

Latest Irish News

ULSTER.

David John Johnston, an employee of the Belfast and County Down railway, and station master at Ballygowan, was among the recent recipients of certificates for gallantry in saving life, presented by the Order of St. John.

David McGonigal of Redcliffe, Stranmillis, Belfast, solicitor, left personal estate valued at £6,645. He left the whole of his estate absolutely to his widow, Mrs. Mary McGonigal.

Married.—July 25, at Holy Cross, Ardara, Belfast (with nuptial mass and Pagan blessing), by Rev. Christopher Heron (brother of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. Father St. John, C. P., Charles H. Heron, son of James Heron, Dublin, to Alice, daughter of William Hyland, Belfast.

The death occurred recently of Mr. Robert Torrens O'Neill of London. Deceased represented Mid-Antrim in parliament from 1885 until the general election, when he retired in favor of his nephew, the present member, Captain Arthur O'Neill.

MUNSTER.

The interesting ceremony of blessing the corner stone of the new parish church of Tuam by the Bishop of Killaloe took place on July 24 in the presence of an immense attendance of people of Tuam and surrounding parishes.

Michael Sullivan of Bantry aged 72 years, died suddenly in a confessional in the Catholic church in Bantry on July 23, when making his confession.

Dan O'Leary, the great pedagogue, was a recent visitor to his native town, Clonakilly, after an absence of thirty-two years.

At the Catholic church, Kilrush, on July 26 a pretty marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Carey, C. P., the contracting parties being Martin Cusack, Dysart, and Miss Margaret O'Mahony, Henry street, Kilrush.

LEINSTER.

The sub-sheriff of the county, with six bailiffs, and accompanied by a force of 100 police, on July 27, proceeded to execute the decrees for possession on the Newman estate, Aglish. In two cases, owing to illness in the tenants' house, the decrees could not be executed. A third tenant made a settlement by paying one year's rent and agreeing to pay another, and in the remaining cases the decrees were enforced, when Mrs. Catherine Walsh and two children were evicted. There was very little disturbance, although a large crowd was present.

An inquiry was held in the town hall, Carlow, on July 28, for the purpose of inquiring into the proposed scheme for accommodating the working classes in the town with suitable houses for the carrying out of which the Carlow urban council has applied to the local government board for their sanction to a loan of £10,000.

The death took place recently at Fernside of Mr. J. H. Flynn, the local clerk of petty sessions.

Rev. Father Elias, O. D. C., for many years a missionary in the Madura Vicariate in India, has returned to his old parish at St. Teresa's church, Clarendon street, Dublin.

CONNAUGHT.

Married.—July 12, at Berkeley Road church, Dublin, by the Rev. Father Vincent, O. D. C., assisted by the Rev. Father Brennan, administrator, Loughrea, Michael Sweeney of Loughrea, to Margaret Mary (Dollie) Kilheen, Loughrea.

An inquiry was held on July 26 to consider the loans, which is applied for by the urban council to erect laborers' cottages. The sum applied for amounts to £11,000, and the houses will be in different parts of the town.

Married.—July 20, at St. Malachy's church, Belfast, by Rev. Father McCashin, P. B., assisted by the Rev. Father Brennan, administrator, Loughrea, Michael Sweeney of Loughrea, to Margaret Mary (Dollie) Kilheen, Loughrea.

The Leitrim county council at a meeting on July 26 approved of the loan for the new bridge to connect Coochill with Carrick-on-Shannon at Hatley. The congested district board has granted £300 for it.

ORIGIN OF COAL.

The substance of coal is all derived from vegetables which at one time grew upon the surface of the earth, either in dry land or in marshes, or beneath the water. In any bog or swamp may be seen one step in one kind of process of the transformation of living plants into coal.

On the surface, and grows the green living moss with many other plants. Two or three inches below that is a brown, spongy mass, consisting of the fibre of dead plants; this passes gradually down into a compacted brown mass in which the vegetable remains begin to disappear. Lower down it is still denser and darker, and all obvious traces of fibre and tissue, perhaps, are lost; until at a depth of sometimes thirty feet, a compact black substance is found which cuts like cheese, but, except for its dampness, might be called soft coal. When artificially dried and compressed it makes a hard, black substance that scarcely differs in appearance or composition from some varieties of pit coal.

Therefore, any thick bed of peat would be depressed beneath the sea, and covered with great beds of sand or mud to a thickness of several hundred feet. It cannot be doubted that the peat would be converted into coal. It is not, however, moss or peat only that undergoes the changes described; for in many places great fragments of trees have been found buried in the earth, retaining their external form and their woody fibre, but changed

into a brown, cheesy substance or even into a quite black and brilliant coal. This substance is called lignite, and where considerable beds are found the passage of a tree lignite into genuine coal, and the alteration of one substance into the other are obvious to the eye.

If to this be added that in the majority of instances beds of coal are shown on the surface, when freshly exposed, a mat-work of vegetable branches and stems, and that pieces of coal when examined with the microscope show vegetable tissues and cells, the argument in favor of vegetable origin of coal becomes complete.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH BISHOP.

Rev. John Baptist Cahill, D. D., Bishop of Portsmouth, England, died at Bishop's House, Portsmouth, on August 2. The deceased prelate was born in London in 1841, and after passing several years as student and professor at Old Hall, being ordained in 1864, was appointed to St. Mary's, Ryde, as his first mission in 1865. Appointed as the first Vicar-General of the diocese of Portsmouth in 1882, he was created a Private Chamberlain and Prototestary Apostolic by Leo XIII, and became Provost of the Portsmouth Chapter in succession to Mons. Crookall. In 1904 he was consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor to Bishop Verine, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Portsmouth in the same year.

YOUNG IMMORTALS.

The Germans call them "Wunder Kinder"—wonder children—and German boys and girls have had a lion's share of them, these "marvelous boys" who at eight and ten or at twelve years old have become specialists in art or in science. Nearly always these infants prodigies are prodigiously musical, and sometimes they grow up into great men, as Mozart and Haydn grew, but pathetically often they die before twenty, die of their own premature ripening.

There was one universal genius, only one, Admirable Crichton, but scores of boys have shown genius in one direction at an age when most children are mere babies. Mozart began to compose at the age of four. Pope was but five when he "dipped in numbers and the numbers came." Millais showed genius before he was six, and was but ten years old when his paintings were accepted in the National Academy. Chatterton died at seventeen, after an astonishing career. Henry Kirke White and John Keats were great poets at twelve; one died at twenty-one, the other at twenty-four—Young Immortals.

THE DYING GIRL.

(By R. D. Williams.)
From a Munster tale they brought her,
From the pure and balmy air,
An Ormond peasant's daughter,
With blue eyes and golden hair.

She brought her to the city,
And she faded slowly there,
Consumption has no pity
For blue eyes and golden hair.

When I saw her first reclining
Her lips were moved in prayer,
And the setting sun was shining
On her loosened golden hair.

When our kindly glances met her,
Deadly brilliant was her eye,
And she said that she was better
While she knew that she must die.

She speaks of Munster valleys,
The patron, dance, and fair,
And her thin hand feebly dangles
With her scattered golden hair.

When silently we listened
To her breath with quiet care,
Her eyes with wonder glistened—
And she asked us what was there?

The poor thing smiled to ask it,
And her gentle mouth laid bare,
Like gems within a casket
A string of pearls rare.

We said that we were trying
By the gushing of her blood,
And the time she took in sighing
To know if she were good.

IMMIGRATION FALLING OFF.
Washington.—Statistics for July show a slight falling off of immigration at this port. In the month 74,563 persons arrived in the steamer. Of this number 13,796 were citizens, 52,727 aliens and 7,242 transients. The number deported was 1,227. The totals which furnished the following numbers were: Italians, 10,756; Poles, 6,076; Germans, 4,066; English, 3,210; Irish, 1,263; Scotch, 1,041. There were also 3,169 Jews. Of those over 14 years, 12,985 could neither read nor write. Ital furnished the greatest number of illiterates, 2,811. There were 1,676 illiterate Jews, 179 Germans, 15 Irish, 8 English and 1 Scotch. The immigrants brought \$1,557,734 in money. Those who had more than \$500 numbered 4,634, and there were 22,560 with less than that amount.

PRAY FOR GAYNOR'S RECOVERY.
Vicar General Mooney of the archdiocese of New York sent this letter out Saturday to the pastors of all churches:

The sad occurrence by which the chief magistrate of our city has been stricken down you know. He had already given marked evidence of his worth, courage and civic virtue as an official. His loss at this time would be nothing less than a calamity. We all hope and pray for his recovery.

Please say the following prayer: "O God, our refuge and strength, who art the author of all goodness, hear, we beseech Thee, the devout prayers of Thy Church, and that what we faithfully ask we may effectually obtain. Through Our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

Special prayers for the recovery of Mayor Gaynor were offered in all the churches of New York City on Sunday.

ALL IS QUIET IN SPAIN.
Reports regarding the situation in Spain this week show that the excitement over the premier's break with Rome has to a large extent subsided. According to these reports, the Catholic organization of the peninsula is perfect, making it impossible for Premier Canalejas to repeat there

what the French ministry did in France, bringing about the separation of church and state.

Some of these reports state that only a sword from Rome would be necessary to have the whole population rise and sweep away all the enemies of the Church and religion. On the other hand, the Catholics declare they are ready to carry the day if Rome will order the clergy and Catholics generally to support them.

The Catholic committee at Bilbao explained the abandonment of the San Sebastian revolution in a manifesto issued on Thursday.

After stigmatizing the government's action as arbitrary, the manifesto declares that the Catholics fear neither persecutions nor threats, and are ready to offer their lives in the defense of the Sovereign Pontiff, and concludes: "A moment of resolute decision will suffice to put an end to the government's program."

A dispatch to the Paris Temps from Madrid quotes Marquis de Ojeda, the recently recalled Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, as endorsing the policy of Premier Canalejas, but at the same time denying that discussion existed in the Vatican and expressing the belief that a solution of the trouble will be possible through a display of good will on both sides.

The Madrid Epoca, a statement attributed to Premier Briand of the French government, who is at Rambouillet. The premier is said to have strongly advised King Alfonso against breaking with Rome, and is quoted as saying: "We slid down hill farther than we intended."

OUR RECORD.
(By Mary Elizabeth Blake.)
Who calls a slur on Irish worth, a stain on Irish blood or shame, who dares to own his Irish blood or wear his Irish name,
Who scorns the warmth of Irish hearts, the clasp of Irish hands? Let us but raise our voice in might and shame him as he stands.

The Irish fame! It rests enshrined within its own proud light. Wherever sword or tongue or pen has fashioned deeds of glory, there from battle charge of Fontenoy to Grattan's thunder tone, it holds its storied past on high unrivaled and alone.

The Irish blood! Its crimson tide has watered hills and plain. Wherever there were wrongs to crush, or free men's rights to gain; No dastard thought, no coward fear has held it back from vain. When there were noble deeds to do or noble deaths to die!

The Irish heart! The Irish heart! God keep it fair and true. The fullness of its kindly thought its wealth of honest glee, its generous strength, its ardent faith, its uncomplaining trust, Though every worshipped idol breaks and crumbles unto dust.

And Irish hands—aye, lift them up; embrowned by honest toil, The champions of the western world, the guardians of the soil; When flashed their battle-axes aloft, a waiting world might see What Irish hands could do and dare to keep a nation free.

They bore our starry flag above through bastion gate and wall, They stood before the foremost rank, the bravest of them all; And when before the cannon's mouth they held their battle-axes aloft, O never could old Ireland's heart beat prouder than that day!

So when a craven fain would hide the birthmark of his race, Or lightly speak of Erin's sons before her children's face, Breathe no weak word of scorn or shame, but crush him where he stands, With Irish worth and Irish fame, as won by Irish hands.

THE WRONG SORT.
An old Irish peasant was one Sunday sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe. Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewn with struck matches.

"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife. "Faith and O! will in a minute Biddy," said he, "Molke Mulrooney has been a-telling me that if O! smoked a bit of glass O! could see the spots on the sun. O! don't know whether Molke's head or foot is on whether O! got hold of the wrong kind of glass—Se'raps."

HISTORIC DUNLUCE ECARLIE.
The castle of Dunluce—the ancient residence of the Earls of Antrim—which is but about two miles east of the Giant's Causeway, though not a building of much architectural grandeur, may—on account of extent and situation, be justly considered as one of the most important and interesting remains of the kind in Ireland. Its moirer walls entirely cover and appear to be a part of an insulated perpendicular rock of a hundred feet high, standing proudly among the boiling waves of the kind in Ireland. Its sides and separated from the main land by a precipitous chasm of about 20 feet wide and a 100 feet deep. A narrow wall, one of the supporters of the ancient drawbridge is the only way by which it can be entered, a circumstance which adds to its romantic interest.

ONE HUNDRED IRISH PRISONS CLOSED.
London.—The annual report of the general prisons board for Ireland, which has been presented to parliament, sets out the following among other items of interest:

In pursuance of the policy of concentration of prisons, which has been rendered possible owing to the diminution that has taken place in the number of prisoners, and increased facilities in the means of communication, Kilmainham prison was evacuated on February 28, 1910. The number of prisons and bridewells under the control of the general prisons board on April 1, 1878—the date when the local prisons and bridewells were transferred to the board—and as follows: 1878—4 convict prisons, 28 local prisons, 95 bridewells, 1910—1 convict prison, 15 local prisons, 6 bridewells.

To the list for 1910 are to be added two institutions of a reformatory nature, which have during recent years been established under the control of the board, viz:

1. State reformatory at Ennis, in 1893. 2. Borstal institution at Clonmel, in 1909.

MOTHER ONAHAN PASSES AWAY.
Mother Onahan, distinguished as a religious teacher throughout the United States, died Tuesday morning at the Convent of the Sacred

Heart, Grosse Pointe Farms, near Detroit, Mich. She was a sister of William J. Onahan, the well-known Catholic writer and philanthropist of Chicago.

Hundreds of women in the larger cities who came under the influence of Mother Onahan in their early lives will be grieved to learn of her death. Mother Onahan was more than 60 years old and had spent thirty-six years of her life as a religious instructor of the Sacred Heart, her activities embracing the circles of the western convents. She held the positions of "mistress of studies" and "mistress of superior classes," positions always intrusted to women of broad literary knowledge. She taught in Manhattanville, New York; at Eden hall, Philadelphia; at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Chicago; at St. Louis, Omaha and at the Grosse Pointe farms.

SIMPLE LIFE FOR CAPUCHINS.
The Capuchin monks in Austria have been recalled to the simpler life by a circular issued by the head of the order acting with the approval of the Pope. The friars are enjoined to return to the strict observance of the original rules of the order, by which they were forbidden to wear hats or shoes the only garments allowed being a long cowl with a rope around the waist, sandals and a skull cap, and an undershirt of wool in severe weather.

The Capuchins are a numerous body in Austria and it is in the vaults of their monastery in Vienna that the remains of the emperor and members of the imperial family are buried. Any visitor to Vienna will have noted that the friars have greatly relaxed the original rigor of the rules of St. Francis. They wear hats and shoes and they certainly do not refrain from washing and shaving. So far from dedicating their lives entirely to the poor, many of them are popular as father confessors among the aristocracy.

What success will meet the attempt to compel them to return to the life of the middle ages remains to be seen. The prior of the important Capuchin monastery at Pressburg has signified his opinion by resigning his post, declaring in a letter to the Pope that he is too old to change his way of life. The general feeling in the order is that the new regulations should be binding only on the members who join after the issue of the circular.

SEEKING COMFORT.
"I've got a long way to go and I'm not used to travel," said the applicant at the railway ticket office. "I want to be just as comfortable as I can, regardless of expense."
"Parlor car?"
"No. I don't care for parlor fixings."
"Sleeper?"
"No. I want to stay awake and watch the scenery."
"Then what do you want?"
"Well, if it wouldn't be too much trouble, I should like you to put me up in one of these refrigerator cars I've read so much about."

A REASONABLE DOUBT.
An Irishman who has been badly mangled in an accident, entered the Boston city hospital relief station in a great hurry. He stepped up to the man in charge and inquired: "Is this the relief station, sir?"
"Yes. What is your name?"
"Patrick O'Connor, sir."
"Are you married?" questioned the officer.
"Yes, sir, but is this the relief station?" He was nursing his hand in agony.
"Of course it is. How many children have you?"
"Eight, sir. But sure this is the relief station?"
"Yes, it is," replied the official, frowning a little angry at the man's persistence.
"Well," said Patrick, "sure, an I was beginning to think that it might be the pumping station."

NATURAL HISTORY.
A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations, is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "what animal was satisfied with the least nourishment." "The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."

THE TELEWRITER.
An ingenious instrument called the telewriter has been installed in London and promises to revolutionize present day telegraph and telephone methods. By means of a telewriter one may send a message which will be permanently recorded by the instrument of the person to whom the message is sent. The telewriter provides a transmitter and receiver, each provided with pencil controlled by jointed arms on the "pantograph" principle; and what a man writes or draws on the transmitter appears simultaneously in fac simile, on the receiver. There is no noise, no room for misunderstanding, no delay, no telegraph messenger; all that is necessary is to hang up the telephone receiver and so the telewriter interchanges figures and diagrams and tables of statistics can be transmitted as easily as excuses for not going home to dinner; and, whether the intended recipient be present by the receiver or not, the message is permanent record. Up to the present there has been no weak point found in the system.

PRAGUE HONORS IRISHMAN.
Recently the royal city of Prague, by unanimous resolution of the council, conferred on Mr. Richard Kelly, B. L., of Dublin, the silver medal of merit, accompanied by an address from the council signed by the mayor. The honor is equivalent to the freedom of the city, and is in recognition of Mr. Kelly's literary service to the Bohemian nation. He is the only Irishman who has ever received this exceptional favor from the people of Bohemia.

ALL MORE OR LESS IRISH.
In a letter from Ireland to his own paper at Emporia, Kan., William Allen White, a journalist of national renown, says:

Nearly all Americans are more or less Irish. If they are not Irish by blood they are by temperament. So any journey to Europe pretending to be a visit to the home of our forefathers would be a miserable failure if it omitted Ireland. For Ireland's influence is one of the big things of our life. And we must come to Ireland to realize it. To superficial observers, such as we are in the very nature of the case, Ireland seems to be so much like America that one wonders whether or not England or Ireland is the real fatherland. In the first place, we Americans talk English as it is spoken in Dublin. The American can come nearer understanding the com-

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