



The Elizabethan.

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THE PLAY.

MOST of our readers will by this time have heard that we are to have no Play this year. Acting upon the established precedent, the Dean intimated to the Queen that the School had decided, as a mark of respect to the memory of the Duke of Albany, to omit the usual performance; and this intimation met with Her Majesty's gracious approval.

At such a time it will doubtless be interesting to our readers to cast a brief glance at the origin of the Play at Westminster, and the circumstances which have granted us such increased facilities for its production each Christmas—facilities for which we are mainly indebted to the kindness and generosity of Old Westminster.

The custom of acting Plays was first introduced at Westminster by Dean Nowell, Head Master from 1543 to 1555, who, as Strype tells us, 'when he was Head Master of Westminster School, brought in the reading of Terence for the better

learning of the pure Roman style.' The practice was approved and confirmed by Elizabeth 'quo juvenus,' as the Statute runs: 'majori cum fructu tempus Natalis Christi terat, et quum actioni tum pronunciationi decenti melius se assuescat.' Until 1860 the Plays acted on the Westminster Stage were almost always those of Terence. In 1704, 1731, and 1792, the 'Amphitryon' of Plautus was represented; the same author's 'Aulularia' and 'Rudens,' in 1796 and 1798 respectively, were acted; and in 1860 the 'Trinummus' of Plautus was introduced in place of the 'Eunuchus' of Terence, which was in many ways undesirable. The 'Ignoramus' by Ruddles, described by the editor of the 'Lusus Alteri Westmonastærienses' as a 'lengthy mass of modern Latin,' was occasionally acted up to 1793, but since then has never figured on the Westminster boards. English plays have been acted from time to time: Cowper's 'Mourning Bride' was produced in 1717 and in 1727; 'Julius Cæsar' was performed in the French Theatre in the Haymarket, by the Westminster 'Scholars,' Town Boys; but the Plays acted at Christmas in

the College Dormitory have always been in Latin. In the Prologue to the 'Phormio,' in 1809, there is the following description of the rather difficult conditions under which the Plays were performed in the old Dormitory in Dean's Yard :

Majores nostri veteris istius domûs
Spatiis quum clauderentur arctioribus,
Nullo paratu, paucis spectatoribus
Terentianam tamen agebant fabulam.
Scenæ præstare visus est satis vicem
Quicumque pannus humili dependens trabe ;
Sursum, deorsum, cursitans, precarias
Vestes alicunde mutuatus histrio
Personam quoque pacto adornabat suam ;
Tum mensa aut arca sedem et uni et alteri
Præbebat auditori sane incommodam.

Until the year 1839 the actors used to figure on the stage in the dress of the period, the young men attired in the latest fashion and the slaves in full livery. In that year, however, Dr. Williamson, then Head Master, introduced classical costumes, and also wrote for the use of the School an Excursus, which he entitled 'Eunuchus Palliatus,' to the antiquities of Lambertus Bos, as an authority for the accuracy of the dresses.

From the Prologue to the 'Phormio,' acted in 1712 or 1713, it appears that originally the College scenery represented Covent Garden, which formerly belonged to the monks of Westminster. In 1758 these scenes were superseded by some classical ones presented by Dr. Markham ; they are thus described in the Prologue of that year :

En illæ quas vos semper coluistis Athenæ,
Gratia quas voluit, quas sibi Musa domum ;
Hic sese ostendunt prisca monumenta laboris
Queis usa est modulis Vitruviana manus ;
Hic stat Ventorum, Thesei hic venerabile fanum,
Hic arce in summâ, casta Minerva, tuum.

In 1809 these were replaced by new ones given by Dr. Carey, which were merely copies of the old ones.

In 1857 the scenes still in use were introduced. They were designed by an Old Westminster, Professor Cockerell, R.A. The following quotation is from the Prologue of that year :

Illa sua laus est, quo jubente, primum
In hanc alumnis commigrantibus domum
Scena apparatu nitidior fulsit novo ;
Illisque rursus, arte quorum et sumptibus,
Quas tantum amabant, redditæ Terentio
Erant Athenæ ; quique demum vestibus
Contaminari prohibuit diutius
Nostratibus lepores Attici salis.

It cannot be denied that in the eyes of the world the Play is the chief event of the year at Westminster. It is the occasion of the *réunion*

of many O.W.W. who would otherwise not meet during the year. It is the Play that brings Westminster more than ever to the fore, and especially entitles it to hold a foremost rank among Public Schools. Few who have not experienced them can realise how great are the difficulties that must be overcome in striving to produce a satisfactory representation of the Play each year. No exertion is spared, no trouble thought too great, to secure this result ; and perhaps the chief ambition of every Queen's Scholar at Westminster is to act in the Play.

At a time like this, however, it is not our duty to stand quietly by and mourn for unattainable joys ; rather should we strive to excel in all other respects : in scholarships, in games, and in everything which enhances the greatness of a Public School : and that no longer dependent on our success in one event alone—success, too, that the slightest accident may serve to mar—that we may yet reap a newer and better fame by our own exertions, untrammelled by the fear that our brightest hopes may meet with an untimely end.

'TEMPLE BAR' ON WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

THE August number of the *Temple Bar Magazine* contained an article on Westminster School, chiefly remarkable for the fact that it dealt exclusively with the notable men who have been educated at, or have presided over, the School, and indulged in no kind of prophecy whatsoever as to the future which lies before it. We are decidedly grateful for this forbearance, and yet it will undoubtedly render the article less interesting to Westminster readers, since to them it will appear little more than a popular compilation from the 'Alumni Westmonasterienses' and other well-known works of reference on the history of the School.

To proceed to criticism. The writer of the article does injustice to the T.B.B. when he says that 'the first Town Boys were the sons of noblemen who attended Court ; they were boarded at the houses of Busby and his assistants.' There certainly existed Town Boys before the days of Busby. *Pensionarii* and others also, not belonging to this now extinct class (concerning whom some fuller information would be very acceptable to those who have no means of access to the Elizabethan statutes), were educated along with the scholars of the College from the beginning. Among these the name of Ben Jonson is the most famous. Neither were 'Busby and his assistants' the first boarding-house masters : the Dean and Prebendaries, as well as the Head Master, often lodged boys in their house in the early

days of the College, from the foundation by Queen Elizabeth onwards. Dean Stanley mentions that Cecil, in the reign of the Foundress herself, wrote: 'I have placed Lord Barry at the Dean's at Westminster. I have provided bedding, and all of my own with some other things, meaning that for his diet and residence it shall cost him nothing.' The next flaw which strikes us in the article is the downright statement that Cowper 'hated his school.' This is not a fair way of stating the case. Undoubtedly he was not very happy there, as indeed he would not have been happy at any school. But it must be remembered that his worst recollections of school were derived, according to all his biographies, not from Westminster but from the Hertfordshire private school, where he suffered at the hands of the bully, whom he knew best 'by his shoe-buckle.' We should be curious to know from what source the *Temple Bar* writer derived the strange story of Cowper refusing to fag, and taking 'countless thrashings, snivelling *Frangas non flectes*.' The author of the memoir in the 'Globe' edition of the poet's works, and those of others which we have read, who sympathised more with the morbidly sensitive feelings of their hero, and might have been expected to retail the story with something like admiration, appear never to have heard of it. However, our own knowledge of Cowper literature is small, and we do not doubt the anecdote having good authority. But yet it seems to us that the recollections which Cowper entertained of the School in later years were not unhappy ones—which does not disprove the assertion that he was wretched while there, but makes the phrase 'hated his school' too strong for the case. For example, in the 'Tirocinium,' in which indeed he violently attacked the Public School system of his day, but rather on account of his later conviction of its immorality than from any personal hatred to his own School—even there, we say, his private feelings seem to speak less in the indignant denunciation of the evils of boys consorting with boys in wickedness, than in the exquisite lines—

Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise :
 We love the play-place of our early days.
 The scene is touching, and the heart is stone
 That feels not at that sight, and feels at none.
 The wall on which we tried our graving skill,
 The very bench we carved subsisting still :
 The bench on which we sat while deep employed,
 Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, yet not destroyed.
 The little ones, unbuttoned, glowing hot,
 Playing our games, and on the very spot ;
 As happy as we once to kneel and draw
 The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw ;
 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat,
 Or drive it devious with a dexterous pat :
 The pleasing spectacle at once excites
 Such recollection of our own delights,
 That, viewing it, we seem almost to obtain
 Our innocent, sweet, simple years again.
 This fond attachment to the well-known place
 Whence first we started into life's long race,
 Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,
 We feel it 'e'en in age, and at our latest day.

We believe that these lines refer to Westminster; for,

though the simple sports here mentioned are scarcely now to be found in Public Schools, yet there is no reason to think but that they were then among the amusements of the little boys at Westminster. Boys in those days went at a very early age to school, and Cowper was probably far from the youngest in the lower forms when he entered Westminster at ten years old. And, again, see how the poet revered, and loved to the end of his life, the memory of his Westminster masters and friends. The *Temple Bar* writer owns that he spoke of his old Head Master Nicholl as 'a godly old man,'—no light praise from so stern an evangelical as Cowper. Look through his poems and see in how affectionate a strain he addresses his school-fellow, 'Gentle Bob' Lloyd, 'sole heir and single, Of good Mat Prior's easy jingle': how 'affection for the memory' of Pierson Lloyd, Under Master, who died in 1768-9, 'prompted him to the endeavour' to translate the beautiful epigram on his death, recited at the Election Dinner of 1769, beginning, '*Abiit senex ! periiit senex amabilis !*' and ascribed by Mr. C. B. Phillimore to Vincent: and how he loved to translate the Latin verses of his beloved master, Vincent Bourne. Remember, too, how through life he remained the friend of many of his Westminster companions, notably of Churchill, and how he refused to condemn Warren Hastings in the height of his unpopularity, solely on the ground of the old School friendship which had formerly bound him to that great man. These are only a few proofs out of many which go to prove that Cowper did not utterly hate Westminster: though we cannot go so far as one biographer, who appears to conclude from the lines above quoted from the 'Tirocinium,' that the poet was 'a good cricket and football player,' and so could not have had an otherwise than 'very happy' life at school!

The subject of Cowper has led us far from our original point. Having now returned thither, we must say one more word of criticism on the *Temple Bar* article. We do not ourselves greatly approve of such accounts of Mr. Gladstone's school days as appeared in a recent number of *Belgravia*; but still less can we admire the taste of the detailed reminiscences given in *Temple Bar* of the boyhood of Dr. W. G. F. Phillimore. Personal gossip in periodical literature about public characters is to our mind always exceedingly undesirable, however amusing; and for this reason neither the aforesaid stories of Dr. Phillimore, nor those of Dr. Scott contained in this article, please us. One among these last (we refuse to specify which) could, as it seems to us, be retailed in print only by the worst possible taste. But yet, having discharged a critic's duty in drawing attention to the faults of the article, we will not leave it without saying that it is a very good summary for the general reader of some of the most interesting stories about the School, and a very good catalogue of famous Westminster worthies, containing a great deal of information in a small space. It is apparently the work of an Old Westminster, and, if so, of one whose love for, and interest in, the great institution, where he received his early education, years have not diminished, nor subsequent changes and innovations wearied.

School Notes.

THE Scott Library, though still unopened as far as the world and the Memorial Committee are concerned, affords a facility for reading of an evening hitherto unattainable at Westminster. At present only a privileged few are allowed access to the library, as the accommodation and supply of books are as yet extremely limited. The official opening will probably take place some time during the ensuing month.

On Friday, July 25th, the Captain of the School presented Mr. Radford with a handsome marble clock, tastefully ornamented with bronze figures, as a token of the affection and esteem felt for him throughout the School. About the same time the Masters, with Dr. Scott, presented him with a copy of Longman's Bible, the splendid engravings of which, by masters of the Italian and Dutch schools, are perhaps known to some of our readers. Mr. Radford's place has been filled by Mr. Kneen.

The Mure Scholarship has been awarded to G. G. Phillimore, Q.S.; prox. acc. C. A. Sherring, Q.S. The Ireland Verse Prize has fallen to F. H. Collier, Q.S.; while H. Withers, Q.S., and H. Morgan Brown, Q.S., have respectively obtained the Phillimore Prizes for Prose and Verse Translations.

We are glad to see that S. H. Clarke, who left us last Election, has obtained an Open Exhibition of £40 per annum at Trinity College, Oxford; C. W. R. Tepper and R. S. Owen obtained Seconds in Lit. Human.—a satisfactory addition to our already large list of honours this year.

The tidings of Mr. Tanner's marriage, which took place on August 9th, will not, perhaps, have reached all our readers. We take this opportunity of bidding Mrs. Tanner a hearty welcome to Westminster.

A Meeting of the Debating Society was held on Monday, September 29th, when the following officers were elected:

<i>President</i>	. . . . .	F. H. Collier.
<i>Vice-President</i>	. . . . .	F. M. Yglesias.
<i>Secretary</i>	. . . . .	A. S. Waterfield.
<i>Treasurer</i>	. . . . .	H. Harrison.

A full report of the proceedings of the Society will be found on pp. 178-9.

A Meeting of the Bellingring Society was held on Tuesday, September 30th, when the following officers were elected:

<i>President</i>	. . . . .	F. H. Collier.
<i>Treasurer</i>	. . . . .	D. S. Long.
<i>Secretary</i>	. . . . .	R. H. Bellairs.

The Society is prospering, in spite of unexpected losses, and can at least claim the supremacy over similar institutions in other Public Schools.

The Literary Society has met as usual on Friday evenings in Mr. Sloman's house. At the first meeting, which took place on Friday, October 10th, the play of 'Julius Cæsar' was read, and the new Secretary, E. F. Allen, was introduced to the Society. The first part of 'As You Like It' was read on Friday evening, October 14th. It is satisfactory to notice that applicants for admission this term, in spite of the restricting rule, were far in excess of the number of vacancies.

Musical talent at Westminster has received still further encouragement at Mr. and Mrs. Sloman's hands. By their kindness and Mr. Blackburn's energy the seeds of a Choral Society for singing sacred music have been sown. Nor is this all. If the fates be but propitious, and no untoward accident occur, it will not be long before we have a society for giving musical and dramatic entertainments—a want which has long been felt at Westminster.

FOOTBALL.

THE following Matches have been arranged for this season:

1884.—October 1, F. Janson's XI.; 4, Ashburnham Rovers; 8, G. Stephenson's XI.; 11, Old Carthusians; 18, Old Brightonians; 22, Swifts; 25, Old Wykehamists; 29, Old Etonians. November 1, Old Harrovians; 5, Brentwood; 8, Old Foresters; 12, Clapham Rovers; 18, Old Westminster; 19, Casuals; 22, Upton Park; 29, Reigate Priory.

1885.—January 24, Old Malvernians; 28, Clapham Rovers; 31, Reigate Priory. February 4, Casuals; 11, Old Carthusians; 14, Old Harrovians; 18, Upton Park; 21, Old Foresters; 28, Charterhouse (Godalming). March 4, Old Westminster; 7, Brentwood; 11, Old Etonians; 14, Old Wykehamists; 21, Old Brightonians.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. F. JANSON'S ELEVEN.

This, the opening match of the season, was played at Vincent Square on Wednesday, October 1st, and resulted in a draw. When the ball was put off, the game at first was very even, until Janson, making a

good run, took a shot which, in consequence of a bad miss by Moon, resulted in a goal. Soon after, in spite of the efforts of the School, Bullock managed to increase the score for his side. After the change of ends the game became fast and furious, and the Westminster forwards, well supported by the backs, pressed hard upon the enemy, and Page, after a fine run down the left, middled to Hurst, who, with a good hard shot, scored the first goal for the School. Not long afterwards Hurst was again successful. Janson now pulled his team together and gave the School plenty to do to repel their attacks; but, in spite of some good runs by Vintcent, the score remained unaltered. Fevez, Hurst, Page, Lowe, and Mann were best for the School, while Vintcent, Janson, Blenkiron, and Crews showed to the best advantage for their side.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

This match resulted in a victory of 3—0 to the School, after a hotly contested game, which was on the whole pretty even. For the School, Hurst and Fevez did their duty, while of our opponents Jenner and Heath were most conspicuous. The teams were as follows:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

W. R. Moon (goal); A. L. Fevez (captain) and D. Petrocochino (backs); J. W. Aris, C. Barwell, and E. Mann (half-backs); A. R. Hurst (centre); H. P. Lowe and C. Gibson (right wing); C. Page and J. Pryce (left wing) (forwards).

ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

Hurst and Sandilands (left); Jenner and Blackburn (centre); Ritchie and Peck (right); Heath and Fulcher (half-backs); Frere and Fraser (full-backs); Bellairs (goal).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* G. STEPHENSON'S ELEVEN.

This match was played on Wednesday, October 8th. Mr. Stephenson, as is his wont, turned up some six men short, and had to receive substitutes. This fact perhaps accounts for the crushing defeat inflicted on his team by the School, namely, eleven goals to love. Of these Hurst obtained 5, Lowe 2, Pryce 2, and Page and Gibson one apiece. Sides:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

W. R. Moon (goal); A. Fevez and J. Salwey (backs); J. Aris, C. Barwell, and E. Mann (half-backs); C. Page and A. Pryce (left); H. P. Lowe and C. Gibson (right); A. Hurst (centre) (forwards).

G. STEPHENSON'S XI.

H. Wetton (back); R. Bellairs (sub.) (goal); Probyn and Petrocochino (half-backs); Scoones and Sandilands (left); Bain (right); G. Stephenson and Ram (centres).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD CARTHUSIANS.

This match was played on Saturday, October 11th. Old Carthusians were a very strong team, and great

credit is due to the School Eleven for making the game as even as it was. They were eventually defeated, after a plucky struggle, by 2 goals to 0. The Carthusian captain won the toss and chose to play with the wind. The leather was set rolling at 3.15, and our antagonists at once began to take the offensive, giving our backs a great deal of work, which they did to good purpose. Lowe made several clever runs on the right, well backed up by Gibson. But the backs were always ready, and the ball was again and again returned into close proximity to our goal; and at last, in spite of the fine goal-keeping of Moon, the attacks of the enemy's forwards proved irresistible, and the first goal was scored by Parry with a difficult shot dropped just on the right side of the cross-bar. After half-time our team had the wind in their favour, and several times broke through the opposing backs by good combined play. Fevez proved invaluable all through the game, but the visitors' forwards contrived to elude his vigilance again, and a second point was scored by Cobbold. Towards the end of the game our forwards 'wired up' hard, and did their best to get the ball near the enemy's stronghold. But the brilliant play of the brothers Walters at back, and of Vintcent at half-back, rendered all efforts unavailing, and the score remained unchanged till the call of time. Fevez, Barwell, and Lowe all did their best to uphold a falling cause. Sides:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

W. R. Moon (goal); A. L. Fevez (captain) and D. Petrocochino (backs); J. W. Aris, C. Barwell, and E. Mann (half-backs); A. R. Hurst (centre); H. P. Lowe and C. Gibson (right wing); C. Page and J. Pryce (left wing) (forwards.)

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

Norris (goal); P. M. Walters and A. M. Walters (backs); A. Amos, G. F. England, and J. Vintcent (half-backs); W. N. Cobbold and Parry (centre); Last and W. E. Hansell (right wing); L. Owen (left wing) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

This match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, October 11th, and after an interesting game resulted in a draw, each team obtaining one goal. Fevez having won the toss, Lingard kicked off for the Old Brightonians from the hospital end, and Lowe, obtaining possession of the ball, took it well down the right, but eventually kicked behind. From a call of hands the School obtained a free kick, but nothing followed until Hurst, running down the centre, passed to Pryce, who shot just over the bar. The Brightonians now made several strong attacks on the School goal, which Fevez, ably assisted by the other backs, managed to repel until half-time was called. Shortly after the ball had been again started, Bennett, after a run down the right, made his shot. The ball, however, hit the bar and bounced back again into play, when Lingard kicked it behind. Soon after, J. P. Muspratt, getting the ball away out of a scrimmage in front of his goal, and taking it down the left, seemed

likely to score, but Moon running out took the ball from between his feet, and averted the danger. At length Millar, receiving the ball from Bennett, scored the first point in the game. The home team now did all they knew to equalise matters, and Lowe, Hurst, Pryce, and Sandilands were with difficulty repelled by the opposing backs. Finally, from a good rush Lowe muddled to Hurst, who passed to Sandilands, when the latter shot, and the goal-keeper failing to get the ball away, Hurst rushed up and put it through, thus making matters even. Nothing further occurred till the call of time. For the School, Fevez, Aris, and Barwell (behind), and Hurst, Lowe, Pryce, and Sandilands (forward), played well; and Bennett, Lingard, and the Muspratts did good service for their side. Sides :

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

W. R. Moon (goal); A. Fevez and C. S. W. Barwell (backs); C. Mann, J. W. Aris, and Petrocochino (half-backs); H. P. Lowe and C. Gibson (right); A. R. Hurst (centre); J. Pryce and R. Sandilands (left) (forwards).

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

G. Barker (goal); A. T. Young and C. Thirkell (backs); J. P. Muspratt, F. C. Muspratt, and W. Leete (half-backs); J. H. Bennett and A. S. Gibbs (right); F. C. Lingard (centre); C. D. Muspratt and C. Millar (left) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* SWIFTS.

These teams met, for the first time this season, on Wednesday, October 22nd, at Vincent Square. Bambridge having won the toss, and decided to play from the hospital end, Hurst kicked off for the School, and a fast game ensued. A fine run by Bambridge was stopped by Fevez, and the Westminster forwards, making a good attack, kept their adversaries' backs well employed. At length Bambridge and Holden-White, by some good combination play, got close up to goal, when the former baffled the goal-keeper, and scored the first point for his side. Only a few minutes later, however, Hurst, after a fine run, passed to Gibson, who by a good shot equalised matters; and almost immediately afterwards Gibson, receiving the ball from Hurst, was again successful. Play now became animated, and Fevez, Hurst, Harrison, and Pryce played a splendid game for the School. At last Bambridge, after a brilliant run, turned the ball over to Playford, who once more made the score level. After half-time both teams exerted themselves to the utmost. But Bambridge, after a splendid run, gained a third goal for his side, and almost immediately afterwards Bickley added the last item to the score, the Swifts thus winning by four goals to two.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

W. Moon (goal); A. Fevez (captain) and H. Harrison (backs); J. Aris, C. Barwell, and E. Mann (half-backs); C. Gibson and H. Lowe (right wing); C. Page and J. Pryce (left wing); A. R. Hurst (centre) (forwards).

SWIFTS.

J. I. Ward (goal); L. North and N. Morice (backs); C. W. Foley and J. L. Nickisson (half-backs); H. P. Hughes and C. H. Vincent (left wing); C. Holden-White and F. Bickley (right wing); E. C. Bambridge and R. Playford (centre) (forwards).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

AFTER the election of officers, the result of which has been elsewhere reported, the Society met for the first time on Thursday, October 2nd. The business transacted was chiefly of a private character. It was resolved to reduce the members of the Society to 36, *excluding* ex-officio members, and that the subscription should be made annual.

On Friday, October 3rd, the following were elected members: C. Page, E. Jervis, A. L. Fevez, W. R. Moon, E. N. Sharpe, J. H. Cuming, F. Street, C. C. Sharpe, C. N. Clarke, C. Barwell, J. H. Clarke, and C. Erskine.

On Thursday, October 9th, A. S. Waterfield's motion condemning the Liberal Demonstration on July 22nd was discussed. The proposer thought that the effect of the demonstration upon the nerves of certain Members of Parliament, who were hindered from carrying on the business of the nation, might have been disastrous. He characterised the whole thing as a street nuisance, and boldly asserted that it should have been put down by the police. He doubted whether the bearers of the 'hop-poles' were aware of the real object of the demonstration.

Mr. Allen, in seconding the motion, considered that all such unruly assemblies evidenced a dangerous spirit in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, and boded ill to the country's peace. He hesitated to endorse the proposer's extreme sentiments.

Mr. Roos objected to the assertion that the mob was composed entirely of the *canaille*, as he himself formed one of the number. He thought it showed a healthy spirit of reform in the nation at large.

After a few remarks from the Vice-President and others, Mr. Sharpe, in his maiden speech, alleged that the mob were worshippers of Gladstone. He read an extract from a leading journal, comparing the policy of the Government to the Magpie and Stump.

The President (F. H. Coller), after thanking Mr. Sharpe for the eloquence displayed in his maiden speech, proceeded to enlighten the House as to the manner in which these demonstrations were got up. Circumstances had placed him in the possession of a letter written by the promoters of the demonstration to the Secretary of the Liberal Club at Acton, which urged him to hold out all the attractions that beer and tobacco could offer to induce the people to come up to town. Surely such unscrupulous methods of promoting agitation could only earn the contempt of every sober-minded Englishman.

The motion was carried by a majority of 24 to 4; and after some private business, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, October 10th, the House met to discuss Mr. Coller's motion, 'That the present arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Courts stands in need of immediate reform.'

After describing at some length the present system of Ecclesiastical Courts to the House, the President expatiated upon their work, which he described as slow, complex, and cumbersome. Criticising the report of the Committee on this subject, he considered that their valuable suggestions ended where they began, namely, in censuring the present system ; but that their suggestion, especially their scheme of Courts, was absurd in the extreme. It was totally against the spirit of English law that the same man should be judge and prosecutor, or even exercise the functions of a grand jury. He argued that by far the gravest blot upon the scheme of the Commissioners was their proposal to give to individual Bishops the power of vetoing all proceedings at their individual discretion. The most perfect system of simplified and codified law, and the best constituted Courts, would be alike worthless if access to the portals of justice were to be thus barred. The king's power over the Church was, as Canon Stubbs had said it was, visitatorial, not dictatorial. In an eloquent peroration the President appealed to the House to protect the Church from the ever-increasing number of its opponents.

Mr. Allen, apologising for his ignorance of the subject, read several very apt extracts from leading magazines, showing the dissatisfaction of the country at large. He censured the tyranny of the Crown over the Church, and longed for ecclesiastical supremacy over ecclesiastical property.

Mr. Long opposed the motion, but said little.

Mr. Sharpe advocated the retention of the present system until we were shown something better. He supported the Church Association and the Public Worship Act.

Mr. Buchanan told an interesting story of the Bishop of Salisbury, who was overcome by the complex nature of the Courts and could not persecute his recalcitrant clergy.

The President stigmatised the Church Association as a seditious and would-be tyrannous body of men, who really dissented from the true doctrines of the Church. He exhorted the House to lay aside their prejudices and support the Church.

The Vice-President declared that he would ever uphold Bishop Ryle, in spite of the opprobrious epithets applied to him by the President and his ritualistic friends.

The motion was eventually lost by a small majority, and after some private business the House adjourned.

On Thursday, October 23rd, notice was given of the following motions :

That the Liberal Government is much to be censured for the present inefficient state of Her Majesty's Navy.—Proposer : J. Watt.

That in the opinion of the House the recent Radical disturbances at Birmingham were a disgrace to civilised England.—Proposer : A. S. Waterfield.

That in view to the placing of our Reserve Forces upon a proper footing, and to give them a national character, it is necessary for civilians and employers of labour to co-operate with the army in arranging an organisation of a national character to provide employment in civil life for Reserve soldiers.—Proposer : A. S. Waterfield.

PHILLIMORE VERSE TRANSLATION.

*Pegasis CEnone Phrygiis celeberrima silvis,
Læsa queror de te si sinis ipsa meo.*

DOST thou read, or does the fetter

Of a wife thy acts command ?

Fear then not ; read on—that letter

Was not traced by Grecian hand.

I, if thou forsooth permit me,

Known too well in Phrygian shades,

Name thee cruel thus to quit me,

Thine CEnone of the glades.

Have our mutual vows been plighted

'Gainst the will of any god ?

What my crime, to be thus slighted,

Treading, lonely, paths *we* trod ?

Lightly should we bear a trouble

That we feel is right and fair ;

But our grief is more than double

When unjustly we must bear.

Little hadst thou then of glory

When thy lover I became ;

I, a nymph, renowned in story,

Sprung from streams of ancient fame.

Thou, the son of Priam, thinkest

Truth and justice thus to scorn ;

'Tis not I, but thou, that shrinkest—

I to wed a slave had borne.

Often have we played together

'Neath a flock-surrounded tree ;

Often has the yielding heather

Formed a couch for thee and me ;

Often, with the thatch for cover,

Have we lain amid the hay,

Till the hoar-frost whitened over

At the dawning of the day.

Who has shewn thee where to follow

In the chase the beasts of prey ?

Who has found the rock-roofed hollow,

Where their savage offspring lay ?

Oft have I thy nets extended

By the murmur of the rills ;

Oft the baying hounds have tended

Through the long and winding hills.

Thou hast marked the living beeches,

Marked them to thy lasting shame :

Wheresoe'er the forest reaches,

All may read CEnone's name.

Every tree my name possesses,

On each trunk my name will grow,

Till the silent wood confesses

Thou wast false to leave me so.

Poplar, growing by the river,
 Live, I pray thee, through the years,
 Bearing on thy bark for ever
 This my song inscribed with tears.

When her Paris leaves forsaken
 His betrothed without remorse,
 Then let Xanthus, backward shaken,
 Hasten to his parent source.

Xanthus, hasten, backward speeding ;
 Tears, reseek your silent home.

Paris, vows no longer heeding,
 Leaves CEnone here to roam.

When the three great queens of heaven
 Dazzled thee with deathless charms,
 Then the fatal apple, given,
 Snatched thee from my longing arms.

All my joy is turned to sorrow,
 All my hope of life is done ;
 Bitter, bitter is the morrow,
 All love's pain without love's sun.

THE GAME OF CRICKET.

INSTAURAT totâ solitos æstate triumphos
 Certamen Baculi nobilis, atque Pilæ.
 Unâ lege manus, oculique, pedesque reguntur
 Certantùm: ludo hoc seria res agitur.
 Fulminei hic jactûs fixam petit impete metam,
 Bina suo certus ligna movere loco ;
 Oppositus rectâ, seu dextrâ, sive sinistrâ
 Rubrum orbem validis ictibus alter agit:
 Aut potiùs cautè 'cunctando restituit rem,'
 Tutam arcem data cui cura tenere sacram est.
 Nec mimis arte pilam reddendo hinc, inde morando
 Circumstans peragit prompta coroua vices.
 Spem fovet, at dominam Fortunam quisque fatetur ;
 Æquo animo discens vincere, sive mori.
 Anglis ingenitum robur, mentemque virilem.
 Sic renovet semper Ludus Olympiacus !

England, the summer long, throughout her plains,
 Her noble Cricket Tournament maintains.
 No common game is here ; no sport for fool ;
 Eye, foot, and hand, all under one strict rule.
 One man with lightning cast and skill assails
 The even continuity of Bails ;
 The opposite batsman, with bold practised might,
 Sends the ball flying straight, on left or right ;
 Or guards his wicket with sure cautious play,
 And Fabius-like retrieves the nigh lost day.
 Meanwhile the fielders out, who stand around,
 Stop, and throw in, quick covering all the ground.
 All hope to win, yet Fortune half adore ;
 And keep their temper still, whate'er the score.
 May England's muscles, and its manly mind,
 Ever in Cricket their best training find !

July 1884.

H. B.

CRICKET.

Q.SS. v. T.BB.

THIS annual match took place on August 6th, and resulted in the Queen's Scholars being left victors on the first innings, though it is not counted a victory, as there is a rule that in this match both innings shall be played out. The Q.SS. first acted on the defensive, and put together 138 runs, mainly by the good play of Sherring and Harrison, who put on 80 runs during their partnership. Except in the case of these two, little resistance was offered to the fine bowling of Fevez and Hurst. The T.BB., on going in to bat, started very badly, as they lost two of their best wickets before a single run had been scored. Matters did not improve much till Hurst came in and began to hit about more freely ; but, fortunately for the Q.SS., he met with little assistance from his partners, and eventually carried out his bat for a useful 39. In the second innings of the Q.SS. there was no remarkable scoring, but Lowe, Aris, and Bellairs made some useful contributions, by the aid of which the century was reached before the last wicket fell. There was a little time left, in which the T.BB. lost three wickets for 27 runs. Fevez and Harrison bowled best for their sides, taking respectively ten and eight wickets, which in both cases cost about seven runs each. Full score :

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
C. A. Sherring, b. Fevez	58	b. Fevez.....	16
J. W. Aris, b. Fevez	0	not out	24
C. S. Barwell, b. Fevez ...	3	b. Fevez.....	0
H. Harrison, l.b.w., b. Fevez	39	b. Fevez.....	0
R. Sandilands, b. Hurst... ..	11	c. Pigott, b. Ingram	5
H. P. Lowe, b. Fevez ...	0	b. Ingram	20
R. H. Bellairs, b. Hurst	0	run out	21
A. S. Waterfield, not out	8	b. Fevez.....	0
F. H. Collier, b. Hurst ...	0	b. Gibson	0
F. Street, b. Hurst.....	0	b. Ingram	1
H. B. Street, b. Fevez ...	0	b. Ingram	0
Byes 16, l.-b. 3	19	Byes 7, l.-b. 6	13
Total.....	138	Total	100

TOWN BOYS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
C. Gibson, b. Harrison ...	0	b. Harrison	5
A. H. Harrison, c. and b. Sandilands	15	b. Harrison	0
E. L. Fevez, c. Barwell, b. Harrison	0	not out	6
R. A. Ingram, b. Harrison	8	c. Sherring, b. Sandilands	16
W. R. Moon, c. Barwell, b. Harrison	9		
A. M. Balfour, run out ...	19		
A. R. Hurst, not out	39		
M. Leake, c. Sherring, b. Sandilands	4		
M. T. Pigott, b. Harrison	0		
P. C. Probyn, l.b.w., b. Sandilands	7		
H. Berens, b. Harrison ...	1		
Byes 3, w. 1.....	4		
Total.....	106	Total	27

GRANTS v. HOME BOARDERS.

This was the opening match in the annual competition for the Shield, and resulted in a victory for Grants by an innings and 50 runs. The Home Boarders, who went in first, made a very feeble resistance to the bowling of Gibson and Veitch, and were all disposed of for the meagre total of 37. Grants then went in, and by means of Moon's brilliant hitting were enabled to leave their opponents' score far in the rear. In their second essay the H.B.B., though they made a better fight of it than before, were unable to accomplish the difficult task set them. For Grants, Gibson bowled very finely, taking fourteen wickets at a cost of a little over three runs each. Full score :

HOME BOARDERS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
E. L. Fevez, c. Moon, b. Veitch	6	b. Gibson	17
J. H. Peck, c. Stevens, b. Gibson	13	b. Gibson	0
H. Tritton, b. Gibson.....	0	b. Gibson	2
G. Pettitt, b. Gibson	0	st. Pigott, b. Veitch.....	0
A. G. Prothero, b. Veitch	1	c. Pigott, b. Veitch	2
D. Farquharson, b. Gibson	3	not out	18
A. Grant-Wilson, c. Pigott, b. Gibson	2	b. Gibson	5
F. L. Prothero, b. Gibson	3	b. Gibson	0
C. Small, b. Veitch.....	0	b. Gibson	10
L. Thompson, not out	0	b. Gibson	0
C. Thornton, b. Veitch ...	2	c. and b. Gibson	6
Extras	7	Extras	11
Total.....	37	Total	71

GRANTS.

C. Gibson, b. Fevez	2
F. Fulcher, b. Fevez	0
W. R. Moon, b. A. G. Prothero	90
R. M. Leake, b. Tritton.....	6
M. Pigott, b. Fevez.....	20
L. Veitch, c. and b. Fevez.....	0
H. W. Smyth, c. Fevez, b. A. G. Prothero.....	10
C. Fulcher, b. A. G. Prothero	0
H. Gordon, b. Fevez	2
N. M. Smyth, b. Fevez	1
A. Stevens, not out	3
Extras	24
Total	158

GRANTS v. RIGAUDS.

This match was played on Saturday and Tuesday, August 2nd and 5th, and resulted in the Rigaudites becoming holders of the Shield for this year. Rigauds first took the wickets, and by the help of some good play on the part of Harrison, Hurst, and Balfour, they reached the respectable total of 179. The first-named had to retire through illness after making 15, but, on continuing his innings on the next

day, he reached the half century by some careful batting. Grants then went in, but were all disposed of for 50, and accordingly had to follow on. In their second attempt they were not much more successful, and were defeated by an innings and 41 runs. Full score :

RIGAUDS.

A. H. Harrison, not out.....	50
A. E. Crews, c. H. W. Smyth, b. Veitch	0
A. R. Hurst, c. and b. Moon.....	44
E. Jervis, b. Gibson	0
A. M. Balfour, c. Pigott, b. Ellershaw.....	41
R. A. Ingram, b. Gibson	7
E. Man, b. Ellershaw.	0
P. C. Probyn, c. Ellershaw, b. Pryce	5
H. Berens, c. Smyth, b. Gibson	11
H. Armitstead, b. Leake	0
H. A. Croft, run out	1
Byes 15, l.-b. 3, w. 2	20
Total	179

GRANTS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
C. Gibson, b. Hurst	0	b. Croft.....	25
H. W. Smyth, b. Hurst.....	0	b. Croft	1
R. M. Leake, c. Harrison, b. Hurst.....	19	b. Croft.....	11
W. R. Moon, b. Croft	12	c. Berens, b. Croft	20
M. F. Pigott, c. and b. Croft ...	6	c. Ingram, b. Croft	8
J. Veitch, c. Hurst, b. Croft ...	3	b. Hurst	2
F. Fulcher, c. Hurst, b. Croft ...	0	c. Jervis, b. Croft...	1
G. P. Stevens, not out	5	b. Hurst.....	1
A. J. Pryce, c. Armitstead, b. Croft	0	st. Hurst, b. Croft	1
H. H. Gordon, b. Hurst	0	not out	3
A. Ellershaw, b. Hurst	0	run out	8
Byes 1, l.-b. 3, w. 1	5	l.b. 5, w. 2.....	7
Total.....	50	Total	88

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge the following: *The Cambridge Review*, *Carthusian*, *Durham University Journal*, *Malvernian*, *Marlburian*, *Meteor*, *Wellingtonian*, *Wykehamist*, *Greyfriar*, and *Grantite Review*.

While the exigencies of space forbid us to comment on the literary efforts of our other friends, we cannot forbear our congratulations on the Charterhouse's last and greatest effort, *The Greyfriar*; a well-printed paper, containing some exceedingly good woodcuts of old and new Charterhouse Buildings, professes to have for its aim the practical encouragement of art among Carthusians, and, unless the School prove utterly indifferent to the effort that has been made, can only meet with deserved success. Most deserving of approbation is an etching of Eashing Bridge, a lovely spot which is no doubt familiar to some of our readers. We wish the editors every success in their undertaking.

Obituary.

THE death of Lord Amphill, the British Ambassador at Berlin, which took place at his summer residence during the holidays, was felt with a keen sorrow in those circles where the deceased diplomatist was best known; and nowhere should it be regarded as an occasion of mourning more than in the ranks of Past and Present Westminsters, now deprived of one of the most eminent men our School has given birth to for some time. Of all the qualities that distinguished the deceased nobleman, the possession of the most consummate tact was perhaps the characteristic which most deeply impressed those who knew him best; and, next to that, there was the feeling that the British Ambassador was a man of a most fearless political type, an attribute of character for which Westminster men have oftentimes been famed, and possessed a large fund of reserved or undeveloped power. Lord Amphill's death called forth expressions of condolence from both the English and German Courts. Perhaps the following account of his life may interest our readers:

Odo William Russell was the son of Major-General Lord George William Russell, Minister at Berlin from 1835 to 1841, under the reigns of Frederick William III. and Frederick William IV., father and brother of the present German Emperor. He was born at Florence in 1829, and, like most members of his family during the first half of this century, he was entered at Westminster School as a day boarder. But his appearances at the School were few. Dr. Williamson was filling Busby's chair when Odo Russell was enrolled among the Town Boys, but as the future diplomatist never went through the whole school course he missed the honour of finishing his education under Dr. Liddell, the present Dean of Christ Church. He was brought up 'at home and abroad,' as he used to say. His father's diplomatic employment obliged the family to lead a wandering life, and Odo Russell owed the best part of his education to the active superintendence of his mother. The effect of this training was that he never imbibed a taste for those open-air sports which English boys love, but, on the other hand, he acquired a far greater liking for modern languages, history, and poetry than is usual among public school lads. If he could not write Latin doggerel, he could read Dante in the original, and he became, before he was out of his teens, a fluent speaker of French, Italian, and German. A day or two ago he would have been cited as one of the best linguists in Europe, and

certainly as a German scholar he was unsurpassed. It was natural that with his special education and family antecedents he should enter the diplomatic service, and in 1849 he got his first commission as Attaché at Vienna, under Sir Arthur Magenis. In the following year, however, he was recalled to England and served for nearly two years in the Foreign Office, first under Lord Palmerston, and then under the present Lord Granville. To serve in Downing Street in Lord Palmerston's time was like passing through a staff college, and pretty stiff was the ordeal of discipline to which the bland but peremptory Chief Secretary submitted his subordinates. Odo Russell was in the Foreign Office at the time of the famous bell dispute. Lord Palmerston, breaking through the etiquette of summoning his gentlemen clerks by messengers, thought that these servants of the public ought to answer the call of bells like other servants. Odo Russell was the only clerk who did not revolt against this fancied indignity, and he prevailed upon his friends in the office—he had none but friends there—to look at the matter in a pleasant light. 'You may call me by horn or drum if you like; all I want is to know quickly when I can be of service.' This he said cheerfully to his chief, and Palmerston approved him for that wise saying.

A Russell was sure to be marked out for good posts. In 1853 the young Attaché took a spell of work in Paris under Lord Cowley; then went to Vienna, where the genial and lordly Earl of Westmoreland held the Embassy; and, after another short stage in Paris, he was appointed to Constantinople, where he had Percy Smythe (late Viscount Strangford) for his fellow Attaché. The Great Eltchi was not an easy chief to serve, and the brilliant Percy Smythe, nimble of wit, ready with his smiles, his jests, his pranks, pleased the great man less well than Odo Russell, who at this period was considered a very mild young man—somewhat young-ladyish indeed in his manners, though a model of an Attaché, always nicely proper, and fearful of offending dignities. During Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855, Mr. Russell was charged with the affairs of the Embassy, and the change was one for the better so far as people having business with Her Majesty's Ambassador were concerned, for the *locum tenens* had at least the merit of answering letters. This was a task which the Great Eltchi could never bring himself to view as an absolute duty, for he went on the plan that a diplo-

matist should not do to-day what may be left for to-morrow, nor do it to-morrow if it can be postponed indefinitely. It may be here mentioned that Odo Russell was always a stickler for official forms. If he had to give instructions to a colleague who was his most intimate friend he did so in a letter beginning 'Sir,' and couched in that plain, peremptory language which there was no mistaking, but he would send a covering letter with this missive to take the starch out of it, as it were. He was an indefatigable worker, and classed his time so methodically that he found means to do twice as much work as most men, and with half the fuss. Yet he was fussy after a fashion of his own, for it was a torment to him if he could not bring the correct term to mind in the writing of letters or in conversation; and he would often fret because, after sending off a despatch, he remembered that he might have expressed himself more tersely or happily. For one having such a command of languages he was singularly chary of using foreign words or idioms when he wrote. His strong, nervous, pointed English—there was nothing young-ladyish in that—pleased even the fastidious Lord Palmerston.

In 1857 Mr. Russell accompanied Lord Napier of Etterick to the United States, and he remained for a short time paid Attaché at Washington. But in 1858 he was transferred to Florence, with instructions to reside at Rome as Secretary of Legation; and it was then that a fine field was first opened up to his talents. He was informally British Envoy at the Vatican, and in this post had to do delicate work with undivided responsibility. He remained in the Papal city for twelve years, nominally as Secretary of Legation at Naples for a time, after he had been promoted from Florence, but subsequently as Agent on Special Service. These twelve years were the most critical for Italy and the Papacy, being those when the Italian unity was formed, and when the Temporal power passed out of the hands of the Pope. As to Mr. Russell's special business with the Vatican, it may not be too much to assume that much of it consisted in bringing before the Curia the truthful version of Irish affairs; and it is impossible to refrain from regretting that in the discharge of these duties Mr. Russell was brought into relations with the late Pope rather than with his successor. With Leo XIII., himself a diplomatist, our envoy could have conversed on a common ground of understanding; but with Pius IX., who was simply a priest, this was impossible. It would have been a most beneficial thing if Mr. Russell could have prevailed upon the Papal Court to express its emphatic condemnation of the proceedings of the baser members of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland who made it their business to promote disaffection. Such a

condemnation might have been elicited from Leo XII. by one who could have sued for it as Mr. Russell would have done; but words, even the best, coming from Protestant lips, were wasted on Pius IX. and Cardinal Antonelli. In 1870 Mr. Odo Russell was appointed Assistant-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and soon afterwards he was despatched on a special mission to Versailles, where the German armies held their headquarters. The object of his mission was to remonstrate with Count Bismarck on the tearing up of the Black Sea Treaty by Russia, and the language which he used on this occasion was so spirited that it had to be smoothed away a little by Mr. Gladstone in the next session of Parliament. Meanwhile, Mr. Russell had so ingratiated himself with Count Bismarck and the German Court at Versailles, that in October, 1871, he was chosen to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as Ambassador at Berlin. We need only allude here in general terms to his valuable services in maintaining constant goodwill between the Courts and Governments of Germany and England. In 1878, at the time of the Berlin Congress, Lord Odo Russell had to do most of the hard work which Lord Beaconsfield left to him with the grand, good-humoured remark, 'I am a statesman, not a diplomatist.' A peerage was offered to the Ambassador in reward for his services, but he declined it. Without being a zealous party man, he was loyal to the etiquette and traditions of party service, and he preferred to accept his coronet from a Liberal Ministry. It was given him in 1881, and he took his title from the Manor of Amptill, in Bedford—an historic spot associated with the memory of Katherine of Aragon. Mr. Russell had already received patent of precedence in 1874, as a Duke's son, when his brother, the present Duke of Bedford, succeeded to the family honours. Lord Amptill married, in 1868, Lady Emily Therese Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon, by whom he leaves a family of four sons and one daughter.

We regret also the death of Howard Hume Dodgson, an O.W. of no small renown. He was admitted head into College in 1818, his brother Charles getting head election to Oxford the same year. Two years afterwards he obtained the second election to Christ Church, obtaining the Ireland Scholarship in 1826, and taking his degree with a first class in classics the same year. Afterwards he was called to the bar, where he became a special pleader of great eminence.

Another O.W., Mr. John Read, has also died recently. He was admitted ninth into College in 1817, and got third election to Cambridge in 1821.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The Long Vacation is finished and has wrought its usual work among O.W.W. up here. Fortunately, however, we have a large contingent of Freshmen this year to supply the places of those who have gone down. C. C. J. Webb, R. Vasseur, R. A. Ingram, and H. R. B. Hickman have come into residence at the House; M. H. Pigott and H. C. Peck have matriculated at University, and J. A. R. Brookes at Pembroke. The remaining Freshmen are, as far as I can make out, C. Ritchie and S. H. Clarke, the latter of whom has gained an exhibition at Trinity; C. J. Shebbeare at St. Mary's Hall; H. Staveley Hill at St. John's; and A. M. T. Jackson at B.N.C.; G. Berens has also matriculated at Ch. Ch., but has not yet come into residence. In the Fours, now hard at work practising for the Varsity Fours, our only representative is R. H. Williams in the Ch. Ch. boat; but this is only natural, as all O.W. energy seems transferred to the football field, where our ranks still contain three blues: C. W. R. Tepper, F. W. Bain, and O. Scoones, besides a large number of members of College teams. Four O.W.W. were playing for University against Trinity the other day, which is rather a large proportion, as there are only five in residence at the former College, and two of these are in the Eight. The Old Westminster Club up here have only played one match as yet against Magdalen, whom they defeated by two goals to love; one of our goals was kicked by Jenner, the other was headed by Scoones. W. A. Peck, R. S. Owen, and C. W. R. Tepper take their B.A. degrees to-day.

Ch. Ch., Oct. 23, 1884.

FLOREAT.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I do not write merely to advocate the often-rejected scheme of forming a volunteer corps at Westminster, for if I did I should merely be wasting time and ink; but it has occurred to me that Westminster, from her central position, might form a corps composed partially of past and partially of present Westminsters. In such a case the armoury could be in Ashburnham House, and the drill-sergeant could easily serve as sergeant-major. Such O.W.W. as are resident too far from London could attend a yearly training of a fortnight or so in some convenient spot—say the Old Deer Park, Richmond—from which we could spare the younger part of our corps. Such a corps could easily be worked into a crack regiment by a little energy among the officers; and as the regiment would provide its own ranges, the School might at some time gain possession of that coveted trophy, the Ashburton Shield. I cannot see why Westminster should have no representatives at Wimbledon when Schools, far her inferiors in past glory and present reputation, not only enter for but even secure that prize. The proposed corps would not only forge additional links in the chain which, light as air and strong as iron, binds O.W.W. to their old School, but would also help to promote a feeling of good-fellowship amongst them. It would afford many old friends opportunities of reunion; it would draw the past and the present closer together; and it would, I am persuaded, produce a body of citizen-soldiers second to none in discipline and efficiency. Such a regiment ought to form a model for all the volunteers in the country; and as money would be no object, it ought to mobilise itself so as to be able to march at an hour's notice.

Floreat.

Such are the main outlines of my scheme. I do not vaunt it as perfect; I merely allege that it is worth trying; and therefore I appeal through your columns to O.W.W. to aid me in trying it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE.

SCHOOL PAPERS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—On glancing over some of the first numbers of Vol. IV., I notice in No. 1 some account of various School papers which appear to have existed in bygone days in the School. I should be very much obliged if you could tell me if it is possible to get copies of any of these papers, and, if so, where and how I could obtain them.

I remain, your obedient servant,

E. D. G. R.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Ought not Westminster to have an Anthem? Other Schools have. I think it would be a good wind-up to the Play, the Concert, and any gathering of Westminsters. No doubt someone would be able to compose the words, whether in English, Latin, or Greek. I know nothing of musical composition myself, but I suppose there are those connected with Westminster who would be equal to composing suitable music.

Yours truly,

H.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. D. B.—Your letter is premature and in bad taste; we do not therefore insert it.

Poetaster.—We thank you for your Sonnet, which we will insert in our next, if you will kindly send us another copy of it.

Brunk, Braune, Brös.—We thank you for your letters and regret that we cannot insert them.

NOTICES.

All contributions for the December number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in before November 25, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

A few photographs of the Play Caste are not yet disposed of. All who are desirous of purchasing copies may have them on applying to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster, at a charge of 3s.

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 H. P. LOWE, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. 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 Correspondents.

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