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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CAPT. DONELAN IN A RIOT

Extraordinary Exhibition of Police Dragooning in Ireland

Canadians who observed what a mild-mannered and reserved gentleman is Capt. Donelan, who accompanied Mr. John Redmond on his recent tour of this country, will be surprised to hear of the hon. gentleman figuring in a riot and being assaulted by the Irish police. It happened in this way: About the time Capt. Donelan got home to Cork an encounter took place between the police and people at Watergrasshill, in the vicinity of the pleasant waters of the river Lee. The name Watergrasshill is immortalized by Father Prout, as most of our readers know. Several of the residents of that poetic spot about a week since were charged with obstructing the police in the local court room. Capt. Donelan, William O'Brien and several other members of parliament, went down to witness the trial, during the progress of which the prisoners, or defendants being out on bail, actually had their heads smashed by the police while the magistrates were hearing evidence in the case. Shouts of murder brought Capt. Donelan outside the court room, and what happened to him is thus described in the newspapers:

"Without a word of warning the police drew their bludgeons and batoned around them in the most merciless fashion. Young men and old fell bleeding profusely on the road, and when the scene, which lasted for about seven minutes, closed, the road was in many parts covered with blood. In retaliation some sticks and stones were used, but while several people were injured, not a single policeman received as much as a scratch.

That the melee did not last longer and assume a far more serious aspect, involving, perhaps, the loss of life, is due to the timely arrival of Capt. Donelan, M.P., and the Rev. Father Burtis, C.C., Clounhane, on the spot. They ran amongst the people, and at considerable risk to themselves, saved many from being batoned to the ground. Unfortunately, however, several persons had been wounded before their arrival, and two or three cases are of a particularly grave character.

A more unprovoked attack was never made on a defenceless body of people. Up to the moment that the police drew their batons not a stick had been raised, nor a stone thrown, and when challenged on the subject not one of those in control even attempted to suggest that the people had given the remotest provocation.

Capt. Donelan, M.P., who was in the thick of the fight for the greater part of the time, and who acted with great courage and judgment throughout, entered a strong protest against the brutal treatment to which the crowd had been subjected. He accosted Co. Inspector Rogers and, addressing him, said:

"You are a disgrace to your profession and to the commission you hold." To this the County-Inspector made no reply. But Captain Donelan was not yet done with him, and he demanded an explanation as to why the people had been bludgeoned. The County-Inspector, in reply, asserted that the police were struck, and thereupon Captain Donelan invited him to point out a single policeman who had been assaulted. But Mr. Rogers attempted no such task, for he knew it was impossible of accomplishment, and he met the challenge of Captain Donelan by saying that such was not necessary. The truth was, as already pointed out—neither hand, stone, or stick was raised by any civilian throughout the day.

Capt. Donelan having rescued the defendants from the bludgeons of police, tried to escort them to the court room, which he reached after considerable difficulty, when the following discussion with the magistrates on the bench ensued:

"Addressing the Bench, Captain Donelan said: I insist on getting the names of those police outside who prevented me from coming into this court. They have dragged me and assaulted me, and I insist on being furnished with their names.

Mr. Mayor R.M.—You had better apply to the County Inspector, who is here.

Captain Donelan—I told them five or six times I was a member of parliament.

Mr. Mayor—There is a County Inspector here, and he is the proper person to apply to.

Captain Donelan—With the greatest respect I submit that you are in control of this court.

Mr. Mayor—I am in control of the court, but not in control of the Constabulary. The County Inspector is here, and he is the officer on duty. I am perfectly certain that he will give you every assistance if you go to him.

Mr. Howard—At the same time Capt. Donelan is entitled to get the names of the policemen who assaulted him.

Mr. Mayor—Certainly, he is.

Mr. Howard—Are the people stopped and the order the Chairman has given is that the County Inspector is to give them to you.

Captain Donelan—They not only obstructed me, but assaulted me. Subsequently, as the case was about to be proceeded with, Captain Donelan, addressing the Bench, said: I wish to point out that the courthouse is half empty, and there is a great number outside who desire to come in, and I presume your proceedings are public, and not a Star Chamber.

Mr. Mayor—It is perfectly public. There is no intention of making it a Star Chamber. The court is open to the public as far as it will hold.

Mr. Howard—Are the people stopped?

Mr. Crean, M.P.—They are, and the defendants even are stopped from coming in.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P.—Surely, sir, if you intimate to the officer in charge of the constabulary that the Bench desire that within reasonable limits, according to the dimensions of the court, the people should be allowed into it, there would be no necessity whatever for any heat.

Rev. Fr. Russell, C.C.—I must make the remark that when I was coming in here I was told that I was not to come in, as no one was to be allowed in except the defendants.

Mr. Mayor—That is entirely wrong. (To Head-Constable Blessing)—Will you intimate to the officer that the people are to be admitted to the court as far as its capacity will admit them.

One of the defendants had his head smashed in and was in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Howard—As a magistrate who is here by the votes of the people of the entire County of Cork, I ask my brother magistrates to tell Mr. Mulliner to bring in Mr. Rogers, the County Inspector, and if he is not able to bring in the policemen who injured the defendant in that way, then I say the state of affairs in the country is most unhappy. We are for peace, justice, and fair play, and I ask you to send for Mr. Rogers and find out who is guilty of this outrage.

Mr. Mayor then despatched a constable for the County Inspector.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien—The magistrates are the defenders of the constitutional rights of the people, and they ought to be the people's defenders against atrocious misconduct of this kind. In a village as peaceable as a cemetery, among a people who were perfectly good humored, some scoundrel, whoever he may be, actuated by bad blood, committed an assault upon this man, just as the landlord in this case tried to smash all efforts at conciliation in the county by his blackguard conduct.

Mr. Mayor (pointing to Mulcahy)—Take the man outside.

Mr. Howard—Yes, send for a doctor.

Mr. O'Brien—I say you should have the County Inspector before the bench and have it out with him. You are the masters and not he.

Mr. Mayor—We have sent for him. County Inspector Rogers at this stage entered the court, whereupon

Mr. Mayor said—Mr. Rogers, can you give us any explanation as to how this man got injured?

The County Inspector—Yes. His conduct in the crowd was most violent. He was a member of a crowd who tried to force their way through us, and some of them used sticks on us.

Mr. O'Brien (to the County Inspector)—It is a perfectly monstrous thing for you to represent that some scene of violence was going on in the neighborhood when everybody in court can say that there has not been the least semblance of violence.

Mr. Mayor—This is very irregular. Mr. O'Brien—It is horribly irregular to have one of the defendants in this case so that his head is smashed, and that he has to return into court with blood streaming from his head.

Mr. Howard—I asked the chairman to send for Mr. Rogers. There was not a particle of difficulty in hearing this case. Mr. Rogers has told us that this man forced his way along a road. I ask him as a magistrate what right has he to prevent a man going along the public highway. It was a different thing if there was much commotion.

The magistrate then adjourned the proceedings for six weeks while the defendants were removed to a hospital.

### Catholic Vote in Italy

There have been many recent newspaper rumors about the Papal injunction against voting for Parliamentary representatives in Italy, or being voted for as a Parliamentary candidate, but the injunction still holds good. To the Monarchist Party it would seem that the Pope is an enemy. Signor Santini, a member of Parliament, who had the courage to visit the Pope was, on that account dismissed from the Monarchist circle, of which he was President. This is a sign of the attitude of the Monarchists towards the Papacy. They appear to prefer treating with the Socialists rather than with the Pope; they wish for the Catholic vote to strengthen them rather than to be just to the Holy See.

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### IRELAND AND ENGLISH PARTIES

With Whole-hearted Liberal Support  
Mr. Redmond would have defeated Balfour

Speaking in Dublin last week upon the policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party in view of the approaching general elections in Great Britain, Mr. John Redmond said:

"We are at this moment on the eve of a general election (hear, hear), and we would, indeed, be criminal and unworthy of any success in our national endeavor if we lost a single moment in preparing ourselves so as to be ready to take full advantage of the opportunity that lies before us (applause). Now, I can say on this question of preparation nothing new. I can say nothing that I have not been saying for years—that all of us have not been saying for years. My confirmed conviction is that all that is necessary to ensure success for us in the comparatively short period of time in the future is a united Party (applause). Gentlemen, I put a united organization first. Father Monahan correctly gave expression to the view I and my colleagues have always held—that without a united organization in Ireland no Irish Party can be powerful, and no Irish Party can long remain united (applause). I am glad to think that, speaking of the Irish people generally, the National organization is strong, widespread and united (applause). This meeting here to-night is an assurance to me that in the immediate future Dublin will take steps to put herself once more in her rightful position—in the van of that movement (hear, hear). As the organization is united, to also is the Party (applause). Without a united and disciplined Party the Irish representation would be absolutely powerless (hear, hear). By unity and discipline I do not mean anything in the nature of a east-Irish uniformity of views and opinions (hear, hear). Such a thing as that is, in my opinion, impossible amongst the representatives of intelligent people like the people of Ireland, and even if it were attempted to be enforced it would be an unnatural state of things, and, in my belief, would not last (hear, hear). In a party like ours there is, and must be, room for men of many and varying shades of opinion (hear, hear). And there must be full liberty of expression of those opinions (hear, hear). But, gentlemen, there is

an important limitation.) On essentials the decision of the majority of the Party, arrived at after full deliberation and free discussion, must be held to bind the minority (applause). That is the meaning of a united pledge-bound Party (hear, hear), and surely at this time of day it is unnecessary to emphasize the fact that unless an Irish Party is a united and pledge-bound Party in that sense, that Party would deteriorate in the House of Commons and be deprived of all influence for good in the future of Ireland (applause). I desire to say, in thanking this meeting for the generous expression of confidence in the Party, one or two words on that subject (hear, hear). Gentlemen, the action and policy of the Irish Party in this last session has been criticized. I would like to remind the public that the Irish party commenced its work in the last session in Westminster under very great disadvantages. We were deprived then of the counsel and assistance of some of these men who had been the most trusted and responsible leaders of public opinion in Ireland for many years, and whose views and opinions always had the most enormous weight with the Party as well as with Ireland (applause). When we went to Westminster Mr. Dillon (applause) was unfortunately absent owing to his ill-health, and when we held the meetings of the Party to consider the action and policy of the session we were deprived also unfortunately of the counsel and advice at these meetings of Mr. William O'Brien (hear, hear). Under these circumstances it is true, in a sense, that it would not be true if I did not say it, that owing to the absence of some colleagues, for the policy and action of the Party last session I was more

personally responsible than I would otherwise have been. Yet I say here to-night that the decisions that we came to in our Party meetings, and after full deliberations and the unanimous action to be taken as to policy to be pursued, were right (hear, hear). The policy we adopted was a proper and inevitable policy (applause). In the session of last year we gave a general support to the Government, and why? Because it was engaged in passing a great measure of reform for Ireland which we believed would have a most beneficial effect, not only on the future of the Land Question, but upon the general political conditions of the country (applause). When we met at the commencement of this year the question we had to decide was this—Should we or should we not continue during this year the general support which we gave the Government last year? Now, just before Parliament assembled I addressed my constituents in the city of Waterford, and I then took it upon myself plainly to indicate to the Party and to the country what my view, what my individual view, was as to the policy we ought to adopt. I there expressed my perfect willingness to go on during the session

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT UPON ONE CONDITION, and that condition was that the Government should go on introducing useful legislation for Ireland (cheers). I clearly indicated that that was the only condition upon which the Irish Party would be justified in supporting the Government, and I declared that if the Government was false to their pledges on the University question and on the Laborers' question, and in reference to their own promise of useful legislation whatever it would be our duty to withdraw our support from them and, as a necessary consequence, strike them as hard as we could (loud applause). That is the policy I returned to put before the country and the Party, and it was unanimously adopted by the Party, and the result was that we went into the House of Commons perfectly fresh in this matter. We wanted to know what the Government was going to do, and on the second night of the session I submitted certain questions to the Government, first in reference to the question of Home Rule, because I put that first and in the front of every question. I submitted a question on the University question, and in reference to their pledges on the Laborers' Bill. What was the reply I got? Within twenty-four hours after the assembly of Parliament Mr. Wyndham rose in his place and stated that, whatever his individual opinion on the university question might be, the Government would not, and, in his view, ought not, introduce a measure dealing with the matter until they had perfect unanimity upon it in Ireland (laughter). The Laborers' Bill, as I know, which was introduced by the Government, was a defective and indeed, I might almost say, an insulting Bill, a Bill in open violation of the pledges repeatedly given by them (hear, hear). Am I to be told of the decision of our demand for Home Rule, in face of their deliberately falsifying their pledges on the University question and on the Laborers' question—am I to be told in face of those facts

THAT THE PROPER POLICY WAS TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

through thick and thin, as we did the year before when they were passing the Land Act (applause). No; I believe we took the right decision (loud applause). We did not take it until we heard the statement of the policy of the Government, but the moment we heard that statement we made up our minds to attack them with all our might, and if we had received from the Liberal Party anything like a whole-hearted support the Government would be out of office several months ago (applause). I am convinced that in adopting this policy the Party I acted in conformity with the opinion and views of the vast majority of the people of Ireland (applause).

Be true to your friends and remember the services they have rendered to you in the past.

## RENOUNCED ORANGISM

Lord Rossmore Found it the Mental Slavery of an Unpatriotic Political Machine.

The letter below has been sent to Doctor Campbell Hall, Deputy County Grand Master of the Orange Society of Monaghan, Ireland:

Rossmore, Monaghan, 25th October, 1904.

Dear Brother Campbell Hall—For some time I have felt that my position as County Grand Master of the Orange Society is not in strict conformity with what I conceive to be absolute impartiality, considering that I hold the office of his Majesty's County Lieutenant at the same time. You may remember that I told you and others some three years ago that it was my intention to resign even then, as I was anxious not even to appear a partizan while acting as his Majesty's Lieutenant. At that time I allowed myself to be persuaded by you and some others not to sever my connection with the Grand Mastership. Recent events, however, leave me no option but to give up this position and membership of the Society as well. I need not state that the wicked and singularly bigoted attack made on you by some Orangemen, by reason of your having shown a just and broad-minded interest in a matter which vitally concerns Protestants of all classes as well as Roman Catholics, urged me to the conclusion that local Orangism was coming to mean an organization seeking to establish the worst mental slavery and this on the part of men who profess in constructive policy of any character in what has relation to our country and to our fellow Irishmen, their policy is solely negative—ever in opposition—ever seeking to sow dissension—a state of things I fancy to be directly at variance with the rules and constitution of the Society, as every intelligent member must clearly realize.

It is a source of deep regret that individual moderate Orangemen do not think out such matters for themselves. To me they appear to be following blindly the lead of some few professional politicians and office-holders, whose advice seems invariably to be the result of a contemplation of their personal interests, and hardly ever the outcome of a desire for peace and prosperity of us Irishmen. Guides such as these feel that their positions and salaries depend in a great measure for their continuity on the divisions and antipathies of those who would work together to bring more prosperity to their homes and greater happiness to their common country.

Recently it was a subject of disappointment to me to learn of the utter inability of my brother Orangemen to grasp my motive in attending Lord Dunraven's Association, the wisdom, from the point of view of a Unionist, of seeking a solution for the present isolated and stagnant condition of those in the country who cannot fall in with the Nationalist demand, as we understand it, but who are desirous of doing in concert with moderate Nationalists what would be likely to contribute to our common prosperity, and leave the principles of each untouched.

Surely Orangemen cannot necessarily mistrust our fellowmen in all that appertains to the concerns of our common country. What can be wrong in moderate Unionists meeting moderate Nationalists and discussing with them a possible plan by which all sections of our present divided community may have a voice in the decision of those matters which concern the country's finance, and, if considered wise, in the creation of a centre board or council, or call it what you will, which would have to do with subjects purely Irish, and in no sense of an Imperial character. Notwithstanding what may be urged to the contrary mostly by interested or thoughtless persons, such a disposition is fully in accord with true Unionism in policy and in truth.

I venture to suggest that a truce of both sides who mean the best for themselves and their country are standing in their own light and in the way of genuine, necessary, and moderate people devise for the general good. Progress is going on all round, and if they be not up and at execution. In too many instances their weakness.—Yours very truly,

ROSSMORE.

In now severing my connection with the Society, which has lasted for so many years, I wish to thank the brethren for very many past kindnesses and for having year after year elected me to the position of Grand Master. My parting word would be to invite the Orange Society to think

## CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

The Bishops Find the Lately Enacted Education Law is not Fairly Administered.

At a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of England last week important resolutions were adopted in reference to the position of Catholic education under the new system established by the Act of 1902. The Bishops were agreed that in giving their general approval to the Bill which afterwards became the Education Act of 1902, they did so with the expectation that such Act would be honestly and honorably carried into execution. In too many instances, however, the local authorities had proved themselves hostile and vexatious in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. The Bishops therefore might justly reconsider their attitude with regard to this Act unless it were proved that it were possible to administer it without injury to the rights of Catholics. Nevertheless, recognizing that it would be impossible at present to ask for fresh legislation the Acts of 1902 and 1903, they agreed to urge upon managers the necessity of thoroughly studying the provisions of these Acts and of safeguarding the rights conceded by them of the non-provided schools. The Bishops were of opinion that nothing should be permitted in the administration of the Education Acts which would tend to weaken the religious education of the country, and therefore that all education authorities should do all in their power to facilitate in the schools such religious education as parents desire for their children. On this account managers of Catholic schools should insist that no less than sixty minutes a day should be assigned to religious instruction in order to ensure the reasonable facilities to which they were entitled for that purpose. All Catholic schools should be closed for the whole day on such other occasions as have been customary for religious observances.

### Oratory Old Boys in Parliament

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the Liberal candidate for South Salford, London, is not only a Catholic, but is partly of Irish descent, for his father was half French, half Irish. His election to the House of Commons would enable the Oratory School to be represented in the three parties. At present there are three old Oratory boys—Mr. John Boland among the Nationalists, Lord Edmund Talbot and Mr. James Hope among the Tories. Mr. Belloc's views on the Irish question have recently been given to the Westminster Gazette. "In regard to Ireland," he says, "I know of no alternative to the present system of Government but to try the experiment of Home Rule. Incidentally I am convinced that the Irish problem is a religious one. I have heard Ireland compared to Scotland, and I have heard men say, (sometimes in good faith, but more often in bad) why Ireland was not content. Well, if you can give it, give Ireland her own laws (as Scotland has), her own system of land tenure, her own type of University, her own religion; be chary of disturbing her least prejudice, and there will at least be a starting point for debate. As it is, with an alien ownership of land, an alien governing religion, alien laws, and alien tenure, the country is worse off than any part of Christian Europe—and that is saying a good deal; but it is true. You could not have had the Sheridan case anywhere else."

### Hon. E. Blake, M.P.

The Hon. Edward Blake arrived in Newfoundland to act as Government Arbitrator in regard to the indemnity claim of the Reid-Newfoundland Company against the Government for taking back the telegraph lines under contract of 1901. The amount claimed is \$3,350,000. The Court will sit on the 27th inst.

For themselves, and to consider well and carefully their present position in their native land, and not to be blind to what must be the inevitable result of always opposing what wise and moderate people devise for the general good. Progress is going on all round, and if they be not up and at execution. In too many instances their weakness.—Yours very truly,

ROSSMORE.



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