

the active co-operation of the government of Canada in their great work of national development and national consolidation. The Grand Trunk is really more of a foreign corporation than Canadian. It is governed from London, England, and its terminus east and west—Portland, Maine, and Chicago, Ill., are both American. The Canadian Pacific, on the other hand, is a work that owes its inception to Canadian energy and Canadian patriotism. It is our great national highway, governed by Canadians, and designed to open to the world the vast areas of the North-Western domain and make Canada that which Grand Trunk monopoly and exclusiveness could never make it, a country of prosperity unequalled and progress unsurpassed. To Mr. Mitchell's vigorous exposition of the railway status of Canada, Lord Claude Hamilton would not deign to reply, sheltering himself behind "etiquette." The noble lord, no doubt, felt mortified and offended that any mere colonist should question his statements. Mr. Mitchell, in a second letter, regardless of "etiquette," piles on the agony in a manner to make this faint-hearted scion of Irish landlordism wish he had never seen Canada. Mr. Mitchell concludes in these terms, at once vigorous, earnest, and patriotic.

"For his Lordship and his friends may rest assured that railway monopoly in Canada is henceforth only a dream. The people of Canada will break the monopoly, and break the Government and the Parliament that sanction it; and whether his Lordship and his Grand Trunk associates seek monopoly by denouncing the Government or by coercing Parliament, or by attacking the credit of the lands of the Dominion in England, or by whatever means it may be hoped to work out this fell purpose, the people of Canada have both the will and the power to defend themselves against all schemes and conspiracies to place the commerce and railway traffic of the country at the mercy of a single Corporation. The Government may be attacked afresh; new slanders against our Canadian North-west may be daily invented; the financial standing and the resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway may again be the target for Grand Trunk hostility, but depend upon it, sir, that at last the spirit and the energy and the giant strength and vast resources of five millions of Canadians will rise superior to all the machinations of their enemies, and even Lord Claude Hamilton, if his life be spared, will see a new nation develop in this Dominion worthy of their forefathers, and especially worthy in this—that they refused to place themselves at the mercy of an English corporation and stock exchange speculators, and suffered persecution rather than wear the manacles of the Grand Trunk or any other railway company in England or America."

#### CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

We reproduce with pleasure a paragraph from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 20th ult., relating to the standing of Catholic schools and their pupils in Ireland. It will be remembered by most of our readers that, two years ago, His Lordship the Bishop of London, on his return from the old country, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Catholic schools and their good work in Ireland. That His Lordship's view was no wise exaggerated the Freeman's Journal fully attests.

Our Dublin contemporary states: "We publish to-day the official list of those students at the Intermediate Examination who have carried off the honours and prizes for the year. It will be recognised with extreme pleasure that, as usual, the youth of Catholic colleges and schools make the best of the running. The place of honour is filled by a student of St. Malachy's College, Belfast, Master John McNeill. We offer our hearty congratulations to the young Ulsterman and to the institution which shares his proud distinction. From another eminent Catholic College, St. Stanislaus, Tullamore, comes the student who fills the second highest place of the year, and standing out in frequent prominence are the familiar names of the various Catholic colleges and schools throughout the country. The Christian Brothers, as on previous years, are well to the front, and a gratifying tribute to the excellence of their educational system is found in the large number of prizes which their boys have carried away. It is noteworthy that the first place in each of the three grades has been taken by Northern students. St. Malachy's College is first in the Senior, the Belfast Academy first in the Middle, and the Londonderry Academical Institution first in the Junior. The Alexandra College and the Alexandra School took the three first places of the grades in the girls' division, the second place in the middle grade, we are gratified to see, being secured by a pupil of St. Louis Convent, Monaghan. In the more practical and useful subjects, as, for example, languages, domestic economy, and music, 'our girls' of the convents come out splendidly. The financial results show that £5,020, nearly £2,000 more than last year, has been distributed. Of this, £3,131, or 62 per cent., has fallen to Catholic students, £1,889, or 37 per cent. to non-Catholics,

and £857, or 17 per cent., to Christian Brothers' Schools alone."

The young gentleman, Mr. McNeill, mentioned in this paragraph, is a brother of our friend, Mr. Archie McNeill, of this city. It is specially gratifying to us to note the success attending the pupils of the schools conducted by the religious bodies, and that the Freeman makes special mention of the Christian Brothers, to whom we in this country are under such lasting obligations for distinguished though ill-requited services in the cause of Catholic educational training.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

We made brief allusion last week to the extraordinary scene in the City Council of Ottawa, on Monday, the 6th inst. It was a fieldnight for bigotry and ignorance. In the former Mr. Ald. Cunningham, and in the latter, Mayor Bate, distinguished himself. No one, that we ever heard, imputed to the mayor of Ottawa the possession of intellectual acumen of any advanced order, but many gave him credit for a sense of decency and decorum. His managers had him, however, well drilled for Monday evening, the 6th, and he did his part in the municipal tragedy (!) with a stupid determination to prove himself a worthy mayor of enlightened Wellington ward. So well did he act, that the majority which follows Ald. Cunningham's tail will now likely allow the use of the civic chain in public, which, last winter, the Council voted to have locked up lest the Mayor might—might—well, wear it at another ball. The Ottawa Sun thus reports the scene:

A communication was read from Assistant Provincial Secretary Lumsden, enclosing memorial of members of the Council who were present May the 5th, in reference to the redistribution of city wards, stating that in reply to inquiries in said letter he was instructed to acquaint the Council that Wednesday, the 15th instant, had been fixed on as the date when deputations in regard to the matter would be received by the Prov.

Secretary in support of the views of the Council.

Ald. Cox, seconded by Ald. Erratt, moved that the communication be received and entered on the minutes, and that the Mayor and Alds. Swallow, Gordon, Cunningham, Whelan, Cherry, Cox, Lewis, Erratt and Whillans, the Assessment Commissioner and City Solicitor be constituted a deputation to proceed to Toronto and wait upon the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the matter.

Ald. Brown spoke up for St. George's ward, and backed up Ald. Heney's remarks.

Ald. Lewis again came to his feet, and said, as representative of Wellington ward, that he could not get a fair and equal distribution of the wards from the Provincial Secretary, in accordance with the ratable property of Wellington ward.

Ald. Durocher said he applauded the Mayor's government for refusing to jerry-mander the city.

Ald. Cunningham said ever since the Lower Town men had formed the conspiracy of 1859, which said that one Catholic Irishman and two French Catholics should always represent By Ward, and that is what caused the lying document to be sent to Toronto by Lower Town men; "and," continued Ald. Cunningham, pointing to Ald. Brown, "the lying document was signed by that traitor."

Ald. Heney (excitedly, and stamping his feet repeatedly) "It's a disgrace for an alderman to stand up and say such a thing. I call on you, Mr. Mayor, to call Ald. Cunningham to order."

Ald. Brown said he would not sit there if such language was tolerated.

Ald. Cunningham: "I want you to hold your tongue!" He then said the Lower Town men had falsely moved in the matter, and did not speak when the redistribution subject was up before the Council.

Ald. Heney (again excitedly) "It's not so! It's a falsehood!"

Ald. Cunningham (continuing) termed the Lower Town men "the noble six."

Ald. Durocher: "We're as noble as anybody else. I will not keep order if Ald. Cunningham does not!"

The Mayor—"Well, then, I will leave the chair."

Ald. Cunningham went on reading the communication sent to Toronto by the Lower Town men. He stated, the letter said, the Upper Town members had surreptitiously passed the motion, which did not get the necessary support."

Ald. Heney:—"That's true enough, and you'll have to get another half man to vote on your side. I think Ald. Cunningham ought to stop some time. We have been abused long enough, and there's no conspiracy on our side."

The Mayor again ruled Ald. Cunningham in order.

Ald. Cunningham (continuing) maintained that Wellington ward at present paid one half of the whole city taxes. But that they (the Upper town members of the Council) would break the shackles of oppression, so to God help them! And that in spite of the Bishops of Peterboro', Kingston and Ottawa, with all their influence.

Ald. Heney: "Oh, my!"

Ald. Cunningham went on to refer to what he termed "the libelous language to members of this council, published by the London Record." "Such language," he said, "would do credit to a fishwife."

Ald. Durocher again thought such language was not in order. He didn't see what a newspaper's utterances had to do with the present discussion.

The Mayor once more ruled the talk in order.

going to stay here and listen to such language."

Eight, however, constituted a quorum. Ald. Cunningham—"I hope you'll never come back!"

Ald. Cunningham went on:—"If a priest in London is going to rule the Ontario Government it's high time we should make an attempt to be free!"

The motion was then carried on the following Division, some of the Lower Town representatives re-entering the chamber to vote:

Yeas—Alds. Cunningham, Gordon, Whelan, Lewis, Cox, Cherry, Erratt, Whillans.—8.

Nays—Alds. Heney, Brown, and Durocher, Desjardins, Laverdure, and Germain.—6.

From the Free Press report we take the following:

"Ald. Cunningham, continuing, claimed that Wellington Ward had a good claim for redistribution. The western wards demanded their rights. If the priest in London was going to rule the Ontario Government it was high time that the shackles were broken and the people of the town set free. He cared not what the cost might be. 'We will fight the contest to the bitter end and let the consequences be what they may. We will have justice now and justice forever more.' While referring to the six Lower Town Aldermen, Ald. Cunningham called them traitors and insinuated that they were under priestly influence and such like."

Ald. Heney and Ald. Durocher repeatedly requested His Worship to call the speaker to order, and when His Worship allowed the Alderman to continue, the six Lower Town representatives, Alds. Heney, Germain, Brown, Desjardins, Durocher and Laverdure rose from their chairs and left the council chamber, returning after Ald. Cunningham had resumed his seat."

Ald. Brown explained his reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place he had too much respect for Wellington Ward, where he had a large amount of property, to be quartered up as it was proposed in the scheme. It was time enough to wait until the city limits were extended, to redivide the wards. The following was the population of the different wards at present: Victoria 3,000, Wellington 9,000, St. George's 5,000, By-Ward 6,000, Ottawa 7,000. He would suggest that 3,000 be taken from Wellington and placed to Victoria Ward."

Ald. Brown here proposes the easy and sensible solution of the difficulty. With such a redistribution as he proposes there would yet be a Protestant majority in the council, but there would be something like fairness in the division. The bishops of Peterboro', Kingston and Ottawa, who have never in any way interfered in this matter, are yet, according to latest reports, living and doing well, notwithstanding Ald. Cunningham's assault of Monday, the 6th. As for the Record, it is just as vigorous as ever, and as ready to meet the papaphobic little alderman from Victoria Ward as at any time past. The Ottawa Citizen and Sun both take a very just view of the "scene" and condemn Mr. Cunningham's outrageous conduct in very plain terms. The Citizen says:

"In the brief record of the Council proceedings, it is at times difficult to give more than a digest of discussions upon civic affairs. Perhaps it is a wise provision of Providence, otherwise we fear that neither comfort at home nor reputation abroad would be increased. The proceedings at the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last, upon a question connected with ward redistribution, were discreditable in the extreme and of a character calculated to weaken the influence of that body in the opinion of all who recognize the importance of its representatives. Men were taunted as being ignorant, as being ruled by priests, as being corrupt and dishonest, and many other things were said that were better never said and better never repeated. We ask why it is that a great question such as that referred to could not touch an intellectual spring, instead of opening a fountain whence flowed a gory, interested, and personality? The ward redistribution, a part of the municipal machinery that requires reform, and how best to solve the problem, was a subject all could have united in debating, without the manifestation of sectional animosity; in short, such policy is absolutely necessary if an amicable adjustment of the difficulty is ever to be arrived at. We are satisfied that judicious conferences and not bitter personalities can alone promote or achieve the object in view, and attacks upon Mr. Mowat on one side, and on certain sections of the city on the other, will scarcely prove advantageous to those who are sincere in their advocacy of this question. The Government of the Province is given great powers in dealing with a subject such as this and may possibly deem it wise to exercise great caution, while it is quite natural for the representatives of one portion of the city to strive to give as little as possible to those who approach them in a spirit of bitterness and acrimony. Our opinion is that ward redistribution must eventually be inaugurated and that the good sense of the aldermen and ratepayers will yet approve of it; but we fear no settlement will ever be arrived at so long as representatives at the Board of Aldermen forget the amenities of debate, and instead of settling down to a careful, well-digested and reasonable consideration of the subject, waste time and words in shooting verbal bullets at one another. It may be a relief to the representatives, it certainly is not a relief to those represented."

We have to thank our esteemed contemporary, the Toronto Tribune, for its very just review of the whole case in its issue of the 11th. The Tribune renders not only the Catholics of Ottawa but a large body of non-Catholic citizens a service that will not be forgotten. Big-

otry, malevolence and hatred are at the very bottom of the Cunningham redistribution scheme—a scheme that has been pressed forward with a brutal disregard of every provision of the law and every dictate of justice.

#### PARK ACCOMMODATION.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a respected correspondent on the subject of an article of ours published a few weeks ago in reference to the acquisition of Carling's farm for park, exhibition and military purposes. We had then reason to believe that a scheme was on foot to deprive our citizens of Victoria Park, that this farm might be purchased. Now, we are entirely opposed to the sale of Victoria Park. The sale of a property so well adapted for the purpose for which it is now set aside, a property on which so many thousands of the public money have been spent, were nothing short of a wanton disregard of public feeling and a clear waste of the public funds. That some at least of those who advocate the purchase by the city of Carling's farm are intent upon the effacement of Victoria Park, we subjoin the following letter from the Advertiser of Saturday last:

To the Editor:—When the present Council took up the Fair Grounds question everyone expected that they would lose no time in settling it. I, with many others, fully thought ere this to see a good settlement come to. It is high time, sir, that such settlement was arrived at. This city has suffered long enough from the maintenance of so much untaxed property in our midst. Why, sir, look at the large blocks of land right in the heart of the city, you may say, that do not pay a dollar of taxes, from the Chapter House down to Dufrin avenue and east to Wellington and even Waterloo streets. Why, it is little else but large plots of exempt property, the Exhibition Grounds, the Military Grounds, the Victoria Park and the different church properties. Now, sir, if the Exhibition Grounds were sold and some plan taken to get hold of the Military Grounds from the Government, in exchange for some other lands outside the city and all these 60 or 70 acres sold in lots to citizens, what a change it would make in the city's assessment. Instead of 2 cents on the dollar, as we now pay, it would fall to 1 cent or less. And I tell you, sir, that would be a great relief to many these hard times, especially men of business. I hope the City Council will lose no time in bringing this important question to a close. Do it as quick as possible, and by so doing a source of great irritation will be got rid of. I assure you, sir, and I hear it said everywhere, that nothing so much hinders the progress and development of London than the uncertainty that exists about this very Fair Grounds question. I say let the vacant plots that we now have be settled upon; give our men a chance to get a cheap lot in an eligible part of the city instead of being driven to London South and London East. I would like, through the Advertiser to hear an expression of opinion on this subject, and with many thanks for occupying your valuable space, I am, sir, yours truly,

A LARGE RATEPAYER.

Wealthy as the writer of this letter may be, heavy as his purse may be, and extensive as his landed property no doubt is, his opinion is none the more entitled to respect than that of the humblest citizen in this community. He says that the sale of Exhibition grounds, Victoria Park and the Military grounds would afford our men a chance to get a "cheap" lot. The force of this contention we do not quite see. The lots in that portion of the city must command a high figure and instead of falling into the hands of our artisan population would become the prey of speculators. We desire the city to retain Victoria Park and even to extend it, in the interest of the workingman, whose easy and accessible place of recreation it is. Our "upper ten" may not need park accommodation. They have palatial homes, and extensive grounds. But the workingmen of London need some such place, and for themselves and their children, must have it. As to the acquisition of Carling's farm for military purposes, we have no objection. But it is the duty of the government to make the purchase even if the city has to improve the place afterwards. The very fact mentioned by our correspondent, that a private company has offered the city \$100,000 for the exhibition grounds, disposes of his argument that their sale would afford the workingman a chance to buy a cheap lot. We would, however, hail with delight the sale of these grounds, if the city does not feel able to extend the park in that direction. But they should not be sold to a company. The mention of a company is to us indicative of wire-pulling, not to use at all the stronger and plainer term of jobbery. If the grounds be sold, let them be sold in lots to the highest bidder, just as Mr. Carling proposes to do with his farm if the city do not acquire it. The opinions of our correspondent are too largely built on surmises and rumors to permit us to deal with the subject as fully as we desire. But we will return to it. Meantime, let the mystery surrounding the offers said to have been made to the city and by members of the council be disclosed. Let us have a plain exposition of all that it is proposed to do on the one side and on the other, and a world of difficulty will be removed. We are strongly in favor of having suitable exhibition

grounds and of every effort being made to secure a military college in this city. But while we believe the city should secure the former, the government of the Dominion ought, in justice to a city that has so consistently supported it, give us the college and purchase the grounds required therefor. If any one thinks that the sale of the Park and Exhibition grounds would reduce civic taxation, he is sadly mistaken.

#### DYNAMITE IN QUEBEC.

A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday last to destroy the Parliamentary buildings now in course of erection in the city of Quebec. The outrage has excited the deepest indignation at the ancient capital and throughout the country. No sooner did the news of its perpetration get abroad than suspicion at once fell on the much-abused Irish. No one else, of course, knows anything of dynamite, nor is anyone else acquainted with its use but the Irish and the friends of Ireland. But, unfortunately for those who would fasten on Irishmen in Canada or the United States the guilt of this crime, there are many circumstances connected with this explosion that point to complicity in the deed of some one who knew all about the buildings. What we should be glad to see is a full and unprejudiced enquiry into the whole matter. It is needed and is demanded in the interest of all concerned. If a thorough enquiry be not at once begun the Quebec Government will be much to blame, and suspicion rest on persons for connection with this foul deed who should be above all suspicion.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Among the resolutions adopted at the convention of the National League of Great Britain, representing the views and feelings of the Irish people in England and Scotland, were the following, which prove that the Irishmen of great Britain are loyal to the core in the actual struggle for Irish independence: "That we pledge our full and loyal support to the leadership of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M. P., and to his able, energetic, and upright colleagues in the Irish Parliamentary party. That we express our sense of the obligations all Ireland owes to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., for the fearlessness with which he has exposed and hunted from official life the foul instruments of English rule in Ireland. That we regard the inquiry into the execution of Myles Joyce as a mockery, the accused officials being in the position of witnesses, jurors, and judges in their own case; and that we call for a full and public inquiry into all the circumstances of the case."

—A dispatch from Dublin dated the 2nd inst. says that United Ireland considers the action of the Council of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops here, in deciding to confide to the Irish members of Parliament certain questions for submission to the Government relative to university education and the grievances of nuns employed as school teachers, are of the utmost gravity. It says they thereby proclaim themselves Parnellites, and consecrate the National party. They have shattered the conspiracy which sought to secure the influence of the Church in favour of Ireland's oppressors. The bishops of Ireland have no one else but the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, led by Mr. Parnell, to press Catholic and Irish claims on the House. The Mail was surprised at the receipt of this telegram, but the future will prove the United Ireland correct in its statements.

—The Jewish population of France is quite small, but its influence great. Under the republic Jews have risen rapidly into prominence. They are all decidedly anti-Christian in sentiment and action. We are told on excellent authority that two Jews sit in the Senate Chamber, three in the Chamber of Deputies, four in the Council of State, and two in the Supreme Council of Public Education. One Cabinet Minister, M. David Raynel, is a Jew, and there are no less than ten Chiefs of Ministerial Departments, who are probably more powerful than the Ministers. Three Prefects are Jews, seven sub-Prefects and four Inspectors-General of Education. The same community furnishes two Generals of Divisions, three Generals of Brigade, four Colonels and nine Lieutenant-Colonels, one judge of the Court of Cassation (the President) and ten Provincial Judges. Is it any wonder that infidelity makes such progress in France when the deadliest foes of religion are appointed to such positions of influence as, for instance, Inspectors-General of education. The press of the French capital is largely controlled by Jewish influence.

—The Ottawa Free Press announces the visit to that city of Mgr. Bosse, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf coast, to interview the government for the purpose of obtaining food and pecuniary assistance for the starving people of the Labrador district. The Free Press says

that while in Ottawa "His Lordship was the guest of Bishop Duhamel. Mgr. Bosse interviewed the members of the government, pointed out to them how the catch of fish during the past season had been a failure, and that as a result misery and destitution now exist. If ready assistance were not forthcoming from some quarter, deaths from starvation during the approaching winter would be certain. The government, after considering the matter, agreed to send a steamer to take away any of the inhabitants who were inclined to leave and to locate them in the Dominion. This was all that they could do in the meantime. His Lordship will next interview the Quebec government for the purpose of arranging for supplies to be forwarded to those who are suffering from hunger. It is understood that the Province of Quebec has already consented to aid in providing assistance to the destitute."

—We have great pleasure in giving our readers intelligence of the conversion of a once prominent Freemason in Portugal, a country particularly cursed by the presence and influence of that sect since the days of Pombal. A contemporary thus pointedly relates this consoling event:—"The ravages of Freemasonry in Portugal is too well known to need much demonstration in a Catholic journal. Every effort has been made by the Portuguese lodges within the last twenty-five years to stamp out the Church of God. It is, therefore, with great consolation that the confirmed news of the conversion of the late Grand Master should be received. The Count de Paraty was the life and soul of Masonry in Portugal. His attempts to secularize Christian education and to paralyze the Synodal action of the Church formed the heaviest cross of the Portuguese Episcopate. A circular has been issued praising his virtues and his devotion to the cause. But the document omits to mention a very significant fact—that shortly before his death the Pape Nuncio in Lisbon was the bearer of the Pope's absolution from all censure, and a telegram blessing the repentant nobleman."

#### PARIS SEPARATE SCHOOL.

On Friday morning, the 26th ult., Mr. C. Donovan, M. A., Inspector, made his first official visit to Paris Separate School, and examined the several classes in the two departments, senior and junior, into which the school is divided. This school is under the able management of two sisters of St. Joseph, and, though some of the more advanced pupils of the senior department had lately withdrawn on account of having passed into the High School, and others were preparing specially for confirmation, yet the general and searching examinations to which they were unexpectedly submitted, (as the subjoined report shows), was highly creditable to teachers and scholars. Mr. Donovan was introduced by the very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., and proceeded to examine the senior department in the morning, continuing in the afternoon and finishing with the juniors. He expressed himself as well pleased with their general proficiency, intelligence and discipline, and to the great joy of the little ones granted them a holiday, which they enjoyed on Wednesday last, giving them an opportunity of witnessing the attractions of the township fair, held on that day. The following extract from the Inspector's report, will be read with pleasure by the parents and friends of the children, and will be gratifying to all interested in the success of our parochial schools:

#### INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Hamilton, Sept. 30th, 1884.

To the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School, in the town of Paris.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report upon your school in the following particulars:—

#### I.—THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The building, occupying a very desirable situation, has a neat appearance and is in a good state of repair. The class rooms are clean, well-kept, and in good order. The desks and seats are generally good and serviceable for general use. The facilities for lighting and ventilation are abundant. A re-arrangement of the seats and desks would confer the full advantages of these facilities. The blackboards are in sufficient supply and of excellent quality. The playgrounds are spacious, well fenced, and to a great extent, planted with trees, giving the premises a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. All other requisites of a school yard are amply supplied. For the present attendance, the extent of accommodations within and without is quite adequate.

#### II.—THE PUPILS.

The standing of the pupils is shown as follows:—Senior Dept., Sister Ambrosia—Reading, excellent; Spelling, Geography, and Catechism, very good; Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Grammar, Literature, Composition and History, good; Music, fair. Junior Dept., Sister Ephraim—Reading, very good; Writing, spelling; Spelling, good; Arithmetic, good; Catechism, very good; Composition, good; Singing, middling. The state of order, discipline, and management, is generally good. To all appearances the school is making satisfactory progress.

#### III.—REMARKS.

The ceiling of the upper room is rather low. By giving it an arched-like shape the sanitary and acoustic properties of the room would be improved.

The results of the examinations not only showed a high degree of proficiency within the recognized limits for the season, but also a respectable standing beyond these limits. This, together with the manifest attention given to the general interests of the school, is highly creditable to all concerned.

Wishing you continued success, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.