

Australia's Future Mission

'There is one feature of the Commonwealth that is sometimes not attended to,' said his Eminence Cardinal Moran, at the banquet at Armidale, on Sunday, February 5, in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Cathedral. 'It is that Australia's future mission is to be a great pacific state, and I trust the grand triumphs that await her will be attained through that mission of peace. A few days ago I read in the public press a report of a speech made by the Duke of Connaught on his return from South Africa, and he pointed out that the four unconquerable bulwarks of the Empire were Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of Australia. One feature that is peculiar to Australia is that from her cradle she has grown up in peace, and that, I trust, shall always be her destiny. Canada is a great dominion, but it was added to the Empire by conquest. The combats on the South African veldts are still fresh in our memories. New Zealand had to fight for many a long, weary day. But in Australia not a drop of blood has been shed on any battlefield, or as a matter of conquest. Her progress has been a glorious triumph of peace, and I pray it will always be so till the end.'

'I think,' he continued, 'the voice of Australia should be heard in advocating peace. Our representatives are about to leave for the centre of the Empire to do honor to the Sovereign at his coronation. The late King achieved great triumphs in the cause of peace, and was honored throughout the world as Edward the Peacemaker. The present Sovereign seems to be following faithfully in his father's footsteps, and I trust that on Coronation Day our representatives will advocate the cause of peace and what was spoken of at the time of the death of the late King—that the three great Powers of to-day, the United States of America, Great Britain, and Germany, each of which had attained the highest pinnacle of its greatness, and needed no further conquests to maintain supremacy, should form a triple alliance to insist that the minor States should observe peace, which would henceforth be characteristic of our Christian civilisation. People may think that we are too far from the centre of Government for our voice to be heard. At the present day there is no such thing as distance; the world has become very small. We are as near London to-day as Dublin was some hundred years ago, for wireless telegraphy and the other means of conveying thought and messages have made us an intimate part of the Empire. Four great States as we are—Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia—and the bulwarks of the Empire—our voice should and must be heard in advocating what is a matter of interest to all.'

'As the approaching Coronation Day will be the first in 300 years celebrated without insult being offered the Catholics of the Empire, I would suggest that every city in Australia should have illuminations for an hour, say from 9 to 10 o'clock, which corresponds to the precise time of coronation in London. It would be a glorious thing to find Australia rejoicing that on Coronation Day we are all united, without insult being offered to any of the subjects of the King, and from their hearts all wishing long-abiding success to the reign of George V., at the same time wishing that he may follow in his father's footsteps, thus meriting the title of "George the Continuator of Peace," and that before his reign comes to a glorious end we will see the world's peace guaranteed by the combination of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, so that pacificity will be the abiding crown of our Christian civilisation.'

On Sunday, February 5 (says the *Tasmanian Monitor*), the Marist Missionary Fathers begin their series of missions throughout the archdiocese, commencing at Gormanstown, and continuing through the parishes in their geographical order. The Rev. Father O'Connell, Superior of the Missions, will be joined in a short time by Fathers Kimbell and McCarthy. It may be interesting to note that the first Mission work of the Marist Fathers in Tasmania began in the year 1878, when the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais preached retreats to the clergy and religious at Hobart and Launceston. From June to November of that year he conducted single-handed very successful missions in the Hobart, Launceston, Deloraine, Westbury, Latrobe, Longford and Campbelltown parishes. Again in the year 1880 the same Rev. Father conducted retreats for clergy and religious at Hobart and Launceston, and from November of that year till February, 1881, he conducted missions at the following places:—Emu Bay, Circular Head, Table Cape, Mount Bischoff, Westbury, Richmond, Spring Bay, Hobart, Jerusalem, Brighton, and Green Ponds. This zealous missionary died at Temuka, New Zealand, on February 14 of last year, and was attended in his last moments by the Rev. Father O'Connell, who now comes to follow in the footsteps of his noble predecessor.

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Deville Tomatoes.

These make an excellent summer breakfast or luncheon dish, and may be broiled over gas or a clear coal fire. Cut the tomatoes, which should be firm and fresh, in thick slices. Brush over with oil and broil quickly. Arrange on a chop platter, and pour over them a sauce made by cooking for a moment in a small saucepan two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a saltspoonful of made mustard, three table-spoonfuls of vinegar, a saltspoonful of sugar, and a pinch of cayenne.

Sachet Powder.

Orris root is a favorite choice. It gives the faint smell of a wood violet, and is by no means clogging. To make it lasting there is but one secret. A sachet of the powder remains fresh but a very short time if it is merely enclosed in a bag of muslin and laid among underlinen and handkerchiefs. If it is baked in the oven, however, between layers of wadding, it will have a different result. Any powder can be treated on the same principle, a little being sprinkled on a square of wadding. Another piece of cotton wool over the top encloses it like a sandwich. This is baked in a quick oven for a few moments—not long enough to singe the wool. The baked wadding can then be divided and made into various little bags or sachets to place among linen or toilet articles.

A Simple Ice-Chest.

An excellent ice-chest can be made from two flower pots, choosing one larger than the other. Place the one that is smaller on the ground bottom-up, and put the plate or saucer containing the butter on the top of the inverted flower pot. Then soak the large flower pot thoroughly in water and place this over the top of the saucer containing the butter. It should be large enough to rest on the edge of the saucer, otherwise it will interfere with the butter. The damp flower pot will retain the moisture for a long time. To keep moist wrap round the pot a piece of cheese cloth that has been thoroughly soaked in water. As the flower pot dries it will absorb the moisture from the cloth, and will thus retain its coolness for a long time. But special attention must be paid to keep the cloth always moist. A sponge soaked in cold water and placed on top will effect this.

Household Hints.

The cheapest floor stain is made by dissolving permanganate of potash in warm water. Do not allow the liquid to come in contact with the hands or they, too, will be dyed dark brown.

A very useful cement for china is made by stirring plaster of paris into a thick solution of gum arabic. Apply with a small brush to the broken edges, and press them firmly together.

Those who use salt generously in the sweeping of their carpets are never troubled with moths; besides, salt brightens the colors and brings out the pattern of the carpet in a most satisfactory manner.

To exterminate beetles in cupboards, etc., fill up cracks and crevices with powdered borax. This should be continued until there are no signs of the pest.

When clothes have become yellow from careless washing, put them into a tub, cover with sour buttermilk, and let them stand for about four days; then rinse thoroughly in warm water. Boil as you do the rest of the clothes.

Sunburn.

The salt sea breeze and the sun must not be allowed to play unchecked, or they work havoc with the complexion and lessen the pleasure of a summer holiday. For a sunburnt nose, an application of starch moistened with cold water and smeared in rather a thick paste over the inflamed part will remove the redness and allay the irritation. To prevent the face from burning after a day spent in the open, instead of washing in the usual manner smear the face with a good cream and leave on if possible twenty minutes or half an hour. Wipe off completely with powder. Painful sunburn can often be smoothed by milk baths. Sour milk, buttermilk, or skim milk can be used with equally good results. Swab the face freely with the milk, and let it dry on for at least half an hour. When the sunburn has occurred in the afternoon, swab the face with hot cloths before dressing for the evening, having first rubbed on a soothing grease. At night bathe the burnt flesh freely with milk, letting it remain until morning. If the skin is blistered from sunburn, the following remedy will prove soothing and beneficial:—Make a lotion of equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil and apply with a soft cloth, renewing the lotion when the skin is dry.

Maureen

Uncle (to Donald, who has just come home from school): "And did you get a good place in your class at the last examination?"

Donald: "Yes; next to the fire."

DEAR ME

Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE! Whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest store and ask. They all keep it.