



# The Elizabethan.

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## CRICKET.

ONCE more the time for commencing cricket is drawing near, and the thoughts of all those who take any interest in the game at Westminster naturally turn to our prospects for the coming season.

At present it appears likely that, unless any untoward events intervene, four of last year's eleven will be left, and although there will therefore be seven vacancies, yet when we come to look at the rising talent of the school, it seems probable that most of them may be satisfactorily filled up. So that on the whole the eleven of 1882 ought to have a very fair chance of turning out a success.

Last season must have had a depressing effect on the minds of cricketers at Westminster, for during the greater part of it there were obstacles, or at any rate one obstacle—namely, bad pitches—which stood in the way of making any advances towards the improvement of the eleven. We say *the eleven*, because bad pitches more

particularly affected its condition in 1881 than for some years past; for, although the second eleven pitch has never been famed for its smoothness, and the pitches of the smaller games have always—or at least in our memory—been more or less bumpy, the first eleven pitch has generally been pretty good, except perhaps now and then for a week or so during very hot weather; but last year the extraordinary heat which continued for several weeks in the very middle of our season rendered the ground so bumpy that, as a matter of fact, it was not only useless, but positively bad to attempt to practise on it. At first, when the dry weather began, an effort was made to keep the wickets in good order, but when after some time the heat did not abate, our supply of water being totally inadequate to the exigencies of the case, it became impossible to keep the ground right. All the water we had was expended on the match pitches, as, of course, was quite proper, and we are very happy to say that on the whole they were generally in a very satisfactory condition.

This year we hope that we shall not be at

the same disadvantage as last. It is not likely that there will again be so dry a season. A great deal has been done to the ground; more new turf has been laid down than in previous years; and Old Westminsters have come forward most patriotically to help us with their advice, and also with funds. To them we owe the re-turfing of the second eleven pitch, which we are sure the school consider a most useful and important benefit; for how can young cricketers be expected to do any good in their later career if, at the very time when they ought to be gaining confidence and acquiring a good style, they are knocked about on pitches such as the second eleven had last season?

Now, since Old Westminsters have taken so much trouble to bring cricket at the school into a more satisfactory condition than it was in last year, we call upon Westminster boys to do their very utmost to show O.W.s and cricketers in general that it was not through any want of energy or incapacity on their part that their form last year was not as good as it ought to have been, but that they only wanted some help and encouragement to have turned out an eleven equal to some of the good ones that had gone before it.

Both big and small fellows ought to bear in mind that by their individual efforts something may be done towards the improvement of our cricket. The big ones ought to do their best to set a good example to the small; the small ones ought to conduct their games properly, and with a real love of cricket, so that they may give as little trouble in looking after them as possible to the captain, who has plenty of other things to occupy his mind with, and that when the time comes for the members of the eleven to leave school they may leave with the happy feeling that there are younger cricketers coming on who will well sustain the reputation of the school in years to come.

Finally, let us remind Westminster cricketers that even if, at the commencement of the season, the eleven does not show much promise and the prospect looks gloomy, which we see no ground for thinking it to be this year, yet an infinite amount may be done towards improving an eleven by that keenness and energy in the game known amongst us as 'wiring up,' which we think is hardly thought as highly of here as it deserves, and we therefore exhort Westminster cricketers in the future to wire up and to do their very utmost to help the Old School in regaining the position which it ought to hold in the cricket field, and which we fervently hope it has only temporarily lost.

## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,  
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c. &c.

WE, the undersigned, Old Westminsters and others connected with or interested in the School, beg respectfully to submit the following

### REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL

of a Committee styling itself 'The Committee for the Defence of Westminster Abbey.'

(N.B.—The paragraphs of the Memorial are printed in Italics.)

*I. That your Memorialists are deeply interested in the preservation of Westminster Abbey and its ancient precincts, which they look upon as emphatically a National Monument.*

1. The Governing Body of Westminster School are in every way as much interested in the preservation of the Abbey and its ancient precincts as the Memorialists can be. Indeed, the unique value of the historical associations and architecture of Westminster in influencing the minds of young scholars, make such preservation a matter of special concern to those entrusted with the government of the School.

*II. That Westminster School, by virtue of a clause introduced into the Public Schools Act under circumstances set forth in the last section of the Appendix ('Facts relating to the passing of the Act'), has recently come into possession of a portion of the Abbey buildings, which includes monuments of art and history dating from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries.*

2. A school in connection with Westminster Abbey has existed from a very remote period. The present Foundation is an integral part of the Foundation of Queen Elizabeth, and is coeval with the establishment of a Dean and Chapter.

Previously to 1868 the School had no separate property of its own, and was allowed no proportionate share in the constantly increasing value of the Abbey estates. At the same time its maintenance has always been a charge on the general revenues of the Collegiate body, and for nearly 300 years it has occupied the chief portion of the former Dormitory of the Monastery, and other parts of the ancient buildings. There appears no reason why it should not now, with equal propriety, also hold the part of the old Refectory and Misericord sites, which has been assigned to it. This assignment, effected by a public Act of Parliament, and dealing with a share of property on which the School has always had a just claim, cannot with any fairness be described as an encroachment by the School on the Abbey.

*III. That the School cannot make full use of this property without destroying these valuable and interesting remains.*

3. There are no just grounds for anticipating the destruction of valuable and interesting remains. No difficulty has been found in using for the purposes of



the School the property transferred to it by the Public Schools Act, 1868, without destroying or injuring any work of artistic or antiquarian value.

Ashburnham House and its precincts, which were handed over to the School in a somewhat neglected state, are likely to be better cared for in the future, and will be more easy of access to visitors than was possible when occupied as a private residence. The old Refectory wall which bounds the garden on the north does not pass to the School, unless it be as a party wall.

IV. *That such destruction of public property will not be compensated by a proportionate increase in the usefulness of Westminster School, which has disregarded the suggestions of reform made by the Royal Commission of 1864, viz. that if it is to remain at Westminster, it should become a day school only; or, if it still continues to be a boarding school, should remove into some locality more obviously suitable to the health and morals of the scholars—suggestions, the acceptance of which is acknowledged on all sides to be necessary to the revival of the School.*

4. The account given by the Memorialists of the circumstances antecedent to the passing of the Act of 1868 is entirely erroneous.

The Public School Commissioners, in their Report of 1864, did, it is true, say that they were 'inclined to think that there are difficulties in the way of combining in one school large numbers of each of the two classes, viz. day boys and boarders,' but they said also that they did not feel themselves 'able to pronounce a decided opinion upon the question under discussion between the advocates and opponents of removal.' They preferred 'to leave it to the new Governing Body to consider whether the removal of the School is financially or otherwise possible'; and their recommendations were expressly 'based on the supposition that the School remains where it is, and that it retains its double character as both a boarding and a day school.'—(*Report*, Vol. I. p. 171.)

The Commissioners then recommended, amongst other things:

- (a) That an adequate portion of the Chapter estates should be vested in the Governing Body for the support of the School.
- (b) That an additional building should be provided by the Chapter or the Ecclesiastical Commission for the purpose of teaching science, &c.
- (c) That a house should be adapted as, or a site found for, an additional boarding house.
- (d) That whenever No. 18 Great Dean's Yard was pulled down, only a low wall should be erected in its place, so as to open and ventilate Little Dean's Yard.

The Chapter, with whom it rested to take steps for getting these recommendations carried into effect, disregarded them altogether. They provided no additional building, and re-built No. 18 Great Dean's Yard on a larger and somewhat loftier scale than before. They proposed an arrangement with the

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which would have given the School only £1,400 a year for all purposes, whereas the Public School Commissioners named £1,260 as a proper sum for the tuition fees alone.—(*Report*, Vol. I. p. 169.)

The prospects of the School were very unhopeful when, in December 1867, the Public Schools Bill was introduced (for the third time), and was read the first time in the House of Commons.

The second reading took place on the 14th of February, 1868, and on that occasion Mr. Walpole, who had charge of the Bill, stated that there was to be some appropriation of Chapter property to the Governing Body of Westminster School. After a reference to and a report from a Select Committee, the Bill was sent into Committee of the whole House, and on July 7, in default of any proposal by the Chapter, as Guardians of the School, Mr. M. Marsh, M.P., proposed a clause, specifying the property to be assigned to the School, which was agreed to without a division. During the debate upon this clause, Sir Stafford Northcote, whose name was also on the Bill, and who was himself a Public School Commissioner, remarked that the proviso, imposing a forfeiture of property in case of removal of the School, was of no great practical importance, as it was not probable that it would be removed into the country.—(*Hansard*, Vol. 193, pp. 816, 817.)

The Bill was read a third time on July 15, and went up to the House of Lords, where it was read the first time on July 16.

Clause 21, which provided for the assignment of the property and has become section 20 of the Act, was approved by the House of Lords, when the second reading took place, on the motion of Lord Derby, on July 20.

In the course of the debate Lord Clarendon (who was Chairman of the Public Schools Commission) referred 'to Westminster School, and the importance of not altering in any way clause 21 of the Bill. He believed the very existence of Westminster School might be said to depend on the retaining of that clause. In pursuance of the general wish, both of Old Westminsters and the public, it had been decided that the School should not be removed into the country, but should be retained as a great London Public School. But, after personal inspection, and with the entire approval of his noble friend opposite (Lord Derby), it was recommended that a grant should be made by the Dean and Chapter and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which was necessary, not only for the help, but for the proper status of the School. He believed that this matter had been taken into the very serious consideration of the House of Commons, and that clause 21 would satisfy all the requirements of the School. Some legislation of this kind was necessary, for, although the Dean and Chapter were now very liberal-minded men, and would do what was right and just, yet in this matter they wanted some looking after.'—(*Hansard*, Vol. 193, p. 1470.)

On or about July 22, a conference was held at the Deanery, at which all parties immediately interested were represented. There were present—

*For the Chapter*—Dean Stanley, Sir Henry Hunt, and another.

*For the Ecclesiastical Commission*—Lord Chichester and Mr. E. J. Smith.

*For the School*—Dr. Scott (Head-master), Mr. Marsh, M.P., and Mr. C. Williams Wynn, M.P.

A compromise was then agreed upon, making some concession to the Chapter. The clause was recast, and in that shape proposed and finally adopted in Committee of the Lords.

On July 28, when the Bill went back to the Commons, Mr. Walpole, speaking of the Lords' Amendments, said, 'The third amendment, of which he also approved, referred to Westminster School. The House would remember that originally a sum of not less than £3,500, and not more than £4,000, was to be given by the Chapter for the purposes of the School, and certain buildings were to be assigned for its benefit. The Lords had, with the full concurrence of the Chapter and the Governing Body of the School, altered that provision in order to make it more effectual. The School might now receive a sum of not less than £4,000, and the difference between the £3,500 and the £4,000 would be capitalised, for the benefit of the School, during the life interest of certain persons who have houses to be assigned to the School.'—(*Hansard*, Vol. 193, p. 1904.)

It is clear, from what took place in both Houses, how general was the approval of the appropriating clauses, and how little the idea of removal was entertained, and also that there is no ground for the allegation that the Chapter was taken by surprise in the final result.

It is now more than thirteen years since the Act received the Royal Assent, and no steps have been taken with a view of altering the portion of it now complained of, although the Act has frequently been brought to the notice of Parliament, and six Acts amending it in other respects have been passed. In the meantime much has been done, and money has been laid out on the faith of the prospect opened to the School by that legislation. The Governing Body, which ever since its establishment has comprised two members of the Public School Commission (Lord Devon and the Master of Trinity), has not thought it desirable to take any measures either for removing the School, or for making it available for day scholars only. The number of boys, including boarders, has steadily increased, and applicants for admission have latterly had to be refused from want of space.

The property assigned by the Act is peculiarly adapted for the needs of the School, as it abuts on the existing school buildings, and forms with them an almost complete quadrangle. No other site would be equally convenient; the portion of College Gardens offered in exchange is open to many objections, and would be a very inadequate compensation. It may be remarked that if the School was converted into a larger day school, the additional property would still be wanted for educational purposes.

*V. That it is much to be deplored, therefore, that encroachments should be made on a National Monument of such importance and of such great educational value*

*to the country, by the Governing Body of the Westminster School.*

5. What is here called an encroachment is really the assignment by the Legislature of a portion of the Corporate property of the School, which was a part of the original Collegiate Foundation.

VI. *Your Memorialists, therefore, believe that the interests of the public demand that inquiry should be made into the circumstances (as set forth in the accompanying Appendix) under which Westminster School has come into possession of an important part of the Abbey, and humbly pray that a Royal Commission may be issued to consider and report upon the whole question of this encroachment upon Westminster Abbey.*

*And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.*

As to the Appendix, Dr. Scott's letter of 1861, from which paragraphs are quoted, was obviously written when no possibility existed, so far as appeared, of the School ever acquiring additional space on its present site.

The numbers then were 136, and have increased to above 220, having been limited to this for want of room for more. Thus the stimulus of healthy emulation has been in large measure supplied, and the means afforded of providing better payment for the services of able masters. A gymnasium has also been supplied, boating revived on the higher reaches of the Thames, whilst, at the same time, the character of the neighbourhood has been greatly improved by the extensive demolition of houses of a low character, and greatly increased facilities of access have been given by the suburban railways. The healthiness of the locality is proved by experience; and, finally, since means have existed of warming the Abbey, a daily school service is held every weekday morning.

The map given is inaccurate in so far as (1) it represents the piece of land in College Gardens offered by the Chapter as nearly, if not quite, double the area of that actually offered; (2) the soil of Little Dean's Yard, and a portion of the house No. 17 Dean's Yard, now occupied by Canon Farrar, are coloured as belonging to the School. The effect of this is to represent the present School property as more than one-third larger than it really is, and the proposed exchange as obviously advantageous to the School, whereas it was precisely the reverse.

Whilst the authorities of the School in no way wish to exclude investigation, it is submitted that no circumstances exist necessitating, or even justifying, the inquiry prayed for by the Memorialists; and that such inquiry would involve useless expense and trouble, and would be likely to injure the School, by giving an impression that its future was uncertain, and by hindering the Governing Body in using to the best advantage the property entrusted by Parliament to their control.

RICHMOND AND GORDON.	WM. SPOTTISWOODE. (*)
CHICHESTER.	G. W. DASENT.
RICHD. GROSVENOR. (*)	C. W. WMS. WYNN.
ROBERT J. PHILLIMORE. (†)	JAMES LOWTHER.

\* Late member of the Governing Body.

† Member of the Governing Body.

## EPIGRAMS.

WE stated in our last number that one or two years were singularly deficient in English epigrams, and, in looking at the books for the years 1878 and 1879, we find that our statement was by no means unfounded. We hope, therefore, that our less classical readers will excuse the occasional appearance of epigrams in language which may be less familiar to them than their mother tongue. The more learned, however, may not be sorry to find, in these occasional appearances, a variation which may relieve the monotony of a string of English. It is also remarkable how the number of epigrams, spoken by their authors, varies in different years. For instance, in 1877 the Q.S.S. could not produce a single 'auctore' epigram between them, while in 1878 we find two, and in 1879 the comparatively large number of six, all by third elections.

The first English epigram of 1878 was on the thesis '(In)cognita non turbant.' Scene: The deck of a Mississippi steamer:—

'Don't you think, sir,' a passenger nervously cried,  
'It is dangerous, going this pace?'  
'Oh! don't be afraid, sir,' the skipper replied:  
'I calculate winning the race!'  
'Why, there isn't a snag, in the single or lump,  
I don't know in the course of the run!'  
As he spoke, thump and bump crashed the boat on a stump;  
'And that, sir,' he added, 'is one!'

The following is a fine instance of the perversity of human nature. We hope, however, that our humble efforts in the editorial line on a smaller scale may be something at least a little better than 'musical abortions':—

Men read a speech of Gladstone, Bright, or Fawcett,  
And with its tenor boldly disagree:  
But throw the editor's broad shield across it,  
And let known 'I' be changed to unknown 'we,'  
And down they fall before the mighty god,  
Heedless that, though the mountains seem upheaved,  
And Nature quakes at Jove's tremendous nod,  
Nought but a puny mouse may be conceived!

The 'auctor' or 'orator' of the following was evidently not one of the shining lights of the school in the mathematical line. The epigram reminds us of 'The rule of three, it puzzles me,' &c.:—

Those three unknowns  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$   
Conspire to trouble my poor head!  
When hard I try  
To find out  $y$ ,  
That first  $a x$   
Doth so perplex!

When  $x$  itself is knocked down dead  
'Tis brought to life again by  $z$ ;  
When  $x$  and  $z$  at last would fly,  
Again I'm met by, 'What of  $y$ ?'

We quote below part of an epigram on the well-known passage, 'I can call spirits from the vasty deep,' &c.:—

'Manes e vasto mihi fas accire profundo.'  
'Et mihi,—at acciti, dic, venientne tibi?'

The 'acus' referred to in the following needs no explanation; the thesis is 'Rem acu tangit.'

Forsan acu nimium tetigit rem doctus Erasmus,  
Cui res privatas Regia perdit Acus.  
Rem fecisse quidem melius, Cleopatra, videris,  
Famam quod veterem tu per acum renovas.

The epigrams of 1879 were a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, both in merit and in the number of 'auctore epigrams'; probably everyone experiences some such feelings as the following when standing at the awful tribunal of the University Examiners:—

Me miserum puerum! quem tanta examina terrent!  
Tu primum, o vivâ voce legende liber!  
Incipio, 'steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit':  
Blandaque vox dicit comiter, 'Eloquere!'  
Eloquar an sileam? 'Sileas,' mens cauta susurrat:  
Lingua tacet. Tum mox audio, 'Cœpta tene!'  
'Cœpta tene,' absurdum est. Nil cœpi! nulla tenenda!  
Erubet os; pallet; victus et aufugio!

The following is equally amusing, on a subject equally unpleasant and one more frequently met with:—

One melancholy morn I met  
A person with a flageolet,  
Who played with wailing, wheezing whine  
The first three bars of 'Auld Lang Syne.'  
He played the first three bars, and then  
Stopped short—left off—began again.  
And every morning now I meet  
That person in that selfsame street,  
Who, as he strolls from door to door,  
Plays those three bars—and nothing more!

There appears to be a general lack of variety pervading the following:—

Anglia, cœpta tene; quo te vocet Indus an Afer,  
Tu sequare, et victrix, Anglia, cœpta tene!  
Ne frustra pereant dispendia tanta cruoris  
Quo te fata vocent, Anglia, cœpta tene!

From the following we might invent a maxim that perseverance is a virtue, even when not accompanied by patience:—

A century and half, yet still  
Unexecuted Peter's will!  
That Cossack howl and Russian drum  
Should thunder in Byzantium,  
Ever advancing on the track,  
Yet ever hurled with slaughter back;  
Or, sheathed the sword, the subtle pen  
Nearer the mark, yet foiled again,  
Britain the spoiler lies in wait;  
With ceaseless caution guards the 'Gate.'  
Mark how each storied page has shown,  
In hunger for the Eastern throne,  
Czar and Czarina never weary,  
Great Peter's 'cœpta' still 'tenere'!

In the next, on the thesis 'Fidem nec petit, nec dat,' we see the neat rendering of 'tick' for 'fidem':—

When our fathers went shopping no money they took,  
For 'twas always the same, 'Put it down in the book!'  
Twice or four times a year a clearance was made,  
And so mutual trust was the rule of the trade.  
But now 'tis all changed; pay your money you must;  
We're such rogues and such rascals that none will give trust;  
But you needn't be troubled! by this you may stick!  
Ready money is always much better than 'tick'!



So far from carrying out the suggestion of making five elections, the change has been made in the opposite way :—

*Τέσσαρες ἦσαν πρὶν γενεαὶ κατὰ δῶμα παλαιαί,  
Ἐς δὲ θύρας πέμπτην θεσμὸς ἐπέμψε νέος.  
Ἄλλ' εἰ νῦν γενεαὶ μενέουσιν πέντε βεβαίαι  
Ἐρμαλέον τε Δόμος καὶ κλέος ἐνθάδ' ἔχει.*

The last English epigram of the year is of a very different style to the rest, a style rarely found among the College epigrams :—

Clouds deck the evening sky, serenely bright,  
With splendour borrowed from the western sun :  
Tranquil they float, their stormy course to run,  
And fair with promise of to-morrow's light.

Let sorrow thus through life to man be given ;  
Not all unclouded let his days be passed ;  
So shall his evening hours be bright at last,  
So shall true pledge be found of rest in heaven.

### School Notes.

On St. David's Day we obtained our usual early play ; and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn appeared in person to bestow his annual largess on all who could claim Welsh nationality or relationship.

Forster having resigned his office of Vice-President of the Debating Society, H. W. Waterfield was elected in his place. There has been a good deal of dispute about the secretaryship, and the result has been a great deal of turbulence and want of order in the debates. A proposition to do away with the office of treasurer was rejected. C. Ritchie has been elected to fill the only vacancy in the Society.

The examinations of the Ambulance Classes took place on Wednesday, March 15, and Thursday, March 23.

The subjects for the Election Examinations this year are :—

Homer ; Iliads i. and ii.  
Virgil ; Ecl. Bucol. and Georgic i.  
Demosthenes ; Oratio in Midiam.  
Juvenal ; Satires.  
Greek Testament ; St. Luke's Gospel.  
Westcott's Introduction to the Study of the Gospels.  
Ancient Law ; Maine.

We are sorry to hear that we are to lose Mr. Tracey at the end of this term, as he has obtained a head-mastership in Barbadoes. The loss will be all the more keenly felt coming, as it does, before the Water Season, in which he has, during his comparatively short stay with us, rendered us most valuable assistance by his untiring services as Coach. We wish him every success in his new sphere of action.

The usual School collection was this term devoted to the poor of the East End of London.

The Latin Prose Prize was divided between F. W. Bain and J. B. Hodge.

We have substituted in this number the 'Reply to the Memorial of the Committee for the Protection of Westminster Abbey,' instead of the article on 'Eminent O.W.W.' The series will be continued in our next.

The Concert is fixed to take place on Tuesday, April 25.

In the Cambridge Tripos W. Compden-Smith obtained a Second Class in Law.

### THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A DEBATE on the subject of Mr. Bradlaugh's rights as a Member of Parliament was held on March 7. The motion took the following form :—

'In the opinion of this Society the conduct of the House of Commons on Feb. 7 last concerning Mr. Bradlaugh is much to be regretted.'

The proposer, G. V. Sampson, began by refuting some of the reports against Mr. Bradlaugh's character, and then drew favourable parallels both from the Danish House of Representatives, where he affirmed a member under circumstances similar to those in which Mr. Bradlaugh is situated had been allowed to sit, and also from the House of Commons itself, which had admitted Mr. Wilkes some years ago, although he, as a declared Atheist, refused to take the oath. He thought that if Mr. Bradlaugh was considered by the electors of Northampton a fit and proper person to represent that borough, Parliament ought to accept him as such.

H. Gwinner, the seconder, adduced arguments very similar to those of the President.

F. W. Bain, the opposer of the motion, expressed considerable diffidence in speaking on the subject, and begged to postpone his opposition to this motion until the following meeting of the Society, which met again on March 10.

Before, however, F. W. Bain resumed his argument, H. W. Waterfield, owing to some discrepancy in the voting at an election held the same day, moved that a system of voting be adopted similar to that practised at the election of the Athletic Committee. This was divided on without a debate and carried by 29 votes to 7.

F. W. Bain then continued his speech of the previous meeting, but speaking of the qualifications necessary to admit a member. He found an able metaphor for this in those qualifications compulsory for the Life Guards, who, he affirmed, were obliged to be of a certain age, a certain height, and a sound constitution. A member of Parliament must also be a fit and proper person, elected by a constituency, and must also take the oath.

Mr. Bradlaugh, therefore, as he did not fulfil all these, could not sit as a member.

Several other members spoke on the different sides of the question, and then the House divided, with the following result :

Ayes.....	15
Noes .....	20
	—
Majority	5

The motion was therefore lost.

On March 17, owing to the absence of the President, F. W. Bain took the chair. H. W. Waterfield proposed a motion advocating that the Lawn Tennis up fields be abolished.

The chief objection the proposer raised against the continuation of this game was the detrimental effect it had on cricket. He also thought that those who went to water ought not to play lawn tennis in the morning, but go to 'Gym.' Cricket also not being in a most flourishing condition, perhaps it was therefore not desirable to retain an institution in any way galling to its interests.

After some remarks from G. Eden, the seconder, F. W. Bain, the opposer, on rising said he certainly agreed with the motion if lawn tennis was necessarily bad for cricket ; but he thought it could be arranged that this should not be so. Lawn tennis was always conveniently available if cricket was not ; even if it were abolished for cricket fellows, it need not be for those who go to water.

Several other members spoke before the House divided, which was with the result :

Ayes.....	7
Noes.....	15
	—
Majority	8

The motion was therefore lost.

## FOOTBALL.

### WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

This match with Charterhouse was played at Vincent Square, on Saturday, February 25, in the midst of pouring rain, and on a very slippery ground. In spite of these drawbacks, a large company of spectators assembled inside the ground to witness the contest ; and the contingent outside the railings was proportionately strong. The hopes of Westminster were sorely damped when we heard on the very morning of the match that Squire, who has played so brilliantly as full-back, both this season and last, would be unable to play, owing to a rather serious accident. What made matters still worse was that, as he had been accustomed to play full-back alone, this misfortune necessitated not only playing a fresh back, but also putting one of the half-backs right behind, a position which the latter was unused to.

Bain lost the toss, and Higgins kicked off from

the Guards' Hospital end, favoured by a strong wind. For the first few minutes the ball was in the centre of the ground, but shortly the home team, assisted by the wind, ran it down to the visitors' end, where a throw-in fell to Westminster. A scrimmage now ensued in front of goal, but a claim that one of the Westminster team had handed the ball was allowed. After the free kick, the visitors, who were much better together than their opponents, worked their way up against the wind, and Vintcent made a shot at goals, but failed. Bain, Morison, and Scoones now made determined attacks on the Charterhouse lines, and Morison made a good shot, which the goal-keeper cleverly got rid of. Higgins now got hold of the ball, and dribbling it down the centre passed to Bain, who sent it neatly through the posts. After the ball had been re-started, Charterhouse played up hard, and Brown and Rayner made a good run, the former making an excellent shot, which Healey put well out of danger. Westminster again pressed their opponents, both wings doing excellent service, when Morison made a smart run up the side, and passing to Higgins, the latter kicked a second goal. The hopes of the home team were now naturally high, but were, nevertheless, doomed to disappointment, for the visitors, in no way discouraged by their reverses, redoubled their efforts, and Cobbold, by a splendid shot, obtained their first goal (2-1). Charterhouse followed up their advantage, and pressed the home team for some time, Rayner making an unsuccessful shot. Not so was one from the foot of Vintcent, which equalised matters just before half-time (2-2). It was thought that now that Charterhouse had the wind in their favour, they would simply run through their opponents, with whom they had kept on equal terms even against such a heavy wind. But the event proved otherwise, for although the visitors had a long way the better of the game, it was very long before they succeeded in scoring, chiefly owing to Healey's splendid goal-keeping. Vintcent, however, at length performed a dodgey run, and, eluding Coke, passed to Cobbold, who scored the winning point with a very neat shot. The ball was now almost constantly in the quarters of the Westminster team, in spite of good runs by Bain, Scoones, and Morison, which greatly relieved their lines. Shortly before the end of the game, it looked as though Charterhouse was bound to obtain a fourth goal, when Vintcent outstripped all our backs, who did not even attempt to follow him, and steered straight for goals ; but Healey, who had waited his time with great judgment, charged him pluckily in the nick of time, and as both goal-keeper and forward rolled over together, the ball went behind. During the last few minutes before time, Westminster began to do a little better, but when the call was given for play to cease nothing more had been effected, and so the game ended in favour of Charterhouse by 3 goals to 2. The result, considering the disadvantages under which we played, was not much to be wondered at, especially as after the first twenty minutes the full-backs, who had at first played well, afforded but little assistance to the forwards. However, we think that

if the forwards even had played up to the form we have seen them in this season, the result might have been different; though the visitors, as a body, were decidedly our superiors, which was especially noticeable in their passing. For them Cobbold, Vintcent, and Henley were best forward, and Blenkiron behind; while for Westminster Bain, Scoones, Morison, and Fulcher (half-back) worked hardest. We must mention that, in addition to Squire's absence, Frere was in a very low state of health at the time. Sides:—

#### CHARTERHOUSE.

A. K. Henley (capt.), W. N. Cobbold, F. H. Brown, W. Rayner, A. T. Vintcent, L. W. King-Harman, T. W. Blenkiron, A. M. Walters, A. Amos, E. B. Sewell, K. H. Eddis.

#### WESTMINSTER.

F. W. Bain, E. C. Frere, O. Scoones, T. Morison, F. T. Higgins, A. C. W. Jenner, H. T. Healey, H. A. Fulcher, A. G. L. Rogers, H. W. Waterfield, R. H. Coke.

#### WESTMINSTER v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on Wednesday, March 1, in wet and drizzly weather, and, after a slow game, resulted in a victory for the school by seven goals to two. Higgins started the ball at 3.0, and soon afterwards Morison made a smart run and muddled to Bain, who shot our first goal. At this the Engineers increased their efforts, and almost immediately Barnet, after a good run, muddled to Petrie, who put the ball through. Then a good run by Bain and a good middle enabled Waterfield to score our second goal. Soon after this Bain shot a goal from a well-placed corner from Rogers, and another corner in our favour resulted in one of the Visitors' own backs putting the ball through (4-1). After half-time the attempts of the Engineers, though vigorous, all failed, until one of our backs kicked a goal for them; Higgins and Waterfield were also again successful, and shortly before time Morison by a fine shot obtained our seventh goal. For us Bain, Higgins, Morison, and Fulcher were best, and Barnet, Vidal, Thackwell, and Dorward. Sides:—

#### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

R. H. Ruck (capt.), H. H. Barnet, A. R. M. Dorward, E. D. Petrie, C. H. Corbie, O. H. Thackwell, E. Newman, W. Sealey Vidal, A. Haynes, H. N. Dumbleton, H. Boyd.

#### WESTMINSTER.

F. W. Bain (capt.), O. Scoones, T. Morison, F. T. Higgins, H. T. Healey, H. A. Fulcher, A. G. L. Rogers, H. W. Waterfield, H. J. Heath, R. H. Coke, A. E. R. Bedford.

#### WESTMINSTER v. R. M. C. SANDHURST.

This match was played at Vincent Square, on Saturday, March 4, and resulted, after a very even

game, in favour of the School by two goals to one. The Visitors won the toss, and defended the hospital goal, with the wind blowing almost across the ground. Higgins started the ball for the School at 3.15, and Rogers soon had a shot, but failed. The Visitors now worked the ball into our half, and obtained a corner kick, which, however, went behind the goal. After the kick off Bain got away and shot, but unfortunately the ball passed outside the post. After another corner to us Bain again shot, and soon afterwards Higgins, both of which failed. Soon after this, Bain took the ball down the side and made a splendid shot, which passed just over the tape. The Visitors now rallied, and Roe made a good shot, which was splendidly saved by Healey, and soon after this half-time was called, without either side having scored. Immediately, however, after the start, Bain with a good run obtained the first goal for the School (1-0); and then Roe, owing to a mistake of one of our backs, got away and by a capital shot obtained a goal (1-1). Then, after various attacks by each side, Rogers kicked the ball from half-back, which the goal-keeper caught, but at the same time stepped back behind the posts, and after some dispute the goal was allowed (2-1). Nothing further happened till time was called. The sides were:—

#### R.M.C. SANDHURST.

E. L. Engleheart (captain), J. F. Erskine, J. L. Kaye, T. C. Hunt, L. Roe, R. Hall, L. Combe, J. B. Bradshaw, R. Broughton, H. J. Fooks, and H. R. Cholmondeley.

#### WESTMINSTER.

F. W. Bain (captain), O. Scoones, T. Morison, F. T. Higgins, A. C. W. Jenner, H. T. Healey, H. A. Fulcher, A. G. L. Rogers, H. W. Waterfield, A. J. Heath, and R. H. Coke.

#### THE SCHOOL v. OLD WYKEHAMISTS.

This match was played on Wednesday, March 15, in fine weather, and resulted in a victory for the School by two goals to one. One goal was obtained by one of their backs kicking the ball through the goals. The match was played with twelve on each side, consisting of—

#### WESTMINSTER.

F. W. Bain (captain), O. Scoones, F. T. Higgins, A. C. W. Jenner, H. T. Healey, H. A. Fulcher, A. G. L. Rogers, H. W. Waterfield, A. J. Heath, A. E. Bedford, R. Berens, C. T. Roller.

#### OLD WYKEHAMISTS.

T. B. Hughes (captain), O. Thackwell, L. Heygate, M. J. Druitt, A. J. Humphrey, G. L. Hawker, W. A. Sheldon, J. F. Bowen, W. Lindsay, J. E. Vincent, F. A. Ker, C. Tracey.

We were deprived of the services of Squire, Frere, and Morison.



## THE SCHOOL v. O.W.W.

This match was played on Saturday, March 25, in weather which was decidedly more suitable for cricket than for football. Owing to the excessive heat, neither team felt at all disposed to work as hard as usual, but the game, nevertheless, turned out a better one than might have been expected under the circumstances, and ended in a draw, each side scoring three goals. During the greater part of the time the School had the best of the game, the ball being usually in our adversaries' quarters. A good run down the side by Bain was followed by a splendid middle to Waterfield, who, however, failed to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered. Presently, however, Higgins, by a sharp rush, put the ball through, which was soon followed by another from Waterfield, taken off the goal-keeper, after an excellent shot from the side by Bain. The O.W.W. now were stimulated to greater exertions, and some good dribbling by Crowdy was rewarded by a goal just before half-time. Soon afterwards a good throw-in by Rogers was knocked through the posts by the goal-keeper; after which both sides grew more slack till within ten minutes of time, when a successful shot from Bury was quickly followed by a goal from Tayloe, and almost immediately afterwards time was called, leaving the score (3-3). The eleven was not in nearly such good form as usual, but Bain and Higgins played the best, and for them Crowdy, Tayloe, Bury, and Janson did most of the work. Sides:—

## O.W.W.

F. D. Crowdy (captain), P. G. L. Webb, J. Tayloe, F. W. Janson, W. W. Bury, J. H. Williams, S. A. Reid, O. Borrodaile, C. R. W. Heath, A. C. Whitehead, W. Stephenson.

## WESTMINSTER.

F. W. Bain (captain), R. T. Squire, E. C. Frere, O. Scoones, F. T. Higgins, A. C. W. Jenner, H. F. Healey, A. G. L. Rogers, H. W. Waterfield, A. J. Heath, A. E. Bedford.

Squire was obliged to give up at half-time, not having recovered from his injury yet, and his place was supplied by T. Logan.

## GRANT'S v. RIGAUD'S.

This match, the final for the Town Boy Shield, was played on Thursday, 23rd, and resulted in a victory for Grant's by 2 goals to 1. On the previous Thursday the teams had met, and after a very even game the result was a draw, each side having scored a goal; that for Rigaud's being shot by Jenner, from a fine middle from Higgins; and that for Grant's by Fulcher from half-back. The deciding game was awaited anxiously, and at the start Rigaud's were slightly the favourites, as Grant's had been deprived of the invaluable services of R. T. Squire, who had, however, played in the former match, and of Morison, who was unable to play at all. Healey won the toss, and elected to play with wind and hill. Higgins therefore kicked off, at about 12.25. The backs on

both sides were soon well employed, Higgins and Jenner for Rigaud's, and Benbow and Viner for Grant's, giving their respective opponents plenty of trouble. Both goals were several times endangered, the superior shooting power of the Rigaudites being neutralised by the splendid play of the Grantite captain in goals. Half-time arrived without either side having secured any advantage. The game was now contested with more spirit than ever, and after a free kick from Soames one of the Rigaudite backs kicked the ball against Viner, off whom it rebounded through the post (1-0). The ball had not long been restarted before some splendid crossing by the Grantite forwards gave Viner another chance, of which he was not slow to avail himself (2-0). These reverses seemed to dispirit the Rigaudites, but it was only for a time, and playing up with great spirit and energy, they secured a corner which was excellently placed by Stanfield, and Jenner was enabled to score for his side (2-1). The Rigaudites now strained every nerve to equalise matters, and two corners fell to them; but Healey and Fulcher proved equal to the occasion, and averted the evil. For the victors Healey's goal-keeping was magnificent; the kicking of all the backs, especially of Fulcher, was very sure; and forward Viner and Benbow were most conspicuous; whilst Higgins, Jenner, and Ritchie forward, and Roller and Bedford behind, did all in their power to avert defeat. The sides were:—

## GRANT'S.

H. T. Healey (captain and goals), H. A. Fulcher, E. T. Logan (backs), A. Soames, P. Russell, W. M. Meredith (half-backs), W. L. Benbow, L. Gilbertson (left), M. H. M. Piggot (centre), G. H. Viner, W. F. Shore (right).

## RIGAUD'S.

F. T. Higgins (captain), A. J. C. Stanfield (centre), A. C. W. Jenner, C. Ritchie (right), R. A. Ingram, A. R. Hurst (left), C. T. Roller, R. Berens (half-backs), A. E. Bedford, C. B. Crews (backs), R. M. de Carteret (goals).

## POETRY.

Spread thy veil, O twilight hour,  
O'er nave and transept and monument;  
Then waves of moonlight softly pour,  
For my heart is on funeral melody bent.  
Those marble figures that line the wall  
Are ranged like the dancers to dance at a ball.

For here alone for many a year,  
Suppressing the thought of pain or dolour,  
Have they glided on lightly without a tear,  
In marble pale of death's own colour,  
As the sad were ignoring their miseries  
And the great did not heed where their trophies arise.

Skeleton lady in flimsy gown,  
Squire and statesman many years dead,  
Children once merry in country or town,  
With clouds as trophies around them spread;  
Their memories quaint shed music around,  
And in triumph they dance to the cheerless sound.

C. J. S.

## Obituary.

WE regret to have to announce the death of another O.W., the Right Hon. THOMAS EGERTON, Earl of Wilton. He was the second son of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster, and was born at Westminster, December 30, 1799. Like the rest of the Grosvenors, he was sent to Westminster, and during his Town Boy life he succeeded to the title and entailed estates of his maternal grandfather. He subsequently went to Christ Church, and soon after attaining his majority he assumed the name and arms of Egerton by royal licence. On his accession to the peerage he became a steady supporter of the Tory party, and held the appointment of Lord Steward to the Household under Sir Robert Peel's first administration. After this, however, he resigned all chances of notability in politics by his strong preference to the pursuit of field sports. He was well known in yachting and racing circles, in the latter of which, however, his colours rarely showed to the front in important races, his principal victory being in 1872, when his colt Wenlock carried off the Doncaster St. Leger; in the hunting field he was no less conspicuous than on the race-course, and on the water he filled the position of Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron for some years; he was the author of 'Sports and Pursuits of the English as bearing upon their National Character'; and with all these characteristics combined great musical talent, and used frequently to play the anthem at the Chapel Royal during the London season. We quote

from the *Times* Charles Sheridan's lines on Lord Wilton:—

Next upon swish-tailed bay with wandering eye  
Attenuated Wilton canters by,  
His character how difficult to know—  
A compound of psalm tunes and tally-ho;  
A forward rider half inclined to preach,  
Though less disposed to practise than to teach;  
An amorous lover with a saintly twist,  
And now a jockey, now an organist.

He rarely took part in public affairs, but in 1842 he was sent by Her Majesty on a special mission to Dresden to invest the King of Saxony with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Though in his eighty-third year he was hunting at the beginning of the past season, but at length a long illness terminated in his death on March 7, at his seat in Leicestershire.

We regret also to hear of the death of Arthur Benthall, Esq., which occurred on February 16, from a paralytic stroke. He was the youngest brother of the Rev. John Benthall, who for many years, till 1846, was master of the house now known as Rigaud's. He was admitted into College in 1838, left as a Second Election in 1839, and subsequently entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was sixth junior optime in 1847, and took his M.A. degree in 1851. In 1848 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; and in 1850 was appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office, where he remained till shortly before his death, when he was promoted to be third secretary in the Post Office.

## Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Cambridge Review* (5), *The Rossallian*, *The Wellingtonian* (2), *The Marlburian*, *The Epsomian*, *The Carthusian*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Radleian*, *The Malvernian*, *The Meteor* (2), *The Ulula*, *The Felstedian*, *The S. Andrew's College Magazine*, *The Blue*, *The Salopian*, *The Newtonian* (2), *The Allynian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Berkhamstedian*, *The Lily* (2), *The Cinque Ports*, *The Fettesian*, *The Melburnian*, *The International College Gazette*, *The Blundellian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The University College School Magazine*, and *The King's College Magazine*.

The Bedford Grammar School has been paying a visit to the Crystal Palace *en masse*; the solitary meeting of their Literary Society, held this term for a debate about the Channel Tunnel, was enlivened by songs.

A correspondent to the *Salopian*, calling himself *Ἰαυβειοφάγος*, informs us that Westminster is in the habit of acting Greek plays. We did not know it. Their sports last year appear to have been conducted rather loosely; the races were started by any casual observer who happened to be near the starting-post.

*The S. Andrew's College Magazine* contains four pages of prize lists and two of class lists. Of the eleven first classes awarded, seven were obtained by members of 'The Diocesan School for Girls.' An article on South African butterflies, and school news, fills the rest of the paper.

*The Blundellian* informs us that a new school porter is to be elected. The following are various ideas of various people about this prodigy:—He is to be a cricket professional, to umpire at cricket and lawn tennis, wait at table, and teach swimming; a shoemaker, a confectioner, a person of dignified bearing with the manners of an ambassador, a retired detective, a glazier, a man with a literary turn of mind, a practical gardener, an organist, a man to teach arithmetic, English grammar, Greek and Latin composition and higher mathematics, a foreigner, good linguist, and a competent sexton. We hope they may get him!

In answer to a question in *The Radleian*, it does appear rather late to wish themselves a happy new year. We agree with 'Grumbler' in his sentiment that there are other uses for books besides that of missiles, though there are arguments in favour of keeping books on the floor rather than in the bookshelves.

So 'they have been acting the "Adelphi of Terence" at Westminster.' Really! It would be interesting to know on what grounds a number of the *Elizabethan*, calling itself the



'Westminster Play Number,' and compiled during the holidays, should be expected to treat of anything but the Play. *The Meteor* will perhaps explain. Rugby has caught the mania for flashy waistcoats, a form of dress which is forcibly declaimed, and for school, we think, rightly.

*The Epsomian* fills two columns with 'A Platonic Dialogue,' which is of the feeblest order. This style of contribution is getting rather overdone. 'H.'s' description of his visit to a photographer's is good, but rather artificial; besides, everyone has not such pliant features as his language would seem to suggest.

The first idea, on looking at the pages of *The Blue*, is that the writer of the leader had been to see Reece's burlesque at the Imperial. On reading, though, it is an amusing account of Swiss experiences. But why give it a French title?

*The Newtonian* is always good, and the March number is no exception. The protest against community of gym shoes, &c., seems to savour rather of the dame-school element. They possess a cricketer who has been six years in the eleven!

Felstead has started 'scratch sixes,' a form of game which has been unsuccessfully attempted here. They do not state the length of the game.

*The Tonbridgean* is a very readable number, but we fail to see how Swinburne can be in any sense a spiritual descendant of Byron. 'A Tramp's' letter on walking is one of the best we have ever read.

The various styles of University letters in the different periodicals that come to us are most amusing. Fancy anyone suggesting such expressions as 'flitting across the liquid lymph,' as does 'O. R.' in *The Rossallian*.

*The Berkhamstedian* opens with a rambling article on—well, it begins by saying, 'The age we live in is a stirring one,' a remark which we seem to have heard before. Egypt, Ireland, the Channel Tunnel, France, the Derby, and last, but not least, the Queen, are among the subjects touched on. A writer on 'Sleep,' &c., discusses the efficacy of a bell for waking people. We doubt it.

## Correspondence.

A. B. C. We have reserved your letter for next number, as it is too long for insertion in the present one.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In answer to 'A Seeker after Knowledge's' query, I beg to inform him that, as far as I am aware, *The Trifler* was commenced in 1817, the first number being published on March 1 in the same year. The predecessor of *The Trifler* was, I believe, *The World at Westminster*, which first saw light on November 28, 1815, but it does not seem to have had an anniversary, as the last number was published on May 20, 1816. None of the old school periodicals appear to have been very long-lived, but from what cause I don't know. *The Trifler* ended its short life on September 8, 1817, not having, like *The World at Westminster*, reached its anniversary. I notice in both these periodicals that there is an editorial letter, retrospective of its work, and thanking the various subscribers for their past assistance, thereby showing that the end was premeditated and not brought about by want of funds or literary substance. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform me why these were stopped. Now that 'A Seeker after Knowledge' has raised a question about *The Trifler*, I should like to say that I think it would be well if accounts of the different school papers, that have been published since the first (but what that was I do not know) was issued at Westminster, were collected and published in *The Elizabethan*, with the date of their commencement and termination, and, if known, why they came, apparently, to such untimely ends. Besides the two mentioned above, I possess *The Nugæ Westmonasterienses*, which was commenced on Saturday, June 26, 1847, and finished on December 4 in the same year. The only other one that I

know anything about is *College and T. B. Life at Westminster*. It was published, I believe, between 1817 and 1847, but I do not know the exact date. I think I may safely say, judging from its successor and predecessors above-mentioned, that it probably quite equalled them in the shortness of its existence. It would be very interesting, doubtless, to 'A Seeker after Knowledge,' as well as to me, to have further and fuller particulars of the various school periodicals. While on this subject I may mention that I came across a passage the other day in a recent work on Literature, in an article on Southey, who I need hardly remind you was an Old Westminster, saying that he in 'his last year at Westminster'—namely, in 1792—'contributed to a school magazine, called *The Flagellant*, a playful article on flogging, tracing the practice in schools as a sacred rite associated with the worship of the devil, and glancing at headmasters as high priests by whom its mysteries were maintained and transmitted.' For this article, we are informed, Southey was expelled by the then Headmaster, Dr. Vincent. My object in mentioning this is to ask for information about *The Flagellant*. It is the first time I have ever heard of the existence of such a school paper, and I hope you may be able to assist me in discovering its date of publication, and, in short, all about it. I have referred to another article on Southey, in which it says that the paper 'reached nine numbers, when it became so satirically severe on the flogging which went on in that establishment that it roused the wrath of the master, Dr. Vincent,' and so, I presume, was suppressed. Did it ever reach more than the ninth number, and is any copy of it in existence, or for sale? I cannot inform 'A Seeker after Knowledge,' as above stated, for what reasons *The Trifler* was discontinued, but it was certainly not exchanged for *The Elizabethan*, as several other papers intervened. Hoping you or your readers will be able to assist in giving information on the school papers, not only of those above mentioned, but of those that I have not mentioned, being unacquainted in every respect with them,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

D. E. F.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Cricket is so important a game at a public school, and lawn tennis so comparatively insignificant, that I quite agree with 'Amicus Scholæ' in suggesting its abolition 'up fields.' But could not something be done to establish lawn tennis in 'green' during the summer term, as has been so often proposed? This would provide employment for the water fellows in the middle of the day and for others who, like myself, find (alas!) that it is now too late ever to hope for success in the more noble sciences; while a rule that no boy be allowed to play till he has reached a certain age or form might prevent those fellows who were still young from destroying their chance of learning cricket, since they of all people are most likely to be attracted by the prospect of no 'fielding out.' And, of course, there would no longer be the reduction to divert the players in the big game, who would no longer have the temptation placed within their reach, and when on the 'inside' might employ themselves in the manner your correspondent suggests. Hoping the cricket authorities will consult the possibilities of this middle course,

I remain yours truly,

A LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Could you inform me through the medium of your columns how many 'football matches' have been played by Westminster v. Charterhouse, and with what results? All, or nearly all, the sporting annuals give the number of 'cricket matches' which we have played v. Charterhouse; but I have never seen in any the results of the annual football matches. Trusting, sir, that you will find room for this in your valuable paper

I beg to remain yours very truly,

T. B.

We recommend you to apply to the Captain of Football.—(Ed.)

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—On receiving my March *Elizabethan*, I made so bold as to scrutinise closely the financial statement on the last page, and I own that I was astonished at the result of my scrutiny. For being, thanks to Mr. Jones, somewhat sharp at arithmetical problems, I was able to calculate that the 'postage expenses' were sufficient to cover the despatch of over two thousand *Elizabethans*, or, in other words, of the ten monthly numbers to two hundred subscribers. But in this case the O.W.W., to whom the copies are posted, should be paying you two hundred subscriptions, amounting altogether to forty pounds; whereas, according to the balance sheet, they have only paid a paltry twenty-two pounds. Now this remarkable discrepancy of eighteen pounds is susceptible of two explanations. Either your worthy secretary has charged his private postage to the public account—an hypothesis too horrible to conceive, even if it were credible (as it is not) that the cost of his private correspondence could in one year amount to two pounds—or the postage of *Elizabethans* in half-penny wrappers did actually cost what is stated, and it is the O.W.W. who are the swindlers, the receivers of stolen goods, who induced your ingenious secretary to send them one thousand unpaid for copies. And this latter hypothesis, though scarcely less possible, is on the whole more credible; for I have in my earthly pilgrimage met here and there a man who has not paid his debts, but never a secretary to the *Elizabethan* who wrote five hundred letters in one year, and charged them to the newspaper fund.

Let me, then, speak a few candid words to my friends the O.W.W. who receive your estimable journal, and perhaps read it, but omit to pay for it. Let me ask them if they wish the journal to perish, not from inanition, but for lack of patronage. For myself, as one of those who nursed its cradled infancy, and contributed to that sparkling No. I. into which we poured such store of wit and wisdom, and to the celebrated 'flippant number' which roused displeasure in high places, and containing, as we were told, 'bosh that was not even jocular bosh,' almost caused, if not the incarceration of the Editor, at least the suspension of the journal, I feel, perhaps, more than many a tender interest in the fortunes of your paper. But few, I should imagine, can be altogether indifferent to its welfare. Few of us do not delight to peruse its columns, and therein to fight over again our battles up-school and in cloisters; again to plod round the dreary square in training for long-distance races; again to slide on the flooded stones, and play football in the knee-deep puddles; again to go 'punting about' in Green, and 'knocking up' in Little Dean's Yard; being 'picked up' and 'picking up,' fagging and getting fagged. Nor would we lose willingly the more serious entertainment of its pages. Where else should we find such entertainment on the vexed questions of politics, or subtle problems of history, as the reports of your debating society now afford us? Where should we go for the antitheses of your play critic who has seen 'the dramatic circle quadrated' and lives? where for those brilliant 'original' poems, and original prize poems? or for the scathing sarcasm of the reviewer of 'Our Contemporaries' or the prattling autobiography of the biographer of 'Eminent O.W.W.'?

Yes, sir, the paper you so ably edit affords us infinite amusement, and much otherwise unattainable instruction. And, therefore, I appeal to the patriotism of all O.W.W. to support it.

But the fault is not all on one side. On your part, too, there is need of a stricter method. The journal should appear

more punctually on the kalends of each month, for three weeks will stale the most sensational of news. The copies should be distributed more regularly to the *bonâ fide* subscribers; and those who have paid their year's subscription should not be repeatedly dunned to pay again. The Oxford and Cambridge correspondents should be urged to write their letters less intermittently, and to collect all the subscriptions due from 'Varsity O.W.W.'

With these and like efforts at a superior organisation, you would soon put the paper on a sound footing. *The Elizabethan* should speedily become 'a going concern,' and a handsome profit be realised, which you might devote to the erection of 'fives' courts, or some other such charitable purpose. As I pen these last words, I tremble for the wrath that they may stir in the stoic breast of 'Amicus Scholæ.' Yet, believing that the energies of Westminster boys have not too many, but too few, channels open to them, I hold that the formation of 'fives' courts would do far more good to the school than his rigorous demand for disestablishment and disendowment of lawn tennis. And with the hope that lawn tennis may be never quashed nor *The Elizabethan* want funds, but that 'fives' courts may be built, and perhaps even, *pax amici scholæ*, a swimming-bath constructed,

I remain your obedient servant,

FIDDLESTICKS.

Many thanks for your appeal to O.W.W., which, perhaps, may have more effect, as not coming directly from ourselves; but we beg to remind you that a great deal of postage expenses can be accounted for by the fact that the greater part of the O.W.W. require duns, and, when at last the amount due has been extracted, they require receipts, and as both duns and receipts require *penny* stamps the cost of postage is considerably increased.—(ED.)

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NOTICES.

All contributions for the May number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before April 21, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to O. SCOONES, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office. Subscribers resident at Oxford can pay their subscriptions to W. A. PECK, Esq., Christ Church, Oxford.

Most of the back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

*Florent.*