

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty year is dying in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

The Many and the Few.

The many do not break their bread with us, Their chalice is not ours, they do not seek faces. Daily, in the crowded

ways, They pass and so not speak.

They are too rich, perhaps, and we too poor,
Perhaps they are too young and
we too old,
Perhaps they are too plain and we
too proud,
Too scornful or too cold.

And yet—for all, one toast at Christmas-time,
When Merriment her utmost boun-

when merriment her utmost bounty spends,
God bless the many who are not the few!
God bless the few—our friends!
—Marguerite Ogden Bigelow, in

The Companion.

She Wants Pockets.

ly understood that her plaint has no suffragette bias says in one of no suffragette bias says in one of the English papers that she warts pockets in her clothes, and she doesn't think it fair for men to have nine or ten pockets aplece while she hasn't any, at least any to speak of. "Pockets for women," is her war cry, and if she can those she doesn't care whether for women come or not. "Even," she complains, "if

tailor does sometimes grudgingly give me a pocket or two outside my real pocket, not a sham of braid and buttons—I composed of braid and buttons—I am solemnly warned that I mustn't put anything in it or I'll spoil the shape of the coat. So I am obliged to burden myself with a handbag, which is more frequently lost than found. Could tyranny go further?"

Good-Bye, Old Year.

Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye!
Along the hilltop lace of trees,
The sunset lingers slow,
As if it would not go,
Hearing the sighing of the bree
Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye!

Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye!
Adown the vales of memory,
The sad days of the year,
Their every cloud and tear,
Whisper so kindly up to me,
"Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye."

"Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye." And memory has joys to tell, The 'happy-hearted days, God's many-mercied ways
Deep in my heart shall ever dwell,
Good-bye, Old Year, good-bye."
—Michael Earls, S.J., in Boston

Don't hide a small face under

t hide a small face under a hat of the Gainsborough Choose a style less pronouncnicture type. Choose a style less pronounced in size.

Don't wear a hat turning back from the face if you are a long, oval-faced beauty. It makes the

Don't wear a hat that very close-ly follows the outline of the face if the face is round and plump. It suggests the framing of the full

moon.

Don't wear a hat that is bent down directly in the middle if you possess a retrousse nose. It makes the nose look as though it were trying to meet the hat. A hat that flares at the sides is becoming, as

flares at the sides is becoming, as is also a toque or a turban.

Don't indulge in very many flowers, feathers, and flares if you possess much height, weight and color. The modern Brunhilde must be as tautly rigged as a yacht, and ready to take every breeze without a loose end fluttering.

Giving Up One's Seat.

In a communication to the New York Times a correspondent says:
The question of chivalry in street cars was discussed in a French paper last month. Here are a few extracts:
You will tell me that in Faris the gentlemen who gives up his seat to a woman is cetting more and more scarce. That is true, but you must acknowledge that the chival-rous gentlemen does not usually get much reward. I made (five) experiment for the contract of the chival-rous gentlemen does not usually get much reward. I made (five) experiments

riments lately. Here are the

In an omnibus—The lady, dryly:
"Thank you, sir, I am all right standing tram-car—The lady did not

answer, but the gentleman, who was with her, glanced at me suspi-On a steamer—There were two la-

On a steamer—There were two ladies of a doubtful (or rather too undoubtful) age. I offered my seat to the more mature-looking of the two. She answered with vexation: "I am not tired," then said loudly to her companion: "It's unbearto her to her companion: "It's unbearable! I won't go out without
mamma again!"
In an overcrowded train (on the
way to the Juvisy aviation meet)
—The lady took my seat and gave

no thanks.
In the Metro (subway)—The old

lady sat down and thanked me—at last!—in a charming manner, but on looking at her more closely, I discovered that the old lady was an old gentleman.

Dishwashing as an Art.

From enjoying the cooking, serv-ing and eating of a good dinner, ing and eating of a good dinner, turn to washing the glassware and dainty china as a science and an art, which it is; and if your experience is like mine, it will assu new interest and lose much of the aspect of drudgery. Every other business has those routine processes; why not ours?

If a workman is worker.

If a workman is worthy of tools a workwoman is of hers; and in dishwashing these are the necessities: an enamel or agate dishpan, a wooden or wire rack to lay on the sink beside the pan, two dish mops, one especially for glassware, a good washing cloth, a wire dishcloth with handle, a spatula or scraping knife, ammonia, borax, white soap for china and glass and laundry and scouring soap for other dishes, and, nast, plenty of dish towels, all hemmed and of three grades the fit med and of three grades—the fine glass towels, heavier ones for china and for cooking dishes, large squares of blue denim, washed soft. Every, housekeeper can add something to

A draining board beside the sink, A draining toward beside the sins, sloping toward it and grooved to drain off the water in little streams, is a substantial help.

Before beginning to cook anything, from a whole meal to a cake, fill the dishpan with warm, soapy water, when through with a dish

ter, when through with a spoon, or anything else, drop it in the water, and when a spare minute comes wash these, rinse with clear hot water and dry, and when the actual dishwashing after a meal begins, most of the cooking dishes will be out of the way. After a meal carefully scrape all plates, vegetable dishes, etc., with the spatula, piling the different sorts of dishes toge-ther, and again filling the dishpan with warm water, add some white soap and a teaspoon of household ammonia. wash first the glassware, rinsing it in the same temperature as that in the pean While wiping these put the silver in water to soak then wash it and rinse it with very then wasn it and rinse it with very hot water; next the cups, saucers, etc., always putting part of the dishes to soak while drying those previously washed. Steel dinner knives with bone or ivory handles must not be allowed to soak. Hat Don'ts.

Don't forget that if the hat is suited to the wearer, all else is forotten and forgiven.

Don't forget that if the hat is suited to the wearer, all else is forotten and forgiven.

The state of the allowed to soek. Wash the blades carefully, rub any spots with fine scouring soap and wipe at once. Wash kneading boards, mixing bowls or anything where flour is used in clear, cold water, using a sequential weaking clear, cold water,

mixing bowls or anything where flour is used in clear, cold water, using a separate washing cloth or a small scrub brush.

If cooking dishes are so unfortunate as to be burnt, soak them in soapy water, adding a little washing soad or washing powder and let stand for half an hour. Then pour off the water and wash. Aluminum dishes should not be scraped with a krife, but soaked and then carefully cleaned with fine scouring soap or whiting.

Put custard cups, eggs or cheese dishes and chocolate pans to soak in cold water first. Greasy pans and kettles may be helped by wiping with paper before washing to remove all extra grease. Baking pans used only for bread and cake, or cooky sheets, are better not to be washed at all unless burnt, but wiped inside and out with a clean, dry cleth while still warm. Use the same treatment on bright tin covers. When all the dishes are dried and out of the way, wash and dry the pan, dish mops and drainer, then wash the sink with hot water, soouring soap and a brush, rinsing it with boiling water. Leave everything dry and in their respective places, with the satisfied feeling of a task well accomplished.—Good Housekeeping.

Tart Sayings.

Beggars are not choosers, and neither are givers.

A frowning face and a cruel tongue do not always conceal a smiling Providence.

You can grow old and ugly and be forgotten by friends and foes, but death will remember you.

Crow is not good to eat, but when one has it on the bill of fare it gives

one has it on the bill of fare it gives a twinge to the appetite.

Dig deep for gold, look high for beauty, and mind your toe from stubbing against the little midway block of wood.

The person who is desirous of shifting the blame of unsuccessful life upon the shoulders of other human beings, only advertises the failure.

Proverbs that were fashionable be

fore the present era, correspond to the axioms now applicable as the ox and cart compare with Wright's

The Small, Sweet Courtesies.

William Wirt's letter to his daughter on "small, sweet courtesles of kfe," contains a passage from which a great deal of happiness might be learned: "I want to tell you a selearned: "I want to tell you a se-cret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is te show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody, no, not he, because nobody cared for him.' And

whole world will serve you so ff an give them the same cause. Let everyone, therefore, see that you do work for them, by showing them what Sterns so happily calls 'small, sweet courtesies,' in which there is no parade, whose voice is so still, to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affection-ate looks, and little kind acts of attention, giving others the prefer ence in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sit-ting, or standing."

Wardrobe Hints.

To remove dust from silk—Use a piece of velveteen for brushing silk. Try it or, a black silk petticoat and see how perfectly it wipes away all traces of dust from frills and rufffles. Any brush, however soft, acts as an irritant to silk, but the vel-veteen removes all dust without any injury to the silk of sunshades, etc. Before mending stockings with ordinary darning yarn it is a good plan to hold the skein or card over the spout of a kettle of boiling water. By this means the steam effectually shrinks the wool, and when the stocking is sent to the wash there will be no fear of the mended portion shrinking away or tearing the surrounding part.

A cream serge or flannel costume may be kept fresh thus: Before the

may be kept fresh thus: Before the garment is very soiled take equal parts of flour and sait. Mix well, and with a piece of clean flannelette rub well into the soiled parts. When fir shed shake thoroughly.

To mend an unbrella cover—Obtain a piece of ribbon or black tape, stick well over with gum and place on the under side of the umbrella. Make both sides of the rent meet together and press them on the ribbon. This is much neater than sewing. If carefully done no mend is visible and it will not split again.—From Woman's Life.

Pensioned by a Baby.

How the infant son of the young King of Spair. gave personal attention to a request for a pension and decided in favor of the petitioner, is told in an article in The Literary Magazine. We read:

Magazine. We read:

A few morths after he was born the widow of an officer who was killed in Cuba appealed for an increase of pension. She had repeatedly made application through the ordinary channels, but without result. Then the idea occurred to her to address a memorial to His Royal Highness Afforso, Infante of Spain. The letter was opened by the baby prince's secretary—he has a small army of high dignitaries to wait upon him—who referred it to the King.

The young monarch read it and smiled. Holding it in his hand, he made his way through the corridors of the escurial, the secretary following wonderingly. In the nursery

made his way through the corridors of the escurial, the secretary following wonderingly. In the nursery they found the queen and the baby prince sitting up in his crib. The King gravely explained the situation and then with a formal bow returned the letter to the secretary.

"But what shall I do with it, sire?" he asked.

"Why, give it to the prince, to whom it is directed, of course."

The secretary, bowing low, held it on the royal cradle. The baby grabbed it eagerly and smiled.

"Well, what does the prince say to it?" asked His Majesty, after a pause, turning to the nurse.

"Really, your Majesty, he appears to me to say nothing," was the matter-of-fact reply.

"All right, silence gives consent," said the King. "Mr. Secretary, see that he letter is forwarded to the War Dwartment with the prince grants the request."

Cauliflower in a New Way.

Canliflower in a New Way.

Huntington cauliflower is particularly desirable on account of the decided flavor of its sauce. Select a medium sized firm cauliflower, remove leaves, cut off stalk, and soak one hour, head down, in cold water to cover. Cook, head up, thirty minutes or until soft in boiling salted water to cover. Drain, separate into flowerets, and pour over the following: Mix one and one half teaspoorfuls of mustard, one and one-fourth teaspoorfuls of selt, one teaspoonful powdered sugar and one eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper; then add two eggs slightly beaten, one half of a cupful of vinegar and one fourth of a cupful of vinegar and one fourth of a cupful of vinegar and one fourth of a cupful of oilve oil. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Strain, and add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one half of a teaspoonful of one half of a teaspoonful of onion-juice.—Woman's Home Companion for December. for December.

How to Clean White Enamel.

Soap never should be used in clean soap newer snould be used in cleaning paint, especially white enamel,
or any paint with a gloss, which
is the chief charm of the wood. If
in washing woodwork a cupful of
the glue used by carpenters is meltthe gue used by carpeners is it ed and poured into a pall of w water it will not only serve as cleaner to the paint, but it leave a high gloss such as paint has. When once she uses the housekeeper will consider glue a household necessity. warm will

What is Worn in London

London, Dec. 21, 1909. The bitter cold which has upon us so unusually early this year brought with it an extra crop of bronchial affections of all kinds. The cold just arrived at the same time as the new plays; and having succumbed to both plays and cold, or, shall I say, having visited the former and been visited by the latter, I have come to the conclusion that there is no place where one catches, or, rather, is caught so easily by a cold as at the theetre or, rather, is caught so easily by a cold as at the theatre, unless one takes proper precautions. Even if one escapes the inevitable draughts of cold air when the curtain goes up, or when the curtain goes up, or when the doors are opened at the intervals, one falls a victim while waiting for one's carriage or "taxi" in the vestbule. As no one is likely to give up theatre-going, "taxi" in the vestibule. As no one is likely to give up theatre-going, which is in my opinion quite the pleasantest form of social distraction, for fear of being caught by the Coryza Fiend, the only thing to do is to make one's self immune by a warm cloak. It is, therefore, in the interest of both health and beauty that I describe a theatre closely this. that I describe a theatre cloak this week; for really a garment of this kind is one of the most important sartorial items of the moment. The material of this beautiful model is one of the lovely new moiré which are as soft as chiffor and take the most delightful folds that are heightened in effect by the shimmer of the moire surface. The color also aids this effect, for it is a curious bronze-green, which some shines as green as a.

The cloak is cut long times lizard. The cloak is cut long and loose, fastening at one side with two beautiful large ornaments in gold filgree, one at the shoulder and the other at the waist-line, and is bordered all round up to the shoulders with a band of skunk. A notable feature of the cloak is that it has only one sleeve large and it has only one sleeve, large and full and finished with a band of skunk at the wrist. At the opposition skunk at the wrist. At the opposite side the cloak falls straight to the hem. and the wearer, if she wants to use that arm, loops up the whole cloak over it, which has a most picturesque Oriental effect, and shows off the lovely pale blue satin lining between the bordering lines of dark brown skunk. It can easily be understood that the cloak must be cut very full and very cleverly to allow of its being draped up over the arm without being pulled out of shape and symmetry; and it can also be imagined how equable a warmth the body must retain when the arm remains inside and the cloak falls straight to the hem of the dress.

the body must retain when the arm remains inside and the cloak falls straight to the hem of the dress. Another point in favor of this one-sleewed model is the ease with which it can be slipped on and off in the stalls of a theatre, where the getting-into the second sleeve is always a matter of difficulty and gymnastics. There is yet another excellent feature in this theatre-cloak, and that is, that instead of a more or less cumbersome fur collar to protect the neck, its place is taken by a scarf of double chiffon, green over dull gold, which is adorned with three narrow rows of skunk and finished with green and dull gold tassels. This scarf is fastened to the cloak and can be wound softly round the throat, giving far more comfort and protection than any fur collar. The velvets and brocaded damsks are so beautiful this year that they have quite ousted the splendid fur coats that marked a record in expensive luxury among Parisiennes last year. It is not that cloaks in sable and ermine and chinobilla. do not still appear at the Opera or the Francais on subscription nights, but they are not so new and are not so commented upon as the superb Renaisance damseks and brocaded velvets, bordered with rare furs, which are the latest expression of Parisian elegance. And certainly these cloaks of gold and silver brocades look far more suited to evening wear than do those exclusively made of fur, no matter how rare and expensive such furs may be. This was clearly demonstrated come nights ago at the Francais by the appearance of one of the leaders of Parisian dress in a draped cloak of cloth of silver

is stamped on every cake of Surprise Soap. It's there so you can't be deceived. Surprise brocaded in rose color, and bordered all round with a skin-wide band of chirchilla, the shoulders being cover-ed with a deep fringe of silver cords

Surprise

ed with a deep fringe of silver cords finished with a deep fringe of silver grelots. It really was a perfect work of art, especially as it was worn over a rose-colored dress of Liberty satin, and the murmur of admiration which followed the graceful wearer as she passed through the foyer was well deserved.

Beside such an evening cloak as this the finest fur garment looks a little inappropriate and "Robinson Cruso-ish" for evening wear. Another beautiful evening coat was in soft black satin braided all over with dull copper and aluminium braid, which gave a curious Oriental effect that was accentuated by the shape of the coat being rather like that of a mandarin, straight and a mandarin, straight and loose, crossed in front and split up at the sides, which showed the flame-colored lining of Liberty satin. The sleeves, teo, were "pagoda" shaped, and the curious dull gold ornaments that served to fasten the cloak at the breast and over the hips, where the fronts were crossed, emphasized the relationship of this most pictu-resque cloak with the land of Far

resque cloak with the land of Far Cathay. Not all the new theatre cloaks that Not all the new theatre cloaks that are to be seen in Paris, however, are fashioned in cloth of silver or gold damask, brocaded velvets, or show an amount of hand work in braiding which represents a value almost equal to the most expensive materials. An exceedingly effective one appeared a short time ago in black panne, a material which holds its own in spite of its many velvets and satin rivals. The cloak was simplicity itself in shape, hanging straight before and behind, the sleeves being formed of shorter pansleeves being formed of shorter pan-els at the side, which just covered the arms and flowed into the front and back panels of the cloak. What made this cloak striking looking made this cloak striking looking was the lining of mandarin orange velvet which, besides showing where the sides of the cloak fell apart un-der the arms, also was turned over to form a deep border outside on the black panne unbroken, the border of orange being held at wach side with the large jet cabochon buttons which are so popular. A pointed piece of the mandarin velvet gave the effect of a hood at the back of the neck, and coming over the shoulders finished in arrows stale ends. ders finished in narrow stole ends
that crossed at the waist-line and
were held in place by jet buttons.
The effect of the cloak was amazingly brilliant, and most becoming to
the woman with hair like ripe corn, for whom it was designed; was a theatre cloak that pre-supposed the possession of several others ed the possession of several of for it was too striking a gar to wear often.



NOT LITERARY.

"The late Frederick Burton, was the world's foremost autoority on the American Indian," said a Yale ethnologist. "Burton was almost alone in his field. There are, yoo know, so few students of Indian

'He said to me once, with a vexed laugh, that he found it quite as impossible to discuss the Indian with people as a Boston critic found it to discuss poetry with the girl he took to dimer.

"The girl was very pretty. Leaning her dimpled elbows on the table she said to the critic:

"'And what is your lecture to be about, professor?"

"I shall lecture on Keats,' he replied.
"'Oh, professor,' she gushed, what are Keats?"

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

WOULD DO LESS DAMAGE.

Bobby Say, Maw, what are you Bobby—Say, Maw, what are you goin to give Dad fur Christmas?
His Mother—Why, my dear, I think
I shall give him a new pair of slippers.

Bobby—Aw, can't you make it a pair of moccasins?

FAMILY MATTERS.

"How old is your child?" asked a conductor. "Seven," replied the mother. As the conductor asked up the crowded car the little bey called after him, "And mother's up the called 38!"

PRACTICE MAY MAKE PERFECT

Because a little Missouri boy continually said "have went" instead of "have gone," his teacher ordered him to stay after school and write "have gone" five hundred times. The little fellow obeyed, and while he was writing the teacher left the room to visit another. When she room to visit another. When she returned the boy had done, and had left behind several sheets covered with "have gones," and this note: "I'm through and have went home."

WHY, CERTAINLY.

Departing Passenger—Oh, conductor, won't you please give me a transfer of some other color? This one doesn't match my gown at all.'!—Puck."

Mistress-You know, Melinda, are all very fond of you. I hope you like your room and are content with your wages. I'm thinking of giving you my silk petticoat.

Cook—Foh de Lawd, Mis' Howard! How many folkses has you been done gone an' asked for dinner?—Puck.

Gunner—"And now comes a pro-fessor who declares that fruit is just as healthy with the skin or, as

just as nearry
it is peeled."

Guyer—"H'm! I'd like to
somebody start him on a diet
pineapples."

One of the papers handed in the examination of students training for employment as teachers describ-ed Oliver Cromwell as "a man with coarse features and having a large red nose with deep religious con-victions beneath."

THE YOUNG IDEA.

The following are some gens cul-ed from the examination papers of one of our public schools: "Sodom and Gomorrah are two of

the largest volcanoes. the largest volcanoes."
"The office of the gastric juice is situated in the stomach."
"Queen Elizabeth was one of the Queens of England. She was famous for her fondness for chivalry and cher wild game."
"Istimus is a place across which to build a canal."
"A mountain range is a very large cook stowe."

"A mountain recook stove."

"Drink is the curse of mankind, and has a marked influence on the doctor's conclusions in cases of sixness."

"The chief exports of Russia are Russian sables and immigrants."

NOT INTERESTED.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, apropos of woman suffrage, said:

"Men of that sort—men of that
stupid sort—treat us women like
little children or pet animals. They
make no account of us whateve.
They are like old Calhoun White, of

They are like old Calhoun White, of Ripon.

"Old Calhoun walked down the main street one morning in his best black broadcloth suit, with a whit rose in his buttonhole and cotton gloves on his large hands.

"Why, Calhoun, said the barber, 'are you taking a holiday?"

"Dish yere," said the old main a stately voice, 'dish yere am make golden weddin', sah. Ah'm sally bratin' hit."

"But your wife,' said the barber, 'is working as usual. I saw her si the tub as I came out. Why isn't she celebrating, too?"

"Her?" said Calhoun angrily. 'She ain't got nuffin' to do with it. She's mah fourth.'"

Protect the child from the range of worms by using Mother Grand Worm Buckernfrator. It is a standard remedy and years of use her common to the reputation.

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Hshed March 6t ated 1868; Mee Hall, 92 St. Ale Monday of the meets last We Rev. Chaplain, Shane, P.P.: Pre-Kavanagh, K. Cdent, Mr. J. C. President, W. Treasurer, Mr. ponding Secretamingham, Rescort T. P. Tansey; & cretary, Mr. M. shal, Mr. B. Cashal, Mr. P. Coshal, Mr. P. Cosha Monday of the

Synopsis of Cana HOMESTEAD

ANY even number wan and Alberta, any person who is any person who is semily, or any ma age, to the extent tion of 160 acres. Entry must be a she local land offi in which the land Entry by proxy made on certain of sther, mother, so ther or sister of a steader.

The homesteader form the condition with under one

plans:
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should be given to mtion to apply N.B.—Unauthori Bis advertisementor.

Suffere Terrible Pains

For Backache, Lone one of the commone symptoms of kidne symptoms of kidne remedy equal to Ditaking out the sit twinges, limbering giving perfect comm. A medicine that neys so that they is the poisonous urice and prevent the chism.

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Mr. Dougald A.
Banks, N.S., write
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