



The Elizabethan.

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EDITORIAL.

CRITICISM, that is to criticise, is doubtless very agreeable to mankind in general. In the first place, it is very easy; in the second, it gives the criticiser a kind of feeling of superiority, which of course he is only too anxious to display; and in the third, though we may dislike finding fault with ourselves, we are often glad, and often apt, to vent our spleen on others. The *Elizabethan* has come in for some rather rough treatment in this way lately; true, the criticism has been mostly confined to present members of the school, O.W.W. being quite content that their old school paper should retain the style and form it took in the days when they themselves were at Westminster. But apparently the Westminster boy of the present day is much more funny than the Westminster boy used to be; he wants his risible tastes to be fed even by his school paper; the *Elizabethan* is too dull for him—he cannot laugh over it. Whoever

heard of a school paper being funny? going in methodically for cracking jokes or saying witty things? Some members of the school seemed to like the style of a quondam contemporary of ours—the *Westminster Review*; for our own part, we would far rather have gone round to 'Sutcliffe's' and read a page of *Tit Bits* than the feeble attempts made to emulate the style of that paper by the above-mentioned 'Review'; not that we wish in any way to cast aspersions on, or sneer at, a dead friend. No, a school paper publishes the events of the school life; if those events happen to be funny, so much the better for our joke-seeking friends; if not, are we to go out of our way to try and bring in a *bon mot*?

Again, where would you have your wit? In a football report? in an account of the Society's entertainment? in the School Notes? in the report of the Debating Society's proceedings? All these alternatives must be answered with a decided negative. The 'Leader,' then, is the only place left in which your hunger after wit can be satisfied. What, put the responsibility of producing monthly jokes and quips on the

Editor's shoulders? Never; he has quite enough to do already.

Now-a-days, too, the Westminster boy seems to be more in advance of the times than he used to be. All news that comes out in the *Elizabethan* is stale to him. Of course it is, but there are other people in the world besides present members of the school, who still take an interest in the school, and who like to know what is going on there; there will also be fellows 'who come after,' and who will like to know of what went on in the days preceding theirs.

This latter complaint, however, has been somewhat silenced by the publication of a 'weekly supplement,' by which means fellows do get their news a little earlier. But there is a probability that this supplement will have to be discontinued, owing to the financial loss which it involves in the funds of the *Elizabethan*.

Another subject might be mentioned here of rather a different nature, namely, the falling off of contributions in the way of poetry. Will no aspiring genius offer his budding efforts in that way for publication? Certainly poetry does seem to be in rather a bad way now in the school, if we may judge from the fact that the Gumbleton prize for English verse has not been awarded for the last two years; but no one knows how much he can do till he tries. Surely there must be a poet hidden away in the school somewhere.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 19.—JEREMY BENTHAM.

It is with some hesitation that I venture to enrol the name of this 'Bacon of Jurisprudence' in the list of Westminster Worthies, since of the many severe and ill-grounded judgments which, in the course of his life, he passed upon men and things, few were worse grounded or more severe than those he pronounced upon his old school and its head-master, except, perhaps, those upon his father. 'Of the instruction, discipline, and usages of Westminster School,' says his biographer, 'he always spoke with reprobation.' But the lustre of the unrivalled genius which he brought to the study of jurisprudence, cannot but communicate itself, however little he may have desired it, to the places of education which had the honour of forming his mind; and the debt which he owed to Westminster cannot be discharged by a passing sneer.

Jeremy Bentham, the son of a well-to-do solicitor, and grandson of a prosperous pawnbroker, was born on February 4, 1747 (O.S.), in Red Lion Street,

Houndsditch. His family claimed kinship with the Counts of Bentheim in Westphalia, though on what evidence cannot now be said with confidence. His father was an upright, if somewhat narrow-minded gentleman, who never seems to have comprehended his son's peculiar and sensitive disposition. His mother, though a most amiable woman, does not seem to have been gifted with more penetration.

Under these circumstances, the young Jeremy had a far from happy childhood, though we can hardly think he was justified in 'frequently speaking of his father in terms of disapprobation,' a trait which his biographer, Sir J. Bowring, quotes almost as if it was his highest title to honour. His intellectual precocity, while it delighted his father, only further embittered the youth of the sensitive boy, whom his fond parents persistently thrust into public notice; as, when at Dr. Markham's house, Bentham, then not seven years old, was asked to give a company of scholars his 'notion of the meaning of genius.' This circumstance deserves to be remarked, because in Bentham's own opinion it gave colouring to his whole subsequent career. Puzzling long over the meaning of the word genius, he at last came to ask himself, 'Have I a genius, and for what? For the highest science in the opinion of Helvetius, Legislation?'

At the age of eight, Bentham was sent to Westminster, which, as has been already hinted, he cordially disliked. 'Westminster School,' he was wont to say, 'was a wretched place for instruction. . . . A great reputation at Westminster was quite compatible with worthlessness.' Prosody was 'a miserable invention for wasting time'; the monitorial system 'a horrid despotism.' Dr. Markham, the head-master of that day, is as severely handled. 'His business was rather in courting the great, than in attending to the school. Any excuse served his purpose for deserting his post. If the boys performed their tasks well, it was well; if ill, it was not the less well.'

Although from the disparaging manner in which Bentham speaks of a 'Westminster reputation,' it might be concluded that his talents met no recognition there, this does not seem to have been the case. At all events, when the Duchess of Leeds came to pay one of her numerous visits to her two sons in college, she singled the small boy out and asked him, 'Little Bentham! You know who I am?' His reply, 'No, madam, I have not that honour,' was, for some not very obvious reason, deemed especially felicitous, and he was soon afterwards invited to the Duke's house. Here the Duke introduced him to another visitor, with the words, 'This is Bentham, a little philosopher.' 'A philosopher!' was the reply; 'can you screw your head off and on?' 'No, sir,' said the amazed boy. 'Oh, then, you are no philosopher,' was the retort, which effectually nipped Bentham's budding vanity.

His stay at Westminster was not very long, and this perhaps explains the contempt with which he afterwards spoke of his old school. At the age of twelve he was transferred to Queen's College, Oxford,

which he equally disliked. The story of his matriculation is told in his father's inimitable polyglot diary.—'June 27-28, 1760. *Aujourd'hui à midi* set out with my friend Mr. William Brown and my son Jeremy from London for Oxford. Got to Oxford at dinner *après midi*. Entered my son a commoner at Queen's College; and he subscribed the statutes of the University in the apartment of Dr. Browne, the Provost of Queen's. . . . 29th. *Matin à l'église* of St. Mary's, *après midi* dined with the Vice-Chancellor,' and so on. Bentham was not only very young when he matriculated at Queen's, he was also very small for his age. His favourite amusement was battledore and shuttlecock, but his tutor, Mr. Jefferson, 'made it a point to interrupt him, not for the purpose of calling him away to his studies, but solely to stop any pleasurable excitement.' It is not to be wondered at that Bentham spoke of Oxford with asperity to the end of his days. He tried fishing and shooting, with insignificant results. The undergraduates generally made a plaything of the undersized child, whom his proud but inconsiderate father had thrust among them. One of them used to take Bentham up by the heels, and hold him head downwards; another waylaid him in a dark lane, and, shameful to tell, cut his eye open. Bentham long bemoaned the loss of a half guinea, which fell from his pocket on one of the former occasions; for he was very scantily supplied with pocket-money by his father. 'I only got money,' he remarked in after life, 'to play at cards; and only when I won money was I allowed to keep it, so that a passion for play was likely to be excited in me. But I was cured at Oxford, where they always forced me to pay when I lost, but I never could get them to pay when I won; so I gave up the habit.'

In after life Bentham lavishly applied his favourite terms of 'noodles,' 'insipidities,' 'commonplaces,' and 'stupid sots,' to all with whom he associated at Oxford. But we must not allow the natural repulsion excited in us by his intellectual Pharisaism to blind us to the miseries which must have been undergone by a timid, self-conscious boy thrown so young upon the great university world. There is something very pathetic in a letter written when he was only thirteen. 'I wish you would let me come home very soon, for my clothes are dropping off my back, and if I don't go home very soon to get new ones, I must not go downstairs, they are so bad; for as soon as one hole is mended, another breaks out again. . . . Pray give me an answer very soon, that I may know whether I am to wear clothes or go in rags.' One action of his life at Oxford he never ceased to regret; while there he subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, while inwardly convinced 'they were too plainly irreconcilable either to reason or to Scripture. I signed . . . but such an impression was made as will never depart from me but with life.'

While at Oxford Bentham maintained the reputation he had earned at Westminster as a writer of Latin verse, and a set of Latin alcaics he composed when thirteen on the death of George II. were shown to

Dr. Johnson, who pronounced it 'a very pretty performance of a young man.' Bentham himself in after years described it as 'a mediocre performance on a trumpery subject written by a miserable child.' He came up to London to witness the procession to the Abbey, on the occasion of George III.'s coronation, and caught a glimpse of the monarch. 'In rushed upon my mind the exclamation *O Dea certe!* Nothing but the apprehension of a false concord could have prevented the ecstatic utterance of it.' Bentham's opinion of George III. was soon materially changed; indeed, it is doubtful if any human being ever spoke habitually in stronger language of another than Bentham was wont to apply to the reigning monarch.

In 1763 Bentham took his Bachelor's degree, and became a student in the Court of King's Bench. Here he was fascinated by the appearance of Lord Mansfield, and gave vent to his enthusiasm in the couplet—

'Hail, noble Mansfield! chief among the just,
The bad man's terror and the good man's trust.'

Unfortunately this panegyric never reached its third line. About the same period he attended Blackstone's lectures, and contracted, as usual, an invincible prejudice against his teacher. He accompanied his father on two tours, one to the north of England, and the other to France. In 1765 his father married again; his second wife was a Mrs. Abbott, mother of Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester. About this time Bentham went mad upon chemistry, but this study met with so little parental encouragement that he soon slackened in its pursuit. In 1766 he took his Master's degree at Oxford, being then only eighteen years of age. When the election for members of Parliament took place, a curious question arose as to whether Bentham's vote could be received, as he was a minor, though a Master of Arts. It was never, however, authoritatively settled.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

'ORATIONS' were held for the first time this term on Thursday, February 7. Gillett was first, closely followed by McCaskie and Schultz.

The Senior Vincent Memorial Prize was awarded to H. Schultz. The Junior to J. F. Carr; W. H. Brailey and L. H. Stapleton being honourably mentioned.

W. M. Thompson (O.W.) has got into the Royal Engineers.

The Gymnasium competition is to take place on Wednesday, March 13, and not on the 8th, as given out in the Weekly Supplement.

The Football XI is made up as follows : F. Street (captain), E. A. Everington, R. O. Mills, J. Gifford, G. L. Edwards, R. E. Olivier, E. W. Woodbridge, W. V. Doherty, A. R. Hoskins, C. H. Gardiner.

On Friday, March 1, Sir Watkin Wynn came down and asked for the usual 'Play' on St. David's Day ; this year, however, the half-holiday will be put on to the *Exeat*, which will also include the half-holiday for singing, and for Chapman's success at Cambridge, mentioned in the last number of the *Elizabethan*.

We should like to call the attention of our readers to an interesting account of the Abbey and its surroundings published every month in the 'Portfolio' ; it contains, too, some excellent drawings of various parts of the Abbey by Herbert Railton.

We cannot pass over our disastrous visit to Charterhouse without a special word of thanks to Mrs. Haig-Brown, who most kindly provided an ample supply of comforting coffee and tea, and sumptuous cakes, for the regalement of our fellows after the match, a repast which was refreshing and warming, and, if possible, even cheering to their drooping spirits after the damping effects of the disastrous calamity they had just witnessed.

It would have been well if the junior members of the School—they must have been junior members—had tried to behave themselves as gentlemen, on returning from the scene of a defeat like that sustained on Saturday, instead of like a parcel of charity-school boys on returning from a day's holiday in the country.

THE PAVILION COMMITTEE.

THE Committee are glad to be able to state that satisfactory progress has been made of late. The funds in the hands of the Treasurer amount, as may be seen from the appended list, to over £700. This increase is owing mainly to the generosity of the Elizabethan Club and the Governing Body. The former, in addition to their donation mentioned below, have given a promise of further support at a later date, provided they are represented on the building committee. A letter urging the desirability of erecting a pavilion in Vincent Square, and announcing the steps already taken, was drawn up by the Sub-Committee, and addressed to the Governing Body ; this was submitted to the latter by the Head Master at their meeting on February 21, and they have notified their approval of the scheme by a substantial grant. The Committee will now be at liberty to consider plans for building, and it is to be hoped that further contributions may be forthcoming, so that the

pavilion may be in every way suitably adapted to the wants of the School.

THE PAVILION FUND.

SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Amount already acknowledged	345	11	6
The Elizabethan Club	150	0	0
Grant from the Governing Body	150	0	0
The Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford	20	0	0
Henry Waterfield, Esq., C.B.	2	0	0
Admiral Marten	1	0	0
W. C. Hallett, Esq.	0	10	6
M. Hallett, Esq.	0	10	6
W. B. Winckworth, Esq.	0	10	6
W. N. Winckworth, Esq.	0	10	6
T. D. Gregory, Esq.	2	2	0
H. F. Manisty, Esq.	2	2	0
A. Lambert, Esq.	1	1	0
A. E. T. Longhurst, Esq., M.D.	3	3	0
H. Boyd Carpenter, Esq.	2	2	0
C. C. Sharpe, Esq.	1	1	0
A. M. Balfour, Esq.	1	1	0
A. M. Collcutt, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Lambton, Esq.	1	1	0
H. W. Smyth, Esq.	1	0	0
J. G. Veitch, Esq.	1	1	0
J. L. Stirling, Esq.	1	0	0
A. E. Balfour, Esq.	1	0	0
H. Buttar, Esq.	0	10	0
A. H. Harrison, Esq.	0	10	6
F. M. Yglesias, Esq.	0	10	0
A. A. Markham, Esq.	0	10	0
C. E. Benn, Esq.	0	10	0
W. Lart, Esq.	0	10	0
H. Morgan Brown, Esq.	0	10	0
G. P. Stevens, Esq.	0	10	0
H. B. Street, Esq.	0	10	6
C. A. Sherring, Esq.	0	10	0
J. E. Phillimore, Esq.	0	10	0
C. H. Bompas, Esq.	0	10	0
B. R. Thorne, Esq.	1	1	0
F. G. Thorne, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. W. A. Heard	3	3	0
G. D. Bowles, Esq.	1	0	0
R. A. Edgell, Esq.	2	2	0
R. J. Mure, Esq.	5	0	0
The Rev. C. A. Jones	1	1	0
F. C. Ryde, Esq.	1	1	0
G. C. Bowman, Esq.	1	1	0
S. F. A. Cowell, Esq.	1	1	0
Oswell Maclean, Esq.	2	0	0
C. L. Eastlake, Esq.	2	2	0
Total	£717	2	6

THE FIELDS.

THE SCHOOL v. CHRISTCHURCH.

WOODBRIDGE kicked off from the Church end against the wind at 3.10, and the ball was taken into the visitors' territory, but Hurst getting possession changed the aspect of affairs, and threatened our goal, but a good run down the left by Edwards relieved the pressure. Soon afterwards, from a 'hands' in front of our goal, G. G. Phillimore put in a low hard shot, which was too much for Everington (1-0). On re-

starting Street made a good run, and 'hands' was gained close to the Christchurch goal; the ball, however, was put away to the right, but Hoskins returned it, and Edwards succeeded in scoring for us (1-1). G. G. Phillimore then made a pretty run and shot, but Everington cleared, and Woodbridge came to the rescue, and took the ball down the ground; his shot, however, hit the bar, but Olivier rushing up gained a second goal for us (1-2).

Christchurch now pressed us for a time, and Everington had enough to do to keep his charge intact. Street, however, created a diversion by a run down the left, but nothing came of it, and on the ball being returned, Hurst rushed it through (2-2). The visitors, aided by the strong wind, still continued to press, and with a good shot Blagden scored again (3-2). Edwards and Street then took the ball down into the Christchurch territory, but nothing resulted, and half-time was soon afterwards called. With the wind in their favour, the School at once assumed the offensive, Edwards and Street being most conspicuous, and from a 'hands' Mills put the ball through, but it didn't touch anyone. G. G. Phillimore transferred the game to the other side of the ground for a time, but the School forwards, who were showing some good combination, again pressed, and from a pass by Street Woodbridge shot over. The same player soon put in another good shot, which was fisted out; but directly afterwards Street beat the goal-keeper and levelled the score (3-3). Hoskins and Olivier brought the ball back, and a corner was gained; desultory play followed, till after some good passing between Olivier and Woodbridge the latter put the ball through (3-4). After some even play Slocock succeeded in getting away, and notched a further point for them (4-4). Nothing of interest occurred after this till the call of time, which left the game drawn.

The teams were as follows:—

CHRISTCHURCH.

F. Weigall (goal), W. T. Gifford and T. B. Littledale (backs), M. Kempson, W. Crichton, and R. Southey (half-backs), A. Maclean, G. G. Phillimore, A. R. Hurst, T. Blagden, and R. Slocock (forwards).

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), C. H. Gregory and R. O. Mills (backs), J. Gifford, W. V. Doherty, and P. Williamson (half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and R. E. Olivier (right wing), E. W. Woodbridge (centre), F. Street and G. L. Edwards (left wing) (forwards).

O.WW. v. CASUALS.

CHARITY CUP SEMI-FINAL TIE.

This match was played at the Oval on Saturday, February 9, and resulted in a win for O.WW. by two goals to one, although they had to play one man short the whole game, owing to the non-appearance of Barwell. Squire won the toss and elected to play with the wind; so Sturgess-Jones kicked off for them shortly after three o'clock. Casuals at once ran the ball up, and a corner was gained for them and well

put by Blenkiron, but Moon saved splendidly. R. C. Leman looked dangerous, but Winckworth averted the danger, and soon after Squire put in a splendid long shot, which was well fisted out by Seton. After some give and take play, Woodbridge made a good run and passed to the centre, where Jenner put the ball through (1-0). The game was for a time confined to our quarters, and Hogarth put in some good shots, all of which Moon saved; but some pretty combination between Alington and Higgins brought the ball back again, but Winckworth's shot went behind. Woodbridge again made a very fine run, but Walters cleared, and a corner was gained by them, but the ball was kicked away, D. C. Leman missing an easy chance of scoring. Casuals still pressed us till half-time, when runs by Higgins and Heath took the game to the Casuals' side of the ground, and a corner fell to the Old Boys, and a scrimmage in front of goal followed, but some one was offside, so the danger was averted. A splendid run by Woodbridge followed; he passed to Alington, whose shot was averted by Seton, but from a scrimmage that followed Higgins put the ball through (2-0).

Casuals now began to press in a dangerous way, but Fox and Squire stuck gallantly to their work, and defeated all efforts made to score. Moon, too, saved some splendid shots from the foot of Hogarth, who was doing a lot for his side. R. C. Leman soon after shot just over the bar, while his brother missed an easy chance of scoring. Hogarth, however, after a brilliant run put the ball through the posts (2-1). O.WW. still continued to be pressed, and frequent shots were put in, Ainger and Hogarth being the most dangerous of the attacking party. Our forwards seemed now to have had enough, as they did very little from this time onward, but the back division succeeded in keeping the Casuals at bay till time was called, O.WW. thus winning a hard-fought game by two goals to one.

The teams were as follows:—

O.WW.

W. R. Moon (goal), C. J. M. Fox (back), R. T. Squire, W. N. Winckworth, and F. W. Janson (half-backs), Rev. E. H. Alington and F. T. Higgins (left wing), A. C. W. Jenner (centre), A. R. Woodbridge and C. R. W. Heath (right wing) (forwards).

CASUALS.

W. G. Seton (goal), A. M. Walters and P. M. Walters (backs), S. W. Benkiron, H. Harrison, and R. R. Barker (half-backs), D. C. Leman, W. H. Ainger, T. O. Sturgess-Jones, R. C. Leman, and R. G. Hogarth (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. CRUSADERS.

This match took place Up Fields on Saturday, February 16, and resulted in a defeat of the School by four goals to two.

Crusaders won the toss, and chose to play first against the wind from the Hospital end. The ground was very soft in the middle, from the heavy downpour of rain which had fallen for the three previous hours. The weather cleared partially, and rendered it possible

to play. On starting the ball, the School immediately began to press, and by very good play by the whole team, gave the opposing backs plenty of work. About five minutes from starting, from a good pass from the right, Armitage put in a splendid shot, which, owing to the state of the ground and the excellence of the shot, the Crusaders' goal-keeper was unable to stop, and thus the first goal was scored for the School (1-0).

Crusaders then advanced to our goal, but only succeeded in gaining a corner. Our right wing then put an end to another attack by a well-combined run as far as the enemy's quarter, when Hoskins got off-side. Doherty then showed some good play, and placed a corner very well. Stevens, however, got on the ball and took it down to our end, but was unable to score; and our forwards, getting possession of the ball, took it down by some good combination, and Street then scored another goal for us by a well-judged shot (2-0). Crusaders then wired up hard, and kept the ball in our quarters. A good shot by Evelyn was well saved by Everington, who, with efficient aid from Mills and Gregory, prevented Crusaders from scoring. Fortune also favoured us greatly at this juncture; for at one time the ball just grazed the goal-post on the wrong side after a hot shot, and if it had been six inches to the left, would have been a sure goal; and, again, from a long shot the ball bounded very hard in front of goal, and rose just high enough to touch the top of the bar and fall behind.

Our team then woke up again and made another attack, which ended in a corner. Woodbridge now displayed excellent dribbling and passing powers, but failed to score. Pawson soon after, from a good pass forward, scored a suspicious goal for the visitors (2-1). Not long after, Pawson put the ball through again, but this time was given off-side. Nothing more of interest occurred till half-time was called, when the score stood two to one in our favour.

On beginning again, Pawson again led the Crusaders to the attack, and Everington had to save some hot shots. Not long after Pawson made a brilliant run, almost the length of the ground, and shot the ball through (2-2). After some desultory play Pawson once more scored for the visitors (2-3). After this the School showed more energy, and several times brought the ball up to the goal, but the Lawrences prevented them from scoring. Once Gifford put in a splendid long shot only six inches too high, and again, Mills made a brilliant long and low shot, but none of these efforts resulted in anything. A fourth time, however, Pawson got the ball, and, with an invincible shot, scored the last point for the visitors (2-4). Nothing occurred after this worthy of record, and the match ended as above.

Altogether the match gave more satisfaction to on-lookers than almost any of the previous ones, despite the result. Though, of course, there were plenty of faults to find throughout the game, the first attack by our team could not have been better, and it showed what the team can do if it likes. Of course,

it was at the beginning of the match, when they were all fresh and eager for victory, and, as so frequently happens, it lasted for a very short time. But still, surely we can look forward with confidence to the Charterhouse match; for in that match the team invariably plays up throughout the game with more vigour than in any other match, and if they only play up with as much dash and brilliancy as they showed at the beginning of this match, they will easily nonplus the Charterhouse backs and gain the longed-for victory.

As to the individual play of the team, Woodbridge was a decided improvement in the centre; he showed splendid pace and passed accurately. He is at present too liable to over-run himself, and lose control of the ball when nearing goal. Both the wings played capitally together, and we were very glad to see Olivier trying some long passes right across the ground. We wish the forwards would try more of it; it cannot but puzzle the backs. Armitage proved a useful man at half-back. Doherty played much better than he ever has before, and would be still more useful at full back. The two backs showed a dangerous desire to get up among the half-backs, and by doing so, though of course giving opportunities to Pawson, who lurked very far forward, of getting off-side, enabled him to get away several times and score. Mills was consistently steady, and also put in some excellent long shots. Gregory was now and then not quite as steady as one might wish, but still did a lot of useful work.

The following were the teams:—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills, C. H. Gregory (backs), W. V. Doherty, J. Gifford, P. Armitage (half-backs), G. L. Edwards, F. Street (left wing), E. W. Woodbridge (centre), R. E. Olivier and A. R. Hoskins (left wing) (forwards).

CRUSADERS.

E. R. Fothergill (goal), H. L. and G. H. Lawrence (backs), F. Gellibrum, E. C. Evelyn, G. Boosey (half-backs), Rev. F. Pawson (centre), G. T. Sherrington, A. Le Marchand (right wing), A. R. Hoare and F. H. Stevens (left wing) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CLAPHAM ROVERS.

This match was played on Saturday, February 23, and ended in an easy victory for the School by four goals to one, a score which would have been greater had it not been for the excellent defence of the visitors' goal by the substitute with which they were provided by the School. The visitors won the toss, and chose to play with the bitter east wind from the Hospital end. Woodbridge kicked off, and the School immediately began their usual prolonged attack on the Rovers' goal. The visitors took a long time to settle together to their work, and a few minutes after the start Hoskins shot the ball through their goal with an excellent shot from the outside right. On starting again, Edwards, with a neat run, took the ball to the enemy's territory, and good play

by our forwards kept it there, but failed to elude Winslow's vigilance. After a continued attack, Keely managed to relieve his backs by a fast run to our goal, where they provided our shivering backs with employment, finally forcing them to kick behind. Dunsmuir then put the ball right up to goal, and enabled Willett to score for the visitors (1-1). Even play followed, varied by a good shot from Gifford, and pretty play by Hoskins and Olivier. The Rovers then pressed a bit, but their play was too ragged and inaccurate to effect anything. Uninteresting play followed. At length, from a capital place by Mills, Woodbridge rushed it through (2-1). The score stood thus at half-time, and on restarting our forwards took the ball down and enabled Street to shoot over. During the rest of this half, the School had much the best of the game, in spite of energetic endeavours on the part of Keely and Willett, who now and then ran down and gained a corner, but failed to increase the visitors' score. Edwards and Street made several excellent runs together, and by good play on the part of all the forwards the ball remained in the enemy's quarters. Winslow saved several hot shots in a very aggravating manner. Gardiner placed some corners with excellent judgment; and finally, after three attempts, he enabled Olivier to put the ball through and score a third goal for the School. We continued the attack, and, after repeated shots, Hoskins put in a well-judged middle, and Woodbridge headed it through (4-1). Nothing further was scored, and the match ended as above.

Our team played up well and spiritedly, and there was a decided diminution in the number of mistakes made. The play of the left wing was the most satisfactory, Edwards especially being beautifully accurate and neat. We think he might centre a bit sooner and not wait until he is so near the goal-line, from which position it is more difficult to be accurate and sure. Woodbridge's play was satisfactory, more especially in the way he hustled the backs. He is not nearly certain enough in front of goals. In trying to shoot he gets the ball nearer his knee than his instep, and so does not get enough force and accuracy in his shots. He should try and take them more at half-volley. Olivier and Hoskins seemed a trifle off colour, that is to say, they were not quite as brilliant as usual, though by no means worthy of censure; it was hard to tell which of the two was in the wrong. Hoskins sometimes was too far back, helping his half-back instead of ready to receive Olivier's forward pass, while Olivier sometimes did not pass forward strongly enough. Gifford's play was excellent throughout. Gardiner apparently found it difficult to get his eye in after his enforced idleness, but by half-time was quite restored to his last term's form. Armitage found some difficulty in controlling his legs. He improved, however, greatly in the second half. The two backs played extremely well together and individually. Doherty's play was most pleasingly steady and confident in his new position, and greatly assisted the able efforts of Mills.

The following were the teams:—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and W. V. Doherty (backs), J. Gifford, P. Armitage, and C. Gardiner (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and F. Street (left wing), E. W. Woodbridge (centre), R. E. Olivier and A. R. Hoskins (right wing) forwards.

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

J. Winslow, sub. (goal), R. W. Ingram and C. A. Ayles (backs), H. Dunsmuir, H. Cherlick, and R. Bonham-Carter (half-backs), H. Colman and J. A. Willett, sub. (right wing), C. Brooks (centre), A. O. Keely and E. R. Keely (left wing).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. v. OLD ETONIANS.

This match was played on Wednesday, February 27, and resulted in a defeat of the School by five goals to two. A bitter wind blew right across the ground, and now and then brought small snow-clouds with it, rendering it a very cold pleasure to be looking on at a very interesting match, and one in which our team played up well all through. Dunn's magnificent play and extraordinary pace and dribbling powers proved too much for our team, and without him we would in all probability have scored another victory. Woodbridge kicked off from the Church end and led our forwards to the attack, but Dunn retaliated with a fine run, and for a time we were panned, till Edwards broke away over the left, and after some loose play in front of goal had an opportunity of scoring given him, of which he speedily availed himself (1-0). The game then remained in the enemy's quarters, and several shots, notably a splendid long shot by Gardiner, were put in, none of which eluded Alston's vigilance. The Old Etonians then wired up and carried the game into our territory, when they scored the first goal from a scrimmage in front of the goal (1-1). Old Etonians continued their attack, and Weatherhead after a brilliant run put the ball through off one of our backs (1-2). Our forwards now showed some very pretty combination, and after a good run and middle by Hoskins, Street put the ball through (2-2). Nothing further occurred worthy of record till half-time. After changing ends, the Old Etonians, assisted by the wind, pressed our backs considerably; our forwards, however, by no means allowed the visitors to have all the best of the play. Several excellently combined runs by our forwards were set at nought by the able goal-keeping of Alston. During this half, Dunn shone especially brilliantly, making several extraordinary runs and adding two goals to the visitors' score, while Gosling scored a fifth and last goal a few minutes before time. Dunn was in the act of scoring a sixth when the whistle stopped the game, leaving the score at five goals to two in favour of the Old Etonians.

Our readers must excuse a more detailed report; the cruelty of the elements prevented any record being taken on the ground. It will be useless to criticise the play of the team, which will have played Charterhouse before this report appears. Suffice it to say

that all played well, and that if they show as good form against Charterhouse we may be confident they will not disgrace themselves and the School.

Mr. R. E. Hetherington (Casuals F.C.) officiated as referee. Sides:—

OLD ETONIANS.

H. N. Alston (goal), C. Heseltine and P. W. Chetwode (backs), F. Bickley, T. C. Weatherhead, and F. T. E. Jones (half backs), G. H. Thesiger and F. Darbishire (right), A. B. T. Dunn (captain) (centre), W. S. Gosling and F. Marchant (left).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and W. V. Doherty (backs), J. G. Gifford, J. Shattock, and C. Gardiner (half-backs), A. Hoskins and R. Olivier (right), E. W. Woodbridge (centre), F. Street (captain) and G. L. Edwards (left).

WESTMINSTER v. CHARTERHOUSE.

Played at Godalming, on Saturday, March 2; result, eight goals love in favour of Charterhouse! A more disheartening, depressing, disappointing match can never before have been recorded in the annals of Westminster. Throughout, the play of our team was extraordinarily weak, spiritless, and feeble in every respect; and though we are ready to put down to the account of the execrable ground a large amount of the bad play, yet there still remains to be accounted for the utter failure of the team to get together and show some signs of knowledge of the game they attempted to play. And no one will deny that had the match been played on level ground, the Charterhouse team would still have proved itself far superior to the Westminster team in pluck, dash, and technical skill.

In case any of our O.W. readers have the courage or the heart to read further than the bare announcement of the result of this disastrous affair, we append an account of the game itself.

Charterhouse won the toss, and chose to play uphill the first half. On starting, after a preliminary run down by Smith, our forwards took the ball up in front of the Charterhouse goal, and gained a hands, which was put through the goal untouched. Charterhouse then made continued attacks on our goal and gained a corner, which was placed right in front of goal; Everington, however, put the ball away. Hoskins then attempted a run, but was soon 'dished,' and Stanborough made another attack, shooting, however, behind; Street and Edwards then ran up, and Shattock put the ball into goal; Vogel cleared, Street shot again, but the ball went wide. Armstrong then led an attack on our goal, and shot after shot was put in. Mills and Doherty managed to avert danger for a time; but the Charterhouse halves, who played splendidly all through, never failed to return the ball to the forwards as soon as they were 'dished' by our backs, and finally Armstrong managed to score (1-0). Smith and Barker, with excellent play, again took the ball down the middle, enabling Armstrong to score

another goal (2-0). Again they attacked, and the ball was put through—a plea of offside was, however, granted. Shots continued pouring in; at length our forwards made an effort, and Street made an attempt at a goal, but headed behind. Olivier then made a pretty run, but failed to effect anything. The score remained two love in favour of Charterhouse at half-time.

In the second half, playing down-hill, the Charterhouse forwards had it all their own way, Mills and Doherty being badly pressed the whole time; and it is only fair to say that the former did his work with far more pluck and nerve than the rest of the back division put together. Olivier and Hoskins, who played up well now, but were almost entirely unsupported, now and then made an attempt at a break away. But the Charterhouse forwards remained in front of our goal almost continuously for the rest of the game, and no less than six goals were scored by them, through the instrumentality of Armstrong and Stanborough, who scored two each, Barker and Smith.

It would be tedious to give any further particulars. It would be nothing but a list of repeated shots at our goal, several of which Everington saved well, and others Mills and Doherty prevented from forming a further increase to the score. Time was called at a few minutes past four, and our team retired from the field with the enormous score of eight goals love credited against them.

It is almost useless to attempt to criticise individually the play of our team. Mills was the only one who did not lose his head. Olivier and Hoskins were the least rank of the forwards; they made some good attempts to break away in the second half, but the sand nearly overwhelmed them, and prevented speedy progress. But the excellent combination of the whole Charterhouse team prevented our team from doing anything. Throughout the game the teams seemed to occupy the same positions. Between the halfway line and their goal stood the Charterhouse backs, with nothing to do for most of the time. Between them and their half-backs were our forwards; between their half-backs and their forwards were our halves, and between their forwards and our goal were our two backs. Thus they seemed to move during most of the game. Our forwards on starting the ball would be dished by their backs, who kicked high and clear over our forwards and our halves to their forwards, who then had only to pass Mills or Doherty to shoot, and generally to score. If they were dished, our backs almost invariably failed to kick hard enough for the ball to reach our forwards, and before our halves could get on the ball their halves were on it, and lifting it over our halves' heads, passed it to the forwards again. Thus it can be seen that the greatest point in the Charterhouse team was this ability to lift the ball over our team's heads, and to pass the ball high. Our team, on the other hand, besides being unable to get over the ground, were unaccustomed to pass high, and so in passing along the ground the unevenness of it prevented the ball from rolling true, and thus were our

forwards rendered useless ; our half-backs, too, unable to get over the ground, could not recover quickly enough, and if they did manage to take the ball from one man, another would be on them before they could recover from the shock. Another point in which our team utterly failed was in hustling their opponents; not once did they fairly hustle a man over.

Altogether it was a wretched display of football by our team, and a splendid display by our opponents. Of course, they started with a huge advantage in the knowledge of their ground, to which they themselves assign their superiority, and the superiority of Old Carthusians, in being trained on such a ground. If this is so, we should propose that a ground be formed 'Up Fields' of like character; that the Games Committee should negotiate for a dozen or two cartloads of mould, which should be placed at intervals over one of the grounds 'Up Fields,' and that over these mounds and the rest of the ground an even layer of an inch or two of sand be spread ; and, finally, that our team should be trained on this ground for a month or two before they play Charterhouse again on their ground.

The following were the teams :—

CHARTERHOUSE.

F. L. Vogel (goal), W. H. Wakefield, J. H. Littledale (backs), N. F. Shaw (captain), G. Head and H. C. Bliss (half-backs), M. H. Stanborough and J. H. Woodhouse (left wing), F. P. Armstrong (centre), G. C. Barker and G. O. Smith (right wing) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and W. V. Doherty (backs), C. H. Gregory, J. Gifford, and J. S. Shattock (half-backs), G. L. Edwards, F. Street (captain) (left wing), E. W. Woodbridge (centre), R. E. Olivier and A. R. Hoskins (right wing) (forwards).

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

THE first entertainment of the Glee Society for this term took place on Wednesday, February 6. A short programme was rendered even shorter by the unfortunate inability of Mr. Gumbleton to be present. His two songs were at the last moment replaced by one of Preece's and a recitation of Whitaker's. The opening chorus, 'Hail, Smiling Morn,' went merrily enough, but lacked that bold precision at commencing which we should like to hear. There seems to be a sad dearth of trebles in the Society this term, but that is certainly no reason why those who are there should be afraid to start together. Preece's song was deservedly well received ; his voice and confidence are both strengthening. The part-song of Hatton's was given without accompaniment, and was extremely well received. It is a difficult piece, and one of which an audience is apt to be critical. Eason's quaint tune upon the violin—presumably a dance of one of the more savage tribes of Northern Europe—came next. The rhythm, which he brought out very well, was so catching that the audience insisted on a repetition, after which the old and familiar 'Oh, who will o'er the Downs,' was rendered with precision and

vigour. This glee is of just the right stamp for a society like our own to do really well—a society which has such peculiar difficulty in collecting itself for practice and rehearsal. The puns with which Whitaker's tragic tale is stuffed were not lost upon his hearers ; but the success of the evening was reached in the 'Three Chafers'—always a favourite Up School, with its dreamy swing, its thrilling *dénoûment*, its abrupt final aposiopesis. 'The Old Brigade,' set as a rattling chorus, brought out the power of the Society's lower octaves, and ended a bright forty-five minutes. This is just the right length of entertainment to attract afternoon visitors, and we trust that the type is definitive.

PROGRAMME.

CHORUS ...	'Hail, Smiling Morn'	... <i>Spofforth.</i>
SOLO ...	'The Roll of the Drum'	... <i>Mo'loy.</i>
	P. J. PREECE.	
PART SONG	'Softly fall the Shades of Evening'	<i>Hatton.</i>
VIOLIN SOLO ...	'Dudziarz'	... <i>Wienawski.</i>
	H. F. EASON.	
CHORUS ...	'Oh, who will o'er the Downs'	... <i>Pearsall.</i>
RECITATION ...	'Faithless Nellie Gray'	... <i>Hood.</i>
	H. T. WHITAKER.	
PART SONG	'The Three Chafers'	... <i>Kuhn.</i>
CHORUS ...	'The Old Brigade'	... <i>Caldicott.</i>

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FLOREAT.

The Glee Society gave its second concert last Wednesday to an audience even larger than at the previous entertainment. Again it may be congratulated on having scored a success, thanks to its policy of vigorously discarding ambitious flights. 'The Village Chorister,' as its name implies, provided an opening of much simplicity. Its easy harmonies were given with proper precision, and the rollicking chorus was just such a one as to have charmed the ears of Tom Sargent, 'F.B.,' and other frequenters of the once famous 'Haunt.' Mr. Ranalow's Irish song is an old favourite, and delighted us all. 'The Wreath,' which most of us know better as 'Ye Shepherds, tell me,' seemed to drag a little, whilst the words of 'Bright Sword of Liberty' were sadly inarticulate at the lower end of the room. Far better was 'All among the Barley'; the trebles sang with real animation, and there was none of that fatal slackening speed which too often mars their last lines.

Schultz's voice is certainly improving in clearness, and his song 'Cherry Ripe' was encored. When he has still further lost his fault of 'throatiness,' the Society may well feel proud of him. The Mendelssohn duet, 'I would that my Love,' was not, perhaps, so good. The success of the evening was the catch of Lord Mornington's, given with much dramatic spirit by Preece, Eccles, and Olivier. This was loudly encored, and was certainly a happy feature in the programme, which did not otherwise profess to raise a laugh.

The finale, 'Good-night, Beloved,' was not good :

the first verse nearly ended in disaster, and it required all the skill and tact of the accompanist to save the other two. The piece is certainly a hard one, including chromatic scales which must be dangerous to any but the most experienced. We are glad to hear that at the next performance of the Society (which will be on the Wednesday after the Exeat) there is good hope of our having an O.W. string quartett, as well as at least one recitation from Mr. Hallett.

PROGRAMME.

CHORUS	...	'The Village Chorister'	...	<i>Mochelles.</i>
GLEE	...	'Bright Sword of Liberty'	...	<i>Von Weber.</i>
SOLO	...	'Eily Mavourneen'	...	<i>Benedict.</i>
		J. G. RANALOW, Esq.		
GLEE	...	'The Wreath'	...	<i>Mazzinghi.</i>
		H. SCHULTZ, P. J. PREECE, R. E. OLIVIER.		
CHORUS	...	'All among the Barley'	...	<i>Stirling.</i>
SOLO	...	'Cherry Ripe'	...	<i>Horn.</i>
		H. SCHULTZ.		
DUET	...	'I would that my Love'	...	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
		A. GANZ, J. G. RANALOW, Esq.		
CATCH	...	'Twas you, Sir!'	...	<i>Mornington.</i>
		P. J. PREECE, F. Y. ECCLES, R. E. OLIVIER.		
PART SONG	..	'Good-night, Beloved'	...	<i>Pinsuti.</i>

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FLOREAT.

Any contributions to help the Society defray the expenses of printing, buying glees, &c., will be most gratefully accepted by the Treasurer of the Glee Society, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Society met on Friday, February 8, when 'The Merchant of Venice' was read, the chief parts being taken as follows:—

<i>Duke of Venice</i>	..	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Antonio</i>	..	R. E. OLIVIER.
<i>Bassanio</i>	..	Rev. E. H. ASKWITH.
<i>Lorenzo</i>	..	Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
<i>Shylock</i>	..	A. R. KNAPP.
<i>Launcelot Gobbo</i>	..	A. G. GRENFELL, Esq.
<i>Portia</i>	..	J. B. W. CHAPMAN.
<i>Nerissa</i>	..	G. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Esq.
<i>Jessica</i>	..	P. J. PREECE.

The same play was read again on February 15, and the parts were taken as on the preceding Friday, with the exception that F. Street read 'Jessica' and P. Williamson 'Launcelot Gobbo.'

On February 22 and March 1 the Society read 'Julius Cæsar,' the principal parts being taken as follows:—

<i>Julius Cæsar</i>	..	H. T. WHITAKER.
<i>Marullus</i>	..	A. R. KNAPP.
<i>Antony</i>	..	F. STREET.
<i>Calphurnia</i>	..	B. STAPLETON.
<i>Portia</i>	..	P. J. PREECE.
<i>Cicero</i>	..	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Brutus</i>	..	Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
<i>Cassius</i>	..	R. E. OLIVIER.
<i>Casca</i>	..	H. C. BARNES.

THE CHESS CLUB.

IN the tournament for the Challenge Chess Board, Armitage won easily, only losing 2 games out of 22. Nesbitt was second, losing 6, and Oliver and Stobart each lost 8. Then came Chapman, who lost 8½ games, and Knox 9.

The Chess match with Charterhouse has been arranged for March 13. The following will, in all probability, represent the School:—P. Armitage, A. C. Nesbitt, H. E. Oliver, H. F. L. Stobart, and a fifth chosen from J. B. Chapman, R. W. Knox, and H. J. Gully.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, February 7, to discuss the following motion: 'That this House disapproves of granting Home Rule to Ireland.'

Proposer, Mr. Lenox Conyngham; Opposer, J. B. W. Chapman; Seconder, C. A. Phillimore.

THE PROPOSER opened by saying that when we had to deal with Ireland it was not like dealing with England. Truth in England was not necessarily truth in Ireland. Many people were already tired of the Irish Question, but that was no good, it must be solved; as the Irishman said, 'Pull away and you'll come to the end, unless it's been cut off.' Why was there an Irish Question? He would briefly review the course of events in Ireland since 1606, up to which time England had some power there. In 1608 there was a rebellion, which led to the Ulster Settlement in 1610; then, in 1641, was the great massacre of half a million Protestants. Again in 1698 and 1798 had there been rebellions. It was the hatred of Protestants for Roman Catholics which caused the Irish Question. It had been said that Ireland had prospered under Grattan, and grown much poorer since the Union. That was a very good argument, but not true. Under Grattan the National Debt increased from £2,000,000 to £25,000,000; the exports fell in five years from £24,000,000 to £3,000,000; whereas after the Union the imports rose £25,000,000 in ten years, and the exports £12,000,000. In the last 33 years English revenue had increased 75 per cent., Irish 76 per cent. The friends of the Parnellites said that they were 'absolutely trustworthy'; but let them speak for themselves. By Mr. T. D. Sullivan England is called (in a little poem) 'envious, spiteful, selfish, heartless, stale, foul, hateful, stupid, paltry, little.' Their own friends, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, had spoken of them as 'public plunderers,' 'overthrowers of law and order in the country,' who 'could stop outrage by a word, and would not speak it.' He then quoted instances of outrages, and, speaking of evictions, remarked that all the evicted were always over ninety years old, and had always 'starved all their lives.' He went on to mention outrages committed against members of his own family.

Then the Land League must long ago have collapsed without the help from America; only £68,000 came from Ireland, £178,000 from thence. As for Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, by that the Irish were not trusted to collect any rents: were to be taxed without representation. He then read extracts from the speeches of various Irish members. Finally, there had been three great events in the century—the union of Italy, for ever to be connected with the name of Cavour; Germany and Bismarck; America united; and the British Empire falling to pieces, connected with the name of Gladstone, would make a fourth, if Home Rule were granted.

C. A. PHILLIMORE, to prove that Home Rule would not be a success, quoted the instances of Norway and Sweden, and Austria and Hungary, in which case the demand had been unanimous, while in Ireland there was a powerful opposing minority, containing all the capital and education of the country. America had refused a like demand with excellent results, thereby preserving her unity of empire. Why, then, should we have more scruples than America? Besides, this demand was not put forward by political means, but by outrage and murder.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that the hatred of Ireland for England was not due to the hatred of the two peoples, but to the Irish detestation of English methods of government. In all the agitation there were two accounts often quite contradictory. The Irish outrages arose from a feeling of despair of finding redress constitutionally; they were provoked by severity. Thus, in 1848, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act led to rebellion; in 1882 Gladstone's Coercion Bill led to the Phoenix Park murders. It was the feeling of desperation that made the Irish members speak and act desperately. After Parnell's imprisonment in 1882 the speeches had been very bitter. The fact of the Land League being supported from America was not a very strong argument. A man who goes to America from Ireland gets rich, and naturally does his best for his country with his riches: there was a great Ireland beyond the sea in America. The great argument for Home Rule is the great overcrowding of business in Parliament. In 1848–51 Irish business was crowded out, and Bills were being debated all through the famine. The Local Government Bill was a further reason for granting Home Rule.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, February 14, to continue the discussion of Mr. Lenox-Conyngham's motion, 'That this House disapproves of granting Home Rule to Ireland.'

J. B. W. CHAPMAN, after some recapitulation, said that there had always been two kinds of agitation in Ireland—Parliamentary, and that which led to crime—and these were always carefully distinguished by Earl Spencer. As a proof of the overcrowding of work in the English Parliament, he stated that of 24 Bills re-

lating to Ireland in as many years 17 had been simply 'dropped.' He then read a list of some of the measures passed last year, showing that the Irish Parliament would be in no lack of work. He also reviewed the history of the last forty years, saying that in 1840–50 was the famine, which led to desperation, which, again, produced crime; then came coercion, resulting in the rebellion of O'Brien. In 1848, evictions went on on a gigantic scale, there being thirty per day in Kilrush alone. Next came the Incumbered Estates Bill, which got rid of the old landowning class as a body, and brought in new landlords who knew nothing of the former contract between landlord and tenant, so that eviction went on as before. In some cases tenants had done everything for their land, even laid earth on it, but yet rent was charged on the whole value of the land; and, in Westmeath, evictions took place when no rent was owing. Various Land Bills had done some good, but had not dealt with arrears, thereby leaving the tenant at the landlord's mercy. As for the danger of Home Rule, all our Colonies possess it, and yet there is very little symptom of rebellion, only a little 'high falutin' now and then. If they had Home Rule, why should the Irish in Ireland do more harm than the Irish in Canada or Australia, where they were a much larger proportion? What would Ireland gain by rebellion when they would be surrounded by English fleets? In such a case only one issue would be possible. Why should they rebel when they have got what they want? Now the Irish are deprived of three rights which every Englishman possesses: parliamentary representation; trial by his peers; freedom of not answering questions in court which may damage himself. It was fantastic and arbitrary to judge Mr. T. D. Sullivan's character by his little poem: many members of the House would not like to have all their verses published; but the Unionists disregard the arguments of Irish members merely because they are Irish members.

A. R. KNAPP said that Mr. Lenox-Conyngham had merely used little personal arguments against Irish members and held up Mr. Gladstone's name to ridicule. In his historical review he had mentioned 'rebellions,' but had given no particulars. His figures, too, were fallacious, being calculated from 1850, a time at which Ireland was at the last extremity through the famine. They should have been compared with those of 1840. He then quoted the instance of Mr. Harrington's sentence as a thing that could never have been given in England. Till the last ten years Home Rule agitation had been strictly political. The modern Parnellites were merely creations of English misrule. Thirty years ago they had been very few and had no weight; lately they had tried another way of bringing their case before England's notice. We should not reject their reasoning because they are not of high social station and education. Finally, there was no alternative to Home Rule except permanent coercion.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, February 21, to continue the debate on Mr. LENOX-COYNGHAM'S motion: 'That this House disapproves of granting Home Rule to Ireland.'

F. STREET said that he would discuss the question under three headings: Firstly, Is Home Rule needed? No doubt Ireland's heaviest grievances arose from English misrule. Forty years ago or more it was obvious that some remedy was needed, Home Rule as well as any other; but now there is another to be found—a strong hand and a conscientious Government. Ireland had made great progress of late; the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the Church Disestablishment Bill, had relieved her much. What grievances are left? We must not believe what the Nationalist leaders tell us, because most of the outrages can be traced to their influence; they know that Ireland's prosperity is death to their cause. When Ireland sees that English statesmen really wish her good, all will go well. Secondly, What practical form of Home Rule is there? The great difficulty is to frame a Bill drawing the line between the authority of the two Parliaments. The difficulty was shown by Mr. Gladstone's Bill, which was composed chiefly of restrictions. We have no absolute guarantee that having got Home Rule Ireland will not go on to ask for further independence. Shall the English Parliament have a veto? and if so, what if Ireland defies that veto? Mr. Chapman's project of keeping Home Rule members in Parliament at Westminster has been pronounced 'past human wit' even by Mr. Gladstone. Thirdly, Would Home Rule be beneficial or injurious? The geographical position of the two countries showed that they were made for one, not two. We are told that 'Home Rule will end all hostility'; but Irish grievances are too deep-rooted for that. The Irish are not unanimous, a fact which must be considered; so that civil war would probably result from Home Rule, in which case England would side with Ulster, and the result would be very serious for Ireland. The only gain would be being governed by Irishmen. Now, the Land Question was caused entirely by the short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness of the English, who tried to force on Ireland an entirely foreign system of rents. The last Land Bills have done good, and impediment to their success is due to the Nationalists; all the disturbances arose from the Plan of Campaign. Separation would be ruinous to both countries.

C. A. PHILLIMORE, referring to Mr. Chapman's speech, said that there was no comparison between Mr. Sullivan's poem and those of members of the House, the one being published and the others not. In the cases in which the recommendations of coroners' juries were not carried out, those recommendations were quite contrary to evidence. Mr. Knapp had said that the Irish members were men of no education, but had drawn no inference that it would not be advisable to give such men the government of Ireland. He had found fault with his (Mr. Phillimore's) calling the Ulster men 'loyalists,' but since they defended the Government they were such.

A. R. KNAPP thought that the last remark was the keynote of the whole question. Mr. Phillimore only allowed that the supporters of Lord Salisbury's Government were right. Mr. Street took assumptions for fact—such as Home Rule causing civil war, and being therefore impracticable. Both the Proposer and Mr. Street had taken Mr. Gladstone's Bill as the only possible basis. However, several people had possessed 'superhuman wit,' for certain plans had been formed for Home Rule keeping Irish members at Westminster. Mr. Street's statement that 'all the disturbances arose from the Plan of Campaign' was confuted by the dates, the land grievance being of many years' standing, whereas the Plan of Campaign was quite recent. The Ulster minority was very small. At the last election a Home Ruler was returned for Belfast itself, and Orangemen got in by very thin majorities. Members had drawn arguments from the fact that the present status in Ireland was legal; but that is one of the great objections to party government, that it entrusts the administration of justice in Ireland to the party in power at the time. But there is a moral law.

H. T. WHITAKER asked what, broadly, were the advantages of Home Rule.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN recapitulated, in apology for which he complained that his remarks were not listened to, and that he had therefore to repeat them. It was sometimes urged that it would be dangerous to grant Home Rule because Ireland agitates for it, but Canada was granted a constitution after rebelling. In respect of the coroner's jury grievance, all that was asked was that the verdict might come before a magistrate. Land Acts had done good, but that of 1881 was chiefly annulled by the arrears, which could be made a means of eviction by the landlords if the tenant asked for a reduction of rent; for that reason the Plan of Campaign was started.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, February 27, to continue the discussion of the same motion.

F. STREET, with regard to Mr. Knapp's accusation that all his statements were founded on assumption, said, that even if it were so, assumptions were necessary to an argument of this kind, for without such we cannot calculate the consequence of the proposed step—granting Home Rule; but his were not bare assumptions, but there were circumstances which made it probable that civil war would break out in Ireland, seeing that a large minority were pledged to war if Home Rule were granted. Mr. Chapman had said that the good results of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bills had been annulled by their not dealing with arrears, but neither could a Home Rule Government deal with them, except by wholesale cancelling, which would be most pernicious. He (Mr. Chapman) had strongly urged the overcrowding of legislation, and the lack of time to see to Irish internal measures, but that was the fault of Irish obstruction.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that when Mr. Chapman spoke of 'seventeen Bills dropped in twenty-four years,'

he did not specify whether they were Government or private Bills, or whether the same Bill was not brought up again and again. He explained that his words 'those who support the Government' had reference not to the party in power, but generally to the Queen and her advisers.

Mr. LENOX-CONYNGHAM pointed out that the case of Ireland differed widely from that of the colonies. For instance, if Ireland tried to join the United States an English army would at once be sent there; but if Canada wanted to go, she would simply go. He answered the charge of 'holding Mr. Gladstone up to scorn' by saying that he had merely quoted from his Guildhall speech, having no doubt that Mr. Gladstone then meant what he said, and that that was true.

A. R. KNAPP said he had hoped for more statistics, as those hitherto produced bore witness to a purely visionary prosperity in Ireland.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN stated that the proportion of Orangemen to Home Rulers in Ireland was very small, rather less than half Ulster (which was by no means the most populous part of Ireland) alone being for them, by the last electoral returns. Personal characters of Irish members had been attacked, but they could not make much out of the League, for Mr. Biggar was at one time nearly bankrupt, as also were several other members. The Plan of Campaign, he allowed, was a desperate expedient, but Ireland was in a desperate state of things. The Special Commission had shown, if nothing else, that the Irish members were not connected with crime. As to his 'seventeen Bills,' he knew that they all came from the Irish benches, but no more. Mr. Parnell's Land Bill was passed six months later by the Government, with practically no alteration. He challenged anyone to quote an instance of a point brought up by Irish members in the House which was not strictly relevant.

On a division being taken, the result was:—Ayes, 18; Noes, 3. Majority for the motion, 15.

Private business was then discussed, consisting in alteration of the Rules on the subject of *ex-officio* members.

The House then adjourned.

THE DEAN'S LECTURES.

ON Thursday, February 14, the Dean kindly consented to give a lecture to the School on the voyage which he had made, in the summer, along the northern coast of the Mediterranean. As he had had special opportunities of seeing thoroughly all that was to be seen, his experiences were most interesting, not only from their novelty, but also from the pleasant way in which they were related. In company with a distinguished party of representative Englishmen, the Dean had visited all that was interesting in the coasts of Spain, Italy, and Greece, starting from Corunna, and ending with Athens, touching, as he told us, on

three continents. The most interesting part of the lecture was that which dealt with Greece, the Dean's accounts of Olympia and Athens being especially instructive. Naturally, in the short time available much had to be omitted, and the Dean was only able to touch on the principal events of his voyage. We hope, however, that on some future occasion he will continue the account, and treat us to some more of the descriptions that made many of the audience almost fancy themselves abroad in the middle of summer, instead of in London on a particularly dreary day. After the lecture the Head Master thanked the Dean, in the name of the School, for his kindness.

On Friday, February 22, the Dean very kindly continued the lecture he began on Thursday, the 14th. After leaving Athens, he took us up to Constantinople, through the Ægean, just touching on the Asiatic coast, and then brought us back by the same route as the outward journey had taken, thus concluding two of the most interesting lectures ever given 'Up School.'

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FROM DEAN BURGON'S 'LIVES OF TWELVE GOOD MEN.' Vol. II. p. 229. NOTE PUBLISHED 1888.—'Dr. Vincent, Head-master of Westminster, on leaving a country inn where he had been getting some lunch, during a walking tour, was followed by the little boy who had been waiting on him, calling after him "Sir, sir! you have forgotten your Horace." "And how, my little boy, did you know it was a Horace?" The conversation which followed ended in Dr. Vincent taking the lad, *who was Carey*, to Westminster. There Carey went through the School, leaving it as Captain in 1789 for Christ Church; and to it he returned as head-master in 1803. He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1820. He bequeathed about £20,000 for the better maintenance of Bachelor Students of Christ Church elected from Westminster, and "having their own way to make in the world."

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Since writing my last letter, the football team has been made up, and the match with Cambridge has been played, in which Barwell was our only representative this year, though Harrison very nearly got his 'Blue.' In the matches for the Colleges Cup, the latter has very much distinguished himself, and has largely contributed to the success of Balliol so far therein.

In the 'Torpids,' Withers was rowing in the first Ch. Ch. boat and Moor in the second, both of which showed an affectionate desire to get together, starting 2nd and 8th and ending 4th and 6th, the latter a very high position for a second boat, be it observed. Waterfield coxed the Merton boat, as last year,

and Buchanan made his début in the same capacity for Queen's, who went up three places under his careful guidance.

It must be acknowledged that in 'Water' we are far behind Cambridge O.W.W., owing, I suppose, to the absence of a focus like Third Trinity.

Hoping to be able to soon report a good 'Mods.' list,
I remain, your obedient servant,
BOSPOROS.

Oxford, February 27.

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Since a letter from Cambridge last appeared in these columns, a play has come, has been enjoyed, and has gone again, and has marked the close of a term and of a year, and the new year has brought about its changes among the Old Westminsters here. Boyd-Carpenter, who did us such good service while President of the Club, has gone down, we regret to say, for good; and so have Grosvenor and Wright, who took their degrees at the end of last term. On the other hand, we have been welcoming A. M. Balfour, who has entered at the Hall.

It is customary in these letters to allude to football, water, or cricket, as the case may be, as occupying the chief share of our attention here; and, although those of us who are looking forward to fast-approaching Triposes find their case far different from that which should belong to a state of society chiefly occupied and interested by the river, and far less pleasant, yet, in the case of the more fortunate remainder, the chief share of our energy and attention has been transferred, for the most part, from football to the boats. Indeed, the Westminster Club has only played one match at football this term, and that at the very beginning, when we succeeded in beating the Carthusians, although some of our best players had not at that time come up. Since then we have had frequent occasion to congratulate Veitch and Harrison on their excellent play for the University, especially in the match against Oxford, when we were also very pleased to see that Westminster was represented in the Oxford eleven as well.

On the Cam the Lent races have just been rowed, and were marked by the unusually large number of bumps that were made. We were glad to see Benn rowing in one of the Hall boats, but he was the only Westminster oar engaged except the members of Third Trinity. This club made a plucky attempt to get a second boat on to the river, but owing to the difficulty of deciding the crew before the last moment, and the frost that blocked the river during the three days on which we had hoped to practise with the eight in their proper order, it did not succeed in getting its place, although the very close race that our scratch eight made with boats that had been rowing together for some weeks reflects the greatest credit on the crew. We were glad to see in it three Westminsters, Markham, A. E. Balfour, and the indefatigable secretary, who was unable to spare the time that the continuous practice of the first boat demanded. Sharpe was also tried, and rowed so well that we shall hope to see him quite successful in obtaining his place next year.

In the first boat Stevens and Bompas rowed, and were of great service. Here again fortune was against us, for on the last night on which we had hoped to catch Pembroke and make our second bump, our coxswain was unable to steer owing to a sprained ankle, and we had to fall back upon the stroke of the May boat, who, strange as it may seem, is the next lightest member of the club, though the interval between their weights is nearly three stone. Owing, however, to the pluck with which the crew pulled this extra weight along, and no less to the skill and coolness of the extra weight himself, we were saved from further disaster than that of failing to catch Pembroke, but the race was a terribly hard one. The little interest taken by one or two Westminsters at Trinity in the doings of what is essentially a Westminster club as well as an Eton one, was noticed, and is much to be regretted, for to these, though of

course in a somewhat less degree than to rowing members, the club has to look for support and stability and there cannot be the least manner of doubt that Westminster has nothing to gain and everything to lose by any weakening, however small, of the connection of Etonians and Westminsters, these possessing, as they do, so much in common of history, of manners, and of institutions.

The Westminster Club met in Phillimore's rooms in the Great Court of Trinity on January 26, and passed a very pleasant evening, though the assiduity of officials, who use these meetings as happy hunting grounds for collecting subscriptions, was productive of mingled feelings to certain members.

Except at the Third Trinity and King's sports, which were run on the 18th and 19th of February, and at those of the Hall, Westminsters have not been doing much at Fenner's this term. At the former, with five Third Trinity entries, that branch of the club scored five first and five second places against six of each gained by the numerous crowd of King's men—no mean success. Of these five Watt, the President of the III. T. and K.A.C., was one, emulating his successes of last year by winning the boating men's race of 200 yards in fine style. And on February 26 Benn won both the Hall mile and the Hall quarter mile. This record, having been brought up to the present date, may well conclude here for the present.

Trinity College, Cambridge,
February 26.

THE CHESS CLUB.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I noticed with interest a letter in your columns in your last issue on the question of the Chess match with Charterhouse, on which I should like, with your leave, to make a suggestion. T. B. takes a gloomy view of the prospects of the Club, but he destroys the effect of his letter by suggesting that the match should be allowed to drop this year and be resumed next season. This seems to me to spoil his arguments. Ignorant as I am of the writer, I cannot help thinking that personal feeling against those who seem likely to represent the Chess Club against Charterhouse must have had something to do with it, and to alter the present arrangement on such grounds would be altogether unreasonable. But at the same time I consider it the duty of the Chess Club authorities to bow to the opinion of the School on this point. They can have no claim to represent Westminster if the majority at Westminster is unwilling to be represented. Should they insist on doing so, they will I fear only be dealing the last blow to the already tottering club, and will bring upon themselves some measures of retaliation. I should therefore advise the officials to inquire carefully as to the feeling of the School upon the subject, it is not enough that the Chess Club wishes to play the match. If they find that the school is in favour of the continuance of the contest, the position of the representatives is all the more honourable; if not they have no right to name themselves the representatives of the School at all.

Yours truly,
R.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I cannot allow 'T. B.'s' impertinent letter to go without some comment on it. He must have a very good opinion of his own importance if he thinks that we shall stop the Charterhouse chess match on his recommendation. The Debating Society also wanted us to stop it, but, with all due respect to that ancient society, we found it impossible to comply with their wishes. As a proof of this, a few days ago I sent the usual challenge to Charterhouse, and I have every hope that we shall not only be not ignominiously beaten, but that we shall record a victory, and that the match will continue for many years.

He says we ought not to play until the 'so-called' Chess

Club takes some interest and trouble in the game. How rich ! What a long time he must have spent in composing those two lines of withering sarcasm ! He says, moreover, that the interest in chess at Westminster is on the decline. His proofs ? He has none. I, on the other hand, can bring forward proofs against his utterly groundless complaints. Last term we played and defeated the masters by seven games to four. A tournament was also played, and it was very rarely that the chess things were not in use. I am quite sure that chess was never played so regularly here as it was last term. At the beginning of this term play was a trifle slack, but I am glad to see that now it is brisker than ever. Now I cannot exactly see where the force of all his remarks comes in.

Have we any fear of the possibility, aye, the probability, of the match ending in a complete defeat ? Again my answer is 'No.' Who ever plays any game with the fixed determination that he is going to be ignominiously beaten ? The next thing this 'T. B.,' who thinks so much for the honour of the School, will want to do will be to stop the cricket match with Charterhouse. Let him but try it.

The 'great' chess-players will, I am sure, one and all, be unwilling to be made the laughing-stock of Charterhouse, but 'T. B.' can have very little knowledge of such matters, as neither at Charterhouse nor Westminster is it customary to laugh at a fallen foe.

At the end of his letter 'T. B.' became somewhat mixed in his pronouns, and it read as if he gave his good wishes, and those of many influential fellows, to *The Elizabethan*. If they were meant for us it is very kind of him, but I think we can do without them, and there is no likelihood of our adopting his views.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space (but, in the opinion of 'T. B.,' the subject is important for the School's honour),

Yours truly,
HENRY OLIVER.

St. Peter's College, Westminster.

GAMES 'UP FIELDS.'

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Why is it that in the absence of the Captain of Football the games this year are marked by a characteristic which has, I hope, never before been known, namely a tendency to 'rag' ? Only last week a striking example of this tendency was seen. The Wednesday games should, in the ordinary state of things, be the most important in the week, and yet what do we find in those games ? We see the combination of a side totally destroyed by the selfishness of backs, and in consequence a want of energy among the forwards, making the first game of Westminster rather more worthy of a preparatory school. And to make the case even worse it is noticed that the offenders are those who ought to know better than to 'rag' in this way. The captain of a side should remember that, for the time at least, he represents a pink, and his conduct 'up fields' should be framed accordingly. If the sense of the importance of the position were to have its proper effect, we should have no repetition of the disgraceful scene to which I have alluded, in which the same players took upon themselves to play in all places at once and consequently destroyed the game, to the great annoyance of many others besides yours truly,

B. REAK.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Seeing in the *Elizabethan* that the dates of this year's Sports are likely to be April 5 and 6, I should like to point out to you that the final of the Charity Cup will be played on April 6 also, and as most Old Westminsters would like to see both of these events, would it not be possible to alter the date of the Sports ? It would be a pity if there was a small entry for the O.W.W. race, though it would not be un-

likely, as most I think would choose the Oval. Trusting that you will see what can be done in this matter,

Believe me,

London, February 16.

Yours truly,
O. W.

[Unfortunately the date of the Sports cannot be altered.—ED.]

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Last term a Photographic Club was talked about in the School. I have reason to believe there are over thirty boys who photograph. Cannot you help us to form a Photographic Club ?

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE THIRTY.

[We should advise 'One of the Thirty' to take in the *Elizabethan*; if he had done so, he would have seen that the formation of such a club was impracticable owing to a lack of the requisite accommodation.—ED.]

LIBRARY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Would it not be a good plan to periodically notice in the *Elizabethan* the new books added to the Library ?

Yours, &c.,
DASH.

GAMES ACCOUNTS, 1888.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Levies :		Cricket Expenses :	
College	52 10 0	Professionals	61 5 0
Rigaud's	53 1 0	Balls	21 7 6
Grant's	54 1 0	Bats, stumps, pads, & other expenses	18 19 4
Home Boarders	144 16 0	Nets, poles, and pegs	5 7 6
Rev. W. Failes	3 17 0	Printing cards	1 4 0
Preparatory School	6 9 6	Board of names	1 2 0
Lunch, bowing, and supper money	37 16 6	Umpire for Charterhouse match	3 0 0
Football XI	5 10 0	Presentation bats and ball	3 12 0
Athletics :		Two garden seats	2 4 6
Entrance fees	10 5 0	Lunch bill	25 19 0
Masters	2 13 0	Football Expenses :	
Elizabethan Club	15 0 0	Martin's bills	23 19 0
Book Fund	20 0 0	Board of names	1 2 0
Balance from 1887	76 13 7½	Printing cards	1 3 6
		Other expenses	3 10 6
		Charterhouse supper	4 15 11
		Athletics :	
		Prizes	35 0 0
		Band	5 0 0
		Printing	3 3 0
		Sundries	5 18 9
		Dressing room	4 1 3
		Wages	109 17 6
		Ground expenses	18 18 0
		Stable and horse	5 1 8
		Forage	14 1 0
		Shop and sundries	1 13 1
		Fives prizes	2 10 0
		Balance	98 16 7½
	£482 12 7½		£482 12 7½

R. TANNER, President,
Treasurer pro t. m.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, *The Carthusian, Radleian, Wykehamist, Pinn Charter Magazine, Durham University Journal, Raven, Meteor, Blue, Cheltonian, Hailyburian, Rossallian, Newtonian, and the Cambridge Review.*

NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by March 26 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 P. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

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.

A limited number of photographs of the cast of the 'Trinimus,' 1888, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster, price 3s. 6d. each. A few copies of the cast of the 'Phormio,' 1887, are still to be had, price 3s. each.

ERRATA IN FEBRUARY NUMBER.

Page 12, col. 2, 7 lines from bottom, for 'Lathburn' read 'Lathbury.'

Page 13, col. 1, 29 lines from the top, 'another' should be omitted.

Moriat.