

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

The Art of Dining.

Dinners need be no more trouble to a hostess than any other entertainments, for after the first one has been given she learns that worrying does not improve any accident that is liable to occur, and that if the guests are selected with a view to congeniality and good fellowship, the entertainment will be successful, and little mistakes will pass over unnoticed, save by the hostess. There is no reason why people of modest means should not give dinners. Display does not make a successful entertainment, and since simplicity and purity once more govern table appointments, there is less contrast with the more sumptuous dinners of the rich.

In the matter of decoration one is guided somewhat by the flowers that are in season. Time was when a dinner table was a perfect garden, with a bed of flowers from one end to the other. Now it is an unwritten law that many flowers, and those having a decided perfume, are to be avoided. The strong perfume interferes with and spoils the aroma of coffee, or the savory smell of roast birds. So, in buying roses for dinner-table decoration, it is well to choose nephetos, pearl or other varieties that have been forced at the expense of fragrance. Ferns are always pretty on a dinner-table and so are jonquils, violets, marguerites, tulips, white lilacs and chrysanthemums. Sometimes lovely decorations are obtained in very inexpensive manner. Asparagus foliage, for instance, is very beautiful, and is much used with simple flowers, and in the autumn charming effects are made by foliage in variegated tones of yellow, brown, red and green. The leaves of the oak tree are glorious in decay, and when mingled with the splendid tints of the maple, make a delightful decoration. The leaves of nearly every forest tree may be used, as also trailing clematis, brambles, berries, and every sort of wild blossom that can be found. Hazel-nuts and acorns are very pretty when mingled with vines and foliage. For mid-summer, there are poppies, grasses and daisies.

Very often at luncheons no table cloth is used, and an embroidered centre piece of white linen, worked in scallops, with a doyley of the same shape and decoration, under each plate take the place of the cloth. Colored linen table cloth, or white cloths with colored borders, fringed, are much in vogue for luncheons. The napkins are to match, and the table is set much the same as a dinner table. It is no longer the fashion to shut out the sunlight at luncheons; on the contrary, the shades are often raised and the light allowed to stream in through the lace drapery of the windows. When lights are required, however, shaded wax candlesticks or candelabra, or princess lamps are to be preferred to gas.

Trials of the Popes.

Cardinal Manning has given a succinctly graphic, though incomplete sketch of the vicissitudes of the Popes in a book called "The Last Glories of the Holy See."

Pope Liberius was banished by an heretical Emperor.

Silvester died in exile.

Virgilius was imprisoned and exiled.

St. Martin died in exile, a martyr.

St. Leo III. was driven out of Spoleto.

Leo V. was dethroned and cast into prison.

John XII. had to fly from Rome.

Benedict V. was carried off into Germany.

John XIII. fled from a Roman faction and took refuge in Capua.

Benedict VI. was imprisoned and murdered by a Roman faction.

John XIV. was cast into the prison of St. Angelo and died of hunger.

Georgory V. was compelled to fly from Rome by a civil tumult.

Benedict VIII. was driven from Rome by a faction.

Benedict IX. was twice driven from Rome.

Leo IX. was dethroned by the Normans.

St. Gregory VII. went from land to land, and from kingdom to kingdom, and died in exile.

Victor III. could not so much as take possession of his See, and died at Beneventum.

Urban II. was restored by the French Crusaders.

Pascal II. was carried off by Henry V. and imprisoned.

Gelasius II. was compelled to fly to Gaeta, which city enjoys the glorious prerogative of having repeatedly been the refuge of the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

Honorius II. was compelled to fly into France, by an anti-pope, who usurped his See.

Eugenius III. was driven out of Rome by Arnold of Brescia.

Alexander III. on the day of his consecration was cast into prison. He was consecrated, not in the Holy City, but in a village church. He was obliged to fly into the mountains for safety. He passed seven years wandering from Terracina to Anagni, from Anagni to Tusculum.

Urban III. and Gregory VIII. could not even take possession of Rome.

Lucius III. fled to Verona.

Gregory IX. was compelled by an insurrection at Rome to retire to Perugia.

Innocent IV. fled to Genoa.

Alexander IV. fled to Viterbo.

Martin IV. never entered Rome.

Boniface VIII. was a prisoner at Anagni.

Urban VI. fled to Genoa.

Innocent VII. fled from the factions of Rome to Viterbo.

Gregory XI. fled to Gaeta.

John XXIII. fled from Rome.

Eugenius IV. was besieged in his own palace by an anti-pope and was obliged to fly to Florence.

Fun.

The following anecdote is told of an Ontario priest. He announced the necessity for building a new church. The Sunday following he read out the subscription list. "John Smith \$1; Thomas Sweeney \$1. Two dollars. I'll read the list again next Sunday." For several Sundays he read the same list. Then a generous Protestant gave him \$5. The next Sunday he announced as follows: "John Smith \$1; Thomas Sweeney \$1; John Jones, a Protestant \$5, seven dollars. My dear brethren, this church is going to be built. It remains to be seen whether it will be a Protestant church or a Catholic church. I'll read the list again next Sunday." The church is long since completed and is a Catholic church.

In W. R. le Fanu's "Seventy Years of Irish Life" is a reference to the visit of George IV. to Ireland in 1821, which was enlivened, as much as a state visit may be, by the following incident:

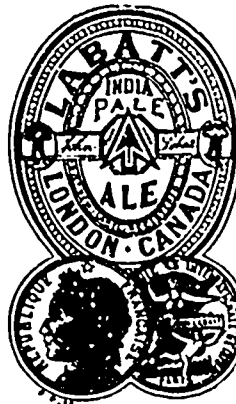
The king entered Dublin in an open carriage, drawn by eight splendid horses and attended by a number of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. He was in military uniform and constantly took off his hat, smiling and bowing to the people, who enthusiastically cheered him. At one point a man close to the carriage stretched out his hand to the king and said:

"Shake hands, your majesty!"

The king shook hands heartily. The man waved his hand and called out:

"Begorra, I'll never wash that hand again!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A colored woman presented herself as a candidate for confirmation in the diocese of Florida, and was required to say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments. She got through with the first two fairly well, as somebody had evidently been coaching her, but when it came to the last she bungled and hesitated, and then remarked in a confidential tone to the clergyman: "De fac' is, Mr. Turpin, I haan't been practicin' de Ten Commandments lately."—*Life.*

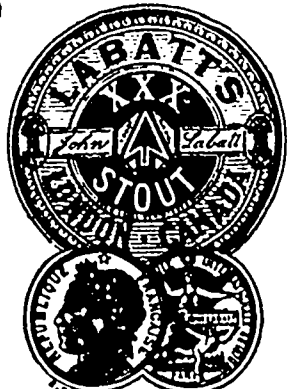


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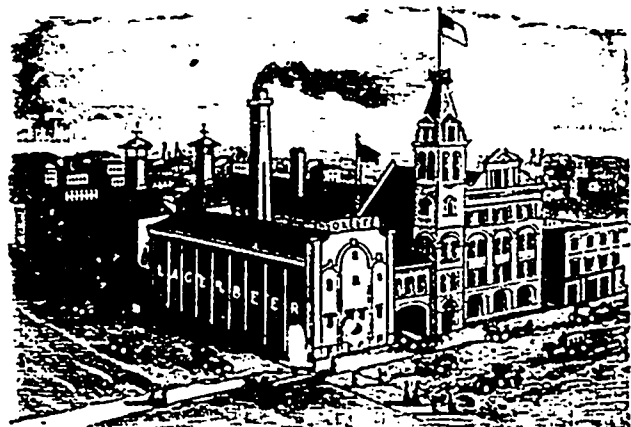
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