

The distinguished visitors left Adelaide for Melbourne by the 3.30 express train. Owing to their numerous engagements they did not reach the station until within a few minutes of the train starting, and then a way had to be cleared for them by the police through a crowd of some 2,000 or 3,000 persons. Great enthusiasm prevailed, chiefly in consequence of the publicly expressed desire that the Irishmen of Adelaide should give the noble Earl an ovation before leaving, to mark their appreciation of his earnest efforts on behalf of the national cause in Ireland. The Earl and Countess, with Captain Sinclair, were accompanied to the platform by the Acting Premier and Mrs. Bray, the Chief Justice, the Mayor of Adelaide and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Kennion (Anglican Bishop), the Commissioner of Police, the Rev. Dr. Paton, and the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Lempriere). Before entering the car the Earl was presented with an address as follows:—

“To the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.  
“‘When the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come.’—St. Mark iv. 29.

“As Irishmen enjoying the advantages of colonial constitutional government we welcome you to South Australia, recalling as we do with grateful enthusiasm the cordial sympathy which existed between you and our kindred at home during your recent official career as Viceroy of Ireland. Through the columns of our national Press we learnt the truth of the kindly feelings which animated your acts of social intercourse and guided your viceregal government, and here in Australia our hearts re-echo the warm and grateful acknowledgment of our countrymen, who with your departure from the Irish metropolis saw the sun go down upon their first hope for a sure and speedy settlement of that conflict of justice with injustice which absorbed the talents and fortunes of our forefathers through many a sorrowful century, and now prevents the expansion of Irish intelligence and energy and the application of Irish intellect and education to those fields of art and competition for which the genius of the Celt is by nature fitted. Owing to the efforts of a great Englishman the vista of a happier future is opening out before the thoughtful gaze of all who wish for a just and liberal policy, and although throughout the conflict for reform of Irish government many discords have been awakened we look forward with confidence in the justness of Ireland's cause to the day when the sweet note of conciliation will be caught up and re-echoed by a united British majority. Assuring you and the Countess of Aberdeen of our sincere and hearty welcome on this your first landing on Australian soil, and of the regard in which you are held by the Irish people of every class and creed at home and abroad, we have the honour, on behalf of our fellow Irish colonists, to sign ourselves—Your faithful Irish well-wishers, W. DIXON, P. HEALEY, P. WHELAN. Adelaide, South Australia, March 28, 1887.”

Mr. P. WHELAN, in presenting the address, said that on behalf of the Irishmen of the colony, he heartily welcomed the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen to South Australia.

(Cheers.) The Irishmen of Adelaide exceedingly regretted being unaware of His Lordship's departure so soon, as they desired to do him all the honour they could. (Cheers.) They recognised him as an able advocate of the rights of the Irish people to national self-government, and believed that he fully sympathized with their kindred in the old country. (Loud cheers) Mr. Whelan concluded with an apology for the address not being illuminated owing to want of time, but said that an illuminated copy would be forwarded to the Government House at Sydney.

The EARL of ABERDEEN said—I ask you to accept my grateful thanks for this very hearty expression of your kindly feelings. Such a greeting is all the more valued to Lady Aberdeen and myself because of its representative and spontaneous character, and the short time which was available for the preparation of any such demonstration. (Cheers) It is very evident that the generous readiness to recognise any honest efforts for their welfare, and the warm and hearty expressions of acknowledgment of such efforts that we had shown towards us during the whole of our tenure of office in Ireland are characteristic of Irishmen as a race, whether in their own beloved country or in South Australia and any other part of the colonies. (Loud cheers.) I join with you in hoping that the difficult problem of dealing with Irish affairs will be speedily and satisfactorily settled in a practical way by a large British majority. (Cheers.) Such a majority can only be obtained by a persevering and patient adherence to those principles which you and I believe are calculated to promote the good of Ireland, and by such an exhibition of moderation and firmness on the part of individual representatives as shall entitle them to the respect and confidence of the Irish community as a whole, whether in Ireland or in Australia and elsewhere. (Cheers) Time will not permit me to address you at any length. I am not here as a politician—certainly not as a speaker—but I come here as a learner, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness

shown to me by the prominent people of the colony, as well as by yourselves. I again thank the Irishmen in this part of the world for the very kindly greeting they have given me. (Loud cheers.)

A few moments after the Earl had completed his remarks the train moved off amid cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The object of the Earl of Aberdeen's visit is to gain information respecting the government of the Australian Colonies, and generally to acquire knowledge respecting its public institutions, as well as to make the acquaintance of the leading public men.

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Arrangements for the Angas engineering scholarship of the University will soon be completed. The special committee appointed by the University council have reported that as soon as the University has promised to found three exhibitions of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, Mr. Angas will hand over £4,000, the capital sum for the scholarship. The Chancellor and Dr. Barlow have been appointed to draft statutes for these exhibitions, and to insert a clause providing that no exhibitor can hold an exhibition and a University scholarship at the same time.

As a result of the late University scholarship examination two of the three prizes have been awarded to Messrs. W. J. Bonnin and E. A. Marryat, both of whom were educated at St. Peter's College. In 1884 Mr. Bonnin secured the high honor of first in the first class at the matriculation, and in 1885 still further added to his laurels by winning the Prankard and Christchurch scholarships at the college. Mr. Marryat also held a leading position in the first class at matriculation in 1884, and was awarded the Allen scholarship for excellence in classics in 1885 at St. Peter's. Both gentlemen have started their undergraduate course at the University, and in 1885 successfully passed the first examination in the arts course.

In a report presented to the council of the Adelaide University on Friday the faculty of Medicine stated that the chancellor and Dr. Barlow having decided the present Act permits the admission of women to the medical education of the University, they recommended that women might be admitted on the same conditions as male students. Dr. Stirling reported that as far as he had been able to ascertain women are admitted as medical students on the same footing as men in the majority of universities on the continent of Europe, in the United States, and in the Sydney University. This is also the case in some of the medical schools of Great Britain, and in London a special school of medicine for women has been carried on successfully for some years. The report of the faculty was adopted.

*Angas  
Scholarship*

*University  
Scholarships*

*Women as  
Medical  
Students*

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## UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—My attention has been called to a leading article on "University Reform," in which the following words occur with reference to the protests against the award of the last University Scholarships:—"There will be nothing to prevent a third-year student from entering the lists against the young lads from school." It is hard to believe that the writer was ignorant of that clause of the Statutes which says that "candidates must be under 18 years of age on January 31 of the year in which the examination is held." Now, it is so improbable as to verge on the impossible that a student should be at once in his third year and under 18, and even if he were this fact should not debar him from competing with less brilliant scholars of his own age. Why should a boy of exceptional ability, who may reasonably expect to win a University Scholarship, be forced to remain at school when he has proved himself capable of entering upon the University course?

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. H. LINDON.

S. Peter's College, March 29.