



The Elizabethan.

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WESTMINSTER ATHLETICS.

A GREAT change of opinion concerning the different modes of recreation has taken place in England since the time when Puritan preachers declared that 'running and leaping were too vile for scholars.' A casual observer might look at the ardour with which athletics are now carried on, and the national reputation for strength of body and readiness to use it; he might listen to our current phrases about 'national recreation' and 'muscular Christianity'; and he would probably conclude that such a saying as the above could never have been spoken in this country. Nevertheless, it is only forty years since athletics have attained any degree of popularity. The first athletic sports were held at Exeter College in 1850, and a further decade elapsed before the movement reached our public schools. The first occasion on which the annual Westminster School sports took place was in 1861, during the head-mastership of Dr. Scott. Owing to the want of a

ledger, the account of this first meeting was not drawn up with the same methodical care that has since been customary; but among the races were a mile 'on the flat,' and that deservedly popular event, the half-mile with hurdles. In the high jump 5 ft. 1 in. was cleared. Next year the sports were distributed over two days, and a challenge cup was presented by some O.W.W. for the 150 yards race, the length of which was reduced in 1867 to 100 yards, of course with the consent of those who had given us the cup. The times in this race steadily improved till 1871, when R. W. S. Vidal won it in 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, and up to 1876 the average remained well under 11 seconds. It may interest those who have lately advocated the introduction of a steeplechase into our programme to know that the same proposal was brought before the committee twenty-four years ago, but was rejected on the ground 'that there was no room for such a race, and also that it was a great deal too public a place.' At about this time, cricket paraphernalia form a conspicuous number of the prizes; a bat, stumps, or pads are sure to

meet the eye whatever portion of the list is subjected to inspection. There was also a controversy, which must now seem strange to us, viz., whether it was fair to wear spikes or bars on running-shoes. A prohibition was issued against their use by the committee in the year (1864) which we are here reviewing, but four years later it was removed. In 1865 a challenge cup was presented for the 500 yards handicap, the distance being afterwards reduced to a quarter of a mile. The following year was remarkable for the large field that competed in the hurdle race, as many as six running in each heat. Another noteworthy incident of that year was the presentation of the prizes in School, the bad weather 'up fields' making it very unpleasant for the spectators. The pole jump was omitted in 1867, and the 300 yards handicap proposed two years later, but not adopted till far more recently. This brings us down nearly as far as our own times, so that we can here say a few words about this year's achievements. Prothero's mile in 4 min. 53 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec. would have been creditable at any school, while the high jump (5 ft. 1 in.) and the cricket ball (91 yards) were not much less than last year. Thus, though no School records were made, we may well be satisfied.

One word must be added to the slight sketch above given of the earlier efforts of Westminster in the direction of athletics. None of us should ever forget the interest and care displayed by Dr. Scott regarding the sports. It was under his auspices that they were instituted; he continually supplied the committee with useful suggestions; he not only gave prizes again and again, but drew up rules that they might be as fairly awarded as possible. If then, as our present Head-Master reminded us when the prizes were given, we owe a debt of gratitude to those who gave us Vincent Square, everyone who attends the sports, either as a competitor or as a spectator, should remember among those who have done their best to forward the cause of athletics at Westminster the name of Dr. Scott.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 16.—JOHN, LORD CARTERET.

THE century which separates the English and French revolutions can boast of no very interesting political history; and there are few other periods in our history so flat and unprofitable as the reign of George I.,

and the early years of his successor. Political intrigues are incessant and intricate; but they are all directed to the end which Mr. Increase D'Oface so approved, to

Oust the untrustworthy President Flam,
An' stick honest President Sham in his place,
To the manifest gain of the holl human race,
An' to some indervidgwals on 't in partickler,
Who love public opinion, and know how to tickle her.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the chief actors in this buccaneering party warfare have all been forgotten except Walpole, who, with all his faults, which were neither few nor small, had abilities which lifted him above the herd of place-hunters; none the less is it to be regretted that history should have had no praise for a man who, although he was sometimes too much influenced by personal motives, was the only politician of his time not liable to the charge of corruption. It is, therefore, with a sense of satisfaction at the tardy justice done to the memory of the dead that we welcome the excellent biography of Lord Carteret recently published.

We have it on most excellent authority that 'Norman blood' is of less value than 'simple faith,' but whatever worth the former strain may be possessed of, the subject of this memoir had enough. On the father's side he was descended from one of the chief families in Jersey. Edward III. had knighted eight members of it in one day. Sir Philip Carteret, as governor of Jersey, had custody for three years of the persecuted Prynne, who speaks in feeling terms of his guardian's generous courtesy. Sir George Carteret, true to the family motto, 'Loyal Devoir,' held the Channel Islands for the King till the Cavalier party was finally crushed at the 'crowning mercy' of Worcester, and his name is familiar to every reader of Pepys. His son, Philip Carteret, whose marriage with Lord Sandwich's daughter is described in the same fascinating pages, fell fighting against the Dutch in Southwold Bay, and left a son, who was created Lord Carteret in 1682. The first Lord Carteret died at the early age of twenty-eight, leaving two sons, the elder of whom was the present 'Westminster Worthy.'

His descent on the mother's side was no less illustrious. His mother's grandfather was Sir Bevys Grenville, who fell at the head of a 'stande of pikes' at Lansdowne, and Sir Bevys was the grandson of the Elizabethan, Sir Richard Grenville, who 'held the power and glory of Spain so cheap' in the *Revenge*.

John, Lord Carteret, was born on the 22nd of April, 1690, and was educated at Westminster when Dr. Knipe was head, and Dr. Friend second master. His younger brother was accidentally drowned while at Westminster, and Friend dedicated some touching sapphics to his memory. From Westminster, Carteret proceeded to Christ Church, where he gained more classical learning than one would think it possible to be acquired in a college which had just defended the genuineness of the letters of Phalaris against Bentley. At that time a nobleman of Oxford was under no

compulsion to work, but Carteret took genuine interest in the classes, so that Swift writes of him from Oxford with a singularity scarce to be justified: 'He carried away more Greek, Latin, and philosophy than properly became a person of his rank.' Carteret's stay at the University must have been comparatively brief, for on October 17, 1710, he married a granddaughter of the first Viscount Weymouth, having not yet attained his majority. Soon afterwards he took his seat in the House of Lords, and plunged into politics with all his natural impetuosity.

It is a little surprising to find that a man of his antecedents should have almost immediately displayed Whig proclivities. His ancestors had, as we have seen, been conspicuous for their loyalty to the exiled house of Stuart. His own personal connections were all engaged on the Tory side. His cousin, Lord Lansdowne, was Secretary at War in the semi-Jacobite Ministry of Oxford and Bolingbroke; his most intimate friend at Oxford had been Edward Harley, son of the Lord Treasurer; and he was on very friendly terms with Swift, and, through Swift, with Bolingbroke himself. But, although it was much easier then than now to take an active part in politics without being a party man, Carteret had not occupied his seat in the House of Lords for three years before he was recognised as a thoroughgoing Whig. It is probable that the memory of England's degradation abroad, under her Stuart monarchs, was most effective in removing all Jacobite sympathies from the breast of a man who might well be described as the Palmerston of the 18th century.

'When George in pudding time came o'er, and moderate folks looked big,' Carteret rose with the rising fortunes of his party. In 1714 he was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber; in 1715 his mother was created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville, with remainder to her son; and in 1716 the young baron was made Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire, a county where he is said to have 'done good service' (an elastic term) during the '15.' His first reported speech was made in the debate on the Septennial Act, which he supported on the characteristic ground that it would strengthen the hands of the King and his Ministry in dealing with foreign powers.

Victory soon bred dissension in the hearts of the Whig party, and when Stanhope and Sunderland triumphed over their colleagues, Walpole and Townshend, Carteret found himself on the winning side. In 1719 he was sent as Ambassador to Sweden. It would be impossible to give any idea of the importance of the task assigned to him without going into the intricate relations of the Baltic States at that period; it will be sufficient to say that he was eminently successful. The difficulties in his way were many and great, and but for a movement of the British fleet, which he ordered on his own responsibility, Sweden would probably have fallen a prey to the grasping ambition of Peter the Great. On Carteret's return to England he found the political

situation completely changed. The bursting of the South Sea Bubble had killed Craggs and Stanhope, and brought Walpole back into power. Sunderland, however, still had sufficient influence to get Carteret appointed Secretary in the place of Craggs. In this position Carteret had for colleague another Old Westminster of whom the School has less reason to be proud, the Duke of Newcastle. But Walpole, who hated nothing so much as merit in his subordinates, already had his eye on the new Secretary; and the failure of the English agent at Paris to secure a step in rank for the future nephew by marriage of one of George I.'s mistresses was made an excuse for disgracing Carteret. 'His fall was broken,' as an historian of the period quaintly phrases it, 'by the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland,' which was at that particular moment a far from enviable post. The native Irish were indeed completely cowed by the terrible experiences of the recent civil war, but the English colonists had lashed themselves into a state of furious excitement over the perfectly imaginary grievance of Wood's halfpence. Swift had fanned, if indeed he did not kindle, the flame with his famous Drapier's letters. Carteret, whose friends the Brodricks were prominent in opposition, thought that the Irish agitation, though irrational, was too powerful to be resisted on a matter of such slight ultimate importance; but the King and Walpole thought their honour involved, and would hear of no concession. On October 23, 1724, Carteret entered Dublin, and his first step was to order the prosecution of the author, printer, and publisher of the fourth Drapier's letter. Swift's authorship, though notorious, could not be brought home to him; at all events, the authorities made no effort to establish it; and the Dean had the face to reprove the Viceroy at his *levée* for his cruelty in prosecuting the 'poor printer. Carteret replied by a happy quotation from Virgil—'Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogit Moliri. Matters at last went so far that even Walpole was compelled to give way, whereupon the storm subsided as rapidly as it had arisen.

The remaining six years of Carteret's Viceroyalty were uneventful, though he seems to have made himself universally popular. His friendship for Swift was interrupted for a moment, because the latter took offence at not receiving an immediate answer to a letter which he had misdirected; but Carteret managed to conciliate him, and they parted fast friends. In 1730 he resigned his post and returned to England, where Walpole had just succeeded in ousting the last man of any capacity from his Cabinet. Carteret was not unwilling to support the Government, but as Walpole would not make any advances to him, he had no choice but to abandon politics or go into opposition. We can hardly wonder that he chose the second alternative.

FLOREAT.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

It is our pleasant task to record the marriage of Mr. Edgell with Miss E. Fayrer, the daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., who is well known for his important work on 'The Thanatophidia of India.' The ceremony took place on April 19, at the Abbey, in the presence of a gay throng of friends, who were profusely decorated with primroses. The crowd was so great as to leave not even standing room in the choir or under the lantern.

The Concert will take place up School on Friday, June 1. The sacred part this year will consist of Dr. Stainer's cantata, 'The Daughter of Jairus.' Messrs. E. Bray, W. S. Rawson, and R. T. Pownall have volunteered their services, and it is hoped that the capacity of the big school will be tested to the utmost.

Since our return some alterations have been made up School. Steps have been constructed in place of the temporary arrangement of boards over which so many of us used to tumble; a new doorway has been made into the Sixth Room, where the Under Sixth are now located; the doorway of the Shell Room has been furnished with a continuation of the oak panelling, and the unsightly opening which used to appear above it has been closed up.

But the most striking changes have been those in the Old Library. The ceiling has been whitewashed, a new floor laid down, and what is far more pleasant news, the old bookcases have been put into condition and restored to their places. It affords accommodation to the Upper Sixth, who leave their former room to the Under Sixth, as above stated. With the exception of Ashburnham House, this room is the finest of the School possessions.

Owing to the Sports, the Examinations, and other things, the Bell-ringing Society practised but little during the end of last term.

In the Fives Tournament the Senior Ties were won by W. N. Winckworth and G. W. Grant-Wilson, who defeated L. C. Paget and A. R. Hoskins in the final round by 15-5 and 15-7; while in the Junior Ties Agar and S. Gregory finished by scoring 15-3 and 15-10 against Winslow and J. Helder.

The members of the Glee Society desire to express their hearty thanks to Mr. Roseveare for a donation of half-a-guinea, and to Mr. Perry for a guinea.

THE SPORTS.

FIRST DAY (FRIDAY, April 13).

IN marked contrast to our last sports, which were postponed owing to bad weather, the Friday on which we commenced this year's proceedings opened with a bright sunny morning. Many of us anxiously wondered whether this would last, and were rewarded by a more beautiful day than we have seen for a long time. There were present a tolerable number of O.W.W., of whom W. A. Cuppage, G. Stephenson, and A. J. Heath gave us their services with tape and watch, while Smyth handled the pistol. We were glad to see among the visitors two of our former masters, Messrs. Freeman and Blackburne. Barwell, as mentioned in our last number, was unable to compete, and Preece was during this day in the same predicament. The band of the A Division of Police was on the ground, and, after it had given us a few tunes, we began with

NO. 1. 300 YARDS HANDICAP. OVER 16. HEATS.

In the first heat five started. Rolleston, from scratch, soon caught up the others, and came in an easy first. Daniel (3 yards) was second, Hamilton (7 yards) third. Time, 34 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

In the second heat five started. Cuming (20 yards) was soon caught up by Olivier (13 yards), and then by the others. Street (3 yards) came in first easily, Woodbridge (3 yards) second, Olivier third. Time, 33 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

NO. 2. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. UNDER 15.

This was won by Gregory, Campbell being a good second. Holland used plenty of strength, but threw too straight into the air.

1. Gregory. 2. Campbell.
Distance, 67 yds. 3 in.

NO. 3. HIGH JUMP. OPEN. LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP.

This event produced seven competitors, and the jumping was well up to the average. The bar was put at 4 ft., and the first failure was at 4 ft. 5 in., when Daniel and Druitt had to retire. Winckworth, Olivier, and Gregory failed a few inches higher, though the last-named jumped very well. Hamilton and Whitaker both cleared 5 ft., a very fair jump, but the former failed at the next round, and Whitaker secured the first prize and the Challenge Cup with the good jump of 5 ft. 1 in.

1. Whitaker, 5 ft. 1 in. 2. Hamilton, 5 ft.

NO. 4. FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS. UNDER 16.

This brought out a large field of all sorts and sizes of runners. Blaker soon broke away, and won easily in the time of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., Winslow and Waterfield struggling for second place.

1. Blaker. 2. Winslow. 3. Waterfield.
Time, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

No. 5. HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS. HEATS.
CHALLENGE CUP.

First Heat.—This heat produced a good race between Olivier and Woodbridge, who were side by side until the very last moment, when Olivier just won.

1. Olivier. 2. Woodbridge. 3. Druitt.
Time, 19½ seconds.

Second Heat.—Hamilton dashed off with the lead, but Sharpe, gaining steadily, passed him in the run in. Winckworth was third.

1. Sharpe. 2. Hamilton. 3. Winckworth.
Time, 19 seconds.

No. 6. FLAT RACE, 150 YARDS. UNDER 13.

C. G. Woodhouse led all the way, and won a little in front of Lart.

Time, 21 seconds.

No. 7. LONG JUMP. UNDER 15.

A fairly large field entered for this. The event was carried off by Gregory, Nye being second. J. S. Shearme also made a very fair display.

1. Gregory. 2. Nye.
Distance, 15 ft. 2 in.

No. 8. HURDLE RACE. FINAL.

This witnessed a series of disasters, which probably materially influenced the result. Hamilton fell out almost at the start, and Olivier, who had a good start, and was looking very like winning, fell over the third hurdle. Sharpe and Woodbridge raced home, the latter winning.

1. Woodbridge. 2. Sharpe. 3. Olivier.
Time, 18½ seconds.

No. 9. FLAT RACE, ONE MILE. CHALLENGE CUP.

About a dozen started in this. Before they had gone a hundred yards, Prothero was ahead, making a tremendous pace. Daniel was leading the others, who were pretty close. He did not make more than a moderate pace, as it seemed impossible for Prothero to hold on, but let the latter increase his lead, till after the second lap it was as much as 100 yards. By this time there were only five running, and the number diminished to four by the end of the next lap. At about 200 yards from home, Paget dropped out, and Daniel now, by a vigorous effort, nearly halved the distance separating him from the leader, but Prothero was not to be caught, and ran in well ahead of everybody in a surprisingly easy race. His time was brilliant.

1. Prothero. 2. Daniel. 3. Winckworth.
Time, 4 minutes 53½ seconds.

No. 10. HURDLE RACE. UNDER 15.

Very few started for this race, and Gregory had no difficulty in winning, being a whole flight of hurdles to the good at the run in.

1. Gregory. 2. Knox.
Time, 20½ seconds.

No. 11. FLAT RACE, 300 YARDS. UNDER 14.

Nye won this event easily, Madge being second.

Time, 42½ seconds.

No. 12. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. OPEN.

In this only four threw. At the first throw Prothero threw farthest, Blaker and Clapham being not far behind. At the third throw Clapham and Blaker increased considerably, while Prothero fell off. Clapham and Blaker threw twice more, Clapham finally winning with a throw of 91 yards, Blaker falling short of this by four inches.

No. 13. FLAT RACE, HALF-MILE HANDICAP.

In this about 40 started, but nearly half fell out after the first lap, when Daniel began to come to the front. Rolleston fell out about half way round the second lap. Daniel (5 yards) finally won, D. Winckworth (90 yards) being second, and Paget (20 yards) a bad third.

Time, 2 minutes 10½ seconds.

SECOND DAY, APRIL 14.

This was as fine as the preceding day, but not quite so warm. J. S. Watt, C. W. R. Heath, and C. J. N. Page took the places of A. J. Heath, Cuppage, and Stevenson, and at a quarter to three was run

No. 1. 300 YARDS HANDICAP. FINAL HEAT.

There was a very close race for all the three places. The result was :

1. Street. 2. Rolleston. 3. Woodbridge.
Time, 35 seconds.

No. 2. THROWING THE HAMMER. OPEN.
CHALLENGE HAMMER.

Eight threw. Preece threw 53 ft. in his first throw, and afterwards increased to 56 ft., a good throw considering that he had not practised at it before. Weichand was second with 54 ft. 5 in.

No. 3. HIGH JUMP. UNDER 15.

This also resulted in a win for Gregory with a jump of 4 ft. 8 in., a very good jump. Knox was second with 4 ft. 4 in. Holland also jumped well.

No. 4. FLAT RACE. OPEN. 100 YARDS.
CHALLENGE CUP.

This was a good race. Rolleston quickly drew away, and won in the fair time of 11 sec. Street made a good effort to reach the winner.

1. Rolleston. 2. Street. 3. Preece.
Time, 11 seconds.

No. 5. FLAT RACE, 440 YARDS. UNDER 15.
CHALLENGE CUP.

A great many started for this race. Howlett led at the first, and, in the end, won by five yards. The time was fair for a junior event.

1. Howlett. 2. Gregory. 3. Shearme, J.
Time, 62 seconds.

No. 6. LONG JUMP. OPEN. CHALLENGE CUP.

This event was won by Street, Woodbridge being second. Hamilton covered some very good distances, but several times took off beyond the line, and was finally disqualified through falling down.

Distance, 17 ft. 9 in.

No. 7. FLAT RACE, 100 YARDS. UNDER 15.

Howlett came away at a very rapid pace, and won a few yards ahead of Nye.

1. Howlett. 2. Nye.
Time, .

No. 8. FLAT RACE, 440 YARDS. OPEN. CHALLENGE CUP.

This was a very fast race, and Daniel and Street both appeared very much exhausted after their desperate struggle.

1. Daniel. 2. Street. 3. Preece.
Time, 56½ seconds.

No. 9. FLAT RACE, 440 YARDS. UNDER 16.

This was won by Blaker, Winslow being second, and Pendred third. The time was nearly as good as in the open event.

Time, .

No. 10. HALF-MILE, WITH HURDLES. CHALLENGE CUP.

Prothero went off in this as he had done in the mile, and, by the time the hurdles were reached, had nearly 40 yards lead. But Woodbridge rapidly came up to him over the hurdles, and finally won by about 3 yards, Paget being third. Prothero was very much exhausted.

1. Woodbridge. 2. Prothero. 3. Paget.
Time, 2 minutes 20½ seconds.

No. 11. CONSOLATION RACE, 300 YARDS.

Druitt came away from a large field, and won in 38 seconds. Lart was second, and Oliver third.

No. 12. SERVANTS' RACE, 150 YARDS.

This was won by Bailey, Ruston was second, while Welfare, last year's winner, though heartily cheered on by the spectators, could only secure third place.

No. 13. OLD WESTMINSTERS' RACE, 150 YARDS.

There were quite thirty entries for this race, and we had the unexpected pleasure of seeing Canon Rowsell officiating as judge, the former judges wishing to compete. H. W. Smyth, the starter, fired his pistol, and dashed after the ruck, but failed under these disadvantages to secure a place. Veitch, however, throwing off his hat by way of unshipping ballast, appeared in front, after about 80 yards, and won, Yglesias rushing into second place with one of his well-known spurts.

1. Veitch. 2. Yglesias. 3. Armitage.

No. 14. BAND RACE.

Though the bandsmen did not run with their instruments, as had been proposed by some practical humourist, this race excited a good deal of interest. After a few false starts, P.C. Ryan showed to the front after getting about half way, and won with tolerable ease.

No. 15. TUG OF WAR. EIGHT Q.SS. v. EIGHT T.BB.

This event was decided in favour of the Q.SS., although they were somewhat the lighter team. T.BB. won the toss, but only secured the second of the three very exciting pulls which formed the contest. The names of the winners are as follows:—

E. L. Clapham.	P. Williamson.
A. R. Knapp.	C. C. Sharpe.
R. E. A. Hamilton.	F. Street.
H. T. Whitaker.	P. J. Preece.

The prizes were presented on the spot by Mrs. Rutherford. The usual cheers were called for and given, and, in replying on behalf of Mrs. Rutherford, the Head Master gave us a brief history of Vincent Square. It had been enclosed by Dean Vincent a little before the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards railed in, and properly levelled. The present railings were put up about forty years ago. We should be grateful to those who foresaw the expansion of London, and provided us with one of the best grounds it contained, and when we gave cheers for the O.WW., we ought to think of men like Dean Vincent and Dr. Page.

The proceedings then terminated with 'God Save the Queen.'

The Athletic Committee wish to thank the following for the prizes which they very kindly gave:— Mrs. Rutherford, a silver mug for the Hurdle Race; the Masters, a clock for the Half-mile Handicap; Mr. Marklove, a telescope for the Half-mile, with Hurdles; Mr. Heard, an oak tankard for the Hundred Yards; and Mr. Fox, a silver cup for the Mile.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. F. W. JANSON'S XI.

THIS, the first match of the season, took place on Saturday, May 12, 'up-fields,' and resulted in an easy win for the visitors by 2 wickets and 140 runs.

Barwell won the toss, and sent Olivier and Lambert to the wickets. At 12 Lambert was caught by Moon, and gave place to Street, who was soon dismissed by a yorker from Prothero. Barwell then came in, and shortly after, at 20, Olivier was bowled by Prothero. Olivier played a very good game throughout, and deserved more than 8 runs. Clapham then joined Barwell, and together, by some good hitting, they raised the score to 77, when they were separated, Barwell being caught by Eden. Mills followed, but was soon dismissed by a catch to Eden, and his place was taken by Oliver. When 90 was up, Moon bowled Oliver. Hamilton then joined Clapham, and they raised the score to 100. The teams then adjourned to lunch, and on resuming play Hamilton made several good leg-hits, but at 111 Clapham left him, after an excellent innings of 41, in good style and free from chances. Armitage then went in, and with Hamilton raised the score to 131, when Hamilton was well caught by Prothero. Blaker failed to score, and his place was taken by Balfour. After some steady play Balfour was bowled by Moon, and left the total 139.

The visitors then went in, and W. R. Moon and Prothero soon began knocking about the bowling. At 26 Moon was dismissed by a good ball from Clapham. Prothero, after giving a couple of easy chances, was well caught by Lambert in the deep-field at 73. 'Arthur' joined Evelyn, and the score was raised to 104 by Evelyn's good batting. 'Arthur' was then well caught by Street. Eden followed, and at 117 Street dismissed him, and E. G. Moon came in. The score was quickly raised to 194, when Moon left Evelyn. After raising the score to 232 Evelyn was given out l.b.w., after a splendid innings of 103, containing 1 five, 6 fours, and 11 threes. Grant-Wilson joined Foster, who was caught by Balfour at 264. Hemmerde then came in, but was immediately caught by Blaker. Ash joined Grant-Wilson, and played in very good style, and at 283 stumps were drawn, leaving the visitors easy victors. Of the visitors Evelyn's innings of 103 was the most noticeable feature. The School batting was distinctly good, considering the number of novices. Would that the fielding had been equally good! Several chances were badly missed, and there was a want of smartness throughout.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Olivier, b. Prothero	8
A. G. Lambert, c. Moon, b. Prothero	1
F. Street, b. Prothero	1
C. S. W. Barwell, c. Eden, b. Moon	24
E. L. Clapham, b. Moon	41

R. O. Mills, c. Eden, b. Moon	0
F. G. Oliver, b. Moon	5
R. E. A. Hamilton, c. Prothero, b. Evelyn...	22
P. Armitage, not out	6
H. Blaker, b. Moon	0
A. E. Balfour, b. Moon.....	4
Extras	27

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F. W. JANSON'S XI.

W. R. Moon, b. Clapham.....	14
A. G. Prothero, c. Lambert, b. Mills.....	25
E. C. Evelyn, l.b.w., b. Balfour	103
'P. Arthur,' c. Street, b. Blaker	16
G. E. M. Eden, b. Street	5
E. G. Moon, b. Blaker	23
D. Foster, c. Balfour, b. Street	21
C. W. Grant-Wilson, not out	22
A. J. Hemmerde, c. Blaker, b. Street	0
C. W. Ash, not out	7
J. L. Nickisson, did not bat.....	0
Extras	47

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. G. Moon	24	10	48	6
A. G. Prothero	21	7	35	3
G. E. M. Eden	3	0	17	0
J. L. Nickisson ...	4	2	8	0
E. C. Evelyn	3	1	4	1

F. W. JANSON'S XI.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
E. L. Clapham	15	1	69	1
H. Blaker	22	1	64	2
R. O. Mills	10	2	20	1
F. G. Oliver	2	0	9	0
F. Street	19	1	48	3
A. E. Balfour	3	0	9	1
C. S. W. Barwell ...	4	1	11	0

Oliver bowled seven wides, one no-ball; Balfour bowled a wide.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. INCOGNITI.

THIS match took place 'up-fields' on Saturday, May 19, and ended in another defeat of the School, whose team once more succumbed in the first innings to the usual 'rot,' which occurred so often last season. The visitors won the toss and went in first, and by lunch-time had scored 80 for 4 wickets. Rimington was soon bowled by a yorker from Street. Bircham and Martyn then raised the score to 45, when Clapham neatly caught Bircham after a careful innings. At 55, Martyn sent up the ball to Balfour, who caught it, but a claim of 'bum-ball' was given, and Martyn's life at the wickets was prolonged, only to be ended soon after by a catch (a real one) which Clapham secured. Aste then went in, and for some time puzzled our bowlers by his left-hand batting. Wilde was cleverly caught by Barwell at the wickets: Clapham secured yet another catch off Colman's bat, who retired at 124. Gruntvig then joined Aste, and after some fast scoring a slow twister from our new bowler, Paget, at last deceived Aste's bat, and he retired after a good innings

of 46. Payne then came in at 200, and after a steady innings, during which Gruntvig and he further raised the score with some brilliant batting, he was well caught by Balfour. The last three wickets were soon despatched (including the great (!) Surrey bowler), the last to fall being Gruntvig's, who played an excellent innings of 58, and the innings closed for 244. Our side then went in, but soon began to display signs of 'rot,' the visitors' bowling being too puzzling, Cobbold at one end bowling very slow twisters, and Horner at the other end bowling in lightning-like shooters. Olivier retired at 13, Street at 14, Lambert at 14. Our hopes were then dashed to the ground by the loss of Clapham, who began well with a drive for 4. He was bowled by a very slow twister from Cobbold. The rest of the team were despatched one after the other in a manner grievous to behold. The only noticeable feature was a slight stand by Blaker, who played very steadily and made the top score of 10! With a miserable total of 50 the team was obliged to follow on, Barwell and Blaker going in first. They soon began to display much greater steadiness, and scored 27 before they were separated, Blaker being bowled by Horner. Clapham then went in, but again disappointed us, being well caught in the deep-field by Mills (substitute). Olivier then went in, and at 48, stumps were drawn. Our fellows showed a great improvement in fielding, but they are not nearly smart enough in returning the ball. Blaker's bowling and batting were distinctly good, and Olivier showed good form in batting. The most notable feature was Cobbold's analysis, 8 wickets for 25. Below is the full score and analysis :—

INCOGNITI.

Lieut.-Col. Bircham, c. Clapham, b. Blaker...	18
G. A. Rimington, b. Street	1
O. B. Martyn, c. Clapham, b. Blaker	29
F. M. M. Wilde, c. Barwell, b. Oliver	24
J. Aste, b. Paget	46
J. Colman, c. Clapham, b. Paget.....	12
H. T. Gruntvig, b. Blaker	58
A. J. L. Payne, c. Street, b. Blaker	19
R. K. Causton, c. Balfour, b. Mills.....	4
C. E. Horner, b. Street	1
C. S. W. Cobbold, not out	3
Extras	29

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WESTMINSTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
R. E. Olivier, c. Payne, b. Cobbold	6	not out	10
A. G. Lambert, b. Cobbold ...	7		
F. Street, b. Horner	0		
C. S. W. Barwell, c. and b. Cobbold	5	not out	18
E. L. Clapham, b. Cobbold...	4	c. Subst. b. Cobbold	4
R. C. Mills, b. Horner	1		
F. G. Oliver, b. Cobbold	3		
P. Armitage, b. Cobbold	0		
H. R. Blaker, not out	10	b. Horner	12
A. E. Balfour, st. Rimington, b. Cobbold	4		
L. C. Paget, b. Cobbold	2		
Extras	8	Extras	4
	<hr/> 50		<hr/> 48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

INCOGNITI.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
F. Street	25	5	55	2
L. C. Paget.....	10	1	40	2
H. R. Blaker	15.1	3	42	4
F. G. Oliver	11	1	38	1
E. L. Clapham	9	0	26	0
C. S. W. Barwell ...	4	2	5	0
R. O. Mills.....	3	1	9	1

Oliver bowled three no-balls.

WESTMINSTER.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
C. E. Horner	14	8	17	2
C. S. W. Cobbold ...	13.4	5	25	8

XI. v. XXII.

THIS match was commenced on Monday, the 21st, and was continued during the week, ending in a victory for the XXII. by 9 wickets. Full score :—

XI.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

R. E. Olivier, c. Balfour, b. Paget	2	b. Paget	0
A. G. Lambert, b. Paget	0	run out	1
F. Street, c. Clarke, b. Balfour	15	run out	50
E. L. Clapham, b. Paget	24	b. Balfour	27
C. S. W. Barwell, c. Gregory, b. Daniel.....	23	b. Paget	5
H. R. Blaker, c. Daniel, b. Paget	27	b. Balfour	7
F. G. Oliver, b. Paget	16	b. Balfour	2
P. Armitage, b. Sharpe.....	0	b. Daniel.....	7
A. E. Balfour, b. Paget	0	b. Paget	5
R. O. Mills, l.b.w., b. Daniel	8	not out	9
R. E. A. Hamilton, not out...	2	b. Daniel.....	17
Extras.....	6	Extras.....	5

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XXII.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

H. B. Willet, b. Blaker	12	b. Blaker.....	3
H. T. Whitaker, b. Street.....	0	not out	8
P. Weichand, b. Blaker	0	not out	5
E. B. Rutherford, c. Olivier, b. Blaker.....	16	c. Mills, b. Oliver...	0
C. W. Ash, c. Olivier, b. Blaker	10	b. Oliver	0
E. C. Daniel, b. Blaker.....	0	b. Blaker.....	0
C. E. Balfour, b. Oliver	0	b. Blaker.....	0
E. W. Woodbridge, b. Oliver	0	b. Street	4
S. H. Gregory, c. Blaker, b. Olivier	18	b. Oliver.....	2
P. J. Preece, b. Oliver	0		
C. C. Sharpe, b. Oliver	0	l.b.w., b. Oliver ...	7
H. C. Witherby, b. Oliver ...	0		
C. H. Gregory, b. Oliver	0		
J. S. Shearme, b. Barwell.....	0	c. Hamilton, b. Oliver	2
L. C. Paget, b. Street	5		
H. E. Oliver, c. Hamilton, b. Blaker	15	b. Street	2
A. R. Hoskins, run out	11	b. Clapham.....	23
J. Southey, run out	10	b. Street	2
G. N. Labertouche, c. Balfour, b. Street	11		
J. H. Clarke, b. Blaker.....	0		
H. J. Gully, not out.....	5		
E. Berens, c. Clapham, b. Street	7		
Extras.....	49	Extras.....	38

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FORTHCOMING MATCHES.

June	2—Sat.	v.	Butterflies.
„	9—Sat.	v.	M. C. C.
„	16—Sat.	v.	Lords and Commons.
„	20—Wed.	v.	Master's XI.
„	23—Sat.	v.	Upper Tooting.
„	30—Sat.	v.	Old Carthusians.
July	7—Sat.	v.	Authentics.
„	13—Fri.	} v.	Chart'house (played at Godalming).
„	14—Sat.		
„	30—Mon.		

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met again on March 22 to continue the discussion on Mr. Whitaker's motion against hereditary peerage.

Mr. WHITAKER said that hereditary peers ought to have no power over the laws of the country. He objected to Mr. Phillimore's remarks on the House of Lords. He then gave instances of various cases about the Upper House where Bills that were obviously necessary had been thrown out.

Mr. KNAPP said that Mr. Whitaker had not remembered that if the Bills had been necessary the people would have agitated when they were thrown out. He thought the question was whether the whole Government was to be changed to a republic or not, and in case of the latter, that there ought to be more restriction on the Commons.

Mr. PHILLIMORE thought the House of Lords were by no means actuated by the same influences as the House of Commons. He remarked that no one had suggested any other substitute for the House of Lords.

Mr. CHAPMAN thought that the House of Lords was by no means totally unbiassed. It was a moral impossibility that a body of great landowners should be so. Any restrictions imposed by a more democratic body would cause less irritation.

Mr. GRENFELL thought that to cut away the House of Lords from the nation would be equivalent to cutting away the rudder of a ship, inasmuch as the House of Lords serves as a check and guide on the House of Commons. He thought that as peers were the largest landowners in England, their opinions are more fit to govern well. People who are born to an office have more chance of success than brewers, &c., who compose most of the House of Commons. He thought that of the two Houses the character of the members of the Upper House was superior to that of the Lower.

Mr. CHAPMAN admitted that some sort of Second Chamber was desirable.

After remarks from Messrs. KNAPP, CUMING, CHAPMAN, and BARWELL, a division took place, with the result that the motion was lost by a majority of 11.

The House then adjourned.

The House met on March 29 to discuss Mr. Gillett's motion in favour of cremation.

Mr. GILLETT brought forward as an argument against interment in the earth the fact that water was often poisoned by running through graveyards. He stated that there were no less than 86,000 tons of bones imported into England to make bone earth. If one was burnt instead of buried, all this might be saved; indeed, we might export bone earth rather than import it. The cost would be much less than that of an ordinary funeral, while the only objection is that poisoning would be so much easier; but with a little legislation this difficulty might be obviated.

Mr. KNAPP drew a harrowing picture of some great man being carried comfortably in an ink-bottle, but saw no objection if the parties were themselves willing.

Mr. BARWELL entirely disagreed with the last speaker, and said that no unpleasant effluvium was occasioned in the process.

Mr. GILLETT commended highly the people of , because no less than thirty were burnt on the average per month there.

After some observations by Mr. PHILLIMORE, Mr. KNAPP elicited from Mr. Gillett that a first-class cremation could be done at £7 to £8.

After some remarks by Mr. STEPHENSON and Mr. GULLY, Mr. KNAPP gave a question in higher mathematics as to the cost of a scuttleful of coals when one ton cost 20s.

As no one had time to work this out, the House divided on the motion. Ayes, 7; noes, 6; majority 1 for the motion.

Mr. HAMILTON moved, and Mr. KNAPP seconded, a vote of thanks to the officers of the Society. This was carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks to Mr. Preece was proposed, and, after it had been amended to include Mr. Knapp, this was also carried *nem. con.*

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

AN Address on this subject was read up-School on Thursday, May 10, by H. F. Wilson, Esq. He commenced by adverting to the comprehensiveness of the subject, which would prevent him from giving anything but a mere skeleton of ideas concerning it. Its importance also was so great as to dwarf all other political questions, even those which, like the Irish question, were most connected with it. The traditions of the Abbey and the School made Westminster a worthy place to expound the matter, as had been previously done at Eton, Marlborough, Charterhouse, Winchester, and Uppingham.

The question fell into two main divisions: How our Empire was won, and how it might be preserved. The first sign of the expansion of England was the granting of a charter to Cabot, in 1496, to take

possession of any lands he discovered as a vassal of the British Crown. Cabot discovered North-east America in 1497, but did not colonise it, and no permanent settlement was effected till that of Virginia in 1607. Attempts at colonisation had, however, been made before, so that we can date the commencement of our colonial empire from about the year 1600. The possessions next acquired by England were the Bermudas and Barbados, the latter of which is the only West Indian island that has always belonged to England. The remainder of the colonies were founded by religious emigrants, such as the Puritans in 1620, and the Catholics in 1634. The Carolinas, Pennsylvania, and others had their origin in this way; and after them the British dominions were not increased except by the settlement of Georgia.

In the meantime we had been winning another empire in India; but its origin and conditions were so different that Mr. Wilson declined to discuss it on this occasion, and directed our attention instead to a new set of possessions in America. The French had founded a colonial empire in Lower Canada; but this was wrested from them by the fall of Fort Duquesne (1758) and of Quebec (1759), and definitely ceded in 1763. During this period our southern colonies had constitutions all formed on the same plan, viz., a governor was appointed by the Crown, and a council were sometimes elected, sometimes nominated. All trade was forbidden save with the mother country, to which they were bound nevertheless by sincere feelings of loyalty, no less than by dread of France. This last was removed by the fall of Quebec, and only two years later the other bond was snapped by the determination of Parliament to tax the colonies, in spite of Burke's indignant protests and declarations that the Government was outstepping its proper sphere. The result was the secession of the American Colonies, and many thought that England's power was now on the decline, but, to use a phrase expressive, if common, 'there was life in the old dog yet.' Captain Cook's first voyage, undertaken in 1770, heralded the new empire that was to arise in Australasia and South Africa, just as Cabot had preceded the one just lost. The first settlement was that now known as Sydney, formed at Port Jackson in 1786. It prospered in spite of the convicts poured into it by the home Government. Tasmania was colonised soon afterwards, and Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland were successively detached from the original colony of New South Wales. New Zealand (1841) and Fiji (1874) completed the list of our important possessions in the South Pacific.

In the history of British North America an important period is marked by the Dominion Act, which federated most of the colonies existing at the date of its passing. Since then Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island have joined the Dominion, and Newfoundland is now the only colony remaining outside. In Europe we gained Malta in 1800, and Heligoland in 1807; but the latest additions to our

empire were in Asia—viz., a part of New Guinea, and Burmah.

Mr. Wilson now offered to put us through a little geography, and adduced an anecdote from Froude to show the ignorance of most Englishmen upon this most important subject. To give us some idea of what English energy was doing far away from England, he had brought with him some pictures by a resident in Dean's Yard, on which he could unhesitatingly bestow the epithets of vivid and truthful. Among others were views of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Kimberley Mines. He showed us the position and extent of our colonies on the map, and pointed out that Greater Britain was one-sixth of the world, and possessed one half of its trade; while the trade between England and her colonies is five times the sum of that between all other countries and their colonies. The aim of federation, this *κοινωνία*, which Aristotle makes the essence of a state, would be to defend all this wealth. It would constitute what Herbert Spencer calls a unity based upon diversity. The relation of the central government to the colonial governments would be very much that borne by the government of a nation to the families of which it is composed. It might appear strange that with all the advantages of federation the desire for it had not taken shape more than fifteen years ago. The fact was, that English feeling had been considerably alienated from the colonies by their continual dissensions with the natives. The British troops were therefore withdrawn, and constitutions provided, so that the colonies might detach themselves when they thought proper. This result was hoped for and expected by many, among others by John Bright; but even his high abilities and reputation failed to procure him followers, so that those he had were as rare as great auks' eggs, and not so valuable.

The feeling in favour of federation had reached the highest point yet known at the election of 1885, when, though vague and general, it caused the return of a strong Parliamentary party in its favour. This was a great contrast to the prophecies of Messrs. Freeman and Goldwin Smith, about 1850. At that time we were so prosperous that many thought we should be sustained by our trade even if our colonies became detached; but when worse times came this feeling of indifference disappeared. Since then the benefit derived from the colonies has increased, both as regards trade and in other matters, as we saw in the offer of the colonies to aid us in the Soudan. The meeting which had caused the formation of the Imperial Federation League was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel in 1883, to protest against the disintegrationists. One of those present was Professor Seeley, the historian of the movement; another was Lord Tennyson, who may fairly claim to be called its poet, with his stirring counsel, 'Britons, hold your own!' Other well-known names were those of Messrs. Bryce, Cowen, and Smith, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. There were various resolutions favourable to the cause (a copy of these was supplied to

us on a small leaflet), and one of the objects gained by the League was the meeting of the Colonial Congress last year. This Congress, besides practically settling the New Hebrides difficulty, had concerted a scheme for Australian defence which it was hoped would soon be put in practice. It was often urged against the League that they had produced no definite constitution for a federal government. The expectation was absurd, that they could do so after so short an existence ; a constitution must be a result of growth. Various schemes had been proposed, but their merits were likely to receive a fairer judgment when we had seen the working of the Local Government Bill. The federal form of government was nothing new : it was the present constitution of Switzerland, the United States, and Germany. He looked forward to a great Witenagemot—an assembly of wise men, gathered from all quarters of the earth, to govern the empire to which they belonged.

The HEAD MASTER expressed thanks to Mr. Wilson for his address, and reminded us that from Westminster had gone out many great men to aid in building up our empire ; notably in India, where Warren Hastings, most maligned of public men, extended British rule perhaps more than any of those who preceded or followed him ; and among those who had increased the power of England we might well reckon Richard Hakluyt, who by his history did a great deal to urge men into the path of colonisation. Apart, therefore, from the intrinsic value of Mr. Wilson's address, the interest of Westminster in the subject ought to be enough to obtain hearty applause.

This having been given, the proceedings terminated.

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

IN connection with the School Mission a meeting was held up School on Thursday, May 17, at which Mr. H. G. Rawson propounded a plan, which seems to hold out considerable promise of success, especially as it does not seem calculated, as other schemes do, to entangle us in the insidious snares of dogmatical controversy. Moreover, it seems to possess in an eminent degree the capacity of effecting what economists term the equalisation of the demand and supply.

Mr. RAWSON, who was received with cheers, and was listened to throughout with rapt attention, said that he had not intended that his scheme should supersede any other plan we might have in view, it having suggested itself to him when the idea of a Mission was first started. The scheme consisted in supporting a Boys' Club, and he considered that the best field for our enterprise would be found in the Charing Cross Branch of the Recreative Evening Schools. These schools provided recreation and instruction for boys in the evenings ; gave lectures on

interesting scientific subjects, illustrating them by magic-lantern views, &c. ; taught them wood-carving, arithmetic, and book keeping—volunteers, with one or two exceptions, taking the place of paid teachers. The Institution was willing to give us the rooms and to supply teachers, the one thing necessary being, of course, money to pay the non-volunteers, and to purchase the materials necessary for the various kinds of instruction and recreation provided. Mr. Churchman, the energetic secretary of the Westminster Branch, had pointed out to him a few days before how much might be done if only more money were forthcoming. The arrangement would place the entire management of the Charing Cross Branch in our hands.

Certain objections had been raised to the scheme, notably that it did not sufficiently comprehend the generally accepted idea of a mission ; but he thought it very undesirable to confine our scheme to religious instruction pure and simple. Religion was not a thing to be forced upon boys as a condition of membership of the Club ; religion must be free, and a voluntary undertaking. The first thing necessary was to win over the hearts of the boys, to get them thoroughly into one's confidence. Then would be the time to speak to them of religion, and then, if at any time, would they be willing and anxious to listen to what one told them. Religion would certainly not be neglected, as there would be abundant opportunities for introducing it every day. Mr. Rawson then gave a brief sketch of the weekly routine. He would propose to give technical instruction two nights in the week, to hold the commercial classes for two other nights, and to make Wednesdays and Saturdays club nights proper, when lectures with magic-lantern views, and entertainments of all sorts could take place. Bible classes would naturally find their proper place on Sundays.

And lastly he touched, necessarily somewhat lightly, upon the question of finance. The fitting out and starting of the Mission would cost, say, £140. Two instructors in technicality and recreation would cost £80 per annum. Materials might come annually to £35 ; and these, with £15 for caretaker and gas, would bring the total annual cost to £130. £150 per annum would cover it very well. Mr. Rawson concluded his speech with a mention of a few of the advantages offered by the Mission to the boys, and of the prospects it held out to them of promotions in business, and of success in after-life. (Loud cheers.)

The HEAD MASTER thanked Mr. Rawson on behalf of the School for his kindness in coming to explain his scheme. The hearty reception it had received augured well for its success. He had never before seen so attentive a congregation up School. (Laughter.) He pointed out the great importance of spending well one's leisure hours, and considered this plan of great value for that very reason.

The proceedings then terminated.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR,—C. Ritchie took his degree and went down at the end of last term. In Honour Moderations, G. G. Phillimore and H. Withers obtained first class honours; R. Towers, R. H. Bellairs, and C. F. Freeman, second class; J. W. Aris, H. Harrison, and J. Salwey, third class. It has been decided to substitute for the O.W. wine an O.W. dinner, which will probably come off on the last Friday of this term.

Yours truly,
BOSPORUS.

May 16.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following: *The Blue, Carthusian, Wykehamist, Meteor, Radleian, Durham University Journal, Newtonian, Felstedian, Rossallian, Cambridge Review* (2), *Fettesian, Bradfield School Chronicle, University College Magazine, Pauline, Melburnian, Penn Charter Magazine* (2).

NOTICES.

All contributions to the June number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by June 7, 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.

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

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

Photographs of the cast of 'The Phormio,' 1887, may be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

Morcat.