good will of my fellow-human beings. There is no doubt that this man, at heart, was not Christian. He might so style himself. he might claim the advantages of Masonic friendships, but he could never rightly pretend to be a true Christian. Certainly he was not the "God-fearing man" that we expect to find on the bench in a Christian country. Contrast blasphemous language with the simple and sublime declaration of Judge Taschereau, who said that the only thing he could take credit for, was having acted, on the bench and off of the bench, "under the eye of God." It is a blessing that men of such abominable principles should be rare in the judiciary. The example alone set by one in such a high position is a terrible weapon for good

HYPOCRISY THE RANKEST. -They do queer things in Texas. It is said that the conventional laws of their society set at naught the laws of the State. The pistol and bowieknife generally are resorted to, in matters of differences, in preference to the courts of justice. But one would imagine that religion would he the same there a the sacred bonds of matrimony would be just as much revered in Texas as in other lands. Above all would you think that clergymen, who have the great inconvenience of having wives, would not be the advocates of separations and divorces; and, above that they would not break up their families on the plea of religion. The cloak of hypocrisy that is flung over the declarations of Minister Burton and Mr. Walker is sufficient to drive all faith in Christian professions out of the minds and hearts of the peo ple, who look for guidance to such people. It may be assuming but it is painfully suggestive of a double-faced policy, and a using religious cant as a mask to hide the deformities of moral perversion. That we may not be thought exaggerating the two declarations of quote separation between this very worthy pair of preaching sinners. Read carefully, and th en meditate:-

or for evil.

cause than the love for my children so far excelled that I had for him, and it increased the longer I stayed. Therefore, I deemed it unjust wrong in me to render him and myself both unhappy by trying to be companion when I could not. Signed, N. C. Burton (nee Walker.) "Sworn and subscribed to before

me this 19th day of October, 1903 F. M. Wylder, notary public, Denton County. "The Rev. W. F. Burton's state-

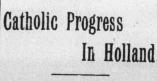
ment: As our Lord and Savior said the mother may leave her child, therefore, commend Sister N. C Walker to her dear children as true, pure-hearted mother, with a God-given love that she cannot ver, and hold her in high Christian estcem, as such a mother, and hope and trust she will lead them to rely apon Christ Jesus, our common Lord, and His dear cause. For her sake, I wish pubnely to say, the three weeks she remained with me; she was ladylike and a good house wife. However, as she has left my bed and board, without any cause or my part, I hereby publicly notify every person whomsoever that I am not and will not be responsible for any act or transaction of hers, any way, whatsoever, and this is final and forever. May God bless, protect, and shield her and her children till death, is my humble prayer, W. F. Burton.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this Oct. 13, 1903. J. P. Turner, notary public, Wise County We need add no comment to this,

CARELESS ENGAGEMENTS Here is a little story told by the Philadelphia "North American." 1 comes from Des Moines, Ia. It may be perfectly true, and if so it only illustrates how foolish it is for people to enter into matrimonial en gagements by proxy, and how little attention is paid to the grave importance of marriage. If the world were to look upon, as we Catholics do, in the sense of a sacrament, there would be less foolish engagements. and consequently far less unhappy nomes, unsuccessful lives unfortunat divorces, and uncounted miseries, regrets, heart-breaks, and shattere ives. This is the little tale, which has its humorous aspect as well as its serious moral:-

"Because her octogenarian husband dyed his hair with ink, and so altered his appearance as to deceive her concerning his age, Martha Dickhoph has sued for divorce in the District Court at Nevada, Ia., and asks \$1,-000 alimony

"While Martha lived in Germany letter came to her sister from a relative in America advising her that Peter Dickhoph, a wealthy farmer forty-four years old, desired a and suggested that she would about fill the bill. The sister was already betrothed and referred the letter to Martha. The latter, although still in her teens, decided it would be a good chance and came to America. "She was introduced to Peter and consented to marry him, the row declares the color of his hair made her think him at least thirty years younger than he is. She was mar ried fifty-one days ago.



A correspondent of the "Catholic Times" says:—In 1853, to the great joy of the Catholics of Holland, the Hierarchy was solemnly re-established in that country by the illustricus Pontiff Pius IX. The fiftieth anni. versary of that memorable event has this year been celebrated by our coreligionists in the Netherlands with extraordinary eclat and enthusias: As in England, the restoration the Hierarchy marked the opening of a. new era in the history of Dutch Catholicism, and the remarkable pro gress which the Church has made may in large measure be attributed to the great act of Pius IX. This progress is to be seen in the incr ed number of adherents of the Catholic Faith. in the multiplication throughout the country of churches conventual institutions, colleges, schools, and charitable establishments of every description. Let me cite a few figures which will illus trate the advance that has taken place within the last fifty years. .... At a great public meeting held at Amsterdam in 1871, Professor J. De Ryk, a prominent Catholic of that day, read a paper in the course of ich he stated that during the prewhich he stated that during the pre-vious twenty years the Dutch Catho-lics had devoted nearly five millions starling to the erection of churches and religious houses. Up to January of the present year the number of new churches consecrated to Divine worship since 1858 was no fewer-than tip each year. In the course of

these fifty years as many as 156 rew parishes have been erected, and almost every case without any State assistance; the clergy ministering in these parishes receive no stipend from the Government. In 1853 the Catholics of Holland numbered 1,-180,000; in 1899, the latest date for which we have official returns, they reached a total of 1,800,000, an increase in the interval of 34 per cent. In 1853 there were, in round numbers, 1,400 priests; in 1890, 2,660; at present the number of fifty years ago is certainly doubled. Still more remarkable is the extraordinary increase we find amongst the religious Orders. The congregations for men numbered 711 members in 1853, those for women 1,943; in 1896 the figures were respectively 3,900 and 11,900; and since this latter date there has been a considerable addition to the -number of religious houses. Half a century ago Catholics had at their service but a single Catholic paper, "De Tijd;" at the present day there are as many as thirteen daily or weekly journals and forty-five periodical publications for the advocacy of Catholic interests and the championship of the Catholic cause.

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Confraternities, religious societies, Catholic working men's clubs, kindred institutions abound. In each of the dioceses are flourishing branches of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This admirable organization comprises upwards of 200 distinct conferences grouped under thirteen Particular Councils. These conferences include some 3,500 actve members, who devote themselves zealously to those various works which the Society has made its own -the visiting and aiding of poor families, the catechetical instruction of neglected children, the direction of patronages, and other forms of charitable effort. It is pleasant to note that the attitude of the Protestant. majority towards their Catholic fellow-subjects has in recent years undergone a great change for the better. Old-time bigotry and prejudices against the Church are fast disap pearing, and with the better spirit prevailing amongst Protestants they are more ready to inquire into her claims to their submission. Converto Catholicity are year by ions year becoming more numerous. It is estimated that in the diocese of Haarlem the number of converts from Protestantism is annually not less than 500; in the diocese of Boisle-Duc some 370 on an average join the Church each year.

### OPPORTUNITIES.

If it is true that opportunity comes at least once in every man's life, says "Business World," it is reasonable to assume that the later the opportunity occurs the greater will be its magnitude, and those to whom have come no decided chances' for the betterment of their condition should not feel discouraged, but utilize the time to fit themselves to be capable to grasp the opportunity when it does present itself.

I am acquainted with two young men who have been employed by the same firm for a number of years; the prospects were not very bright and, like many others, limited means and home responsibilities seemed to keep them in this rut and prevented any determined effort to improve their conditions which had the least danger of jeopardizing their positions. The one became resigned to this state of affairs and was content with his very small niche, but the other



LACED BOOTS s, st

PER PAIR. Notre Dame St. boilles Square.

ounds; Ohio, 25,437, New Jersey, 21,229;

6,428 cigar and 51 ties in operation. Vu ured 460,702,354 cit 6,602 pounds of Carolina makes co cigars, putting mos ture into plug an North Carolina, fo only 186,254 pound sigars and made only

structed by Pallas."

But Arachne wishing to have all the credit of the worls for herself, de-nied that Pallas had taught her, and

wen dared the goddess to a contest. inerva accepted the challenge. Both eak their places, and, strictching har webs upon a loom, began weating the fine shades of minute inference." Each chose a most elab-

broduced more shu State, the total b pounds, nearly on it was used.— Was

is fad became tiresome yo the ITS ANTIQUITY .- It would not be easy to say when the first tagestries were produced, nor is the name of the inventor of this art known to the We have, in Ovid, a description of the contest between Minerva Arachne. Idmon of Colophon used to dye wools a glorious purple, and his daughter, Arachne, wove her threads so skillfully that the nymphs of the forest and the river used to steal from their haunts to watch her as she worked, and to admire the finished products of her fingers. It is thus that Ovid tells of this weaver:-Whether it was that she was rolling the wool into its first balls or whether she was unraveling the work with her fingers and was softening the fleeces worked over again with long drawings outequaling the mists in their fineness, or whether she was moving the smooth round spindle with her nimble thumb, or was em-broidering with the needle, you might perceive that she had been-init was finished.

gentlemen of the court. The king one day addressed a remark to Mme de Mailly. She was shading a flow er, or following an outline and did not hear him; he threatened her, she did not heed him. This was tor much for Louis 'le Bien-Aime,' who took his knife from his pocket and, snatching the work from madame's fair hands, cut it into four pieces "But lo! after a while the king too caught the infection for working "tapisserie," and resolved to make a piece with his own royal hands, so courier was dispatched from Versailles to Paris as fast as his horse could carry him to fetch silks, wools canvas and needles. There does not seem to be any specimens of Louis' oodlework extant, so we may con clude that he grew tired of it before

THE MANUFACTURE. - In Eu rope the manufacture of tapestry was first commenced in the eighth ntury; and it was brought by the Saracens, from the East. But it did not become an industry until the fourteenth century, Spain furnishes the very finest and most costly spe-cimens of tapestry in all the world. The old Cathedraf at Burgos comtains some splendid tapestries of the diffeenth century. They represent series of scenes in the life of Cleops

disillusioning that will make it practically impossible in the near future for professionals, in any art, to fill their purses at the expense of a fool ish and fashion-led public. And after all is it not a blessing that the age has passed away when the world can be easily imposed upon, in the name of art? To our mind it is a real prostitution of the grand gifts that are calculated to elevate the mind and furnish the purest enjoyment to the soul, to calculate their every in stant of use, by dollars-not centsbut dollars, and dollars counted by Imagine the tens and hundreds. person's voice being paid for at the rate of \$200 a minute, while, within a stone's throw of the spot there are two hundred human beings suffering from cold, hunger and exposure This is one of the reasons why we believe Patti this time, and feel sure that it is her last American tour.

lustrates more clearly that money-

gralibing and not art and the love of

art, constitutes the motive-power be-

hind all those great achievements in

SYMINGTON'S EDINEUROH COFFEE ESSENCE

"Separation-The Rev. W. F. Burton and Mrs. N. C. Walker, Mutual statement of separation between Mrs. C. Walker and the Rev. W. F. Burton

Burton. "As it is publicly known that I left the roof and board of the Rev. W. F. Burton for the sake and the cause of Christ. I desire to state publicly that he treated me kindly, teaderly and affectionstely, se a high-toned gentleman, from start to finish, and I left his home for nu

offered either of them, but which the one was not able to undertake.

Like the runner, who would win a race, we must not figure on stopping immediately on crossing the tape. but must have greater mental capacity than our position requires or we will be outrun, if we do not deteriorate by remaining stationary

### KEEP ON LEARNING

Try to learn all you can about your particular line; take an interest in all that goes on about in a short time you will worth more money.

Employers are always glad to keep the Loy that works and push him head, and are thankful if the boy that fools leaves of his own accord. Stick to a firm until you know something, and if they forget to raise your salary, go and see abou it. Now you can demand, becaus

you understand your work; this you could not do three years ago. And another thing: Once you be-

ome familiar with your oc ome familiar with your occupation, ou can go to any other house and tand a better chance of being emoved than the inexperienced man When the domand is greater th when the domand is greater that the supply, wages go up, and this i and has always been the reason wh people that know their business an have brains are valuable and com-mand salaries.