



# The Elizabethan.

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## FICTION: ITS USES AND ABUSES.

I.

**S**UCH a subject as the one chosen to be the text of this article would more suitably be discussed in a Debating Society than in the columns of a Magazine. Still, it may not be out of place, despite the large field which the question opens to us, to touch upon the main points in which Fiction appears to us to be useful or the reverse. In this Nineteenth Century, when the Press has become such a mighty organ for the propagation of knowledge to so many millions throughout the civilized world, we might well moralize upon the good or evil effects which can be produced by the books with which readers are inundated, many of which meet with so gigantic a circulation, and which must have a considerable effect on the minds of those who peruse them with such avidity. There appear works on Theology, by divines and others well versed in ancient manuscripts, and doubtful interpretations of Holy Scripture: sound wholesome Expositions, by men well calculated to teach holy lessons, learnt by them, to others. Again, Science

flourishes under the auspices of clever men, and indeed, has progressed of late years with such rapid strides, that its advancement may be regarded as the great mark of modern civilization. This department, then, is by no means deficient in its appropriate literature. Scientific dissertations have multiplied recently to an alarming extent: scientific knowledge has been diligently and unsparingly disseminated among young and old alike, and has done much to revolutionize the system of education pursued in our schools and universities. Again, books of travel and inventions have found an increasing demand together with the increase of facilities for locomotion. But of all the classes of current literature which have multiplied and advanced in popularity during the last half-century, we must place books of fiction in the first place. This type of work has been steadily progressing in circulation. Springing from a small origin, it has in these days assumed a commanding aspect, and by its all-permeating influences challenges the strict attention of every rational being. It has been remarked that the character of a people is reflected in the literature of that people, and this *dictum* though an apparently vague generaliza-

tion, upon mature consideration, must carry conviction with it. It is a maxim in Political Economy that the demand creates the supply, and so the demand in England for novels, and generally for works of fiction, creates that overwhelming supply of novels with which the market is now being glutted. We must therefore consider the advantages and disadvantages inherent in the present system of novel-reading, and see whether this system may be classed among the good or bad features of the age in which we live.

In commencing, then, with the uses of novels, we may reasonably divide them into two chief heads. Novels may serve either for *instruction* or *amusement*. As touching instruction, we find in novels many valuable lessons which we cannot learn elsewhere. In history (and by this we mean the narration of *fact*), although it is said that "truth is stranger than fiction," we miss much that is obtainable in the novels. A certain line of action is laid out which the narrator must follow; he has to describe strictly what happened, and cannot stretch or mould his material to suit his purpose; he may, or may not, work upon the emotions of his readers by his descriptions, but cannot do so to the extent that is allowable in the other branch of writing; his heroes or heroines often appear unnatural, though they be real, and lack much of the interest and versatility which creations of the imagination possess. In novels instruction comes to us by the varied power of the author's brain; we are taught by viewing the characters of the persons in the book, well devised and well executed; they are presented in different lights, and in different situations, and, by their actions and thoughts laid bare to us, we learn much we cannot learn from mere narration of fact. For it is permitted to the novelist to know what is passing in the heart of his characters, and it is open to him to reveal this to his reader; he can prophesy the future with certainty, since the future is of his own creation; he can remedy the actions of the past, since the past of his characters is his work. But here let us state that by no means do we intend to disparage historical writing. As a register of fact, often exciting, always suggestive, history must ever rank as one of man's greatest possessions; but as we have shown, its power of instruction is greatly limited by being restricted to fact, and by being prohibited from the magic touches of imagination. We learn from it the noble, the heroic, the philanthropic, the cowardly, and the despicable actions of past time. These form a great part of education, but by no means all, for education without the external aid of imagination, especially in the case of children, would be but a mockery and an empty name. This aid Fiction supplies, and to it are we in-

debted for more of our mental culture than we may suppose.

As a means of relaxation, Fiction reigns supreme, and even were its uses for instruction denied, its suitability in this branch must be allowed. The brain of a rational being,—man, woman, or child—cannot work for ever without rest. The mind cannot *always* be on the stretch; it must often be relaxed, and requires for that purpose what we call "light literature." The analogy between the body and the mind (if we grant a genuine distinction between the two) in this respect is marked. As the body often requires light nourishment to vary a course of "strong meat," so the mind resorts to fiction, when worn out by attention to harder, and more matter-of-fact study. The difference between the effect produced upon the mind by the two various classes of study, we will not enter upon now. It is a question for the psychologist, and not for us to discuss. Suffice it for our purpose, that when the body is weary, and the heart is sick, we turn by a natural instinct to fiction, as our remedy for over-exertion of brain, and find in it what we crave.

Such are the two chief uses of Fiction, which occur to our mind at the present moment. Others may, and should be supplied, but if we entered into minor details, we should sadly exceed our limits. We have yet to discuss the various abuses which have crept, as into every good institution and pursuit, into the production and perusal of works of fiction. This we are compelled to leave until the next number of this Magazine, when we shall show our readers that though the advantage of having novels is so great, there is much bad latent in them, all the more dangerous because it is latent, and not manifest to a casual observer. If space permit, we should like, after showing the many abuses of fiction, to treat of the works of different novelists which are current in the present day.

(To be continued.)

## EARLY WESTMINSTER. II.

In the present period of change, it will not be a matter of surprise to our readers to hear that it has been more than once proposed to remove Westminster School into the country, for the sake of "green fields and pastures new," and even that other proposals have been made for abolishing College as a separate institution and house, and for turning its funds into Exhibitions open to competition and tenable by town-boys in any of the boarding-houses!

With regard to the removal of the School into the country, we may here remark, that the second Dean of Queen Elizabeth's nomination, Dr. Goodman, took one useful measure of precaution against the plague

on behalf of the School. Happening to hold the prebend of Chiswick, he obtained for his church the privilege of being tenant in perpetuity of the prebendal estate, in order that it might afford a place of refuge for both Masters and scholars in case of an outbreak of that epidemic, setting apart for their use his house at Chiswick. According to the Lansdowne MSS. the house or 'hospital' at Chiswick was built at the cost of 500*l.* It may be interesting to learn that this ancient structure was often used by the School in former times, and that it was not pulled down till about the year 1870. We believe the fund raised by its sale is set aside by the Governing Body to be applied to the payment of expenses incurred for the medical care and maintenance of the Q.S.S. in times of sickness.

In Queen Elizabeth's time it appears that the invalids were sent down to Wethamsted, near St. Alban's, under the charge of one of the prebendaries, who was to be paid twenty-pence a week for his expenses.

On one occasion in Elizabeth's reign, the School was removed from Westminster to Putney, from June till Michaelmas, no doubt on account of some fever or plague breaking out. In 1569 the School was dispersed on account of the Plague from Sept. 23 till the Eve of All Saints' day. The same occurred again in 1603.

Dean Goodman appears to have benefited the School in other ways also, collecting the Scholars into one spacious chamber, and making regulations for their support and maintenance. During the rebellion and the rule of the Puritan fanatics, the School appears to have been broken up for a time, though subsequently in 1649 provision was made by Act of Parliament for its continuance.

Dean Stanley says that, as one not bred and educated at Westminster, he has forborne in his work to enter into the history of the School. This is a serious loss; he merely refers to the "Census Alumnorum Westmonasteriensium" and "Lusus Alteri Westmonasteriensis" and to articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July and September, 1866. He expressly says, however, that "to Elizabeth as to a second foundress is ascribed the independent formation of the Chapter with the School under the new title, which it has ever since borne, of the "Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster." Henceforth the institution became, strictly speaking, a great academical as well as an ecclesiastical body. The old dormitory of the monks was divided into two compartments, each destined to serve a distinct collegiate purpose. "The smaller portion was devoted to the library" as Dean Stanley states, "and the larger part to the schoolroom, which, though in modern times it has been rebuilt almost from the floor, still covers the same space. . . . The Granary of the Monks, which under Dean Benson had still been retained for the corn of the Chapter, now became and continued for nearly two hundred years the College Dormitory."

The following is an extract from "the Acts of the Dean and Chapter," May 7th, 1599: "It is decreed by Mr. Dean and the Prebendaries present, that in respect that the new school-house is too low and too

little to receive the number of scholars, that the old dorter (dormitory) of late years being to be made a larger school, shall be with all convenient speed turned to this good use for the benefit of the scholars, by such charitable contributions as shall be gathered for the finishing thereof."

College Hall was originally the Refectory of the Abbot's house, and dates from the reign of Edward III. The louvre still remains in it. From the archives of the Church it appears that it was built by Nicholas Littleton, the same to whom the Jerusalem Chamber and a large part of the Deanery are ascribed. The two massive tables on each side are made from wood taken from the wreck of one of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada.

"School," as we have said, was originally the Dormitory of the monks, and it still retains much of its original character. The windows are modern insertions. From one of the iron bars which support the roof a curtain, which divided the upper and under schools, formerly hung, whereby hangs a tale, related in the *Spectator*, No. 313. A certain boy named John Glyn by some accident tore this curtain, and a schoolfellow took the blame upon himself, and with it the inevitable punishment from Dr. Busby. This boy, William Wake (the father of Archbishop Wake), was afterwards a colonel in the service of the King during the Civil War, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause. He joined in Penruddock's rebellion, and during his trial at Exeter was recognized by the commissioner who tried him as his old school-fellow who had rendered him the above service. Upon this the commissioner immediately started off for London, and by his influence with the Protector succeeded in obtaining a pardon for his friend. Glyn afterwards became Lord Chief Justice.

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### School Notes.

ON the Charterhouse day we were glad to see a very fair attendance of ladies in spite of the rain and the more important—to the general public at least—match on at Lord's; the refreshment tent for the strangers was always well filled; the adventurous tradesman, however, who undertook to supply us with fruit, ices, &c., hardly met with the success he deserved; his total expenditure, we hear, was about 7*l.*, his total receipts about 9*s.* 6*d.*; out of 2*l.* worth of ices he was left with 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* worth on his hands.

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WE forgot in our last to notice the Fencing badge, which was won by W. L. R. Beverley.

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ALL hope of getting any water this Term is gone; the railway company is inexorable. This is very hard lines on those fellows who had hoped to fill places in the Eights; they will be disappointed of their "pinks." The members of last year's Eight who are still here are:—

G. Dale.	W. A. Cuppage.
W. Compton Smith.	F. M. Lutyens.
R. Mead.	

THE Phillimore Translation, the piece chosen being the beginning of Cicero's "In Catilinam," has been awarded to W. A. Peck; *prox. accesserunt*, Cox, Williams, Collyns, Strong. The Verse was also won by Peck; *prox. accesserunt*, Robinson, Cox, Maconochie.

THE voting for the Athletic Committee took place up School on Thursday the 26th. The result was as follows:—

H. P. Robinson,	} <i>Ex officio.</i>	
W. G. Bell,		
A. M. Hemsley . . . . .		46 votes
T. F. F. Williams . . . . .		43 "
H. Abernethy . . . . .		42 "
G. Dale . . . . .		34 "
C. V. Wilks . . . . .		29 "
<hr/>		
W. A. Cuppage . . . . .		28 "
H. Westmorland . . . . .		27 "
E. A. Bulkeley . . . . .		23 "

THE Eleven is now filled up, and stands as follows:—

A. F. M. Gamble (Capt.)	C. V. Wilks.
B. M. H. Rogers.	W. F. G. Sandwith.
H. Abernethy.	H. P. Robinson.
A. M. Hemsley.	T. F. F. Williams.
H. C. Benbow.	R. S. Owen.
J. Abernethy.	

### EPIGRAMS.

It is not many months since in a number of *The Elizabethan*, an article appeared on this subject, which treated of Epigrams that had been read up School, on the Friday afternoon before Election Sunday. These had never been printed, and in this respect they differ from the Election Epigrams delivered in College Hall, after the Election Dinner on Monday. The latter now engage our attention, and it is from the fact of their being printed in "neat little books" every year, that we have been able to notice them: through the kindness of the Under Master, who has given us books of Epigrams for every year since 1862, we are enabled to give to our readers some of the most striking ones from 1862 to the present year; and though we shall give the preference to English ones as being most easily understood by most of our readers, we shall quote some Latin ones, whose point is clear to all, and to translate which is easily within every one's power. In the earlier ones the jokes may not be as clear now as they were when first delivered, as the subjects, political or otherwise, on which they were made are now matters of history; but we will endeavour, as far as we can, to make clear the point of each Epigram, and with this apology, we must throw ourselves on our readers' forbearance, and hope they will find as much pleasure in reading these Epigrams as we have had in selecting them. The first, an English one on the thesis "Non delectat Copia," is plain to all.

'Twixt rifled cannon and smooth bore  
There's now a pretty mess;  
We hail the day which shall restore  
The fame of good old Bess.

And the next, though Latin, is easily understood and construed.

*Male Creditur.*

Yankeii nobis telegramma per æquora mittunt,  
Et pagnas referunt, fataque multa virum,  
Aspice res quid sit: semper male creditur illis,  
Saucius in pugna, mortuus, unus homo.

We cannot help giving the next, a long English one, in full, as it is in our opinion a very clever one. It alludes, we conclude, to "Poole" going in hot and strong for illuminations, on some festive occasion. The thesis is "trahit sua quemque voluptas."

How useful and how great a name is Sartor!  
Why to man's ridicule is he a martyr?  
For to complete a man, nine months must run,  
But sure a tailor may be made in one!  
Now all who saw the great illuminations  
Must listen to my tale without impatience;  
Here lives a man, or part of one—a Tailor,  
Yet greater than most men, and less a failure;  
He was a Sartor—Anglicè, a snip!  
No rip himself, he yet can cure a rip!  
If you should rend your clothes, or tear your gown,  
He mends your rents, and hereby mends his own!  
Better than any governess, his trade is  
To shape and form the *habits* of the ladies,  
The waste (waist) confine, and by degrees expanding,  
Give scope and fulness to the understanding.  
But from the men he *reaps* the best sown (sown) fruits,  
It suits his end, if they will end their suits!  
Helped by a goose yet skill his art denotes!  
He sees his wealth in-creases, not his coats!  
He slyly laughs at this, you may believe,  
And therefore gives much fulness to the sleeve!  
He beats the neighbouring doctors all to bits,  
*Surtout* when 'tis a case of skill in *fits*.  
Among them all he lives in Saville Row,  
From whence they send men to the realms below!  
But oh! the goodness of the man remark,  
Who would not let them go there in the dark!  
Who could his lights behold without amazement?  
Nor wonder what so beautiful a blaze meant?  
If 'tis the lot of all to see Cocytus,  
Along the Row he took good care to light us!  
He surely is not what we hear in school,  
Called, in Homeric phrase, the "Stygian Poole"!

And another, a shorter one, in English, on the same thesis, must be quoted.

Each age has its mania, whate'er it may be,  
And the mania of this age is *Timbromanie*!  
No new one 'twill seem, to the careful reflector:  
Bluff King Hal was of Queen's heads an early collector;  
And when in a passion, in courts and in camps,  
If historians tell true, he was given to stamps.  
But what modern collectors (a numerous host!)  
Can mean, is a secret 'twixt them and the *post*!  
They surely can't think thus to rival their betters,  
And by heaping up stamps, prove themselves of letters!

A short Latin one, easy enough for any one to construe, must not be omitted. The thesis is "Non licet omnia fari."

"Servas prospiciens" En rheda, aurigaque noster  
Et nostri infantes, en, procul," inquit hero:  
"Cætera sint tua," clamat herus, "sed sunt, ut opinor,  
Infantes, mendax sit nisi fama, mei."

This brings us to the year 1864, and some very good epigrams too, among which we must quote three or four. We will take first an English one on the thesis "Vicinia damno est."

Says the wife of a Cantab., "Pray tell me how is it  
I'm your dear, and your love, when I go on a visit;

But when I return, I'm the plague of your life,  
And we pass all our time in reproaches and strife !"  
Says the Cantab., "I'll tell you, when you are afar  
I do what I like, without hindrance or jar ;  
Tho' my rule you despise, you must bow to the laws  
That regulate matter, and this is the cause ;  
Your attractions increase with diminished resistance,  
And the force of your love, as the square of the distance."

The next is a very witty one, on the thesis,  
"Vicinia damno est," showing how careful we ought  
to be in our remarks, or we may fall into as great a pre-  
dicament as Cotta did.

"Quænam est illa, informis, obesa puella, choreas  
Inter, quæ lato stat pede?" Cotta rogat.  
"Illa," refert Marcus, "soror est mea!" Cotta rubescit ;  
Nec tamen ipse sibi deficit. "Ah ! minime ;  
"Non illam volui ! sed quæ prope claudicat?" "Illa,"  
Marcus ait, "Conjux est mea !" Cotta fugit.

And well he might, say we, after having put his foot  
into it twice : a truly Irish one is the next on the  
thesis, "Vicinia non lucro est."

"Tell me," said Pat, "how is it Captain dear,  
I of my brother never hear a word !  
Yet sure I've join'd the Eighty-Second here,  
And Mike he 'listed in the Eighty-Third."

Another on the same thesis, "Vicinia damno est,"  
partly Latin, partly English, is inferior we think, but  
still it shall be quoted :

Tranquillâ sapiens egressus vesperis horâ  
Hæc secum in solo littore dicta dabat.  
"Consumpsi vires in volvendo Cicerone !"  
Deque jugis echo lene sussurrat "ðve !"

*Idem Anglicè.*

By the sea-shore, at evening tide  
A grey-hair'd sage was walking,  
And now entranced in thought he sigh'd,  
And now with thought mix'd talking.

"Full fifty years, in reverent love  
O'er Tully's page I've stooped ;"  
And echo from the hills above  
Gave gentle answer, "Stupid !"

We conclude, about this time there was a talk of  
moving Westminster into the country, which has never  
come to pass, and never will, we hope, and hence the  
following epigram, on "Commendat crebrior usus."

"Bad Latin" they deem'd it, so close to the walls,  
A school without Chapter, and Dean, of St. Paul's !  
Worse Latin, 'twere far, with the Abbey in view,  
Mr. Dean, were our "Westminster" taken from you !  
If 'twere Latin, to put our parenthesis thus,  
An Ablative Absolute Future in Rus !

And another on the same thesis, gives Dr. Busby  
far more credit for corporal punishment than teach-  
ing.

Our guns are loaded at the breech,  
Which once was done by ramming ;  
'Twas thus old Busby used the switch,  
And never dreamt of cramming !

(To be continued).

### Fields.

WESTMINSTER v. M.C.C. AND GROUND.

PLAYED at Vincent Square on Wednesday, July 11,  
and ended in a defeat for us by 161 runs on the first  
innings ; but had it been played out we might not

have sustained more than a 10 wickets' defeat. Our  
opponents were a very averagely strong team, and,  
with the aid of Hearne and Flanagan, proved too  
much for us. They won the toss, and went in first,  
and were not out till 199 was registered ; six of their  
men, namely, Manley, 26 ; J. N. Tuck (an old  
'Varsity "blue"), 66 ; Jeffreys, 18 ; Hall, 35 ; Ran-  
dolph, 31 ; and Roper, 10, reaching double figures.  
Tuck's was a splendid innings, and Manley played  
well for his 26. Our men went in after lunch, under  
the impression that they were to be bowled by  
Flanagan, and so of course bowled they were ; Gamble  
and Hemsley alone appearing to play with confidence.  
In the second innings, however, there was a decided  
improvement, as, although Hearne bowled as well as  
Flanagan, we managed to make 155 for 9 wickets  
when stumps were drawn. Sandwith, who went in  
first wicket down, and saw 8 wickets fall, carried his  
bat for 46—a really splendid innings, and worthy of  
the highest praise. Hemsley batted in very nice style  
for his 32, which was made without the shadow of a  
chance. Benbow fielded as usual, beautifully at point,  
making 3 catches. Flanagan got 7 of our wickets  
in the first innings for 13 runs.

Full score appended:—

M.C.C.	
Hearne, b Wilks . . . . .	6
A. F. Manley, c and b Sand- with . . . . .	26
J. N. Tuck, c Benbow, b Gam- ble . . . . .	66
A. F. Jeffreys, c Benbow, b Hemsley . . . . .	18
F. A. O'Brien, c Sandwith, b Wilks . . . . .	0
C. Hall, c Rogers, b Gamble . . . . .	35
F. J. Randolph, run out . . . . .	31
N. Curteis, b Wilks . . . . .	5
N. C. Roper, b Gamble . . . . .	10
J. W. Foley, not out . . . . .	0
Flanagan, c Benbow, b Wilks . . . . .	0
Byes, 1 ; leg-byes, 1 . . . . .	2

199

SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. P. Robinson, b Flanagan . . . . .	0	b Curteis . . . . .	7
B. M. H. Rogers, b Flanagan . . . . .	8	b Hearne . . . . .	9
W. F. G. Sandwith, st Ran- dolph, b Hall . . . . .	3	not out . . . . .	46
A. M. Hemsley, c and b Hall . . . . .	9	b Hearne . . . . .	32
H. Abernethy, b Flanagan . . . . .	1	b Flanagan . . . . .	0
A. F. M. Gamble, c Tuck, b Flanagan . . . . .	12	c Curteis, b Hearne . . . . .	4
H. C. Benbow, b Flanagan . . . . .	0	b Flanagan . . . . .	8
J. Abernethy, c Tuck, b Hall . . . . .	1	c and b Flanagan . . . . .	16
C. V. Wilks, b Flanagan . . . . .	0	b Flanagan . . . . .	3
T. F. F. Williams, b Flanagan . . . . .	1	b Flanagan . . . . .	3
H. N. Robson, not out . . . . .	2	not out . . . . .	4
Byes, 1 . . . . .	1	Byes, 18 ; leg-byes, 5 . . . . .	23
Total . . . . .	38	Total . . . . .	155

WESTMINSTER v. INCOGNITI.

Played on Saturday, July 22, in lovely weather—in  
marked contrast to the 14th, the Charterhouse Match  
day. The Incogs. wanted to play twelve men a side,  
and we consented. Of course we lost the toss, and  
our adversaries went in. The three first men were

disposed of for a small total, and being all good men, we were beginning to be hopeful; but owing to our fielding becoming loose, we could not get rid of them under 198, C. T. Dent contributing 58, a hard hit, and fluky innings, being missed no less than four times. Winter's 31 was got by real good cricket, and Bircham played very steadily for his 40, not out, though he was let off more than once. Our fielding was much below this season's average, though some fielded well—namely, Benbow at point, with the exception of one bad miss; and Robinson very well all through, his catch at long-off being a magnificent one. Wilks took 8 wickets for 74 runs. Our first innings was feeble, but when Stratford and Trollope were bowling it is not to be surprised that we only reached 56, Gamble and Hemsley playing fairly well for 11 and 9. In the second innings we showed up better, 4 wickets being down for 72 when stumps were drawn. Sandwith showed some really good cricket for his 23, and Hemsley batted in magnificent form for his 31, not out. Fraser's expresses troubled us a little in the second innings.

Full score below:—

INCOGNITI.	
W. S. Trollope, c Rogers, b Wilks	3
J. W. Lavies, c. Robinson, b Wilks	10
A. H. Stratford, c Gamble, b Wilks	3
F. E. Street, b Gamble	18
W. Winter, b Wilks	31
H. Bass, c Williams, b Wilks	8
C. T. Dent, b Owen	58
R. C. Adams, c Benbow, b Gamble	6
A. P. Brereton, b Wilks	5
A. Dent, b Wilks	0
S. Bircham, not out	40
G. J. Fraser, b Wilks	4
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 7; wides, 1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>

#### SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. P. Robinson, b Dent	2	b Fraser	0
B. M. H. Rogers, b Stratford	16	b Fraser	0
W. F. G. Sandwith, b Trollope	9	l and b Bass	23
A. M. Hemsley, b Trollope	0	not out	31
H. Abernethy, b Trollope	1	not out	3
A. F. M. Gamble, c Bass, b Stratford	11	b Fraser	6
H. C. Benbow, b Stratford	0		
J. Abernethy, b Stratford	7		
C. V. Wilks, st Winter, b Stratford	0		
R. S. Owen, c Lavies, b Trollope	3		
T. F. F. Williams, b Trollope	1		
C. Secretan, not out	0		
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3	6	Byes, 8; wides, 1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>

#### LAMPROBATICS.

THIS year, though "on paper" the Q.S.S. were, to all appearances, quite as good as their opponents, the match resulted in an easy single innings victory for the T.B.B. The Under Elections went first to the

wickets, to face the bowling of Caiger; and Wilks, whose balls were decidedly destructive, and the ground being hard and bumpy, was also dangerous. The innings resulted in a failure, no one getting into double figures, the total being 44, Benbow and Dale each contributing 9, in good style. The T.B.B. soon eclipsed this, making 121, to which Patrick contributed 54, not out, by some neat hitting, though there is no doubt his innings was far from being faultless. However, his defence was excellent, and the diminutive batsman was loudly and deservedly applauded. The Q.S.S. in their second innings again showed but a feeble resistance, making only 55. This one-sided game resulted in a victory for the Town Boys by an innings and 22 runs. It will be seen from the score that the last wicket of the Q.S.S. had not fallen, but by no possible chance could they have saved a single inning's defeat. In the second innings of the Q.S.S. Dale played very well for his 14, and Pepper hit pretty freely for his 11.

Full score annexed:—

#### UNDER ELECTIONS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. F. G. Sandwith, b Wilks	2	b Wilks	0
H. Reece, b Wilks	0	b Wilks	0
R. S. Owen, b Wilks	1	b Secretan	2
G. Dale, c Westmoreland, b Caiger	9	b Secretan	14
H. C. Benbow, c Patrick, b Caiger	9	b Wilks	0
T. D. Rumball, b Wilks	1	b Secretan	9
S. H. Godfrey, b Wilks	6	c Secretan, b Wilks	1
J. Langhome, b Caiger	0	not out	7
C. W. Tepper, c Ritchie, b Caiger	0	b Secretan	11
H. de Sanomarez, b Wilks	0	not out	1
A. A. Sikes, not out	0	b Secretan	1
Extras	16	Extras	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>

#### T.B.B.

D. Patrick, not out	54
C. C. Secretan, b Owen	3
F. F. Caiger, b Owen	6
F. Jansen, h w b Reece	9
H. N. Robson, b Sandwith	0
H. Westmoreland, c Benbow, b Owen	14
C. V. Wilks, run out	9
T. Mirehouse, b Owen	5
C. Ritchie, c Benbow, b Sandwith	0
F. V. C. L. Learmonth (Bury subs.), b Sandwith	0
A. B. P. Boyd, run out	3
Extras	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>

#### 1st ELEVEN (*with broomsticks*) v. NEXT ELEVEN (*with bats*).

Played at Vincent Square on Friday, July 10th. For the first time for many years the bats were victorious, though only by 16 runs. The scoring was not high on either side, but Gamble and Benbow played well for their 34 and 18 in the 1st innings, of Broomsticks, which remark also applies to Secretan for the Bats, his 36 being a good innings. Westmoreland took 7, and Patrick 9 wickets in the 2nd innings of the Broomsticks.

Score as follows:

NEXT ELEVEN.—WITH BATS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
Caiger, b Gamble . . . . .	0	run out . . . . .	11
Patrick, run out . . . . .	5	run out . . . . .	0
Dale, c Gamble, b Wilks . . . . .	2	st. J. Abernethy, b Hemsley . . . . .	11
Westmoreland, c Benbow, b Gamble . . . . .	11	b Gamble . . . . .	8
Eddis, st H. Abernethy, b, Gamble . . . . .	4	b Sandwith . . . . .	0
Guest, st H. Abernethy, b, Gamble . . . . .	2	b Gamble . . . . .	0
Secretan, c Benhow, b Wilks . . . . .	36	c H. Abernethy, b Sandwith . . . . .	0
Sercombe, c Robinson, b Gam- ble . . . . .	2	b Wilks . . . . .	0
Reece, c Robinson, b Sandwith Robson, c J. Abernethy, b Hemsley . . . . .	7 12	not out . . . . .	2
Mirehouse, not out . . . . .	4	c Sandwith, b Gam- ble . . . . .	2
Byes, 5 ; leg-bye, 2 . . . . .	7	c Sandwith, b Gam- ble . . . . .	5
		Byes . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	92	Total . . . . .	43

FIRST ELEVEN.—WITH BROOMSTICKS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. P. Robinson, b Westmore- land . . . . .	0	b Westmoreland . . . . .	0
W. F. G. Sandwith, b Secretan B. M. H. Rogers, b Westmore- land . . . . .	3 0	b Patrick . . . . .	0
A. M. Hemsley, b Westmore- land . . . . .	5	c Eddis, b West- moreland . . . . .	5
A. F. N. Gamble, c and b Dale H. W. Abernethy, b Secretan	34 3	b Patrick . . . . .	3
H. C. Benbow, b Dale . . . . .	18	b Westmoreland . . . . .	8
J. Abernethy, b Patrick . . . . .	5	c Dale, b Westmore- land . . . . .	7
C. V. Wilks, b Patrick . . . . .	0	c and b Patrick . . . . .	0
T. F. F. Williams, b Patrick . . . . .	4	b Patrick . . . . .	6
R. S. Owen, not out . . . . .	0	not out . . . . .	8
Byes, 5 ; leg-byes, 2 . . . . .	7	b Patrick . . . . .	1
		Byes . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	79	Total . . . . .	40

THE CHARTERHOUSE MATCH.

THIS match, *the* match of the season, and by far the pleasantest in every respect, was played at Vincent Square on Saturday the 14th inst. which was, as usual we might almost say, a wretchedly wet day. The Charterhouse Eleven turned up at Vincent Square, at ten o'clock, and Gamble having, for the first time this season, won the toss, very wisely elected to go in: Rogers and Robinson, accordingly proceeded to the wickets at 10.30. Growse (medium round) began the bowling from the bat-room end, and Devenish (slow round) from the opposite end. Growse commenced with a wide, and his third ball was well cut by Robinson for 3, who also got Devenish to leg for 2; Growse and Devenish then each bowled a maiden, but in the former's third over, Robinson was given out l. b. w. from a full pitched ball. One wicket for 7. In the next over, Devenish, and Rogers opened his account, with a good leg hit for 4; Sandwith got a single off Growse and Devenish sent down a maiden, but in Growse's next over, Sandwith in trying to run back, was run out, by a smart piece of fielding; 2 for 12. Rogers sent Growse to leg for 2, and cut Devenish

neatly for 2 in that bowler's next over; 2 singles were the result of the next 2 overs, but Rogers soon after drove Growse well for 3 to the off, and off Devenish's next over made 8, cutting him twice, for 2 and 4, and sending him to leg for 2. Off Growse's next over, Hemsley made a splendid drive for 5, but Devenish in his next over bowled him, 3 for 35. H. Abernethy came in but only two runs, by Rogers, were made off the next 5 overs, till Abernethy drove Growse well for 4, sending 40 up. Rogers cut Devenish for three, and Growse changed over, Evan Thomas (fast round) bowling from the bat-room end, and Devenish retired. The change was beneficial to Charterhouse, as off the last ball of the fast bowler, Rogers was cleaned bowled 4 for 46, Rogers having made 22 in very fine style not giving a chance, his cutting and defence being equally good. Gamble now became Abernethy's partner, and began by making a fine leg hit for 4; Abernethy drove Evan Thomas for 2, and Gamble cut Growse for 2. A tremendous shower now came on, and an adjournment was made. A break occurring at half-past 12, we resumed, most unluckily for us, as off Growse's first over. Gamble was well caught by Williams, at cover point, 4 for 55. Abernethy slipped the fast bowler for 3, but in the same over, Benbow was bowled by a shooter, 5 for 58. Rain now came down in earnest, and we retired for luncheon. At two o'clock, it had somewhat cleared up, so the match was continued. Wilks got Growse into the slips for 2, and off Evan Thomas' third ball. Abernethy got 3 in the slips; off his fourth ball, however, Wilks gave a chance to the wicket-keeper, who accepted it; 7 for 67. The younger Abernethy now joined his brother, and the latter sent Growse to leg for 3, which brought up 70. Off Evan Thomas and Growse, H. Abernethy made a 2 and 3 respectively, but the younger Abernethy returned a ball to Growse in his next over, the eighth wicket thus falling for 76. Abernethy cut the fast bowler for 3 and Williams drove him to the off for 3, in the same over; 80 up. Growse sent down a maiden, but off Evan Thomas' next over, H. Abernethy was well caught in the slips, for a beautifully played 29, faultless throughout, 9 for 83, 2 byes, a snick for one, and a fine cut for 3 off Growse, completed the score as with the first ball of his next over, Evan Thomas bowled Owen, and the innings closed for 89.

After the usual adjournment, Charterhouse sent Colebroke and Somers Cocks to face the bowling of Wilks and Hemsley: both batsmen played carefully, and Hemsley being on the spot, 7 overs of his only produced 3 runs. Colebroke was badly missed by longstop in Wilks 2nd over, which might have proved fatal to us altogether. Nearly all the runs came from Wilks, Colebroke getting him to leg for 2, and cutting him for 3 a little later on, 10, 20, and 30 followed each other in succession, too quickly to give us much hopes of success when Gamble bethought him of taking the ball himself, and Owen replaced Hemsley, Colebroke got Gamble into the slips for 2, and Owen opened with a maiden, but with the 3rd ball of Gamble's second over, the long desired separation took place, Somers Cocks being bowled 1 for 32, the retiring batsmen having made 12 by good steady play.

The elder Evan Thomas became Colebroke's partner, but runs came slowly and single, and a cut for two by Colebroke were the only runs made off Owen's 2 next overs; Gamble having bowled a maiden, in his 4th over, Evan Thomas was very well caught in the slips, by Owen, 2 for 37. Another maiden from Owen and Gamble followed, but in Gamble's succeeding over the younger Evan Thomas, was well caught at long off by Robinson, without scoring, 3 for 38; Owen sent down another maiden, but the next two overs, produced 2 and 4, off Gamble and Owen respectively, the former bowler however, clean bowled Colebroke in his next over, a maiden, 4 for 44, of which the last man had made 20, a very good innings combining good hitting with excellent defence. Growse came to the assistance of Colvin, and Wilks took the ball from Owen who had been bowling beautifully though without success. Off Wilks's 1st over 3 was made, as also off Gamble's, but the 3rd ball of Wilks next over proved too much for Colvin, who had made 10 in a short time, in good form, 5 for 50; Charterhouse had now got 50 to make, and 5 more wickets to fall, and it looked as if it would be a close thing. The bowling however was not to be trifled with, for Gamble bowled 2 and Wilks one maiden; Williams and Growse each cut Wilks for one in his next over, and Williams got him to leg for 2. In Gamble's succeeding over, Williams was caught and bowled, 6 for 55. Hayter was the next to go in, and he began with a single, nearly getting run out for it; Growse did the same, but off the 1st ball of Gamble's next over, Hayter was magnificently caught by Benbow high up, at point, 7 for 57. Prinsep came in, but the second ball he received instead of going as he intended, for 4 when stumps were drawn half an hour earlier than arranged owing to the rain. Rogers had made 21 not out, H. Abernethy 4, not out. Sandwith 9, Robinson 6, and Hemsley 0. We must not conclude before giving a few remarks on the match, we were undoubtedly unlucky, and this is the only time, with the exception of our first innings against M.C.C. when we made 38, that we have been disposed of under a century. We made 153 in our second innings against M.C.C. against professional bowling, Hearne's and Flanagan's, and our small total must be attributed to the wet weather, as three wickets were down for 50 before the rain came on. Our fielding was certainly very good, better than it has ever been, and Rogers and Abernethy batted extremely well. Gamble bowled in rare form taking 7 wickets for 16 runs, and Owen though unsuccessful in taking wickets was very straight. As regards Charterhouse, their bowling was decidedly weak, and several loose balls were let off. Their fielding was good, especially Colebrooke's and the younger Evan Thomas! Hull kept wicket beautifully, but their batting, with the exception of Colebrook and Somers Cocks who showed very good defence and hitting, was poor. It was a very pleasant match, in spite of the weather, but we have almost given up hopes of having a fine day for the Charterhouse Match any year, the match last year being the only really fine day we have had for four or five years. This makes our fourth victory this season. Full score appended.

WESTMINSTER.			
<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. P. Robinson, 1 b w, b Growse . . . . .	5	b Growse . . . . .	6
B. M. H. Rogers, b Evan-Thomas . . . . .	22	not out . . . . .	20
W. F. G. Sandwith, run out . . . . .	1	b Growse . . . . .	9
A. M. Hemsley, b Devenish . . . . .	9	b Growse . . . . .	0
H. W. Abernethy, c Growse, b Evan-Thomas . . . . .	29	not out . . . . .	4
A. F. M. Gamble, c Williams, b Growse . . . . .	5		
H. C. Benbow, b Evan-Thomas . . . . .	0		
C. V. Wilks, c Hull, b Evan-Thomas . . . . .	2		
J. Abernethy, c and b Growse . . . . .	0		
T. F. F. Williams, not out . . . . .	3		
R. S. Owen, b Evan-Thomas . . . . .	4		
Byes 3, 1-b 2, w 4 . . . . .	9	Byes 7, 1-b 2, w 5 . . . . .	14
Total . . . . .	89	Total . . . . .	53

CHARTERHOUSE.	
E. S. Colebrooke, b Gamble . . . . .	20
H. Somers-Cocks, b Gamble . . . . .	12
Ll. Evan-Thomas, c Owen, b Gamble . . . . .	0
O. Evan-Thomas, c Robinson, b Gamble . . . . .	0
F. G. Colvin, b Wilks . . . . .	10
F. F. Growse, b Hemsley . . . . .	4
F. M. Williams, c and b Gamble . . . . .	3
W. T. B. Hayter, c Benbow, b Gamble . . . . .	1
J. F. M. Prinsep, c Sandwith, b Gamble . . . . .	0
H. W. Devenish, run out . . . . .	10
H. M. Hull, not out . . . . .	2
Byes 2, w 5 . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	69

Umpires:—Lee and Freeman.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHARTERHOUSE.					
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Wides
Wilks	14	2	30	1	3
Hemsley,	9.2	4	12	1	1
Gamble	19	8	17	7	1
Owen	8	6	3	0	0

WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>					
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Wides
Growse	20	6	33	3	1
Devenish	13	6	24	1	2
Evan-Thomas	9.1	1	22	5	1
<i>Second Innings.</i>					
Growse	15	8	20	3	4
Evan-Thomas	7	4	9	0	0
Prinsep	7	3	10	0	0

The following is a list of the Charterhouse and Westminster Matches already played:—

- 1850.—Westminster won by 20 runs.
- 1851.—Westminster won by 8 wickets.
- 1865.—Westminster won by 4 runs.
- 1866.—Charterhouse won by 22 runs.
- 1867.—Westminster won by 59 runs.
- 1868.—Westminster won by an innings and 17 runs.
- 1869.—Charterhouse won by 10 wickets.
- 1870.—Charterhouse won by 7 wickets.
- 1871.—Westminster won by 22 runs.
- 1873.—Westminster won by an innings and 17 runs.
- 1874.—Drawn.
- 1875.—Drawn.
- 1876.—Charterhouse won by 195 runs.
- 1877.—Westminster won by 20 runs.

Westminster 8, Charterhouse 4, Drawn 2.

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Wellingtonian*, the *Ulula*, the *Durham University Journal*, the *Melburnian*, the *Wykehamist*, the *Carthusian*, the *Meteor* (2), the *Bloxhamist*, the *Cliftonia*.

By some accident we omitted any notice of the May *Wellingtonian*. On looking over it now we find some verses entitled Harold: we do not remember ever having seen better poetry in any school paper. The Editor gives vent to some heart-rending appeals to the fellows to get rid of the idea, which he says is a myth, that there is no Wellington Cricket to speak of; well, "the proof of the pudding" &c.

In the June number of the same magazine we find that, at a meeting of the Debating Society it was decided by a majority of four votes that "the only hopes of France do *not* lie in the restoration of the Bonapartist dynasty," after that we should think all bearing the name or nature of a Bonaparte, might as well vanish from the face of the Earth, for surely France will never dare to cross the advice of the Wellingtonians?

The *Ulula*, is wonderfully full of nothing: it commences with a long article on "Caste," the best in the number. The Welsh literature we have noticed in previous numbers, but this portion seems to us much less interesting than usual. The Oxford letter contains what we could see just as well written in any daily paper. The Athletic times and distances were with hardly an exception very feeble.

The *Durham University Journal* is really worth reading, the leader is good, there is a really fine sermon preached in Durham Cathedral on Good Friday. The number also contains an amusing article on "Smoke." Some people may be glad to hear that they may advertise in the above world-famed magazine at the rate of twenty-five words for one shilling: see how cheap fame is getting!

The leader of the *Melburnian* is rather good; "The Russian Invasion" à la "Battle of Dorking:" of course the invasion of the Russians was repelled chiefly by the founders of members of the school. The greatest pleasure we derived from this number of the *Melburnian* came from the fact that the "Eventful Night" is concluded: and we shall have no more of that which savours somewhat of the penny-a-line.

The *Wykehamist*, contains very little besides a long account of the Eton and Winchester Match, in which we are informed that the batting of the latter "fulfilled the most sanguine expectation"—hum! Various complaints also appear from different sources concerning the failure of Domum singing, and a correspondent sends a really well-written piece of indignation on "Language."

In the *Carthusian* we find some verses headed "Unknown"—the author has had the sense to keep his name so at all events. We should rather like to hear—

"The wind-sway'd ivy creak  
Harmonious with the owl's shriek."

In the rifle match against Winchester the score in the *Carthusian* disagrees with that in the *Wykehamist*.

At Charterhouse there appear to be as many grumblers as there do here, no less than nine letters being published in this number averaging some half-dozen lines each, all containing some grievance and a proposed remedy.

We are truly moved to think that the earnest exhortations in the leader of the June *Meteor* to the Rugby Eight to be "heroes in the strife," and win the Ashburton Shield, to think that all those affecting appeals were in vain. In the speeches at Rugby we see Lord Leigh has been maligning Dr. J. B. by taking off the "master's head wife," however he exclaimed he *only* meant the "head-master's wife," and so there will *not* be a duel as was at first reported.

Ah! we see in the July number of the above magazine the Editor also bewails the frustration of what he calls his *modest* hopes. Surely the Rugby game of Football must have ill-suited the temperament of its mother school, when the chief feature of it—hacking—can be abolished *nem. con.* at a meeting of the Big Side Levée; however, we are told that the opinions of that body by no means represent the popular voice of the school.

In the *Bloxhamist* we find a review of Tennyson's "Harold," wherein it is allowed that that great work contains "many pretty and some powerful lines;" this seems hardly suitable language for such a subject. I fail to see many *pretty* ones; I find innumerable *beautiful* lines maybe, and magnificent ones beyond number, but *pretty* methinks seems somewhat inadequate a term. "Cricket under Difficulties" is worth reading, and "A Death-blow to Spiritualism" is worth throwing into the waste-paper basket.

The *Cliftonian* Editor tries to impress upon his contributors the fact that "mediocre prose is preferable to bad poetry;" is this a quiet hit at P. M.? No, he could hardly style P. M.'s two contributions "poetry," even though "bad." Out of the latter of that ambitious rhymer's two fragments we take this couplet as a type of the rest:—

"Smit with the love of thee  
Aias and Achileus went smiling<sup>lee</sup>."

A sensible article on "Pope" is the next thing most worthy of mention in this magazine; after that, the pretty covering of the volume is the most noticeable part thereof.

## Correspondence.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c.

Q.S. Inberbis.—Your letters have been reserved for future publication.

S.T.U.—We hardly think so, try again. Deygen. Never.

The subscription to *The Elizabethan*, for one year is as usual 4s. All subscriptions now to be sent to J. Troutbeck, Treasurer, I, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

The back numbers of *The Elizabethan* (with the exception of No. 2) may be had of the Editor for 6d. each, the engravings which accompany some do not alter the price.

Contributions on no account to be sent to the printer, but to the Editor of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All contributions for the next number are to be sent in by the 26th September.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN.

DEAR SIR,—If it may not be too much of a trespass upon your valuable space, I would say a few words against the modern

custom which almost takes away from Cricket and Football their character as "station." I mean the custom of substitution at will, of "Gym" for the aforesaid games. It is true that to join "Gym" is a serious undertaking, but when the Rubicon of so doing is crossed, many fellows cannot be persuaded to come to the traditional games except unwillingly to station when there is no "Gym." The old restrictions on attending "Gym," viz. limiting it to two days a week and making it dependent on the head of the house to give leave to go, would in my humble opinion do well to be revived. Too much "Gym," tends to stunt the growth of boys without giving them the out-door exercise which is absolutely necessary to a school-boy's health. I do not belong to "Gym," but the habit of many lower-form fellows of going to "Gym" when possible and "funking" both foot-balls and cricket-balls in green and up fields disgusts me, and was the cause of this effusion, for the intrusion of which I beg pardon.

I am Sir, yours truly,  
W. J. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN.

SIR,—Is there any reason for the names of the members of our Football Eleven not being placed in the Eleven room in the same manner as those of the Cricket Eleven are. Westminster has just cause to be proud of her football, and yet, after the fellows have left, their very names are forgotten. Hoping you will find a corner for this in your valuable paper,

I remain, yours obediently  
W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN.

DEAR SIR.—I should like fully to endorse every statement of your correspondent C.D. in your last number. It is quite evident that the writer of the critique on this year's concert has had no practical experience of training a choir of boys. If he knew what an exceedingly energetic conductor has to do, to get them to reach anything like proficiency in the part songs hitherto attempted, he would not be so foolish as to propose that anything more difficult should be attempted.

I remain, yours, &c.  
H.M.C.M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN.

SIR,—In the last number of *The Elizabethan* I observed two letters vastly different in tone. The end and purpose of "Observer's" long, carefully worded epistle is obvious; it is to check that inclination of the School which now tends to cry down indiscriminately all the novelties proposed; but he carefully avoids making any attacks on either Whigs or Conservatives as a body, and contents himself with merely characterizing certain enthusiasts as obstinate and pig-headed, and there is nothing to show to which party he himself inclines; but so far from attacking those who suggest plans for the improvement of the School, he censures those who endeavour to discourage them and his letter seems to be written for their support. Now to his opponent; when "Conservative Committee" says that home boarders find greater inducements to play cricket at home than up fields, he is perfectly right, for who but those who have nowhere else to go would care to go up fields, when both the pitches and materials for play are in their present disgraceful condition?

If Lawn Tennis teaches the use of the pen, "Conservative Committee" would certainly stand in more need of it than "Observer," for such a sentence as the following, "From the time since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" is utterly incomprehensible.

CRITIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN.

DEAR SIR,—Before the card for the athletics is made up, I should like to call your attention to what I think might be an improvement. Last year the pole jump preceded the high jump, the poles making holes in the ground, spoiled the take-off for the latter event; this would be especially liable to happen on a wet day. By altering the order of these two events, I think you would make it much fairer for the competitors, and the height jumped would probably be greater. Is there any objection to having the two high jumps on the first day, and the two pole jumps on the second? This arrangement I think ought to satisfy all parties.

Trusting that this may meet the approval of the Committee I remain,

Yours truly,  
D.P.Z.K.

*Floreat.*