

# MGR. CAPEL REPLIES.

The Story Manufactured out of the Corrupt Imagination of an Irresponsible Scribbler.

The New York Herald of a late issue had this telegram and the subjoined interview telegraphed by its own correspondent.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Many thanks. Your reporter sends my statement. I ask the insertion over my signature of the following:

In the name of American liberty and in the name of the honor due to American women, let the journal that has given publicity to it publish the name of the human monstrosity capable of and responsible for giving its false and malicious Californian charge against me, or stand convicted of gross falsehood and cowardice.

T. J. CAPEL.

## THE INTERVIEW.

Your correspondent found Mgr. Capel in a room which was used as a library study, laboratory, schoolroom and writing apartment, and with an apology at once plunged into the subject and asked Mgr. Capel in regard to the Charge made.

To say that he was amazed would ill express the electrical effect which the announcement of the subject made upon him. At first he could not find words to speak, and appeared to be horrified. When he did speak he characterized the reflections published against him as vile slanders and disgusting insinuations unfit to be published and outrageously unjust to him. At first Mgr. Capel was inclined to ignore the charges with contemptuous silence, but when he found that another was concerned in them he agreed to give a statement.

"I thought at first," he said, "that the matter was too vile to be noticed, but now I see that, although I will not stoop to refutation, yet some short reply is necessary. In the first place, as to my departure from New York in the manner described, I pronounce the whole story an infamous lie, manufactured out of the corrupted imagination of some irresponsible scribbler. I have not heard of more stories, but I heard of some insinuations in a New York, evening paper, and when I did I immediately telegraphed to my brother, who is in New York, and to that paper stating that all such stories were without foundation. As to my departure from New York, Archbishop Corrigan, successor of Cardinal McCloskey, can give the best information. The letter written by Archbishop Corrigan when I left contains no insinuation of that kind, nor have I ever heard of it. In regard to the other reflections, which fill me with disgust and horror, let me say this: Having been broken down in health as the result of delivering over one hundred lectures in a short space of time I contracted malaria, which had prostrated me at times.

In this condition I accepted the invitation of an estimable Catholic lady to stay in the country and there recruit. She is the daughter of one of the oldest pioneers in the State, the late general, John McCauley. She has long been foremost in establishing and maintaining Catholic missions, to which she is always willing to contribute her time, services and property. In her charitable undertakings she has always exhibited such earnest endeavors as to excite the greatest respect anywhere. She raised in great part the funds which were necessary to build the Catholic Church at Galt. She induced her father to buy all the brick for the church. On the occasion of the dedication of the Church which recently occurred, Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, and the whole party of visiting clergy were guests of Mrs. Valeus. Governor Stoneman, of California, and wife paid her a visit one week ago. She is a well educated lady bearing an irreproachable character, and is honored by her neighbors. You can have some faint idea of the indignation those insinuations must awaken in them and in me. That is all I have to say except that the parish priest, who introduced me to Mrs. Valeus, has made her house his home, staying two or three days every week and keeping three horses on her land.

After interviewing Mgr. Capel about the stories circulated concerning him in the East he was asked in regard to his plans and stated that his main consideration now was his health. Although he could not well do it he was engaged on two religious works, one of which is nearly completed and would embody his most mature thought on ecclesiastical subjects. After he had finished these works he would rest and take a trip to Europe. He also stated that out of consideration for Mrs. Valeus's kindness he had undertaken to give some lessons to and attend to the religious education of her young son during his stay at her house.

## THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT—OMINOUS PREPARATIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Herbette, French ambassador, in an interview to-day with Count Herbert Bismark suggested that the initiative be taken by Germany in demanding the English to evacuate Egypt, and that they assent to neutralizing that country. Herbette conveyed regrets to President Grevy for the tone adopted by French Chauvinist Journals towards Germany. Berlin newspapers concur in doubting that Herbette will succeed in establishing better relations between Germany and France.

News continue to arrive from reliable sources of extensive transports and military preparations in the Black sea and other southern depots. Furloughs have been stopped and retained under orders.

# GLADSTONE'S LATEST PLEA.

Further Arguments for Home Rule for Ireland—Addendum to the Ex-Præmiers pamphlet on the Irish Question.

London, October 10.—Mr. Gladstone publishes an addendum to his pamphlet on the Irish question in the new and cheap addition just issued. In this he says: "I tried to explain to the Irish deputations at Hawarden that the history of years preceding the union and the manner in which it was brought were relevant to the present demand for Home Rule. It is not a matter of rhetoric nor of sympathy nor of contested expediency but one of strictly constitutional and judicial argument. Had the union constituted a morally valid covenant, Ireland would have been mortally bound by it. If it proved injurious Ireland could only urge her claims to relief upon general grounds, such as are applicable to a contested legislative improvement or if the union had not been at the time of its institution a mortally binding compact it might have become such, as Goldwin Smith has justly shown, by subsequent ratification. Neither case occurred. Instead of arguing what does not require argument, I have put into the witness box two determined opponents, and their declaration is that the Union Acts, which were in the nature of a treaty, were absolutely wanting in the conditions which alone confer moral validity. If possible it is yet more plain that there has been no subsequent ratification on the union. A forcible effort against the union failed in 1803; the legal pacific movement of 1810 was treated with silent scorn; the military suppressed the country meeting 1830. From the time of the first Reform act there has been no acceptance of the union by Ireland which could ratify an act morally invalid at the outset. With increased political privileges and power, Ireland's attitude has become more pronounced, and she is now, in the highest constitutional sense, demanding, not repeal, but important and profound modification of the incorporating act of parliamentary union. If all this be so, Ireland's demand is not grounded on mere political expediency, but it is the course of constitutional and judicial right which she possessed in 1799 and has never lost."

## THE NEW C. P. R. FEEDER.

New York, Oct. 22.—F. P. Olcott, chairman of the committee which holds in trust the funds of the syndicate that has undertaken to build the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, purchased to-day, at a foreclosure sale, the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railway for \$1,010,000. The purchase, under order of the court, assumes obligations of \$3,040,000. The road, which is 152 miles long, will form part of the 450 miles that the South Shore & Atlantic syndicate propose to complete between Duluth & Sault Ste. Marie. The enterprise is in harmony with the Canadian Pacific interests and it is also understood with the Michigan Central. He claims that this line will reduce the distance between St. Paul and New York fully 300 miles. The \$8,000,000, estimated as necessary to complete the line has been subscribed, and will be deposited with and disbursed by the Central Trust Company of this city. The contracts for a large part of the work are already made. The leaders in the syndicate are C. S. Bryce Sam Thomas and G. J. Seney of this city, and C. R. Cummings and N. B. Ream, of Chicago.

Rapid City, Oct. 24.—Information was laid last week by License Inspector Tariff, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of Wm. Loolie, a notorious whiskey peddler, who has been operating for some time on the line of the Saskatchewan & Western Railway, from Minnedosa to Rapid City. Provincial Police Foster and the inspector undertook the capture; but Loolie having once before served a term in Regina jail for a similar offence and having by some means got out of the racket, was on the look-out. The pursuers got on to his trail and followed him for a day. Towards evening they got up within a quarter of a mile of him. He was driving a horse and wagon with his effects. Casting a glance over the prairie he saw that he was followed, and that the open prairie was none too safe. He then put his horse to full speed and made for the nearest woods, jumped the rig, leaving everything behind him, and plunged into the heavy wooded ravine, where, although closely pursued, owing to the approaching darkness, the "slick" whiskey peddler of the little Saskatchewan made good his escape into the fastnesses of forest, and is yet skulking among the bluffs or has gone on a visit to Uncle Sam's.

# WAR UPON THE CHURCH

For no object has the power acquired through the organization of modern associations been more assiduously exercised than for the overthrow of the Catholic Church and the obliteration of the religious sentiment from the minds of the people. The enemies of religion for the better accomplishment of their evil work endeavor to impress upon it character in harmony with the spirit of the time. It is in the name of progress that the war against the Catholicism is carried on, and care is taken to avoid the appearance of being in direct opposition to the teaching of Christ. Fine distinctions are drawing for the purpose of blinding the eyes of those who are as yet too well disposed towards the church and too deeply grounded in Christian principles to take part in crusade against religion. The illusion, to which M. Gambetta first gave currency, that there is such a thing as clericalism, entirely distinct from Christianity of states and people, is circulated throughout every channel of society. The opponents of Catholicism are fully alive to the fact that at the present there is proceeding a contest such as was never waged before for empire over the minds of men. On the one hand indelicacy is making rapid strides among its members of various classes, and on the other, the aspiration for a knowledge of God's Law is filling the multitude with a longing to discover and adopt definite teaching such as that embodied in the dogmas of the Catholic Church. The ancient antagonism between the Church and the world has, therefore, reached a new stage, and importance of energy in the propagation of views and opinions becomes more apparent when the freedom of modern forms of government is borne in mind. Never before were the people more thoroughly master of their destinies, and never were equal facilities so available for the efforts of propagandists. On the continent under which the struggle between Christians and anti-Christian ideas is carried on are thoroughly understood, and supreme exertions are made by the infidel forces to prejudice the minds of the population against religion.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

BRANDON, Oct. 26.—Two or three days ago a young man named Roach, the Dominion Express Company's agent at New dale station took his departure for parts unknown, taking with him \$300 or more of the company's money. H. M. Lamuel, route agent of the company, arrived here Monday, and, accompanied by Provincial Constable Forster, started in pursuit of the absconder. Yesterday they captured Roach at Killarney, where he was hiding. He was brought here by Constable Forster and lodged in jail. On Saturday he will come before Justice Todd to stand his trial.

The Montreal Gazette says. "Mr. Wm. J. Morris has issued a circular calling attention to the prospects of the Winnipeg & North Pacific railway. These are, so far as natural advantages are concerned most promising. The territory to be traversed is possessed of a highly fertile soil, and in some districts abounds in diversified mineral wealth. Starting from Winnipeg, the line traverses a northwesterly direction, later bending to the west, and strikes the Pacific Ocean at Port Simpson. It will open up the northern habitable section of the Territories as the Pacific Railway has the south. An act of incorporation was obtained at the last session of parliament, the charter members of the company being Messrs A. P. McDonald, Alex. Manning, H. H. Howland, Randolph MacDonald, Duncan Philip McRae and Samuel Willard Foster. As a transcontinental trade route the North Pacific would present several advantages. Port Simpson being 400 miles nearer Yokohama than Port Moody and 600 miles nearer than San Francisco, and if ultimately constructed will be an important factor in the country's commerce.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd December, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, seventy-four times per week, or more or less frequently, as may be required, between Winnipeg post office and the C. P. Railway Station from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in covered vehicles securely locked; and each vehicle drawn by at least two horses, the vehicles to be appropriated expressly for the mails.

The courier to leave the post office and railway station with the mails on such days and at such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the mails at the railway station within fifteen minutes after leaving the post office, and at the post office within fifteen minutes after the arrival of each mail train.

Each tender to state the price asked per single trip—a single trip to consist of the conveyance of the mail from the post office to the station, or from the station to the post office.

Two securities must be bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the service.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the post office at Winnipeg, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLeod.

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Winnipeg, Oct. 15, 1886.

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