Our Weekly Sermon THE DUTY OF THE GAEL.

By Father Kane, Glasgow.

At the recent reopening and golden jubilee of the cachedral in Glasgow Res. Father Kane preached the following glowing sermon.—
The thought of your jubilee must be smiertwined with the thought of that great epoch in the Currel's life, when Intertwined with the thought of time great epoch in the C urich's life, when she pauses, between two centuries, to gaze in wonder and with deep thankfulness back over the ways by which God has led her through the dark and dangerous regions of the future. The thrill of one slight wen tells the heart's action, and the pulsation of one city reveals, as it echoes, the influence that the obstituough the mighty life of the nations. Under different circumst incs, the old alternative is always renewed, the choice between He and death between good and eath god offers Hes remission, this cancelling of the debt of sin. His freedom from san's bonday. This remission calls for man's neceptance or refusal; His resolution on this weakness. What His resolution of His weakness What is the attitude of the modern world; and what is

THE DUTY OF THE GAEL?

Have you ever stood by the shore of the sea to watch the breaking waves of the incoming tide? Slowly they yet surely, they came. Slowly they rose, and burst with thundering shock waves of the meaning flue? Showly they rose, and burst with thundering shock or gentle eplash, then sank down away with u roar round the rocks, or a sigh on the sand. Surely they come back with fuller force and deeper energy, until they coveced the granite that had breasted their strength, and spread their broad folds where the pobbles had played with them. Thus, slowly, yet surely, as coming the tide that hears in its bosom the ocean throb of a new era. If you have not felt its full flood, upon your life must at least have fallen some first drops of spray cast furward with the advancing influence of the age. Watch the mounting waters of the modern world. Never has there been a time like this before. There have been differences in degree between the ages. Now we are face to face with a difference in kind. Not since a few firshermen first preached a Gospel of sublime mystery and refined morality to the amused or exasperated pagan, has the chasm between the world and Christianity been so deep in thought or so wide in conduct. There have been discussions about the Church or denials of it. There have been attacks on its authority or revolts against its law. But, all this has been in the name of some positive teaching, and with the assertion of some absolute right. Modern thought thos broken away from those moorings. It sees no polar star of truth It holds no compass of conduct. It doubts about everything except that there is no degina. It drifts with the current of pleasure or with the breath of expediency. It is, then, pages of the modern thought thas broken away from those morings. that there is no dogma. It drifts with the current of pleasure or with the breath of expediency. It is, then, pa-gan of the pagan. Let it has learned much from Christianity—onough, at least, to make it ashained of its apos-tacy, and anxious to cloak its crin... It is not frank in its debauchery like the worshipper of Venus. Nor logical in its cruelty like the worshipper of Mars. It

CALLS ITS SINS BY PRETTY NAMES.

CALLS ITS SINS BY PRETTY NAMES.

It hids its cynicism in pretty phrases. It is, to the care, bad, without virtue, without honor, without law, without God. Yet it speaks as if the refinement, the beauty, the gentleness, and the kindness of Christianity were creations of its own. The world is now, however, nearly two thousand years too old to invent the loveleness of the character of Christ, or the nobility of His law. The influence of the age bears with it some direct good. Its materialism proves the conceadeness of modern science, the deparative of its mud marals, and the respect of its mud doom. Its idealism wearies men with empty dreams, and draws them towards that religion whose founder is Divine as God, yet human as a heart; beautiful as a viscon, yet near as a brother. Its atheism and agnosticism furn men's minds towards the only religion that is logical. Its socialism frightens the nations back from the abyss of anarchy to take refuge in the only created of devine authority. Its seculariem frees the Church from the traminels of State pattonage, to become identified with the people through their loyal because unconstrained acceptance of her allegiance. Yet the spirit of the age works much direct evil. When water saps the wooden foundations of a bridge, decayed beams gradually give way and when the subtle influence of an evil cra permeate the supporting principles of religion, only the Christians who are stanch as soon will survive. What feebleness of belief against the sneers of ignorance or against the sophistics of science do we not find even stanch as s'on with survive what feebleness of belief against the sneers of ignorance or against the sophistries of science do we not find even amongst Catholics when their convictions are not firmly fixed in solid understanding of their faith. What weakness of virtue against the demands of modern sensuality do we not find amongst those Catholics whose conduct is not braced up to hardy healthfulness by constant and thorough practice of their religion. Thus, it comes to pass that in some countries, still called Catholic, while the old name, once deserved, is still retained in spite of an utter repudiation of Catholic teaching and a satonic hatred of the Catholic Church, we behold a faithlessness worse than Protestant, and a rottenness worse than testant, and a rottenness worse than pagan. What is the world coming to? What will this strange new era bring? The Church is safe. Christ has promised to safeguard it, and "His word shall not pass away for ever" But, mised to sateguard it, and "its was shall not pass away for ever" But, what of the nations? Shall faith fly from these uncongenial climes to nestle under other skies where minds are more open to the sunsh'ne, and where imposence is not chilled by hearliess. innocence is not chilled by near less sin f One fact seems evident. It is an age of big wars. The closeness of communication which binds the nations into one assembly of rival focs or jealous friends, the concentration of their interests, and the smallness of the world left to conquer, intensity the danger of collision, and if collision.

The second second

Son of conflagration. So, too, the army of paganain, which is recruiting iff that are not Coth die, and the army of Catholism, which is recruiting all that are not pagan, must meet in the new era, in

A WAR THAT WILL BE UNI-VERSAL

A WAR HIAT WILL DE CAIS

VERSAL.

To do preat work, God always calls on men of ardent character and of enthusiastic resolution. Mark new the application. I quote from a great English writer, "Out of the peat cattage comes courage, self-sacritice, purity, party, and whitever else is cruitful in the work of leaven. Out of the ivory palace come tacachery, oruelty, cowardice, isolatry, bestiality, whatever else is fruitful in the work of hell. There is noting remarkable with the height or form of Craig Ellachie. It is darkened by a few scattered pines, and touched along its summit with a flush of heading or leading pronontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains, and thus stinds in the midst of the athabitims of the district the Clain Grant, for a type of their country, and of the influence of that country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry and of the influence of that country upon themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war cry of the Clan, "Stand fast, Croig Ellache!" You may think long over these words without exhausting the deep wells of feering and thought contained in them-the LOVE OF THE NATIVE LAND,

LOVE OF THE NATIVE LAND, the assurance of their taithfulness to it, the subduced and gentle assertion of indomitable courage; 'I may need to be fold to stand, but if I do, Craig Ellachie does." You could not but have feit had you passed beneath it at the time when so many of England's dearest children were being defended by the attength of heart of men born at its foot, how often among the delicate Indian palaces, whose marbic was pallid with horror, and whose vermillion was darkened with blood, the remembrance of the rough grey rocks and purple heaths must have resen before the sight of the Highland soldier; how often the hailing of the shot and the shrick of batters. Highland soldier; how often the hailing of the shot and the shrick of battle would pass away from his learing, and leave only the whisper of the old pass branches, "Stand fast, Craig Ellache!" As in the past, so in the present are England's battles won by the steadfast courage and headlong daring of the Gael. In that other more dread, more desperate, more werd, more woeful war, where meet the forces of hell and heaven, striving for the souls of men, do you still ask the forces of hell and heaven, striving for the souls of men, do you's still ask me, what is the duty of the Gaeli! I answer with the war eary of my own olin, "To the front, the Gael!" When, from the impious outside world furious assaults are made upon your faith, when the lawless, reckless, mercenaries of vice try to tar your way onward and upward, stand fast, Craig Eillachee! To the front, the Gael! Yea, even though the weapons used against Ellaohee! To the front, the Gael! Yea, even though the weapons used against you be prejudice, caiumny, harred, contempt, stand fast, Craig Ellachie! To the front the Gael! Even when, within the true Church, many are feeble of faith, timid, apologetic, inclined to make truce with six and with Satan, even though many go back, you must not even look back, for you have put your hand to the plour, but forward; be staunch. To the front the Gael! In the very midst of the drunken rout, who will bring disgrace upon their country, humiliation to their church, rum to their homes, and damanation to themselves? Stand fast, their country, humilation to their courch, rum to their homes, and damnation to themselves? Stand fast, Craig Etlachie! Be temperate: To the front, the Ciel! Or should the battle rage within you, with passionate turmon; and onset of blood, stand fast, Craig Etlachie! You must not be the slave of the fleah. To the front, the Gael! When in the whole wide, faithless, voluptuous world, Christ is almost alone, flogged, jeered ar, spat upon, are you ashamed of Him? Will you stand up for Him? Are you afraid of the rabble? Stand fast, Craig Etlachie. When Christ calls for someone to help him to carry His Cross, when cowards sink back, to the front, the Gael! So when at last the fatal moment comes to fling you upon the battie field, even in, eath, a conqueror, an honor to your race, true to your religion, a glery to your glorious Christ, while your bin is fainting to forgetfuness and your hand has released its hold, you will yet hear, hise the voice of the wind in the pine wood, like the mysterious song of the sea, the murmared message of your King, "Well done, thou good and of the sea, the mutmured message of your King, "Well done, thou good and farthful soldier, thou hast been stead-fast! To the front, the Gael." Amen.

How the Brether stood at the Queen's Coronation

It may surpress some people to-day to be told that once Queen Victoria was the object of a plot to deprive her of the throne. Curiously enough, the arch conspirator was the Duke of Cureberland. He was the fifth son of George III, a man so despised by the bulk of the nation that there was great rejoicing when he left England to rule over Hanover. In 1828 the Duke had made himself master of all the Orange ledges on both sides of the channel, embracing at lenst a quarter of a million members, and affiliated with lodges in many parts of the Empire. The Orange prejudice against the existing order was intensified by the emancipation of the Catholies in 1829, and a conspracy was formed for the exclusion of the Princess Victoria from the throne, and the appointment of the Duke of Cumberland in her place. The Orangemen had secret signs and passwords, and were prepared to obey the Duke chose a deputy from the army, and one of the sources of danger in the plot was the fact that thery were many Orangemen among the troopy. There were men in Parliament, however, with wit enough to discover and the wart the plans of the Queen's uncle, There were men in Parliament, however, with wit enough to discover and thwart the plans of the Queen's uncle, and it is interesting to know that among them were Janiel. O'Connell and Joseph Hume. Those sturdy Radicals revealed the plo in time to prevent its becoming serious, and when William IV died, the Duke of Cumberland literally went to Hanover and left the English throne alone.—Mail and Empire. The Gaelic Tongue

The Revisal and Cultivation of the Gaelog Language.

All true friends of Ireland will re-joice at the effort that is being made, to revive and oultivate the Gaelic, tongue not only in Ireland itself, but in Canada and the United States, and in centres v herein the Coltic race have found homes in the land of their despersion. The history of nations proves that the preservation of a people's native language is the strongest factor in keeping that people togethater in the Ponds of common brother-hood and fraterzity despite the ravages of fone in invasion, persecution and slaughter. Ireland furnishes a living proof of the truth of this contention; tor it is impacised deep on the pages of history that one of the agences employed by the British invaders for the effacement of everything Irish in Ireland was the total destruction of the Gaelic speech among the natives. The use of the pure Celtic language as well as of the Cathohe faith was proscribed, and the sur was of the latter depended a good deal upon the hurried mass celebrated in the mount in glen or cave, while that of the former owed its existence to the hurried lessons imparted by the proverbal "hedge schoolmaster" Despite the difficulties that confronted the fruits of their perseverance are visible to-day in several of the counties of Ireland, especially in those of the Province of Connaught, in the counties of Galway, Kerry and in Donegal. Sure enough, the Celtis, who exteemed their faith and their language as being of greater value than nuch lands without either, were driven back to the mountainous districts, so as no give right of way and occupation the Oromwell's soldiers. But in spite of persecution and loss of property, the hardy persentry survived, and ito-day the tourist who visits. County Donegal, especially the districts of Gweedere and Cloughaneely, Immishowen, and, in fact, the whole of the province of French and its right and their province of the rary integer of listening to some of the racy integrity anything else but their own dear native tongue, which was spoken and blessed by Columbkille, and is still used in living form in Gartan district, the native home of the great Irish son in and by distinguished Protestants. For insense to the resurr

to the resurrection of the anomalous guage of Ireland, and associated with him in the Irish Texts Society are now men eminent in their various walks of life, notably Lord Castletown, Rev. Maxwell Close, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, John Kells Ingram, Esq., L. L. D., etc.; His Eminence Cardinal Moran; the Right Hon. The O'Connor Don, D.L.; The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; the Rev. T. I. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University, Washington, and many of the most learned prelates and divines of the United States. In Montreal branches are being established wherein the good old tongue will get a chance to assert itself and manifest its sweet-flowing and comprehensive chance to assert itself and manners its sweet-flowing and comprehensive sentences. In old Quebec, too, resi-dents of the Celtic race are beginning to take some interest in the pure lan-guage of their mother land. The movement received an impetus from a very learned lecture on the subject delivered some two years ago by Felix delivered some two years ago by Felix Carlray, Esq., then M.P.P. for one of the divisions of the "Ancient Capital." the divisions of the "Ancient Capital."
The lecturer went deeply and learnedly into his subject, and his well-reasoned effort attracted the attention of profound Goelic students on both sides of the Atlanuc. Since then Mr. Carbry has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, as a mark of appreciation for his research and patriotic willingness to help on the good cause.

Ireland as a mark of appreciation for his research and patriotic willingness to help on the good cause.

It may be incidentally remarked that "The Gael," a bright magazine rublished monthly, at 150 Nassau St., New York, by the Gael Publishing Co., is devoted heart and soul to the cause of fostering the interests of Ireland and her time-honored speech. Besides, if we are rightly informed, the magazine is run on non-sectarian lines; the broad-minded idea being to gather inspiration and strength from noble Irishmen and women of all creeds who have the welfort of dear old Erin at heart. But asids from the feature of, cultivating the language, he periodical teems with subjects interesting to all Irishmen and their descendants. In a work there is something racy and fe-cinating in its pages for everybody who expects to see Ireland, and for those whose good fortune it may never be to set foot upon its sacred soil. The magazine goes to subscribers for one dollar a yeek, and it is cleverly edited by a clear Irish intellect in the person of Miss Geraldine M. Haverty.

A circumstance that occurred the other day in the British Parliament

Miss Geraldine M. Haverty. A circumstance that occurred the other day in the British Parliament will acrve to attract attention to the question of the use of the Gaelic tongue, is the attempt of Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., to speak it in addressing the House of Commons. Of course the sound of that saccent dislect was unfamiliar to English ears in parlia-

mentary debate, and it must have shocked the ears of the Speaker to hear himself audressed in a practically unknown teague, and he seemed to have no alternative but to suppress the hardshood of the bold member who introduced it. But, all the same, the incident will let the world see that there is yet extant a genuine Irish language, and genuine Irish members of Parliament who can speak it fluently and are rather proud of the venerable and expressive form of opecch which flourished in Ireland before the footsteps of the foreign invaders had descenated the cherished soil of Erin. The veto of the Speaker sufficed to squeich the aspiration of the patriotic Irish member for the moment, but Mr. O'Donneil will be heard from again and the Irish languages. heard from again and the Irish lan-guage movement will gain prominence

DIVORCE COURTS.

Canada will have none of them yet a while.

Canada will have none of them yet a while.

The question of establishing Provincial Divorce Courts came up for discussion in the Dominion House of Commons last week. The Premer expressed himself as opposed to any change in the present system.

Mr. Britton moved a resolution expressing the opinion that a Divorce Court should be established in each of the Provinces of the Dominion. He pointed out that, under the British North America Act, the subject of divorce was assigned to the Dominion, and that those provinces which had Divorce Courts previously were to retain them. Thus it was that in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, ned British Columbia. Provincial Divorce Courts existed (to-day. So far as the system of granting divorces by the Senate was concerned, the rules of divorce were cumbersome, and it had happened that cases had been disposed of by caprice imstead of on their merits. He thought the time had arrived for the adoption of a new plan, and in this connection quoted a recent article by Dr. Goldwin Smith on the subject.

If the Government could not see its way clear to adopt his motion as it stood, he would suggest that at any rate the judges, or some judicial officer in each province, should be a refere before whom evidence could be taken. This evidence could be forwarded to the committee at Ottawa, and thus a great deal of expensic would be saved. He was not asking for any system whereby divorce would be made easy, but only that in cases where divorce was now granted by Parliament, Since that time there had been 35. This increase was an indication that a greater proportion of the people had in recent years become financial, able to seek redress.

THE PREMIER'S OBJECTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurer said that frequent attempts had been made to have the present divorce law chang-

THE PREMIER'S OBJECTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that frequent attempts had been made to have the present divorce law changed, but they had not been pushed with any great vigor. Evidently public opinion was not in favor of having Divorce Courts in Canada. It might be that the facility with which divorces were granted in the United States had produced a contrary-sentiment in Canada. The number of divorces in this country had been few. Even in New Bi answick, which had a Divorce Court of its own, the number was less than one a year. He could not see that it would be advisable to depart from the policy of the past. The present system might be embarrassing and difficult, but it had the advantage of not favoring divorce. He preferred to belong to a country where divorces were few and difficult to obtain rather than to a country where they were many and made easy by law. He be seved that in holding this view he was simply reflecting public opinien in Canada. The chief expense now was in bringing witnesses to Ottawa, but this could be expense now was in bringing vit-nesses to Ottawa, but this could be changed by simply making an altera-tion in the Senate rules. For his own part, he was not prepared to favor any change in the present system. The motion was then withdrawn.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND

The eminent writer hit the nall on the Head-

Professor Goldwin Smith, writing in the "Weekly Sun," has the following weighty utterance on the Irish question: What the negro question is to the United States, the Irish question is to Great Britain, and it might be supposed that each of those nations, instead of propagating their civilizations with the arms of barbarisms, would desare to solve the problem which threatens its peace and unity at home. The idea that a royal visit, deferred till it had lost all grace, and paid when a political motive was apparent, would east a spell over the Irish heart and put an end to national aspirations has proved, as it was sure to prove, a complete delusion. It was certain that Her Majesty would be courteously received, and equally certain that her visit would scarcely leave a trace behind. The Nationalists came out of the election with numbers undiminished and with animosity untamed. "Ireland is my difficulty," sighed Peel. Ireland is the difficulty still. There is nothing for it. If the moral unity is to be preserved, but to let South Africans, Chinese and Koomussis go for a time their own uncivilized way, while British statesmanship solves, if possible, on equitable lines, the problem which is at the bottom of all Irish difficulties, that of Irieh land. Professor Goldwin Smith, writing in

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