



The Elizabethan.

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Price 6d.

THE PAST CRICKET SEASON.

GLOOMY as were the forebodings with which many looked forward to the cricket term which has just passed, few could have actually anticipated a season more disastrous than the reality. Out of eleven matches played we were able to record but one solitary victory, whilst on the ten remaining occasions we had to put up with defeat; and not only defeat, but in most cases utter and overwhelming defeat. The excuse often made for us, that being, as it were, in the centre of the large metropolitan clubs, we have to contend against stronger teams than most other public schools, and so cannot expect a like amount of success, is robbed of half its force when we remember that on seven occasions during the late season our opponents' total more than doubled our own, and that seven times we were all disposed of for less than a century. It is useless to attempt to excuse failure such as this, and we should rather seek to find the true cause of our weakness and to devise a remedy. We believe we are right in attributing our long series of losses to the lamentable want of self-confidence

which, with the exception of one or two members, characterised the whole eleven. Anyone who was present at a few of the matches at Vincent Square last term must have been struck with the rapidity with which the innings was always finished off after the first few men had been sent back. Each batsman seemed to go to the wicket strong in the conviction that the first straight ball would cause his retirement. Under these circumstances the Westminster innings became little more than a procession to and from the wicket. This utter lack of determination is indeed deplorable, all the more so from the fact that we are at a loss to account for it. The encouragement of members of the School, backed up by vigorous applause from the railings, is surely enough to banish all feeling of nervousness, even on the part of those who are going in to bat for the School for the first or second time. It is merely an exercise of will, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in future years all Westminster cricketers will show a hearty determination to do themselves justice against all kinds of bowling.

The batting, as may be imagined, was extremely feeble, and the less said about it the

better. The bowling was on the whole fair, being generally steady and on the mark; but there was not enough of it in the eleven. A new bowler, however, of great promise was discovered in Paget, whose slows often proved very puzzling; it is a pity he cannot be of service to the School another year.

In fielding, as ever, there was plenty of room for improvement; this, again, should not be. Bad fielding in a school eleven is inexcusable. Always playing together, as they do, and having every opportunity of constant practice in this department, each man should know exactly his right place and always be ready to back up his fellow.

There was one redeeming feature in the play of the School Eleven last season, and that was their performance against Charterhouse. Coming as it did after our long series of misfortunes, it was all the more noticeable. It was a distinctly good performance to dispose of a reputedly strong batting team for 54 runs, whatever the state of the ground. The bowling was good throughout, and was backed up by some smart fielding, very few mistakes being made. Had it not been for the deadliness of the Charterhouse bowler, there is no doubt but that the result of the match would have been different. This showed what we could do, and what we might have done, if we had always played up to our true form. During the second innings of Charterhouse the fielding fell off sadly, but in the first innings the improvement in this respect was wonderful.

A word about next year. It is true that there are very few remaining pinks, but there is plenty of good material in the School, and if all set to work with one will, by constant practice and determination, to raise Westminster cricket to its true standard, we make no doubt that the disasters of the year will be fully retrieved.

A list of matches is appended, with their results.

	Re-sult	Westminster	Opponents
F. W. Janson's XI.	Lost	139	283 for 8 wickets
Incogniti	"	50, 48 for 2 wickets	244
Kensington Park... ..	"	73	311
Butterflies	"	66, 96 for 6 wickets	144
M. C. C.	"	66	221
Lords and Commons	"	22, 42	149
Masters' XI.	Won	213	72
Upper Tooting	Lost	129	306 for 9 wickets
Old Carthusians	"	112	246
Authentics	"	42, 123 for 5 wickets	121
Charterhouse	"	63, 79	54, 160

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 17.—SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY, BART., BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THE family of Trelawny derives its name from Trelawne or Treloen, a lordship in the parish of Altonon, near Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, where they held lands from very early times. The first baronet was John Trelawny, who was created a baronet on July 1, 1628; and served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in the reign of Charles I. But this man was not the first member of the family who distinguished himself. Before his time several members of the family received the honour of knighthood for military and other services, including Sir John Trelawny, who was knighted for services rendered to Henry V. in his French wars. This knight rebuilt the gateway of his residence with his foreign spoils, and placed on the gateway a statue of the king. Underneath was the distich—

He that will do aught for me,
Let him love well Sir John Trelawnee—

set up in Gothic characters to commemorate the request of the king for Cornish recruits (*Strickland*). Sir John Trelawny, the first baronet, was succeeded by his eldest son, Jonathan, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., and left issue. His eldest son predeceased him and died childless. On the demise of the second baronet, therefore, the family honour descended upon the second son, Jonathan, who forms the subject of our present memoir. He was then rector of St. Ives and Southill, in Cornwall, and succeeded as third baronet. The eighth baronet (but not in the direct male line) assumed the additional surname of Salusbury in 1802. He was succeeded in 1856 by his second son, Sir John Salusbury Salusbury-Trelawny, who received his education at Westminster School, and died on August 4, 1885. On his death the baronetcy devolved upon his eldest and only son, Sir William Lewis Salusbury-Trelawny, the present possessor of the title.

The third baronet was born at Pelynt, in Cornwall, in about the year 1650. He was admitted on the foundation at Westminster in 1663, and was elected second to Oxford in 1668. Of his life, alike at the School and at the University, we have no details beyond that he took his B.A. degree in 1672, and three years subsequently his M.A. While he was receiving his education his father was one of the household of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and Anne Trelawny was sole maid of honour and friend of the Princess Mary of York, who was married to her cousin, William of Orange.

Jonathan was brought up to the clerical profession. At the time of his succession to the baronetcy we have seen that he was rector of St. Ives and Southill. His previous career was, doubtless, spent in his native county, and, from the great local influence of the Trelawnys, one of steady progressiveness. The family was pre-eminently of a military disposition; and,

during the Monmouth rebellion, we find the Reverend Jonathan, his profession notwithstanding, taking an active part in its suppression, and subsequently putting forward these services as a claim for promotion. Reward came at length in an appointment to the Bishopric of Bristol. This was, however, a bitter disappointment to Trelawny, whose estate was in anything but a flourishing condition, and who considered his services merited a richer see than Bristol. 'Necessity,' we are told, 'is the mother of invention'; and we may therefore take it that the following letter was the offspring of hard necessity. It was addressed to the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Rochester, and is, to say the least, somewhat bold and outspoken in its solicitation :—

'SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

'July 10, 1685.

'Give me leave to throw myself at your lordship's feet, humbly imploring your patronage, if not for the bishopric of Peterborough, at least for Chichester, if the Bishop of Exeter cannot be obliged to accept of that now vacant see, which he seemed to incline to when his removal to Peterborough was proposed; and I am assured from those about him, that if the King should be pleased to tell him he is resolved on his translation to Chichester, he will readily close with it; and let me beseech your lordship to fix him there, and to advance your creature to Exeter, where I can serve the King and your lordship.

'I hear his Majesty designed me for Bristol, which I should not decline was I not already under such pressure by my father's debts, as must necessarily break my estate to pieces if I find no better prop than the income of Bristol, not greater of £300 per annum, and the expense in consecration, first fruits, and settlement, will require £2,000.

'If Peterborough and Chichester shall be both refused me, I shall not deny Bristol, though my ruin goes with it, if it be the King's pleasure, or any way for his Majesty's service that I should accept it.

'But I hope the King (James II.) will have more tender compassions on his slave, and that your lordship will vouchsafe a better lot to, my lord,

'Your lordship's

'Most humble and devoted servant,

'J. TRELAWNY.'

This letter only brought down upon him the displeasure of Sancroft, the archbishop; and the good offices of Turner, who had been then lately translated to Ely from Rochester, were earnestly invoked by Sir Jonathan in a letter, in which he urges him to use his best endeavours to 'moderate' his grace's 'resentments.' The appeal itself met with no response, so the reverend baronet pocketed his disappointment, and accepted the see of Bristol. He was consecrated by Sancroft in November 1685, receiving on the 26th of the preceding month the degree of D.D., which was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford at the command of King James.

Reconciled to his new position, Sir Jonathan at once entered heartily into his new duties, and set himself to inspect and report upon what required amendment in his diocese. In the midst of these duties, however, he found leisure to retreat ever and anon to his paternal estate in Cornwall, and more than once he sent a written explanation to the arch-

bishop of the reasons which led him to temporarily forsake his trust. On one occasion an anticipated election was his excuse, his influence there being consequential, and we may imagine that the electioneering was not uncongential to the right reverend baronet. To the credit of the bishop it has been said that his episcopal reign at Bristol was less disturbing than that of either of his predecessors, his disagreement with the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation less frequent. One of the difficulties with which he had to contend was the intermeddling of Sir John Knight, who to all appearance gave the bishop's predecessor a corresponding amount of vexatious trouble. From one of the bishop's letters to Sancroft, we gather that while resident at Bristol his life had more than once been attempted. Writing on July 1, 1687, he says: 'I have given God thanks for this opportunity the begging address [by certain fanatics for money to build meeting-houses] hath given me of declaring to the public that I am firmly of the Church of England, and not to be forced from her interest by the terrors of displeasure or death itself, which some are endeavouring should befall me from the hand of an unnatural brother, whose liberty is now laboured from that imprisonment to which he was confined for his often attempts on my life.' It has not, so far as we are aware, transpired who the would-be assassin was.

During the whole of his reign, James the Second strove to make the Roman Catholic religion supreme in England. In this endeavour he followed in the footsteps of his father, but with this great difference, that James avowed his Roman Catholicity, whereas Charles, while promising to uphold the Established Church, was working secretly for its supersession, and only on his death-bed made public his conversion to the alien faith. It is needless to trace in detail every effort made by James. With the same end in view he thought to ingratiate himself with the Nonconformists, and to gain their support by granting them liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and by removing existing disabilities. Accordingly, on April 4, 1687, he issued a Declaration of Indulgence. This and other acts, both precedent and subsequent, led to negotiations with the Prince of Orange, and to the ultimate Revolution and change of dynasty. Not content with this unconstitutional step, James followed it up with an Order in Council directing the Declaration to be read publicly in all the churches of England on particular days. The Nonconformists were not so blind but that they perceived that the Declaration, though ostensibly made for their protection, had in reality reference chiefly to the Roman Catholics. With laudable patriotism and self-sacrifice they refused to be tempted with the royal bait. By the issue of the Order in Council the long-suffering patience of the clergy was exhausted, and, strengthened by the position taken up by the Nonconformists, they determined that the Declaration should not be read. A meeting was convened at Lambeth, and a petition to the king drawn up, requesting, in

courteous terms, that they, too, might be allowed *liberty of conscience*, and might be exempted from compliance with the Order. This historic petition bore seven signatures, the subscribers being—Sancroft, the Archbishop; Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells; White, Bishop of Peterborough; Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol; Lake, Bishop of Chichester; and Turner, Bishop of Ely. It was presented by the seven bishops, and greatly incensed the king, who replied: 'These are strange words; I did not expect them from you; it is a standard of rebellion.' The charge was repudiated by the bishops, Trelawny falling on his knees and exclaiming, 'Rebellion, sire! I beseech your Majesty do not say so hard a thing of us, for God's sake! Do not believe we are or can be guilty of rebellion! It is impossible for me or any of my family to be guilty of rebellion! Your Majesty cannot but remember that you sent me to quell the Monmouth rebellion, and I am as ready to do what I can to quell another.'

The king refused to concede to their request, and the bishops withdrew. Within a few hours of their departure all London was ringing with the petition, which had been surreptitiously printed, and was being vended about the streets. This was probably done at the instigation, and through the machinations, of Sunderland, who was a partisan of the Orange faction, and, as such, wished to see the breach between the king and the Church wider. This added fuel to the fire that was raging in the king's breast, and, acting chiefly on the advice of the notorious Jeffreys, he decided to prosecute the bishops. They were summoned before the Council, and indicted for a seditious libel. On their pleading their peerage as an exemption from entering into recognisances, a warrant was issued for their committal to the Tower. The scene of their progress is well known, for has it not been, as well as that of their subsequent trial and acquittal, most eloquently written of by Macaulay in his *History*? The prelates were popular—particularly, in that locality, the primate. On their passage to the barge, which was to convey them to the Tower, they passed through thronged crowds of sympathisers, both cheering them and craving their blessing. Even the Tower guards asked a blessing as they entered its gloomy portal. Numerous persons of all grades visited them in their confinement to offer their sympathy, including a deputation of those Nonconformists whose loyalty James had hoped to have secured by his Declaration. They were brought up for trial in the beginning of June before the Court of the King's Bench; their journey thither being a repetition of the former one—another triumphal progress. The bishops pleaded for time to put in their defence, so the trial was adjourned for a fortnight. This time the accused were dismissed on their own recognisances to appear when summoned. On the actual day of the trial, Westminster Hall was crowded in every part. The argument of the prosecution was torn to shreds by Somers, afterwards Lord Somers and Lord Chancellor, in a powerful speech for the

defence. He was one of the junior counsel for the accused, and this is said to have been his first success. The result, as is well known, was a verdict of 'Not Guilty.' It was no sooner delivered on the morning of June 30, 1687, than the hall resounded with cheers, which were immediately caught up by the expectant crowd outside, and quickly passed on throughout London and the neighbourhood.

A voice, from long-expecting thousands sent,
Shatters the air, and troubles tower and spire—
For Justice hath absolved the innocent,
And Tyranny is baulked of her desire;
Up, down, the busy Thames—rapid as fire,
Coursing a train of gunpowder—it went,
And transport finds in every street a vent,
Till the whole city rings like some vast quire.
The fathers urge the people to be still
With outstretched hands and earnest speech in vain!
Yea, many haply went to entertain
Small reverence for the mitre's offices,
And to religion's self no friendly will,
A prelate's blessing ask on bended knees.*

That night the metropolis was illuminated, and the churches rang joyous peals for the acquittal of the 'seven champions.' Bristol also took part in the rejoicings. The church bells rang throughout the day from every steeple in honour of her bishop, and all night long huge bonfires blazed in the streets.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL.

It is now fourteen years since the *Elizabethan* first appeared before the public as the recognised School magazine, and during that time its success has been variable. At one period its existence was threatened by the very large debt with which the paper was encumbered, but when this was paid off the prospects of a long and vigorous life seemed very bright. But the gradual decrease in the number of School subscribers soon counteracted the good effects of this release from debt, and for the last few years the staff have been struggling hard to keep the *Elizabethan* from disappearing altogether—struggling against a difficulty even more serious than pecuniary embarrassments, namely, the want of interest shown by the School.

The causes of this unfortunate state of affairs are not very difficult to examine. Ever since the *Elizabethan* Committee ceased to meet, there has been slowly growing up among T.BB. an idea that the *Elizabethan* is altogether a Queen's-scholar organ; and they have generally treated it as such. It is hardly necessary for us to say that this idea is quite erroneous. The staff of the *Elizabethan* is composed of the School monitors, who now hold their offices *ex officio*, while they are under the supervision of a Committee composed of equal numbers of T.BB. and Q.SS. Thus it will be seen that as the School paper, T.BB. are bound to maintain the *Elizabethan*, while

* Wordsworth.

in order further to satisfy those who object to the somewhat one-sided views which must necessarily result from a continuous Queen's-scholar editorship, it has been arranged that all reports, whether of games or society meetings, shall in future be provided by the captain of the game or secretary of the society, who shall be responsible for their appearance in due time.

In addition to this unfortunate misunderstanding, there has been manifested of late considerable discontent at the want of variety of the *Elizabethan*. Several expedients have been suggested for giving the magazine a comic side, which might increase its circulation in the School, and the staff has been subjected to no slight censure for not accepting these suggestions. In dealing with this subject, we feel confident that our consistent refusal to lower in any way the 'dignity' which has characterised the *Elizabethan* for so many years, will meet with the approval of Old Westminsters, and especially of the founders of the paper, and we are sure that present Westminsters, whose clamourings for entertainment have not been rejected without careful consideration, will one day see the wisdom of our refusal. At the same time the success with which a short-lived contemporary has lately met, has brought us to believe that the real fault of the *Elizabethan* lies not in any exclusively Queen's-scholar spirit, nor in its 'state-liness,' but in the fact that a considerable time must elapse after an event before a report of it can be published.

The *Westminster Review*, in addition to the style calculated to please those who wish to be amused rather than merely interested, owed much of its popularity to its early reports of games, &c., and as the want of such reports is now felt, the Committee have decided to issue each week a supplement to the *Elizabethan*, which is to contain all the news of the preceding week. In order, however, that the circulation of the monthly edition may not be injured by this means, it has been decided that no supplement is to be issued every fourth week, but that the monthly *Elizabethan* is to contain the reprints of the three preceding 'supplements,' as well as the news of the fourth week. The supplement will, moreover, be sold only to subscribers to the *Elizabethan*, and will be charged for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per year, or 6d. per term in addition to the original subscription. At the same time, we may announce that in future the ordinary subscription may be paid terminally by those who wish it, at the rate of 1s. 6d.

We may inform our Old Westminster readers that the School has shown itself favourable to our proposal, and that we are only waiting for promises of subscriptions from a few O.W.W. to put into operation this plan, which will, we hope, prove advantageous both to our readers and to the *Elizabethan*.

EPIGRAMS.

THE critic of the epigrams for 1886 felt compelled to give it as his opinion that "Hall" epigrams are gradually losing their popularity, and attributes this both to the general decline of this branch of scholarship—which is, as he says, no longer fashionable except at Westminster—and also to the want of appreciation shown by a large portion of the audience. This unhappy truth was confirmed this year. The epigrams of 1888 were in themselves hardly up to the standard of some years, but the want of applause during the recitations seems quite sufficient to deter the most ambitious from trusting their efforts where they seem unlikely to be appreciated. It may be the fault of the epigrams, but an effort, however unsatisfactory, deserves some recompense, and a heartier welcome would no doubt do much to encourage those on whom the preservation of epigram-writing among literary accomplishments may be said to depend.

The Theses for 1888 were πιστοῖς ἄπιστον οὐδέν, and "Honestum praetulit utili." The number of Greek and Latin epigrams has again decreased, and it seems almost as if they were destined to die out altogether. The Greek were especially scarce. The Opening Epigram, the subject of which was the misfortunes of the German Imperial House, is so neat that it deserves to be quoted entire. It runs as follows:—

πενθεῖ μὲν γῆ πᾶσα πικρῶς, πενθοῦσι δὲ λαοί,
οὐδ' ἀπομόρξατ' ἀνὴρ δάκρυ κατειβόμενον.
ἔσθλός ἔλωλεν ἄναξ πολυγήραος, ὅστε πάροιθεν
καὶ κλέος ἐν βουλαῖς ἤρατο καὶ πολέμοις.
ἴσα δὲ καὶ νίδς ἴσος ἀπώλετο, πλὴν ὅσον οὗτος
ὠκύμορος νοσέων θυμὸν ἀπεφθίνυθεν.
ἃ τῆς καρτερίης ὡς προὔτιμησε τὰ καλὰ
ἦνίκα γὰρ θέλγειν νοῦσον ἔδει Ζεφύρω,
ἄστοις ἐν μέσοισι μίνυθά περ εἴλετο μείναι,
καὶ κλέος ὡσαύτως καὶ μόνον ἀρνύμενος.
κοιριδίη δ' ἄλόχῳ, τὸδ' ἔπος μυθήσομαι, ἦτις
ἡμετέρου γένεος καὶ μάλα δὴ μετέχει,
μηδὲν ἄγαν κλαύσσομαι ἀμήχανον, ἧ γὰρ ὁ δαίμων
ὅστε πέρασ θανάτου νεῖμεν ἐφημερίοις
ἔργ' ὅ γε τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀδιάφορα θῆκεν ὀπίσσω,
δῶκε δὲ καὶ ψυχαῖς ζῶμεν ἄθαι ἀτοίς.

Ireland does not occupy quite so much attention as usual. The O'Brien incidents, however, are recorded in the following couplet:—

ὦ ξεῖν' ἄγγελιον Πανιεραῖοις ὅτι τῆδε
κείμει ὑπὲρ πατρίδος ΠΑΝΤ' ἀποδοσάμενος—

which are supposed to be the words of 'Brienides Tullamoraë.'

Mrs. Weldon's celebrated advertisement is thus turned:—

Hæc lux mihi bis quinque lustra confecit,
Nædum cutis rugosa nec genæ squalent,
Quodsi locares in choro puellarum
Habentium annos omnium decem et septem,
Mire sagaces fallerentur adstantes,
Videlicet sapone me lavo semper
Fratrum Pirorum.

One mutation of the Latin thesis gave rise to the following :—

‘Uitillimum praetulit utilissimo,’
 ‘Heus puer, ede gradus quos efficit adjectivus
 Utilis,’ haud levi fronte magister ait.
 ‘Utilis, utilior . . .’ ‘Dubitas?’ ‘Uitillimus’ illi
 Excidit : heu scamno deteriore sedet.

The majority of the epigrams were, however, in English, and the following is perhaps the best of them :—

‘Honestum praetulit utili.’
 When tax-collectors go their rounds,
 The man of thrift, who has a notion
 Of fifty or a hundred pounds,
 Defrauds our worthy Mr. Goschen;
 But when his conscience smites him sore
 For all the wrong he’s done, he
 Sends off a five-pound note (not more)
 And calls it conscience money.

The series ends with the following sarcastic couplet :—

Nil incredibile est, si quis sat credulus : ergo
 Credite nos versus scribere posse bonos.

School Notes.

THE Elections for 1888 were made as follows :—

TRIN. COLL., CAMB.	CH. CH. EXHIBITIONS.
J. I. Stirling.	S. V. Rolleston.
W. Grant Wilson.	C. L. C. Aveling.

TRIPLETT EXHIBITIONS.

A. E. Balfour.	C. J. B. Hurst.
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TRIPLETT GRATUITY.

A. A. Markham.

The Captain and Monitors for the ensuing year are :

A. R. Knapp	S. C. Woodhouse
J. B. W. Chapman	F. Street,

while the following are heads of houses :

Grants	H. C. Barnes.
Rigauds	P. Weichand.
Home-Boarders ...	H. P. Edwards.

A new arrangement of the Forms has come into effect this term. The old seventh has been restored, and the under-sixth has been abolished.

All our readers will regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Fox, who will probably be unable to resume his work at the School this term. His place is being taken by Mr. H. T. E. Barlow, of St. John’s College, Cambridge.

We are glad to welcome Mr. G. H. Lenox-Conynghame, of Caius College, Cambridge, who has joined us this term.

The Mure Scholarship for 1888 has been awarded to J. S. Phillimore.

The Offertory for the School Mission was made on Michaelmas Day, and amounted to £17 19s. 6d., which, with the Head-Master’s donation, amounts to £22 10s.

We are glad to record the success of N. M. Smyth, who lately passed out of Sandhurst with honours. He has been gazetted to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which he leaves for India to join.

Westminster has at last developed a first-class cricketer in Mr. C. J. M. Fox, whose brilliant successes last season have won him a high place among the cricketers of the year, as is shown by the publication in *Cricket* of his life, with a portrait. Mr. Fox distinguished himself while at the School by scoring 28 out of a total of 53, against Charterhouse, in 1875, and in spite of a long absence from England, he has not failed to fulfil the promise which he then showed.

We are glad to see the name of Mr. N. C. Bailey as one of the Vice-Presidents of the ‘London Football Association,’ and that of Mr. T. S. Oldham as a member of the Committee.

We notice with pleasure two interesting articles on Westminster and its surroundings, in the August and September numbers of *London Society*. The articles form part of a series entitled ‘Walks in London,’ by Percy Fitzgerald, who speaks with much enthusiasm of the quiet retirement of the School surroundings, which he compares to the seclusion of a cathedral close.

The Cricket Elevens have been filled up as follows :

PINKS.	
C. S. W. Barwell (Captn.)	E. C. Daniel
E. L. Clapham	E. V. B. Rutherford
F. Street	L. C. Paget
R. E. Olivier	P. Armitage.
F. G. Oliver	

PINK AND WHITES.

R. O. Mills	H. Blaker
A. G. Lambert	J. Gifford
A. E. Balfour	H. E. Oliver
C. W. Ash	E. W. Woodbridge
C. C. Sharpe	H. T. Whitaker
A. Hoskins	B. Southey.
R. E. A. Hamilton	

THIRD ELEVEN.

H. Willett	E. Berens
J. Shearme	C. E. Palfour
S. H. Gregory	E. L. Dewdney
P. J. Preece	C. Gregory
J. O. T. Powell	G. Campbell.

The following Football Colours remain for the season :—

PINKS.

F. Street (Captn.) H. C. Witherby E. A. Everington.

PINK AND WHITES.

P. J. Preece A. R. Knapp
R. O. Mills G. L. Edwards
H. L. Stephenson P. Weichand
E. W. Woodbridge P. Armitage.

THIRD ELEVEN.

W. V. Doherty J. Gifford
A. G. Clarke J. S. Shearme
C. H. Gardiner A. L. Longhurst
S. H. Gregory R. E. Olivier.
A. J. N. Booker

CRICKET AVERAGES, 1887.

	Innings.	No. of Times not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
F. Street	15	2	266	54*	20.4
C. S. W. Barwell	16	1	201	35	13.4
E. L. Clapham	16	0	179	44	11.2
R. E. Olivier	16	3	130	21	10
F. Oliver	15	0	118	57	7.9
P. Armitage	14	4	67	13	6.7
E. V. B. Rutherford	12	1	41	9*	3.7
E. C. Daniel	10	2	28	8*	3.5
C. W. Ash	2	0	7	7	3.5
L. C. Paget	11	4	19	6	2.6
A. E. Balfour	9	1	17	6	2.1
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H. R. Blaker	12	1	56	19	5.1
C. C. Sharpe	5	1	17	6	4.3
A. G. Lambert	8	0	18	7	2.3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Clapham	88	16	243	15	16.2
Street	278.3	80	623	38	16.4
Barwell	38.1	5	83	5	16.6
Paget	151	17	442	26	17
Blaker	103.	16	317	16	19.8
Oliver	100	17	313	13	24.1

THE FIELDS.

Q.SS. v. T.BB.

This match was played 'up fields' on Monday, July 30. Q.SS. batted first, Street and Oliver being the first pair of batsmen. From the first runs came steadily, Street doing most of the scoring, while Oliver played a careful game. Bowling changes were tried, but to no purpose, and it was not till the score had reached 61 that Street was bowled for an excellent innings of 40. Barwell was the new-comer, and at once began to hit, till at 76 Oliver was bowled for a patient innings of 16, for which he had batted one-and-a-half hours. Clapham came next, and hit four threes in quick succession, and then, with the score at 91, Barwell was caught by Sharpe from a skyer at mid-on. The same fielder just afterwards dismissed Clapham with a brilliant one-handed catch off a hard

drive. Shearme did nothing, but Olivier batted very well for 15, and at lunch time the score was 98 for six wickets. After lunch Whitaker was easily taken at mid-on, and the rest were bowled, the innings closing for 115. Oliver was the most successful bowler, with five for 39, and Armitage also bowled well.

Before play could be resumed rain descended in torrents, and saturated the wicket. Armitage and Oliver were the first batsmen, and at 2 Street clean bowled Armitage. Oliver was joined by Hoskins, and the former made some good hits on the wet wicket, but when the score reached 23 the rain again came down, and, as it did not clear, the match had to be abandoned as a draw. Appended is the score :

Q.SS.

F. Street, b. Gifford	40
H. E. Oliver, b. F. G. Oliver	16
C. S. W. Barwell, ct. substitute, b. Oliver	16
E. L. Clapham, ct. substitute, b. Oliver	12
J. Shearme, b. Armitage	0
R. E. Olivier, b. Armitage	15
R. E. A. Hamilton, b. Armitage	3
H. T. Whitaker, ct. Lambert, b. Armitage	4
C. C. Sharpe, b. Oliver	1
P. J. Preece, not out	0
H. L. Stobart, b. Oliver	0
Extras	8
<hr/>	
	115

T.BB.

F. G. Oliver, not out	18
P. Armitage, b. Street	2
A. R. Hoskins, not out	5
E. V. Rutherford	
A. Gifford	
C. W. Ash	
A. G. Lambert	
R. O. Mills	
A. E. Balfour	
B. I. Southey	
L. C. Paget	
Extras	2
<hr/>	
	27

WESTMINSTER v. O.WW.

This match was played 'up fields' on Saturday, September 29, when O.WW. brought down a fairly strong team, and defeated the School by 3-0. Winckworth started the ball from the 'Church' end at 3.6 P.M., and Everington immediately had to use his hands. The School continued to be pressed, and Veitch twice put in hot shots, but Everington saved in good style. Street and Edwards then relieved our backs by a good run, and the former put in a shot, which Winckworth fisted out to Veitch, who got away, but was well stopped by Mills. Some even play now ensued, till Witherby made a good attempt to score by a high shot, which Winckworth turned into a corner; the ball, however, was kicked behind. Nothing further occurred until just before half time, when the ball was put through our goal, but the claim was disallowed on the plea of hands.

Soon after Street had re-started Veitch got away, and Everington cleared, but Heath got possession of the ball, and scored by a good shot (1-0). Several corners then fell to our opponents, which, although well put by Phillimore, resulted in nothing, owing to Everington's splendid play in goal; but shortly afterwards Veitch scored by a low shot (2-0). Street again got away and shot, but Winckworth saved, and Moon returned the ball to our territory. After some loose play in front of our goal Patrick scored again. No further advantage was gained by either side, and at the call of time the game stood 3-0 in favour of the visitors.

The following were the teams:—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), H. C. Witherby, H. L. Stephenson, and W. V. Doherty (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and J. A. Willett (right), F. Street (centre), and E. W. Woodbridge and P. J. Preece (left), (forwards).

O.W.W.

W. B. Winckworth (goal), W. R. and E. G. Moon (backs), W. N. Winckworth, J. E. Phillimore, and A. G. Prothero (half-backs), F. W. Janson, J. G. Veitch (left), E. Patrick (centre), J. A. Hemmerde and C. W. R. Heath (right) (forwards).

Umpire, C. C. Sharpe, O.W.

WESTMINSTER *v.* OLD ETONIANS.

This match was played 'up fields' on Wednesday, October 3, and, after an animated encounter, resulted in a draw, each side scoring three times.

Street kicked off from the Guards' Hospital end at 3.15 P.M., and Dunn immediately ran the ball down to our territory; and two corners fell to the Old Etonians, which resulted in nothing. Street then made a splendid run, but was unable to score, and Dunn again got away, and after a good run had our goal completely at his mercy, but shot over the bar. Edwards and Willett then took the ball up, but Weatherhead returned it, and gave Gosling a chance of scoring, but the ball went outside the post. We continued to be pressed, and our opponents missed scoring several times. Edwards and Street now ran the ball up, and the former put in a good shot, which hit the bar, and rebounded into play; Preece then shot again, but after some loose play the ball was kicked behind. After some even play Woodbridge and Preece rushed the ball up to our enemies' goal, and Woodbridge made a splendid attempt to score, but Dunn got possession of the ball, and passing our backs, put the ball through (1-0).

On restarting the ball Studd ran it down again to our goal, and, after several shots had been made, scored the second goal for the Old Etonians (2-0), and immediately afterwards 'half-time' was called.

On restarting Woodbridge got away, and gained a corner, which was well put by Stephenson, and, from a scrimmage in front of goal, Woodbridge scored (2-1). The ball was then taken up to our goal, and several hot shots were put in, but Everington saved

splendidly, and Street ran the ball down, and put in a good shot which Alston saved; a few seconds later, however, from some loose play in front of goal, Street got another chance of scoring of which he availed himself (2-2).

On restarting the ball our forwards resumed the offensive, and Street twice put in hot shots which Alston saved. Dunn, who had come back, placed the ball right in front of our goal, and it was rushed through (2-3). Our forwards now tried hard to equalise matters, but were not able to do so till within a few seconds of 'time,' when Woodbridge got away and passed to Street, who put the ball through (3-3).

The teams were—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), H. C. Witherby, H. L. Stephenson, and J. Gifford (half-backs), C. W. Woodbridge, P. J. Preece, F. Street, J. A. Willett, and G. L. Edwards (forwards).

OLD ETONIANS.

H. N. Alston (goal), P. V. Chetwode and F. Marchant (backs), Hon. C. M. K. Hugessen, T. C. Weatherhead, and N. M. Farrer (half backs), R. C. Gosling, E. G. Bromley Martin, A. H. Studd, E. Cotterill, and A. T. B. Dunn (forwards).

Umpire: J. E. Phillimore, O.W.

WESTMINSTER *v.* ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

On Saturday, October 6, this match was played off, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring two goals. The counter attractions of an O.W.W. match against Swifts, in which there were several celebrated O.W. players engaged, left the School match with but a few spectators, and even the 'railings' deserted the 'boys' to enjoy the sight of their old favourites without 'gate-money.' The visitors having won the toss, Street kicked off from the Church end at 3.10. The ball was at once taken down to the School end, and play was confined to that quarter for some time, till Street succeeded in getting past the visitors' half-backs. He was however stopped by Oliver, who returned the ball to A. R. Woodbridge, and the latter put in a hard shot. Everington however saved, and Preece and E. W. Woodbridge again took the ball away to the Rovers' goal, where Street attempted to score. A corner resulted, which was well put by Gregory, but the ball was fisted out by Wilson. The visitors then attacked our goal, and from a pass by Probyn Hemmerde shot over the bar, and immediately afterwards A. R. Woodbridge put in a fine shot from the wing, which hit the bar, and was then put away by Everington. The ball was once more taken down to our opponents' end, where Street put in several shots, but without scoring, while A. R. Woodbridge relieved his side, and a good run achieved a corner for the visitors, from which nothing, however, resulted. Edwards and Willett, with some very neat play, brought the game to the Rovers' end, but no shot was made; and shortly afterwards, from some loose play in front of our goal, the ball was sent out to A. R. Woodbridge, who middled, enabling Hem-

merde to 'head' through, thus scoring the first point (1-0) just before half time.

On restarting, although the School pressed, the numerous opportunities of scoring were not taken advantage of. Probyn succeeded in getting away several times, but was also unable to raise the score, while a shot from Hemmerde was saved by Everington, and Street, having got possession of the ball, ran it up to the visitors' end and passed to Preece. He returned it, and Street gained the first point for the School (1-1). When play commenced, after kicking off, A. R. Woodbridge got away and scored; but it is only fair to add that, owing to some mistake about 'hands,' the backs had stopped playing. (2-1.) Some even play followed, neither side being threatened until, from some loose play, Edwards put the ball through and equalised matters. (2-2.) One more attempt was made by the visitors to gain the advantage, A. R. Woodbridge taking the ball down the right wing, but Everington saved, and shortly afterwards time was called, leaving the match a draw. We have already mentioned the fact that the spectators of the School match were disgracefully few. The number of Westminsters present 'up field' was respectable enough, but, with a very few exceptions, these chose rather to watch the O.W. match than to give the School team the encouragement which it always wants so much, especially at the beginning of a season. To play in silence, without applause of any kind even from those whose reputation is being upheld, would be disheartening to any team, and much more to a School XI. where any defects of skill and experience are to be atoned for by the strong *esprit de corps* which one expects to find. It is not too much to say that the reason why this match resulted in a draw instead of a win for the School was the want of encouragement given to the players. Another O.W. match will be played 'up fields' on Saturday, October 13, when it is to be hoped that the School will spare at least some of its applause for its own representatives. The following were the teams:—

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal); P. Weichand and W. V. Doherty (backs); C. H. Gregory, J. Gifford, and H. C. Witherby (half-backs); E. W. Woodbridge, P. J. Preece, F. Street, J. A. Willett, and G. L. Edwards (forwards).

ASHBURNHAM ROVERS.

C. Grant-Wilson (goal); F. G. Oliver and J. Paul (backs), P. C. Probyn, A. C. Rendall, and G. Campbell (half-backs); A. R. Woodbridge, W. Francis, A. J. Hemmerde, A. G. Lambert (forwards).

SWIMMING.

THE Swimming and Diving Competitions held last term resulted as follows:

SWIMMING (Senior).

G. L. V. Labertouche, 1. E. W. Woodbridge, 2.

DIVING (Open).

L. C. Paget, 1. G. Moore, 2.

SWIMMING (Junior).

Jonas, 1. Knox, 2.

FENCING.

WE would remind our readers that the competition for the Challenge Fencing Badge takes place this term.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Session was held in the Sixth Room, on October 1, when the following officers were elected: *President*, P. J. PREECE; *Vice-President and Treasurer*, H. T. WHITAKER; *Secretary*, J. S. PHILLIMORE.

On Thursday, the 4th, the following motions were discussed: 'That the numbers of the Society be reduced to 30.'

The PROPOSER (J. H. CUMING) thought that the necessity for the motion was proved by the candidates just proposed for election: the price of the Society was getting too cheap, and needed raising.

The SECONDER (R. E. OLIVIER) said that the proposer had exhausted all the arguments for the motion; except that there were enough members already who never said anything but 'hear, hear.'

H. J. GULLY, opposing the motion, considered it absurd on the face of it: he would bring forward no arguments, but leave it to the good sense of the House to reject the motion.

'The good sense of the House' passed the motion by 17 votes to 5.

The motion of A. R. KNAPP, 'That no motion shall be discussed by this Society which has reference only to the private affairs of other School Societies,' was then discussed.

The PROPOSER said that he had proposed this motion on account of a motion attacking 'the executive of the Chess Club,' which had been proposed and afterwards withdrawn. This motion had nothing to do with the Debating Society, and should never have been brought before it. It was not fair to attack the Chess Club when its members were not present to defend themselves.

H. J. GULLY, in seconding the motion, thought it a most desirable one. He said that he knew that the previously mentioned motion against the Chess Club was an attempt on the part of some of the less influential members of the Chess Club to attack its leading members. (Presumably himself.)

C. A. PHILLIMORE, in reply to A. R. Knapp's argument, said that the attack on the *Westminster Review*, *Elizabethan*, and other objects, were precedents for attacking a school institution, whether or not there represented, in the Debating Society. He then went on to state the circumstances which had urged 'the less influential members' to complain.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that, for the past year, the Chess Club had been in a 'state of flux' (a word which seemed somewhat to puzzle the House), and that no records had been kept during that

time. He thought the Debating Society was the only place where the aggrieved members could appeal against the officers, since they refused to call a general meeting.

A. R. KNAPP said that his opposers strengthened his case by assuming, as they did, that the motion was already passed. The case the hon. member had quoted, the *Elizabethan*, was no true parallel for an attack on the Chess Club in the Debating Society.

H. T. GULLY pointed out that any complaint should have been made through the Captain as President of the Club.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN denied the possibility of such an appeal.

J. H. CLARKE thought that the intervention of the Debating Society should be encouraged in all cases, as it increased the influence and weight of the Society through the School.

C. A. PHILLIMORE, A. R. KNAPP, and J. H. CUMING then briefly closed the discussion, and on a division being taken the motion was rejected by 16 to 5.

The House then discussed A. R. Knapp's motion, 'that the funds for the Session be devoted to the Chess Club.'

The PROPOSER said that he had rather wait to speak, since the majority 'against the Chess Club' had been so large on his last motion.

The SECONDER (R. E. OLIVIER) said that the motion just discussed had been settled in favour of the Chess Club, since its members had been allowed to air their grievances as they wished.

J. H. CUMING, in opposing the motion, said that he did so because he was in favour of it! The funds in question were, after all, not worth much discussion, as they only amounted to three shillings.

A. L. LONGHURST thought the School Mission a worthier object. Three shillings would be equivalent to the average offertory from thirty-six small T.B.B. (No, no!)

H. T. WHITAKER wished the money given to the Glee Society, as that gave pleasure to so many people.

H. J. GULLY bewailed the extreme poverty of the Chess Club.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that when the Chess Club did get funds they were spent in giving prizes; the School Mission was a worthier object. He, therefore, proposed as an amendment, 'That these funds be given to the School Mission.'

H. T. WHITAKER, F. P. FARRAR, and T. H. CUMING then contended whether the funds in question were worth giving to the objects they respectively wished.

H. J. GULLY thought it a 'cheap charity' to give the money to the School Mission.

J. H. CLARKE showed that it was no 'cheaper charity' to give to the Mission than to the Chess Club.

On a division being taken, the House then rejected the amendment by 12 votes to 5.

C. A. PHILLIMORE now advocated the Glee Society plan.

J. S. SHEARME pointed out that the Chess Club gave pleasure to very few people, as only one person (!) could play chess at a time, and there were but three boards.

A. R. KNAPP thought that a sufficient reason for giving the club more funds.

R. E. OLIVIER said that the great object of the School should be to beat Charterhouse in as many ways as possible. The Glee Society did not help this at all, as we did not 'sing' Charterhouse, but we did play them at chess, which, therefore, should be encouraged.

C. A. PHILLIMORE questioned whether the result of the last chess match against Charterhouse was much to the credit of the School, Westminster being defeated by 13½ to 1½ games.

After short retorts from H. T. WHITAKER and R. E. OLIVIER, the House divided on the proposal to devote the money to the Glee Society, which was lost by 11 votes to 9.

The original proposal was then put to the vote, but was lost, the numbers being—Ayes, 8; Noes, 13; majority against, 5.

The House then adjourned.

On Friday, the 5th, an Extraordinary Meeting was held in the Sixth Room, to elect new members, when the following were elected to fill the three vacancies: P. Weichand, T.B., 9 votes; P. Armitage, T.B., 9 votes; D. Shearme, Q.S., 7 votes.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of this term was held on Friday, October 5th, when the first part of 'Antony and Cleopatra' was read. The principal parts were taken as follows:

<i>Antony</i>	A. R. KNAPP
<i>Cleopatra</i>	MR. CONYNGHAME
<i>Cesar</i>	F. STREET
<i>Lepidus</i>	J. B. W. CHAPMAN
<i>Agrippa</i>	MR. RAYNOR
<i>Sextus Pompeius</i>	P. J. PREECE
<i>Enobarbus</i>	H. T. WHITAKER
<i>Octavia</i>	C. A. PHILLIMORE
<i>Demetrius</i>	B. STAPLETON
<i>Alexas</i>	J. S. PHILLIMORE
<i>Menebrates</i>	R. E. OLIVIER
<i>Maraian</i>	J. H. CUMING
<i>Soothsayer</i>	P. WILLIAMSON

THE CHESS CLUB.

THE following are officers for this year:—*President*, A. R. KNAPP (*ex officio*); *Vice-President and Treasurer*, H. J. GULLY; *Secretary*, H. E. OLIVER.

The following new members have been elected: F. Street, J. H. Clarke, E. A. Everington, G. E. & Campbell, B. E. Strauss, C. F. Watherstone.

The Committee consists of H. E. Oliver, J. B. W. Chapman, and F. Street.

Obituary.

THE following is from the *Daily Telegraph* :—

We regret to announce the death on Friday night of Lord Alfred Paget, which took place, somewhat unexpectedly, on board his yacht, off Inverness. His lordship had been indisposed for a few weeks before his death, but it was hoped that his vigorous constitution, assisted by the fresh breezes of the element to which, as Vice-Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, he had long been attached, would soon restore him to health. On Saturday, however, a telegram was received by his sister, Countess Sydney, at Frogna, Footscray, announcing the fatal result of Lord Alfred's illness. His lordship was born in 1816, and was the third son of Field-Marshal Henry William, second Earl and first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., a distinguished cavalry officer, who served in the Peninsular War and lost a leg at Waterloo, and was twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Alfred's mother was a daughter of the first Earl Cadogan, and was celebrated for her beauty. Few faces and figures were better known in the West-end, at every theatre in the metropolis, and in all the haunts of fashion, than those of the universally popular nobleman who has just passed away. Like most of the male members of his family, Lord Alfred was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1832, became Captain in 1840, Major in 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, Colonel in 1865, Major-General in 1872, Lieutenant-General in 1877, and General in 1881. From 1837 to 1865 he sat in the Liberal interest as one of the members for Lichfield—a borough in which, from its proximity to Beaudesert, the princely country seat of his father, the influence of his family was long paramount. From July 1846 to March 1852 he filled the offices of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty, to which he was re-appointed in December 1852, on the accession of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry to power, and held them until March 1858. He was appointed to them for the third time in June 1859, and continued to hold them both until August 1874, when he resigned that of Chief Equerry. A great favourite with the Queen and the Prince of Wales, Lord Alfred Paget, whose tall stately figure and rubicund good-humoured countenance were universally known, will be greatly missed at the West End and among his associates of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. In 1847 he married Miss Cecilia Wyndham (the youngest daughter of Mr. George Thomas Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk), by whom he leaves thirteen children. His eldest son, Captain Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of the late Mr. Paran Stevens, of New York. In Parliament Lord Alfred Paget was a much less conspicuous member than his elder brother,

Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, who was Secretary to the Admiralty from 1855 to 1866, chiefly under Lord Palmerston, and was noted for the dexterity and ability of his official answers and speeches. Lord Clarence, who was born in 1811, survives his brother, Lord Alfred, who was his junior by five years.

It is with much regret that we record the sudden death, on October 1, of Mr. Bartholomew Charles Gidley, at his residence, Hoopern House, Exeter. The deceased, who was the only surviving son of the late Mr. John Gidley, was born in 1839, and having received his early education at Ottery Grammar School, entered Westminster as a Town Boy, 'up Rigaud's,' in 1853. In 1857 he left Westminster, and the next year proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1862, M.A. in 1865. In 1870 Mr. Gidley was elected Mayor of Exeter, and four years afterwards was appointed Town Clerk, an office which his father had held for thirty years, and which the deceased held till the time of his death. Mr. Gidley was deservedly respected and beloved by all who knew him, and his sudden and untimely death cast a gloom over the city in which he had spent the whole of his life.

We greatly regret to have to announce the death of Charles William Richard Tepper on July 21 last. He was one of the best known and most generally popular of the younger O.W.W., and his untimely loss has given rise to wide-spread regret. He died the day after his return from India, where he had been working as head of the College at Rhamporebeaulah, Bengal. He had obtained leave of absence, as his health was breaking down, mainly through overwork; but he rapidly grew weaker during the voyage home, and never rallied after he landed. He was within a month of completing his twenty-seventh year. He entered Westminster in the spring of 1873, and was among the successful candidates for the School Exhibitions in that year, and also in 1874. In 1876 he became a Queen's Scholar, and was elected to Christ Church at the election of 1880. At Oxford he obtained a second-class in moderations in 1882, and also a second-class in the final classical schools in 1884, taking his degree in the same year. He was well known as a football player, having played for Oxford University for three seasons. He was also one of the original members of the O.W.F.C., having played in their first match on November 6, 1880, against the Clapham Rovers. The last time he appeared for them was against Oxford University on February 18, 1885, shortly before his departure for India. He was buried at Brompton Cemetery on July 25.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

THE Glee Society regret to have to announce that there will be no Wednesday entertainments this term.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following : *The Carthusian* (2), *Wykehamist*, *Marlburian*, *Malvernian*, *Radleian*, *Shirburnian*, *Rossallian*, *Newtonian*, *Haileyburian*, *Alleynian*, *Meteor*, *Wellingtonian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Blundellian*, *Melburnian*, *Felstedian*, *Bradfield College Chronicle*, *Brighton College Magazine*, *Ulula*, and *Ousel*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the November number of *The Elizabethan* should be sent in by November 1 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. per year, or 1s. 6d. per term. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to F. STREET, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

The first number of the Weekly Supplement to *The Elizabethan* will shortly be published (see page 297). All who wish to subscribe should fill up the accompanying card, and forward it at once to the Editor.

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

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

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

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

Morcat.