

absence of Dr. (Mrs.) Peachy Phipson, prior to her retirement, the deceased acted as first physician for about two years. In 1895 Dr. Sharp went to Europe and took the degree of M.D. at the Brussels University. After her return to India, she had, in addition to her hospital duty, an extensive practice among European and native women in India. About six years ago she married Mr. A. R. Sharp, of Messrs. Tolhill, Sharp and Co. On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., she was attacked with fever and was under the treatment of Dr. (Miss) Benson and Dr. Boyd. Her illness took a serious turn on Sunday, and she died yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock in the 35th year of her age. She leaves two children. Her funeral, which took place at the Sewree Cemetery, was largely attended.

Miss Edith Lawrie, superintendent of Nursing Afzal Ganj Hospital, and sister of Col. Lawrie, Residency surgeon, died rather suddenly at Hyderabad on Monday, April 8. Miss Lawrie had been in his Highness's service nearly 10 years, and her experience gained in hospitals in London enabled her to introduce many reforms in the department she held charge of here. Her funeral on Tuesday morning was a most impressive ceremony, and was attended by numerous officers of Secunderabad and the local garrisons. The coffin was borne to the grave on a gun carriage, headed by the band of his Highness the Nizam's regular troops, the roads being lined by troops from the house to the cemetery, and numerous officials followed on foot. The deceased had just been granted long leave, and was about to proceed to England. Much sympathy is felt for Col. and Mrs. Lawrie in their bereavement.

Mr. M. Ranchordal.—Seth Mahadhuboy Ranchordal, a prominent and wealthy Sethia, who recently gave one lac of rupees for the Technical School, died at Ahmedabad on April 4 from failure of the heart. As chairman of the reception committee of the Sanatandharm Mahaparishad assemblage, which commenced on April 5 for three days, he was to make a speech at the opening of the meeting. The shops, schools, and mills were all closed in respect to his memory. Mr. Ranchordal's father was a well-known member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Shrimant Rajehandra Ravjibhai, an eminent Jain philosopher and a well-known Shatavadhani poet of Guzerat, died in Rajkot on Tuesday, April 9, at the age of 33. He was born in Wawania, in Morvi. The country has sustained a great loss in his premature death. The followers of Shrimant Rajchandra Ravjibhai have collected 10,000 rs. to perpetuate his memory.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S TOUR. VISIT TO SINGAPORE.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK on April 22 landed at Singapore from the *Ophir*, and held a reception of the Sultans of the Federated Malay States.

The ceremony, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, took place in the Town Hall, to which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall had driven from Government House, loudly cheered by the crowds who lined the route. The Duke wore a white naval uniform, and the Duchess was in a white gown and white hat, trimmed with black. It was a pretty spectacle, the white walls of the hall forming an admirable background for the throng of native notables, mixed with Europeans. The Sultans, wearing native costumes, rich with silver and gold sheen, sat behind their Royal Highnesses. First of all, an address from British subjects residing in the Settlement was presented and read by Mr. Scott. In his reply the Duke of Cornwall said:—

I heartily thank the British subjects of the Straits Settlements for the cordial terms of the address of welcome and good wishes which you have presented to me on their behalf. I greatly appreciate the sympathetic allusion to the fulfilment of the wishes of our late beloved Sovereign in the mission which has been entrusted to me by the King-Emperor. I congratulate the colony upon the continuous peace and steady progress in civilisation and prosperity which it enjoys. I have heard with especial satisfaction the words of the address which gratefully acknowledge the benefits accruing to all, irrespective of race and creed, who find protection under the British flag. I shall have much pleasure in conveying to his Majesty your assurances of loyalty and devotion to his Throne and person.

No fewer than 12 addresses were then presented to the Duke by as many deputations of Malays, Chinese, Tamils, Chhattis, Arabs, Chinamen born in the Straits Settlements, and Moslems, as well as by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore and Penang municipalities, &c. The deputations filed in procession before their Royal Highnesses, each in turn handing up its address.

The scene in the Town Hall presented a curious and picturesque microcosm of the British Empire in the Far East, with its varied races, creeds, and interests, and was really a striking illustration of the security and progress conferred on the country under British rule. One especially remarkable feature of the ceremonies was the appearance, with the deputation from the Malay community, of the two sons of the late Sultan of Johore, who was deposed by the British Government some little time ago.

The addresses were presented in costly and artistic caskets, many of which were of gold or silver. The address from the Chiefs of the Federated Malay States was enclosed in an elephant's tusk, beautifully mounted in gold. The representatives of the Chinese residents in the Federated Malay States presented a small silver screen, of elaborate design, which was greatly admired by the Duchess of Cornwall.

After investing the Sultan of Perak with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and bestowing the Companionship on the Chief of Negri Sembilan, the Duke of Cornwall conferred the Companionship on the Hon. Mr. Vermont, member of the Legislative Council. The ceremony ended with three hearty cheers for the Duke and Duchess, who then drove back, through the crowded streets, to Government House, escorted by a detachment of Bombay Cavalry.

In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess drove to the Botanical Gardens, where there was a gathering of children from the various schools in Singapore. The "Lion's Town" swarms with youngsters

of every shade, and some 5,000 of them attended the *fête*. All the various races and creeds were represented—Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, Malays, &c. There were dainty little Japs who looked as if they had stepped out of a Satsuma vase; quaint Chinese children, in robes of bright-coloured silk; Klings and Malays in all stages of undress; Mahomedans in turbans, and small Britons in khaki and sailor costume. The various contingents, marshalled by their masters or guardians, met near the Chinese Pagoda in the Gardens, each child carrying a tiny flag. On the appearance of the Duke and Duchess they sang a verse of the National Anthem, to the evident delight of the immense audience.

After dinner at Government House in the evening there was a reception, and a procession of lanterns, of which there was a brilliant display. Hundreds of Malays, Chinese, and Tamils assembled on the Esplanade, and marched past Government House, bearing lamps of many shades and colours. Some were shaped like dragons, others like fishes, others, again, in the likeness of those fascinating monsters who owe their existence to the strange conceptions of Oriental fancy. The glowing radiance of ruby and emerald, silver and gold, seemed to be dancing through the warm dark night; an indescribable colour movement, or polychromatic picture, it might be called, of strange but intense beauty.

The ceremonies at Singapore concluded with the reception at the Governor's.

The *Ophir* left Singapore at two on the afternoon of April 23. Before she sailed a luncheon party was given on board by the Duke and Duchess to the Governor and other guests. As their Royal Highnesses embarked a salute was fired from the fleet. A regatta for native craft was in full progress as the royal party left, the picturesque natives hanging on the shrouds and acting as live ballast.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and party had a long day's shooting on Saturday, April 6. Nearly the whole morning was occupied in dragging two elephants out of a bog. The jungle was very thick and swampy. Two tigers had been tracked into the forest, but the beaters failed to find them. Lord Curzon shot a leopard. On the way home a good bag of smaller game was made, including deer, florican, peafowl, &c. The party secured one tiger in the forest. A severe dust-storm swept over the camp in the afternoon. There was another dust-storm raging nearly all day on Sunday. The tiger mentioned was shot by Lord Suffolk. It measured 10 ft. 1½ in. It is a magnificent specimen.

The Viceroy and party moved their camp about eight miles on Monday, April 8. News of tiger arrived in the afternoon, and the party went out. A tiger was found in a thick jungle in the forest, and was killed after some time by the Viceroy. It is a splendid specimen, measuring 10 ft. 3 in. It repeatedly charged the elephants before being wounded, and mauled three of them.

The Viceroy and party crossed the river Mosi, nearly one mile broad, on Tuesday morning, April 9. One big tiger was killed, and measured 10 ft. 1½ in. A dust-storm was blowing nearly all day.

His Excellency and party proceeded across the river on Wednesday afternoon, shooting one tigress.

Thursday, April 11, was a blank day for tiger. The party shot some florican, partridges, &c., in the afternoon.

LORD CURZON ON EDUCATION.

THE VICEROY on April 23 visited the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad in 1875 with the view of affording Mahomedan youths an opportunity of gaining a first-class education under English professors. A marked success has since been obtained, the Nizam and all the Mahomedan notables affording liberal support.

In replying to the address, says the correspondent of the *Times*, Lord Curzon noted how the college embodied the principle of self-help, and furnished a moral and religious, as well as mental, training, and nevertheless had no sectarian character. He inculcated the importance of physical exercises, which imbued the pupils with a sense of citizenship and loyalty, and kept them aloof from political questions. Contemplating the work carried on at Aligarh as a branch of the larger problem with which those responsible for the future of this great and bewildering country were faced, he said:—

"If British dominion in India were exterminated to-morrow and all the visible traces of it wiped off the face of the earth, I think its noblest monument and proudest epitaph would be the policy which it has adopted with respect to education. When I speak of policy, I am not using the phrase in its narrow or administrative application to a sphere in which we have made many mistakes, but in the broadest sense. We have truly endeavoured to fling wide open the gates of the temple of knowledge and draw the multitudes in. We have sought to make education not the perquisite or prerogative of a few, but the cheap possession of the many. History does not record any similarly liberal policy on the part of a Government differing in origin, language, and thought from the governed. In my judgment it has not only been an enlightened policy; it has also been a wise one. I do not believe that we shall ever have a Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor who will desire to close by an inch the open door, or to drive out a single human being who has entered in.

"If this be the character and permanence of the great movement I am speaking of, how overwhelmingly important it is that no section of the community should fail to profit by the advantages which it offers. We have just crossed the threshold of the 20th century, and, whatever