



The Elizabethan.

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WESTMINSTER ATHLETICS.

IN addition to the 'classic' games of cricket and football which take place at Vincent Square during the year, it has been the custom since 1861 to hold an annual athletic meeting, which till 1884 took place in the autumn, but since that year has been held in the spring, a change which we are sure has been for the better. It seems, from reference to former accounts in *The Elizabethan*, that the programme has varied greatly since 1861, and even since 1874, the date of the foundation of *The Elizabethan*. Thus, throwing the cricket ball with the left hand, the standing high jump, kicking the football, throwing at a wicket, and the bicycle race have disappeared, while sack and hopping races, we believe, have only appeared in the card once. Their place has, however, been taken by the junior events, which were, we think, instituted by the presentation of a challenge cup in 1864, for the five hundred yards, afterwards changed

to a quarter-mile race, for members of the school under 15 years of age. Some good performances seem to have been done, e.g. Giles in 1864 jumped 5 ft. 6 in. Tomlinson in 1863 won the mile in 4 min. 50 sec., if (as a former *Elizabethan* remarks) 'this verdict may be accepted without reservation.' Another fine performance was that of R. W. S. Vidal in 1871, who beat H. D. S. Vidal by two feet in the hundred yards, his time being $10\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. The best performance with the cricket ball is that of R. Sandilands, who last year threw 100 yds. 1 ft. 2 in., this being 14 inches farther than the previous 'best,' of 100 yards exactly, in 1876. In 1869, Northcote, at a Public Schools' athletic meeting at Lillie Bridge, won the hurdle race, and was also third in the 100 yards. Since the institution of our sports nearly all the 150 yards' races have been shortened to the more usual length of 100 yards, and the 500 yards races to 440. Fevez's long jump in 1885 of 20 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. was a good performance, and the best on record here, but from the good jumping he displayed this year we think it possible that

Barwell may beat this in 1888. Of the value of athletics as a school institution at Westminster there can, we think, be no doubt, in these days when, whether rightly or wrongly, 'competition is everything,' as we are so often told, both in and out of the daily papers. That the present age is not degenerate in this branch at least of Westminster attainment, the records for the last few years show. We dare say some of our readers will remember an interesting article on the alleged degeneracy of the present age in athletics which appeared not long ago in a well-known Review. That article went more fully into the questions of training and the 'cutting of records' than our present space allows. However, the writer came to the conclusion that we are by no means inferior to, indeed that we are better than, our forefathers at athletics. And he proved that the present age is by no means inferior, as far as can be judged from the scanty records that have come down to us, to the ancients. But this is a question which will probably be never satisfactorily decided, and we will return to our 'moutons,' or rather to our Westminster athletics. The records of past years seem to point to the fact that the average time taken in running the mile has largely decreased, while the time of the 100 has remained stationary. It is a curious fact, but it may be noted as one which probably affected considerably the earlier records, that spiked shoes were not allowed until 1869. In conclusion, we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that, though athletics are a (comparatively) modern institution, yet they have been so thoroughly successful hitherto. We trust that they will do even better in the years to come.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

It is with some degree of diffidence that we bring the subject of contributions to *The Elizabethan* before our readers. It is, apparently, the opinion of many members of the School that the duty of the editor of *The Elizabethan* is to be his own reporter, poet, correspondent, and querist. We have noticed with great regret how rare it is for letters to come to *The Elizabethan* from members of the School. It is not uncommon for him to have to ask for letters from his friends and acquaintances in order to keep the 'Correspondence' column from being almost if not quite non-existent. Of course, it is somewhat natural that people should be a trifle backward in 'appearing in print' for a first time in the columns of their school

paper, but yet it is perfectly clear that if prominent members of the School began to set the fashion it would be largely followed, to the great improvement both in size and general interest of *The Elizabethan*. We are all aware of what numberless subjects would present themselves to the pen of one who was ready to take them up, and it is as clear that if any member of the School expressed his opinion on any point of interest another member of the School would, as a rule, be perfectly ready to differ with him. Thus we should be able to come to a sound conclusion on a subject, instead of, as is, we regret to say, often the case, the opportunity for a point to be raised being lost, or no discussion of a subject being evoked when it has been once started. In looking over an old volume of *The Elizabethan* we have been several times gladdened with the sight of two whole pages or more being taken up by correspondence. *The Elizabethan* is often, we fear, reproached with being dull, and many—too many—doubtless only take it in as a sort of duty they owe to the School. But if even only 25 per cent. of these grumblers would set to and try to make their School paper more interesting and larger, what numbers would it not be our pleasing duty to send to Messrs. Spottiswoode! Of course, as a school paper, *The Elizabethan* is in a somewhat peculiar position. It has been always strictly confined to school news and subjects connected with the School. Although a certain number of persons, among them prominent former members of the Debating Society, have expressed their opinion, both inside that select assembly and without it, that this should be changed, yet we are sure that the opinion of most of our readers is in favour of the present system. Such being the case, it is obvious that to fill the orthodox twelve pages of *The Elizabethan* is at times hard. Of course, we are not advocating the filling of some pages with letters such as those which appeared in a recent 'contemporary,' discussing the propriety of the 'Literary Society' starting a 'blazer,' but still we feel sure that many of our readers have points, and those doubtless of an interesting nature, which they would be only too glad, did not shyness or laziness prevent them, to 'air' in *The Elizabethan*. A letter recently appeared in our columns advocating 'autobiographies of O.W.W.' of their life at the School, and we wish to mention that we consider this, as doubtless our readers do, as a most valuable suggestion. We shall endeavour to put it into force, and we trust that O.W.W. reading *The Elizabethan* will be good enough to give us assistance in this. Those who are fortunate enough to possess the first volume of *The Elizabethan* probably recollect some very interesting 'Recollections of a Home Boarder' in that volume. The plan proposed by Puck would seem to be a continuous series of articles of a somewhat similar kind to those, on a fixed principle, by O.W.W. of different periods. Such a record of life at the School will, we are sure, be interesting to all of us, and it is with extreme pleasure that we are enabled to bring so excellent a

scheme before readers of *The Elizabethan*. We trust the anonymous gentleman who favoured us with the suggestion will enter into communication with us on the subject. We have but one more request to make: namely, that those members of the School who are good enough to assist us will give us some poetry. It is exceedingly rare that the editor has the pleasure of inserting, or indeed of receiving, any pieces of poetry for *The Elizabethan*. We trust, indeed we know, that poetic ability in the School is by no means extinct, and we beg to assure possessors of the art that a well-written and spirited piece of poetry in a school paper is invariably thoroughly appreciated by all. We hope the hint will be sufficient.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

II.—JOHN LOCKE.

IN the Hall at Christ Church, Oxford, near the great fire-place on the right hand side, there hangs a fine picture by Kneller. It is a half-length portrait of a man, plainly dressed and wearing his own hair, which, though somewhat long, distinguishes him from the majority of the powdered and be-wigged portraits of his contemporaries. The features are singularly pleasing in their expression, and, though thin and emaciated, the face is remarkable for its firmness, and the head is well-shaped and powerful. An inscription on the frame bears the name of 'John Locke,' and the date of his admission as a student of the House. Oxford has more than once laid herself open to the charge that, like Jerusalem of old, she has evinced her regard for the prophets by building their sepulchres. Certainly few have had more reason to complain of the treatment of their University than the man whom Oxford's greatest college drove from its walls two centuries ago, and yet now is proud to recognise as perhaps the greatest of English philosophers.

An old thatched house, not larger than a cottage, near the churchyard of Wrington in Somersetshire, is said to have been the birthplace of John Locke. He was born on August 29, 1632. His family lived at Pensford, not far from Bristol, and his mother was on her way there when her journey was interrupted by the birth of this son. His father (also named John) was, according to Wood, of 'genteel fashion'—whatever that may mean; he was, however, also a man of independent means, and practised with some success as a country attorney. John Locke the elder declared his assent to the protest of the Long Parliament, and even took the field as captain of a troop of horse on the side of the Roundheads, a step from which it is said that the fortunes of the family suffered, though no doubt there were compensating circumstances. Among these was the friendship of Colonel Alexander Popham, an influential client, to whose interest John Locke the son probably owed his admission at Westminster in or about the year 1646. A year or two

later he was elected on the foundation, where he remained until his election to Christ Church in 1652.

During these half-dozen years the Westminster roll shows other well-known names besides Locke's. The terrible Richard Busby was head-master, and no doubt Locke underwent at his hands the same fate as most of his other pupils. The under-master was Thomas Vincent, who, when he found a dull scholar, took it so much to heart that Philip Henry said of him that 'he killed himself with false Latin.' Among the boys were Philip Henry, John Dryden, and Robert South. Professor Fowler states that the friends whom Locke made at Westminster, though highly respectable in after-life, did not achieve any great reputation; but he seems to have overlooked the fact that among these friends were Ralph Montague, who was ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France in 1669, and afterwards created Duke of Montague; and John Mapletoft, who, though till past middle age, like Locke himself, he practised medicine, being Professor of Medicine in Gresham College, subsequently took holy orders, became vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, and died at the age of ninety in 1721. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a friend of Algernon Sidney, and associated intimately with all the learned men of his time; with Locke in particular he maintained through life the affectionate correspondence and intercourse which had begun at school. Some passages in Locke's 'Thoughts on Education' lead to the inference that his school-days were not the happiest portion of his life, or at any rate that he had no very high opinion of the average public school education. 'When I consider,' he writes, 'what ado is made about a little Latin and Greek, how many years are spent in it, and what a noise and business it makes to no purpose, I can hardly forbear thinking that the parents of children still live in fear of the schoolmaster's rod.' And again, 'How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to wrangle at Trap or rook at Span-farthing fits him for civil conversation or business, I do not see.' The verse-making, theme-making, and repetition which formed the staple of Busby's curriculum all meet with the same sweeping condemnation. The theme-making is 'a sort of Egyptian tyranny to bid them make bricks who have not got any of the materials.' As for verses, 'it is very seldom seen that any one discovers mines of gold or silver in Parnassus; 'tis a pleasant air, but a barren soil.' And finally, 'Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by scraps of authors got by heart; which when a man's head is stuffed with, he has got the first furniture of a pedant, than which there is nothing less becoming a gentleman.' As for other matters, Locke probably found it advisable to keep his politics to himself while at school. Busby was not the man to put up with disloyalty in a pupil; nor, if the school at large were, as South tells us, imbued with the same principles as he was himself, was the son of the Parliamentary captain of horse likely to meet with much sympathy at the

hands of his schoolfellows? Indeed, it is possible that the habit of reticence on compromising subjects which stood Locke in good stead in the more troublous times of his after-life arose from the caution which he doubtless felt it prudent to observe when the representative of an unpopular minority at school.

Six of the major candidates were elected to Christ Church in 1652. Locke's name stands last of the six. He matriculated on November 27, 1652. His tutor was an Old Westminster, Thomas Cole, afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall, whom Anthony Wood calls a 'fanatical tutor'; and as he was one of the three students of Christ Church who signed a testimonial bearing date April 13, 1657, in favour of the notorious Edward Bagshaw, which was produced before the electors at Westminster as part of the latter's defence against Busby, the epithet was probably well deserved. Record of Locke's undergraduate life we have little or none. He said in after-years of himself that he was never 'any very hard student,' but 'sought the company of pleasant and witty men, with whom he likewise took great delight in corresponding by letters; and in conversation and these correspondences he spent for some years much of his time.' He contributed, despite his contempt for versification, to the volume of congratulatory verses, entitled '*Musarum Oxoniensium ελαυφορία*,' which was addressed to Cromwell, then Chancellor of the University, on the treaty concluded with the Dutch in 1654, and also wrote a copy of verses for the similar collection published on the restoration in 1660. He proceeded B.A. on February 14, 1655-56, and M.A. on June 29, 1658, thus anticipating the statutable time of taking both degrees by an irregularity not uncommon at the time. On Christmas Eve, 1660, he was appointed Greek Lecturer at Christ Church for the ensuing year, and two years afterwards he was transferred to the Lectureship in Rhetoric. In 1663 he was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge, and in the same year at Christ Church he was appointed to the Censorship of Moral Philosophy (the Senior Censorship); the Censorship of Natural Philosophy (the Junior Censorship) he does not appear to have held. In 1665 he was out of office and should by rights have taken orders as a condition for retaining his studentship; but he elected to follow the medical profession, and obtained a royal dispensation dated November 14, 1665, by which he retained his student's place, 'that he might still have further time to prosecute his studies.' But he was not in continuous residence at Oxford; as in 1665, probably through the interest of his old schoolfellow William Godolphin, who was a year senior to him at Christ Church, and was then M.P. for Camelford, he was appointed Secretary to the Embassy to the Elector of Brandenburg, of which Sir Walter Vane was head. The mission came to nothing; but interesting letters are extant which give Locke's first impressions of the Continent. In one of these occurs the following passage in a description of a dinner with the Franciscan friars:—"The prior was a good plump fellow

that had more belly than brains; and methought was very fit to be revered, and not much unlike some head of a college!"

Locke returned to England in the beginning of the year 1665-66. His near relations were all dead, and his next step in life was for a time uncertain. But he again settled down at Christ Church to prosecute his medical studies, paying great attention to chemistry and botany, in both of which sciences he took great interest. In the summer of 1666 he first made the acquaintance of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, who subsequently became his great friend and patron; and in the same summer he began to keep his 'Register,' which was afterwards published in Boyle's 'General History of the Air.' In this Register, under the date September 3, the following curious entry occurs: 'Dim reddish sunshine. This unusual colour of the air, which, without a cloud appearing, made the sunbeams of a strange red dim light, was very remarkable. We had then heard nothing of the fire of London; but it appeared afterwards to be the smoke of London, then burning, which, driven this way by an easterly wind, caused this odd phenomenon.' The 'Register' was continued up to June 30, 1683, and threw light on Locke's movements from time to time, as well as on his physical researches.

About this period Locke may be supposed to have written his unpublished 'Essay concerning Toleration,' which is now to be found in Mr. Fox-Bourne's 'Life of Locke.' This essay expressed substantially the same views as were contained in the published 'Letters on Toleration' written some twenty years afterwards; the subject being, of course, one of the most absorbing topics of the time both as regarded religion and politics. Toleration, and indeed 'comprehension,' in the national Church, of every shade of religious belief except Roman Catholicism, was what Locke's advocacy may be said to have aimed at. His views on this subject found a more practical outlet in drafting 'The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina,' which colony had been granted by Charles II., in 1663, to eight 'lords proprietors,' of whom Shaftesbury was one; and Locke, who when not at Oxford lived with Shaftesbury's family, appears to have acted as general secretary to the association, though without any formal appointment. He still, however, continued his medical practice both in and outside the Shaftesbury household, and on February 26, 1670-71, assisted at the birth of his patron's grandson Anthony, afterwards third Earl of Shaftesbury, well known subsequently as the author of the 'Characteristics.' In 1668 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society; and it was a year or two after this, at a meeting of a few friends in his own room, that he first conceived the idea of his 'Essay on the Human Understanding.' In his commonplace book there is an entry on the main subject of the essay beginning '*Sic cogitavit de intellectu humano Johannes Locke, anno 1671.*'

Towards the end of 1672 Locke again went abroad; this time for his health, which was always

weakly, his lungs being unsound. On his return he shared in the good fortune of his patron, who had just been created Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Chancellor, being appointed to the Secretaryship of Presentations. From this time we may date his active connection with politics—a connection which must in many respects have been distasteful to him, but which was no doubt rendered inevitable by his intimacy with Shaftesbury. Indeed on the occasion of the opening of Parliament on February 2, 1672-73, when Shaftesbury made his celebrated speech in defence of the war with Holland, culminating in the words 'Delenda est Carthago,' Locke stood at his side with a manuscript ready to act as the Chancellor's prompter. When Shaftesbury was dismissed from the Chancellorship (in which office, it may be mentioned, he was succeeded by an Old Westminister, Heneage Finch), Locke of course lost the Secretaryship of Presentations; but a short time previously, owing to his connection with Carolina, he was sworn in as Secretary to the Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations, with a salary of £500 per annum, which post he retained until the dissolution of the Council, on March 12, 1674-75. About the same time he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, viz. on February 6, 1674-75.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR very kindly provided twelve places for the School at the service in St. Margaret's, on Sunday, May 22, which was attended by the House of Commons. The representatives of the School took part in the procession which went to meet the Speaker and the Commons in Westminster Hall. We may, perhaps, take this opportunity of giving expression to our thanks to the Archdeacon for giving some of us the chance of being present at an occasion so historically interesting. It is some twenty-five years since the Commons have attended service officially in their parish church, and then the number of Members present was little over 100. On this occasion over 400 M.P.'s joined in the service, including the greater part of the most eminent men of all parties.

Seventy members of the School were present at the Jubilee Service on June 21st. We reserve a fuller account of this most interesting ceremony for the next number of *The Elizabethan*. The remaining portion of the School was distributed between the roofs of Westminster Hospital and St. Margaret's Church.

We are very much obliged to a correspondent for his information *re* the Swimming Cup presented anonymously some years ago by Mr. Macnamara. The cup will now be competed for at the Crown Baths, Kennington Oval, on Thursday, June 23. There will be a second race for fellows under 16, and also an open diving competition on the same day.

The vigour with which the Wire ties have been played this year is a most gratifying sign. The decay of racquets has been a favourite subject for 'croakers' of late years. But let those that croaked croak no more, for twelve entries is not at all discreditable, especially when we consider the almost prohibitive entrance fee, which must be a bar to many a rising but impecunious player. Some of the ties have been extremely well contested, and one or two games absolutely exciting.

Fencing is to some extent returning into favour at Westminster. There is some talk of reviving the competition for the Fencing Badge, which was given in 1861 by the Rev. T. Weare, formerly under-master, but which has not been held by any one since 1878. The winner of that year, Mr. E. H. A. Newman, has very generously offered to give a pair of foils to the winner of the badge this year, in the event of a competition taking place. The only condition which Mr. Newman attaches to his offer is that there must be at least ten entries—a condition which we feel confident will easily be satisfied.

H. Harrison and C. Gibson played in the Freshmen's Match at Oxford. Harrison took four wickets at a very small cost in the second innings. In the Seniors' Match F. T. Higgins captained one side.

A Mr. Hardy was second in the hundred yards race at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and third in the quarter-mile race at the Woolwich and Sandhurst sports.

There have been several disappointments this year in the cricket fixtures. The Incogniti were unable to appear at Vincent Square on May 14, owing to the death of their treasurer. The following Saturday the M.C.C. match had to be abandoned at an early stage in the proceedings, as the continuous rain rendered the ground entirely unfit for play. On June 4, again, the Orleans Club failed to get together an eleven, and the match was accordingly 'scratched.' It is rather an unlucky beginning to what gives promise of being a successful season.

On Saturday, June 11, an Early Play was given in honour of the Firsts in Moderations gained by F. H. Collier and H. P. Lowe.

With their invariable consideration for the interests of the School, the Elizabethan Club have again made provision for an additional professional for this season.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* MR. R.
TANNER'S ELEVEN.

THE match on the card for May 14 was *versus* the Incogniti, but this, unfortunately, fell through, and Mr. Tanner at the last moment kindly consented to bring a team against the School.

Winning the toss, Mr. Tanner sent in Bonner and Haines, to the bowling of Balfour and Stevens. From the onset runs came fast, and Bonner made several good strokes, but fell a victim to a length ball from Stevens with the score at 33, of which number he had by free hitting compiled 23. After bowling another over, Stevens was shunted in favour of Street, from whose bowling Haines was caught at short-leg. Wickets now fell fast. Richardson was given out leg-before-wicket to Balfour without scoring, Fox caught at cover-point from a ball that kicked up, Hemmerde smartly stumped, and Woodbridge and Bickley bowled. A. J. Hemmerde made a short stand with Warry; but the Captain was brilliantly caught at long-leg without scoring. Up to this point the wickets had fallen fast, but the last pair put on some twenty runs, and it was not until Moon had relieved Balfour that the innings was brought to a termination for 91. Street was the most successful bowler, taking three wickets at the trifling cost of 11 runs; Balfour bowled steadily, taking five for 51. Harrison and Moon were the first pair of batsmen for the School, to whom were opposed Bonner and Richardson; the latter's first ball clean bowled Moon, while Sandilands fell a victim to a fast one from Bonner. Two wickets down for seven did not augur well for the prospects of the School. Veitch, however, with Harrison put a better aspect on the game; but having compiled 13 in three hits, Veitch was bowled by Richardson. Probyn and Harrison made another stand and brought Hemmerde on at Bonner's end; the change was successful, Probyn being bowled for 15. Barwell hit up 16 in a short time, but on Street joining Harrison a stubborn resistance was offered to the bowling, and despite several bowling changes no further wicket fell, Harrison carrying out his bat for a fine innings of 105. He gave one or two chances at the wicket, off Bonner's bowling, but otherwise his innings was quite free from fault. Street took out his bat for a most useful innings of 28. Hemmerde, with three wickets for 38, was the most successful bowler.

MR. R. TANNER'S ELEVEN.

| | |
|--|----|
| G. F. Bonner, b. Stevens..... | 23 |
| H. A. Haines, c. Mills, b. Street | 18 |
| A. H. Richardson, l.b.w., b. Balfour..... | 0 |
| E. L. Fox, c. Probyn, b. Street | 6 |
| T. W. Hemmerde, st. Barwell, b. Balfour... | 0 |
| G. T. Warry, not out | 29 |
| A. R. Woodbridge, b. Balfour | 0 |
| R. Tanner, c. Harrison, b. Balfour | 0 |
| F. Bickley, b. Balfour | 0 |
| A. J. Hemmerde, b. Balfour | 0 |
| A. G. Raynor, b. Moon | 0 |
| Extras | 15 |
| | 91 |

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|-----|
| A. H. Harrison, not out | 105 |
| E. G. Moon, b. Richardson..... | 0 |
| R. Sandilands, b. Bonner..... | 0 |
| J. G. Veitch, b. Richardson..... | 13 |
| P. C. Probyn, b. Hemmerde | 15 |
| C. S. W. Barwell, b. Bonner | 16 |
| A. M. Balfour, l.b.w., b. Hemmerde..... | 7 |
| A. G. Prothero, b. Hemmerde | 4 |
| G. P. Stevens, b. Bonner..... | 1 |
| H. B. Street, not out | 28 |
| Extras | 28 |

Total for 8 wickets

R. O. Mills did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. TANNER'S ELEVEN.

| | Overs | Maidens | Runs | Wkts. |
|---------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|
| A. M. Balfour | 19 | 4 | 51 | 5 |
| G. P. Stevens | 5 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| H. B. Street | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| P. C. Probyn | 6 | 2 | 11 | — |
| E. G. Moon | 1 | — | 6 | 1 |

Probyn bowled a wide.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|----|---|
| G. F. Bonner | 22 | 8 | 47 | 3 |
| A. H. Richardson | 19 | 5 | 45 | 2 |
| H. A. Haines | 5 | 1 | 16 | — |
| T. W. Hemmerde | 15 | 3 | 38 | 3 |
| G. T. Warry | 5 | — | 35 | — |

Richardson bowled a wide.

FOOTBALL.

THE final tie for the New House Football Shield, so generously presented by the Elizabethan Club, was, as our readers will remember, not reported at length in our April number. For the following account, which arrived too late for insertion in our last number, we are indebted to the kindness of a member of one of the teams.

GRANTS *v.* RIGAUDS.

The final match for the possession of the handsome trophy presented by the Elizabethan Club was played on March 25, and after an exciting game resulted in a victory for Grants by four goals to one. Moon lost the toss, and Veitch kicked off for Grants from the Hospital end. Grants thus having a strong wind behind them, the ball was immediately taken down to the Rigaudite goal, and a good shot by Powell was saved by Weichand. Two corners then fell to Mills, which were well placed, but were rendered useless by the good play of the Rigaudite backs. Soon after this Veitch, having the ball passed to him by Wright, scored the first goal for Grants (1-0). Grants still continued the pressure, notwithstanding the determined efforts of Probyn and Burge to get away and the splendid play of Harrison and A. M. Balfour at full back. Lambert and Powell now made a good run down the left, and Lambert, shooting from the outside, the ball

passed through the Rigaudite posts, making the score 2-0 in favour of Grants. When the ball was kicked off, Grants took the ball down the ground with a rush, and Veitch put the ball through, but the point was disallowed on a plea of off-side. Probyn and Burge now made a good combined run, brought the ball right up to the Grantite goal; posts were stayed for some little time. However, the ball was soon got away and taken down to the Rigaudite goal, and, after some desultory play, Stevens put the ball through the corner of the goal (3-0). After the kick off, Rigauds played up hard and took the ball down to the Grantite end, where the ball went behind. On the ball being restarted the game was more even, as Rigauds were now playing with the wind; Grants, however, by some good dribbling, in which Veitch, Woodbridge, and Wright were conspicuous, brought the ball up to the Rigaudite goal, where Veitch shot, but Weichand fisted away. The game was now chiefly confined to the middle of the ground, and Druitt and Hurst brought the ball down the ground, but were stopped, and Winckworth returning the ball, Veitch got hold of it, and after a good run passed to Powell, who shot it through (4-0), an appeal of off-side being disallowed. Nettle by this reverse, Rigauds played up hard, and after some good passing on the right between Druitt and Probyn, Druitt middled, and Willett with a very good shot scored the only goal for Rigauds (4-1). Grants again returned to the attack, and from a pass by Veitch, Powell ought to have shot a goal, but sent it just outside the post. Rigauds now brought the ball down to the Grantite end, and Probyn shot, but Everington fisted out, and then, by a good combined run between Wright and Woodbridge, the ball was taken to the Rigaudite end, where it stopped until, soon after, time was whistled, leaving Grants victors by four goals to one. For Grants, everyone played well; for Rigauds, Probyn, Harrison, A. M. Balfour, and Burge were best. The sides were—

GRANTS.

E. A. Everington (goals), E. G. Moon (captain), F. G. O. Weir (backs), W. N. Winckworth, G. P. Stevens, R. O. Mills (half-backs), A. R. Woodbridge, N. P. Wright (right wing), J. G. Veitch (centre), A. G. Lambert, C. T. G. Powell (left wing), forwards.

RIGAUDS.

P. Weichand (goals), A. H. Harrison, A. M. Balfour (backs), E. C. Daniel, K. Vickers, A. E. Balfour (half-backs), P. Druitt, C. J. Hurst (right wing), P. C. Probyn (centre), F. Burge, T. Willett (left wing), forwards.

 THE GLEE SOCIETY.

WE received the following account some timesince, but it was unavoidably 'crowded out' in our last number:—

The Glee Society gave its last performance for the present year on Wednesday, March 30, before a very large audience, in spite of the counter attractions of football at the Oval on the same afternoon. The

programme, which was somewhat longer than usual, appeared almost too ambitious, considering the decidedly limited powers of the Society, and the performance did not indeed reach the standard of excellence attained at the last concert of last term. A. A. Markham and C. Erskine opened the entertainment with a 'Marche Héroïque' of Schubert, arranged for two pianos. This is a very fine composition, and was very correctly rendered by the performers. Mr. Gumbleton, who was received as usual with vociferous applause, then sang 'Lied aus der Ferne,' by Beethoven. This beautiful and difficult song was sung with much taste and feeling, and when encoresd Mr. Gumbleton sang Erskine's 'Toi qui m'as dit: J'aime,' which he has before sung at Westminster. After a reading from Gilbert's 'Bab Ballads,' by L. James, who amused the audience with 'The History of Miss Ellen McJones,' Haydn's first trio for piano, violin, and 'cello was played by C. Erskine, F. G. Eccles, and H. D. Edwards, Esq. Of the three movements—Andante, Adagio, and Presto—the first was undoubtedly the best rendered. Throughout the whole work, however, there was a lack of finish and a want of precision on all sides. This was, of course, specially remarkable in the last movement, when it is difficult even for the most finished musicians to keep accurately in time. This very jovial 'Gipsy Rondo,' however, was appreciated by the audience, who insisted on an encore. Mr. F. M. Yglesias sang a remarkably fine song out of Handel's opera very correctly indeed, and with great taste; we never remember having heard him so well 'in voice' before. The next item on the programme was a reading by Mr. Grenfell. The President of the Society, however, regretted to have to inform the audience that Mr. Grenfell was prevented by ill-health from being present, and requested their indulgence on behalf of P. C. Probyn, who had undertaken to fill his place at a very short notice. He read 'Mr. Winkle's Skates,' from the celebrated 'Pickwick Papers.' The rest of the performance was taken up entirely by 'The Jackdaw of Rheims,' by A. Fox. This comic cantata is always a favourite at Westminster, and, in spite of its numerous shortcomings on this occasion, was generally appreciated. To criticise it fully were unnecessary; we will therefore be content with a general survey of the whole. The choruses were weak, owing to a great want of decision and power in the trebles and altos; the basses and tenors, however, being exceptionally strong. Of the solos, A. M. Balfour's was very decidedly the best rendered. He sang 'There's a cry and a shout' with great spirit, and we shall look forward to hearing him sing at the School concert. F. M. Yglesias sang a very good imitation of the Gregorian style of chant that is introduced in the work. Other solos were well sung by L. James, C. C. Sharpe, and J. Lloyd, whose high notes were exceptionally good and true. C. J. Booker and L. Nye sang several short solos and recitatives, which would have been better had they not lacked confidence and had they opened their mouths more. The whole work was accompanied by piano and violins. The latter, however, were

evidently not sufficiently practical, and were consequently no great addition. The National Anthem was sung in its entirety, the first two verses in harmony and the last in unison, and sung, moreover, with true spirit, the audience joining in. And so the Glee Society ended its performance for the summer months.

RACQUETS.

THE WIRES.

A MUCH larger entry than usual was obtained this year, no less than sixteen joining in the competition. The following was the draw for the first round:—

Moon *v.* Probyn.
Clapham *v.* Sharpe.
Wheeler *v.* Woodbridge.
Prothero *v.* Knox.
Lambert *v.* Hurst.
Balfour *v.* Clarke.
Druitt *v.* Thornton.
Olivier *v.* Wilson.

The first tie was played by Probyn against Moon, and, after a well-contested game, ended in favour of the first-named by 2 games to 1.

Score: 11-6, 5-11, 15-9.

Clapham played Sharpe, and after a close and exciting game, secured the victory by 2 games to 1.

Score: 11-8, 7-11, 15-14.

Wheeler played Woodbridge, and won somewhat easily by 2-0. The loser would have done much better had he not hit too hard.

Score: 11-6, 11-5.

Prothero *v.* Knox

resulted in a victory for Prothero by 2-0. The games were well fought, Knox picking up very well in the second.

Score: 11-5, 11-8.

Lambert *v.* Hurst.

This was one of the best ties of the round, and was won by Lambert by 2-1.

Score: 11-5, 6-11, 11-8.

A. E. Balfour *v.* Clarke.

Won easily by Balfour by 2-1. Clarke hitting too much, his strokes went out of court.

Score: 7-11, 11-6, 11-7.

Thornton and Wilson scratched to Druitt and Olivier respectively.

THE SECOND ROUND.

Lambert *v.* Probyn.
Prothero *v.* Balfour.
Olivier *v.* Druitt.
Wheeler *v.* Clapham.
Lambert *v.* Probyn.

Won easily by Lambert. The first game was well contested; but in the second, Lambert obtained a love game, Probyn playing very wildly.

Score: 11-8, 11-0.

Prothero *v.* Balfour.

An easy win for the former. The first game was called 11-5, and in the second Balfour started with 2 aces; but then Prothero ran out without his opponent scoring another point.

Score: 11-5, 11-2.

Olivier *v.* Druitt.

A win, after a good set, for Olivier. Druitt showed good form, and several times experienced bad luck in his rallies.

Score: 11-7, 7-11, 15-12.

Wheeler *v.* Clapham.

Clapham sustained defeat owing to his hitting, which was too hard. The second game was called 9-0; then, amid great excitement, Clapham drew up level, but Wheeler ran out a winner without further disaster.

Score: 11-3, 11-9.

THE SEMI-FINAL.

Prothero *v.* Lambert.

Wheeler *v.* Olivier.

Prothero *v.* Lambert.

The game was called 2 all, then 5-4 in favour of Prothero, who thence travelled to 9-4; and Lambert having added one more point, Prothero ran out at 11-5. In the second game Lambert started well, scoring 4-0. Prothero picked up 3; then Lambert went to 7-4 and 9-5. Prothero then put on 5 aces, causing the game to be called game ball-9. Lambert drew level, and set three was played, which was won easily by Prothero, 2-0.

Score: 11-5, 12-10.

Wheeler *v.* Olivier.

Won easily by Wheeler by 2 games to love. The rallies in this game were very good; but Wheeler's superior strength told in the end.

Score: 11-3, 11-6.

FINAL TIE.

Wheeler *v.* Prothero.

A very well-contested tie. Wheeler won the first game by 11-9; Prothero the second, by 11-3; and Wheeler the third, by 15-9. Wheeler having won the Woodens as well, has resigned the Wires in favour of Prothero.

THE CONCERT.

OF this year's concert it seems scarcely necessary to announce to those of our readers who heard it that it was a great success. But at least

such a verdict may be acquitted of complacency, since it is not Marsyas himself that writes ; and it may well be construed as a grateful compliment to the efforts of those who worked so hard and so successfully in the short time at their disposal. Had it been possible to fix the date a fortnight later we should doubtless have benefited by the co-operation of more Old Westminsters. This we shall trust to do in future years, as the date is now permanently fixed, and timely appeals can be made to all possible volunteers. But the more that we missed Mr. Bray and others, the more we should feel grateful for the effective aid lent by Messrs. Gumbleton, Page, and Rawson. Another mischance about the date this year was, we learn, its coincidence with the Queen's excursion to East London, which defeated a lofty scheme of the Glee Society's to decorate the School with flags, by amassing all the venal bunting in London between Holborn and Mile End. However, we doubt if much scope for further adornment was left by Mrs. Rutherford's pretty arrangement of flowers, which certainly did wonders in the way of warming into life the bleak and barn-like antiquity of the place.

Punctually at the hour fixed, Mr. Ranalow, wielding with becoming pride the *bâton* recently presented to him by the boys in the chorus, commenced with 'God save the Queen'—to the apparent confusion of some of the audience. Could they have forgotten the Jubilee?

Then came 'Ruth'—the *pièce de résistance* of the year. Some critics, we believe, have preferred on the whole the calmer and more sober cantata of Mr. Gaul's, which pleased us all last year ; though, perhaps, this preference is really inspired less by artistic prudery than by unconscious recollection of what the 'Holy City' gained by having its solos sung 'as such.' Ruth herself could not but suffer from her quadruple composition, whilst the dubious identity of Boaz still further complicated the plot. At any rate this unavoidable misfortune will explain the greater comparative popularity of the choruses, which reached a pitch of enthusiasm at the masterly clashing of the cymbals in the rollicking Wedding Chorus towards the end. A carping critic would compare this last to half-a-dozen of Sullivan's operatic marches ; and perhaps liken the recitative 'Naomi had a kinsman' to the bouncing introduction of Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. The drawl on the last line—'And his name was Bô-az'—certainly struck one as odd. But these are insignificant objections to a work so full of melody, and so admirably suited for school production as 'Ruth' undoubtedly is ; and we only hope that Mr. Gaul will write something else as good in time for next year's concert.

The second part began with a rattling sea-chorus, purporting to be sung by 'Vikings,' in which the only fault, to use an aquatic and therefore an appropriate expression, was a certain lack of 'beginning.' Mr. Gumbleton was in magnificent voice for his 'Abschied' of Beethoven's, which came next, and he graciously acceded to a hearty encore. He has the

rare gift of singing a French song in a really French way, and an overheard whisper in the audience of 'Numeros memini si verba tenerem' was no compliment to the wag's acquaintance with that tongue. Erskine's 'Lullaby' was well rendered by nine of the choir, and, needless to say, warmly received. The dreamy symphony with which each verse was introduced formed an important feature in the whole, and the violinist whose name began with six consonants himself assumed an aspect of ecstatic calm. May the composer's name ever stand next below that of Beethoven ! Mr. Rawson was also in his best form for the lovely song of Hope Temple, 'Fond Heart, Farewell !'—a treat rewarded, with Irish gratitude, by the instant exaction of another.

The catchy but somewhat inept outburst of patriotism which followed in 'The Empire Flag,' might well have caused Disraeli's statue in the Abbey to lift its marble finger to its venerable nose, with a knowing wink towards the vermilion palace of the P.L. up Victoria Street. The exuberant satisfaction which this assertion of our nationality produced yielded to a sad conviction that Olivier's brilliant voice is losing all too fast the charms of its pure treble. He gave us Sullivan's 'Birds of the Night,' with all the old accuracy, *verve*, and sweetness, but with a reserve that told too plainly of a lack of confidence and power. Let us hope that he will emerge as brilliant a tenor from the chrysalis stage he is entering upon. Anthony's violin solo, from 'Faust,' was a miracle of memory and execution, and formed in the opinion of many the show-piece of the evening. Fancy was whirled along so irresistibly by his nimble fingers that it was a real disappointment to all to find, when the end came at last, that Time the enemy forbade a repetition. 'Little Jack Horner,' with its mock pathos and tripping nonsense, is a favourite instance of a favourite modern school, and was sure of the welcome it received, but we venture to think 'Tambourine' a song quite unqualified to bring out the excellence of Lloyd's voice, or anybody else's voice. The last chorus, 'Old Mayday,' is as tuneful and bright as could be wished. But it is far too short, and the 'Empire Flag' might well have spared it at least a second verse. And so, with special reference to our unwearied conductor, *Vos Plaudite*.

THE CHESS CLUB.

LAST term the competition for the challenge chess-board took place. The ties were as follows :—

First round :

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| C. Grant-Wilson | ... beat | J. G. Veitch. |
| B. M. Goldie | | A. H. Cuming. |
| H. Gully | | J. B. W. Chapman. |
| Nesbitt | | Varley. |
| J. E. Phillimore | | Scott. |
| Davson... | | Vickers. |
| Stobart | | A. R. Knapp. |
| Olivier | | Stephenson. |
| Barwell | ... scratched to | Cox. |
| J. S. Phillimore | .. | P. Armitage. |

Second round :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Armitage | beat Davson. |
| J. Wilson | „ Gully. |
| Goldie | „ Stobart. |
| J. E. Phillimore | „ Cox. |
| Olivier | „ Nesbitt. |

Third round :

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Olivier | beat Goldie. |
| Armitage, Gully, and Phillimore | drawn g byes. |

Fourth round :

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Armitage | beat Gully. |
| Phillimore | „ Olivier. |

In the final

J. E. Phillimore ... beat P. Armitage (2 games to 1.)

Owing to the fixtures of matches on all the available Saturdays and Wednesdays last term, our match with Charterhouse was postponed to this term. It was played in Library on Wednesday, May 25. Last year we lost 10 games to 5 won. This year the games were more even, but we were beaten by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. The following was the score :—

| CHARTERHOUSE. | WESTMINSTER. |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Harrison | J. E. Phillimore |
| Campbell | T. G. Veitch |
| Percival | Goldie |
| Tselin | Parmitage |
| Tidd | C. Grant Wilson..... |
| 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

ALTHOUGH it is now four years since Water ceased, we have occasional little reminders of its former existence ; some of which, received this spring, are, we think, worth recording. The first was a very polite letter from the Secretary of the Moulsey Regatta (where the Public Schools Cup is now rowed for), asking if we were going to send a four this year. We replied that though our present numbers were not considered to justify our dividing our energies between Cricket and Water, we looked forward to a time when we would not be able all to play together at Vincent Square, and so would have the same inducement to take to Water which we had formerly when we had no good cricket ground. The second epistle was from an enterprising lodging-house-keeper at Windsor, wanting to know if we required any accommodaton during the Jubilee races, &c., on the river there. The last two, however, are certainly the most interesting. They both came from Venice, where there is to be an international regatta this summer. The first was a large document in Italian, formally inviting us to take part in the regatta. The second was a programme of the races, got up in a very gorgeous manner, with rampant lions, magnificent gondoliers, and Doge's palaces on the cover. With a laudable love of accuracy, they forebore from placing us *in* London, and with historical correctness addressed the programme '*near* London.'

Perhaps there are some energetic people in the School who would like to go over in the holidays and become champions of the world, or of Venice Regatta. If so, may they succeed !

SIR,—In turning over the leaves of a volume of papers written and published in 1817, entitled *The Trifler*, I find the following verses. *The Trifler*, as many of our readers probably know, was one of the earliest of Westminster publications. I know not how your judgment views them, Mr. Editor, but in my humble opinion they are worth reading. It is a translation of one of the most beautiful passages in Ovid, being a description of 'The Hall of Sleep.'

THE HALL OF SLEEP.

DEEP in a mountain near Cimmeria's plains,
A cavern lies, where slothful Somnus reigns ;
There, golden Phœbus never pours the ray
Of morn, of noon, or of declining day.
But clouds and vapours from the earth exhale,
And glimmering twilight's dubious shades prevail.
No crested cock in accents loud and strong,
Wakes the far echoes with his matin song ;
There live nor cattle, nor the beasts of prey,
Nor whispering breezes agitate the spray ;
No sound of clamorous dogs or watchful geese,
Or voice contentious, e'er disturb its peace.
There silence dwells : save where slow murmuring creeps
Lethæ's dall waves and soothe the soul to sleep.
Around the doors, of buds and flowers profuse,
Tall poppies nod ; and herbs whose milky juice
Still Night collects, and as her wings expand,
She sheds their influence o'er the dewy land.
No pompous gates loud creaking as they close,
No surly porters break the still repose.
But in the midst on ebon couch (the vest
Formed of some sable bird's soft, downy breast)
The god himself reclines ; upon the bed
In listless ease his languid limbs are spread ;
And dreams light hovering, float around his head.

POETRY.

AFTER PLATO.

Star of my life, thine eyes do upward gaze
On other stars less bright, and heaven amaze.
O then that I were heaven, that I might see
With thousand eyes the beauty housed in thee !
P.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

SIR,—The O.W. record for the Lent term falls into three divisions. Firstly, meetings. Two of these were held at the end of January and the beginning of March respectively, and were in every respect successful. Secondly, Water. Third Trinity, the club with which O.W.W. was most explicitly connected, were very successful in the Lent races, and made a bump each night, so getting their oars. R. Armitage and H. W. Smyth rowed in the boat. Thirdly, and lastly, football. In this we made a corporate display, and have good reason to be satisfied

with the result. We were able to arrange as many as seven matches. Of these, four were lost, viz. against Trinity, Corpus, the Malvernians, and the Reptonians; one against the Salopians was drawn, and two were won—against the Wellingtonians and the return with the Salopians. The gloomy aspect of these figures is rather brightened by the fact that only fourteen goals were lost, against twelve kicked for us. This was, on the whole, a distinctly satisfactory result to the efforts made in getting together an O.W. team here, and for this our best thanks are due to Bethune, who not only captained the team throughout the term with admirable judgment, but by his excellent play was mainly responsible for our success.

The Dean of Gloucester last term received the degree of D.D. *jure dignitatis*. The Public Orator, after alluding to Dr. Spence's predecessor in the Deanery, greeted him in these words: 'Animo quam peto hodie illius successorem salutamus, Academiæ ejusdem filium, antiquissimæ scholæ, antiquissimi collegii alumnum.'

This term we have held one meeting, for which Boyd-Carpenter kindly lent us his rooms in King's. The function passed off well, and was characterised by the able budget of the Secretary, and his proposals to put the club on a new financial basis, which were unanimously accepted.

M. Brown has been playing chess for Cambridge against Oxford and other combinations, and is now Secretary of the Cambridge Chess Club. Brilliant games by 'Mr. M. B.' are often reported in the public prints, and suspicion points to M. Brown as the player so distinguished.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I feel very much like Sir Andrew Aguecheek. 'Plague on't; an I thought he had been valiant, and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him!' (Mr. W. Shakespeare, 'Twelfth Night,' Act III., scene 4, line 269, Clarendon Press Edition, Oxford, 1885. I give the reference in full, in case of accidents.) However, I 'cannot now, by the duello, avoid it.' Therefore, *En garde*, Alpha! First of all, though, I must make the *amende honorable* for my 'peculiar' reading. I did fail to notice the third quotation mark, and took the verses as given on 'Alpha's' own authority. It was inexcusable; I apologize. I also am, in this point, an 'anonymous miscreant.' (I beg to point out that I did not write the words with capital letters.)

'Alpha' somewhat glibly excuses himself for a *lapsus calami*. I had forgotten that M. O.'s letter was not the beginning of the correspondence, and there was no back reference to page 44 of the volume to remind me of it; otherwise perhaps I should have thought it was a slip. But if 'Alpha' will look at the passage on page 273, he will see that he took such particular pains to point out which line he meant, that he actually inserted the words 'The reply' in brackets, to make his allusion more definite. '*Lapsus calami*?'—*landslip* calami, rather.

After a claim for excuse based upon such a *lapsus calami* as this, it is a little surprising that 'Alpha' should proceed to criticise severely a *printer's* error in my letter. The line that I wrote scanned as well as the mythical Etonians could make it. The line, as amended by Spottiswoode & Co., did not; that I admit.

I subjoin the traditional scansion for 'Alpha's' benefit:

'Pértūr | -bābān | -tūr Cōn | -stāntī | -nōpótī | -tānī.'

Messrs. Spottiswoode, or yourself, Mr. Editor, are responsible for the unauthorised change of TANI into TAM, as well as for the size of the initial of the word.

Further, I would only remark, as I did before, that there are *two* false quantities in the traditional scansion, both in the

fifth foot, which is really an anapæst, not a dactyl. I observe that 'Alpha' maintains a discreet silence on the subject of the second false quantity.

I do not seem to be singular in my surprise at the wrong attribution of the line, which was the cause of my writing, as another contributor wrote on the same subject in the same number. I have had sufficient experience of editing (in a small way) since my Westminster days to know that an editor's post is no sinecure, but I fail to see what the duties of an editor are, unless he is supposed to exercise some sort of control over the vagaries of his contributors and his printer.

'Alpha' devotes a considerable portion of his letter to girding at me for not contributing my 'extensive knowledge' to the pages of *The Elizabethan*. May I ask on what he bases his charge? How does he know that I have not done so? I quite admit that I have not contributed more than once or twice, if so often; but where has been the need? The prosperity of *The Elizabethan* is my answer. The first occasion on which I saw that I could do anything, I did it. When the paper was in debt, I sent my mite to diminish the deficiency. When I saw a mistake, I wrote to point it out. I did not write to correct 'Alpha's' *lapsus calami* because I expected he would do it himself in the very next number. Alas! I was very sanguine and much disappointed, like others who expect that every man will do his duty.

I should like now, though I do it in fear and trembling of the lynx-eyed 'Alpha,' to point out what I believe to be an omission. My 'peculiar reading' may be at fault, but I have never seen any notice, or at least any adequate notice, taken in *The Elizabethan* of the great honours won by H. B. Dixon. To be appointed successor to so eminent a man as Professor Roscoe, and also to be made Fellow of the Royal Society, is surely an achievement worthy of all the honour that *The Elizabethan* can give it. The Senior Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, claimed it publicly last autumn as the greatest honour that the House had achieved in the year, and the applause which greeted his words showed that the rest of the Common Room agreed with him. I think you will agree with me that, to put it mildly, a rather good opportunity for an Early Play has been let slip.

I am, yours very sincerely,
A CONTRIBUTOR TO NUMBER ONE.

P.S. I retain my *nom de plume*, as I have no wish to drag 'Alpha' from his retirement. Please don't put 'Defiance' at the head of this.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAY NUMBER.

PUCK.—Thank you for your very valuable suggestion, which we are sure has been gladly welcomed by our readers. We should be obliged by a private communication on the subject.

ALPHA.—We publish in our present number an answer to your letter.

S.R.W.—Thank you for your very instructive and interesting letter.

ANTIQUARY.—Personally we were *not* bored by your 'statistical piece of correspondence,' and we are sure no one else was. The late Mr. James Mure was right.

JUNE NUMBER.

CONTRIBUTOR TO NUMBER ONE.—We are deeply grieved at having, as you put it, missed so excellent an opportunity for an Early Play.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following: *Ousel*, *Carthusian*, *Blue*, *Univ. Coll. Sch. Magazine*, *Cambridge Review* (2), *Durham University Journal*, *Wykehamist*, *Newtonian*, *Bradfield School Chronicle*, *Pauline*, *Shirburnian*, *Meteor*, *Cliftonian*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the July number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by July 4 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 C. L. C. AVELING, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Victoria Mansions Post Office, Victoria Street.

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

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his Contributors or Correspondents.

Contributions cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

Photographs of the Cast of the 'Adelphi,' 1886, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, their price being 3s.

Floreat.