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CRICKET.

THERE is an old saying 'A stitch in time saves nine'; and it may be that now, at the beginning of the cricket season, a few words of advice to the cricketing portion of the School may save a volume of grumbling and regret at the close of the season. In the first place, it will be well to look back on a few of the chief events in the cricket world last year, and see what lessons we may profitably learn therefrom, and how those lessons may best be applied to improve the standard of cricket at Westminster, and ensure, as far as may be, success this and every season.

The feature *par excellence* of the last cricketing year was of course the visit paid to this country by the Australians. Their almost unbroken success must, we think, be a somewhat sore point with most English cricketers. True, they suffered a signal defeat at the hands of the Cambridge Eleven, but the Cambridge Eleven was an exceptionally good one. Still, on the whole, their visit was an undeniably successful one, and it is not difficult after a moment's

reflection to discover wherein the secret of their success lay. Possessing though they did such excellent bowlers, it is out of the question to suppose that their success was entirely due to this or any individual branch of their play. It was not that they excelled their English opponents in any one particular department of the game—for this they probably did not—but it was their thorough and all-round excellent cricket, to which were added the unparalleled abilities of their captain, as a captain, that we must attribute their long list of victories against some of our very best English elevens. For at whatever branch of their play we look, whether batting, bowling, or fielding—and all must be equally excellent to ensure complete success against any really first-class eleven—we observe the same thoroughness and consistency, which could not but result in victory against opponents who only cultivate one or two or, in very rare instances, the whole three departments of the game.

But besides this their captain was a host by himself. He knew the exact position each bowler required his 'field' to occupy, and the

field knew it too; he knew the *right* time for changing those bowlers, and he acted on his knowledge. Most captains can change their bowlers when they are getting knocked about—though some even can't or won't do this—but Mr. Gregory, by a kind of divine intuition, no doubt acquired by the closest observation, was enabled to change his men when they were beginning to flag and were *on the point of* being knocked about. Mr. Gregory, however, was a wonder in his way, and we cannot expect all captains to attain to his excellence and proficiency.

Take again the Oxford and Cambridge match. The dark blue defeat must, in a very great measure, be attributed to the brilliant slow bowling on the Cambridge side, capturing as it did eight wickets in the first and five in the second innings.

From these sources we derive useful hints, which, if they meet with the attention they deserve at the hands of our eleven, may prove productive of pleasing results throughout the cricket season. To the fact that a slow bowler is a very useful adjunct to an Eleven, our last year's match with Charterhouse must have opened our eyes somewhat widely; especially as it proved—rather contrary, we believe, to general expectation—such a disastrous termination to a fairly successful season.

There was a letter in the *Field* some time ago from 'An Old Bowler,' who, while discussing the subject of the visit of the Australians to this country, expressed his opinion that, judging from the standard of bowling as now practised in England, cricket in this country would soon degenerate into a form of skittles, and England would have to yield the first place in the cricketing world to her Australian colonists.

In the first place, then, let the Eleven attend to their bowling: half an hour's practice a day in this department of the game should be quite sufficient. More is often injurious. If possible a slow bowler ought to be discovered and encouraged in every possible way. We cannot too strongly urge on all youthful bowlers the absolute necessity for doing their utmost to bring their bowling to a state of proficiency.

Next in importance comes fielding. A match is often lost and won by the fielding. Alacrity in the 'field' and a quick return to the level of the bails are objects to be attained at any price, for, when attained, they not only amply repay all the trouble they may have cost their possessors, but also afford a highly gratifying picture to spectators. Add to this, organisation and thoroughness in *all* departments of the game—the easily acquired results of a moderate

bestowal of pains—and, on paper, it requires no prophet to predict a moderately successful season.

Though but two members of the Eleven have left it will be a difficult task to supply their places adequately. One was certainly the best and most brilliant bat in the School, the other, if not brilliant, was safe and persevering. If the raw material, as far as we can at present judge, is hardly up to the average, we can reasonably expect that, as each cricket season as a rule proves productive of agreeable surprises in this respect, the same will be the case this year.

Everyone can, if he *will*, play cricket. A fact which is too often ignored by fellows who say they never have played cricket, and don't care to learn, and are contented with loafing about all through the long summer afternoons.

One word, in conclusion, on the subject of the small games up Fields. The pitches of the Under Elections and the Town Boys were last year, to use a strong word, disgraceful. That of the Second Eleven, was tolerable, but far from perfect, or what it ought to be. The fact that some radical reformation is needed in this matter must be patent to everybody; and, if so, we cannot help wondering that some captain has not before this taken the matter in hand. That improvement in our cricket would follow, if not at once, at any rate in process of time, we may with confidence assert.

Such improvement surely is, and long may it continue to be, the heartfelt desire of all present Westminsters who are supporters of this truly English game.

OLD 'WESTMINSTERS.'

No. I.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBER-MERE.

It may seem unnecessary to write a preface to the series of sketches of 'Eminent Westminsters,' of which the following is the first contribution, but the readers of the *Elizabethan* will, I am sure, pardon me if I introduce a few explanatory remarks. As may be seen by the heading, I commence the series with an account of that celebrated soldier, the late Lord Combermere, and I am perfectly aware that my selection is liable to be questioned. It may be asked, 'Was there no *eminent* "Westminster" before Lord Combermere?' Again, 'Why select a soldier as the subject of the first memoir?' To the first question I reply that Westminster can boast of many celebrated sons who lived long, long before the birth of the Field-Marshal. To the other query I answer that, although I am aware of the saying, '*Arma cedunt togæ*,' yet, being myself a

wearer of the 'red jacket,' I have taken the liberty of reversing the old order of things, and have given first place to Military Westminster Celebrities: and of these I have chosen the present subject because he was, if not the right hand man of the greatest soldier Great Britain has produced, one of the most celebrated and chiefly trusted of the Duke of Wellington's lieutenants, and, therefore, has a right to be first considered in dealing with the many brilliant soldiers whom Westminster can be proud to regard in the sense of her connection with in the days of their youth. The golden age, as regarding military brilliancy attained by 'O. W.' scholars, which Westminster can recall, was that period of time which was included between 1810 and 1856. In those forty-six years seven officers of the British Army (excluding Royalties) attained the rank of Field-Marshal. Of the seven, Westminster can proudly boast that no fewer than five were brought up within her classic walls. The names of the illustrious quintette were: Stapleton Cotton, Lord Combermere; Henry Paget, Lord Anglesey; Thomas Grosvenor, one of the ancestors of the present Duke of Westminster; John Byng, Lord Strafford; and Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Raglan. The first-mentioned in the above glorious list is the one I have selected to open this series. Not only were the Cottons themselves, at different times, connected with Westminster, but their interests have been more closely allied to the School by their relationship with the Salusbury family and, through the latter, with the Henry family—members of which two families have from a distant date received their education in the School of which St. Peter is the nominal patron. The writer of this is not a little proud of being the lineal descendant of one who holds a high place in the roll of distinguished Westminster scholars—Philip Henry, the favourite pupil of the celebrated Doctor Busby, the flogging Doctor (I rejoice that I did not live under his stern rule, as I am certain that I should have been the daily recipient of his *tender mercies*). Philip Henry did not disappoint the Doctor, he was captain of the School in, I think, 1646, and became, in after life, one of the most celebrated men of his day. Of him I shall say no more at present, except that with him the Salusburies were connected, and with the Salusburies were connected the Cottons. Stapleton Cotton was the second son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., and was born at Llewenni Hall about (for the date of his birth is not precisely known) 1778. The mention of Llewenni reminds me that, as Lord Combermere was one of the representatives of the Salusbury and Cotton families, it will not be out of place to relate shortly the antecedents of the first-named family, and how they became the possessors of enormous estates in Wales and elsewhere—estates which, alas! have been separated from their original owners by different means until at length they have almost entirely passed into the hands of strangers.

The first of the Salusburies to settle in this country was Prince Adam de Saltzburg, a son of Alexander, the sovereign Duke of Bavaria. This prince came over to England in the train of Norman William, and was granted, as reward for his valorous aid, in 1070,

an estate in Lancashire, afterwards called Salesbury, or Salusbury, Court. The Bavarian 'Saltzburg' gradually became anglicised, and underwent many changes from time to time, viz., Salesburie, Salusbury, Salisbury, &c. In the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, one Harry Salusbury was knighted on the field of battle by King Richard, for having, with his own hand, taken three Saracens in the Crusades. In addition to the honour of Knighthood, as a lasting testimony of his valour, it was decreed that Sir Harry and his descendants should be allowed to bear three crescents in addition to the Ducally crowned Bavarian lion on their coat of arms, and that is the family crest to this day. On the return of this valiant knight from the wars, he married a Welsh lady and settled in Denbighshire, where he built a house which he called Llewenni Hall (a lion for us). A descendant of 'black Sir Harry' (as he was called, and is still styled among the Welsh), Sir John Salusbury, married a ward of Queen Elizabeth's, Katherine of Berain, an heiress in her own right, and descended from Owen Tudor and the Princess Katherine of France. Fair 'Kate' became very celebrated on account of her marrying four husbands (not all at once, be it observed), and so numerous and influential were her descendants that she was long known by the title, 'Mother of Wales.' By her first husband, Sir John Salusbury, Katherine had a son who was called 'Sir John the Strong' and married a natural daughter of Henry, Earl of Derby. He was succeeded by Sir Henry, who was followed, in due course, by Sir Thomas, who married a daughter of Sir Edward Tirrall, and had by her a daughter, Hester, who married Sir Robert Cotton, and brought as dowry the extensive estates of Llewenni. From the two families thus united descended Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, who married Frances, the daughter and heiress of Colonel Stapleton, uncle to Sir Thomas Stapleton, afterwards Lord Le Despencer. The issue of this marriage were—Robert, born in 1768 and died 1799; Stapleton, the subject of this notice; William, in Holy Orders; Lynch, who served with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers during the Flemish campaign, and was taken prisoner at Ostend, afterwards commanded the 17th Light Dragoons, and died in command of that regiment in India—his widow marrying a son of Lord Scarborough; and four daughters, the eldest of whom married Lord Kilmorey; the youngest married Sir Henry Mainwaring, of Peover, Cheshire, and the other two died unmarried. It will be seen from the above that Stapleton Cotton had plenty of what is called 'interest,' but his rise to the highest rank in the army was due to his own valour and service. Owing to a determination on the part of Sir Robert Cotton (father of Lord Combermere) to clear off the incumbrances with which his father and uncle had, by extravagance, entangled the family Welsh estates, the Denbighshire property was sold to Mr. Fitzmaurice, Lord Shelburne's brother, for the small sum of £110,000. I say 'small sum,' because they afterwards fetched £280,000 on transfer to Lord Dinorben. The parting with the Welsh estates was the cutting off of a very large slice from the rich cake prospectively the property of Stapleton Cotton.

At the age of eleven young Cotton was removed from a grammar school at Audlem, in Cheshire, to Westminster, where he commenced his public school life in the 'fourth form,' under Dr. Dodd. Dr. Vincent, afterwards Dean of Westminster, was head-master of the School during Cotton's term of education, and possessed as second in command a future head-master, Dr. Wingfield. Dr. Vincent was particularly attentive in the important duty of preparing his pupils for the reception of the Holy Eucharist. An old number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* informs us that he had a remarkable power of riveting the attention of the boys whom he taught; and that, on the solemn occasions specified above especially, there never was known an instance of any boy treating the disquisitions with levity, or not showing an eagerness to be present at, and to profit by, the lesson. The Doctor was gifted with a clear, sonorous voice, a fluent, easy, yet correct delivery, and an expression at once familiar and impressive, all which rendered him a delightful speaker and teacher. Among the school-fellows of young Stapleton Cotton may be mentioned—J. D'Oyly, who, after distinguishing himself at Westminster and Cambridge, entered the Ceylon Civil Service, and by his administrative talents was the main contributor to the firm establishment of British rule in that island, for which service he was rewarded with a baronetcy in 1821; J. Hook, afterwards Dean of Worcester, died 1828; William Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, the donor of a most munificent provision for the maintenance of students of Christ Church, Oxford, to be elected from Westminster; S. Slade, who became Dean of Chichester; J. F. Buckworth, who attained the command of the Royal Cheshire Militia; Robert Farquhar, who held various high posts in the East India Service, and was created a baronet for his services; C. Taylor, who commanded the 20th Foot at the battle of Vimiera in 1808, and was killed in the pursuit of the enemy after that victory; W. Murray, third Earl of Mansfield, Colonel of the Perthshire and East Middlesex Regiments of Militia, and a Knight of the Thistle; two brothers, F. G. and A. P. Upton, sons of Lord Templetown, both of whom distinguished themselves in Holland, and the latter in the Peninsular War also, as soldiers; W. Rough, an eminent barrister, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and knighted in 1837; Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, remarkable for his reserve and coldness of manner in intercourse with his school-fellows; Jack Byng, who became Field-Marshal Lord Strafford, of whom we shall write a memoir at another time; the celebrated poet, Southey; the equally celebrated general, Sir Robert Wilson; and Charles Bunbury, the famous caricaturist. One of the chief amusements indulged in by the Westminster boys when Cotton was there consisted in the hiring and driving of hackney coaches, and pretty dangerous to the public weal did these proceedings sometimes prove. Clever Charles Bunbury was a great friend of Stapleton Cotton's; he was a most entertaining companion, and always ready for some new frolic. Among other accomplishments, he possessed the art of repeating speeches, of great length, word for

word, as delivered by Fox or Burke, with a most surprising fluency and expression. There was a school-fellow of mine at Westminster who was possessed of an equally wonderful memory and capability in recitation—many who read this will remember him—Fellowes by name. I have often heard Fellowes repeat a speech which had been delivered in the 'House' the previous evening, after reading it but once in the morning paper, with scarcely a mistake, and many a time the speech was of no ordinary length. Unfortunately, Bunbury applied himself to strong drinks as vigorously as he did to amusements, and this propensity was the means of shortening his life. He died at the Cape in the thirtieth year of his age, after taking part with his regiment, the 25th Dragoons, or Gwynn's Hussars, in the battle of Mallavelly and the siege of Seringapatam. He served in the 25th Dragoons under the command of his old school-fellow, Stapleton Cotton. Another of Cotton's contemporaries and chief friends at Westminster was Charles Wynn, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. In those days (as in these, and as we hope there will always be), a Sir Watkin Wynn used to visit the school on St. David's Day, and present every boy, who could claim Wales as his country of birth or extraction, with a sovereign. Young Cotton, as his godson, always received double allowance from Sir Watkin. There is not a name more revered in Westminster School or in Wales than Wynn—long may such reverence continue, and long may they be existing subject of such reverence.

For the space of four years did Stapleton Cotton remain a 'Westminster Scholar,' and at the end of that time he left to especially prepare for entrance into the army. To an old friend of Sir Robert's, a Major Reynolds, of the Shropshire Militia, was confided the task of teaching the 'young idea how to shoot.'

(To be continued.)

FIELDS.

SIXTH v. SCHOOL.

OWING to the miserable state of the ground and the weather, little or no football was got through during the week following our unlucky defeat at Godalming.

On March 5, however, Sixth v. School was played. The sides were very evenly matched, and the game throughout was fast and very hotly contested. The result was the defeat of Mind by Matter by one goal to none, obtained by one of Dame Fortune's most capricious freaks.

The ball was kicked off at 3.15, the Sixth being the first to act on the aggressive in the shape of a good run by Cuppage and Benbow, which was well repulsed by Whitehead. A cry of 'hands' was then given to the Sixth, and though the ball was well placed just before the goal the forwards were unable to obtain any material success.

This seemed to act as a stimulant to the School forwards, and a very good run was made by Westmor-

land, who muddled it to Ritchie, and easy though the shot was it was badly missed by the latter.

A corner kick now fell to either side, but without any result, and half-time was soon called.

After the change of ends Westmorland made himself conspicuous by some good runs all down the ground, which were well stopped by the Sixth backs who were fairly on the spot and ably replied to by Cuppage and Benbow.

Ritchie soon after missed another shot at goal, and Westmorland soon after followed suit. A 'hands' to the Sixth resulted in a scrimmage before goals, but Westmorland got well away with the ball down the side. An ineffectual shot at goal by Janson and another hands to the Sixth were soon followed by Janson kicking the first and only goal in the game. The minute after, time was called.

The feature of the day was without doubt the excellent individual play on both sides, while united play was conspicuous only by its absence.

For the School Westmorland and Janson were most conspicuous, while for the Sixth Cuppage and Benbow made some excellent runs, and Guest, as usual, worked hard among the forwards. Behind Eddis was very good, and Lewin's play in goals was impeccable. Sides:

SIXTH.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, W. L. Benbow, E. P. Guest, H. W. De Sausmarez, A. A. Sikes (forwards); E. U. Eddis, C. W. R. Tepper (half-backs); W. F. G. Sandwith, G. Dale (backs); Lewin (goals).

SCHOOL.

H. S. Westmorland (captain), W. Ritchie, F. Janson, A. P. Boyd, W. Stephenson, W. A. Burrridge (forwards); A. C. Whitehead, J. M. Edwards (half-backs); N. Robson, F. G. Clarke (backs); Bain (goals).

HERTS RANGERS v. WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

THIS return match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, March 8, in glorious weather, and resulted after an hour and a half's play in favour of the Rangers by three goals to one. Cuppage won the toss, and Barker kicked off for the Rangers. The sides were evenly matched, and the ball paid frequent and flying visits to the goals of each, without producing any score, until Barker secured the first goal for the Rangers, about ten minutes before ends were changed. After half-time Benbow made some neat runs for the School, and Barnard and Maynard did good work for the visitors, the former especially causing the Westminster backs a lot of trouble. At length out of a general scrimmage Barker again shot the ball through the School posts, and to this Maul quickly added a third goal from a beautiful middle by Barnard. Very soon after this time was called, but as the game had then only lasted one hour and a quarter it was agreed to play out the orthodox time. The School forwards soon settled down to their work again, and in five minutes Westmorland kicked a goal for

Westminster; but as this was their only success, victory remained with the Rangers by three goals to one. The sides were:

HERTS RANGERS.

R. Barker (captain), W. J. Maynard, J. Barnard, S. D. Maul, A. Colvin, T. A. C. Hampson (forwards); C. E. Baker, E. C. Foa (half-backs); F. W. Hotham, F. Seaton (backs); S. R. Bastard (goals).

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, F. W. Janson, W. Burrridge, E. P. Guest (forwards); E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); H. N. Robson, W. Ritchie (backs); W. Sandwith (goals).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD FORESTERS.

PLAYED at Vincent Square on March 15, and resulted, after a fast game, in a draw, each side obtaining one goal. The game was most even throughout, the ball being first in one half and then in the other. Up to half-time nothing worthy of note occurred, although more than one corner kick fell to each side. Soon after half-time the Old Foresters commenced the scoring, Fairclough, after a short run, kicking the goal. The play now became very lively, and both goals were in turn attacked, Letts and Grieve for the visitors making two very good shots, the latter's hitting one of the posts and rebounding into play. The School also gave Guy some sharp work, and the goal posts were on one occasion knocked down; but they did not succeed in scoring until shortly before time was called, when Janson made a good shot, and, one of the backs missing his kick, the result was a goal. For Westminster Benbow and Eddis were most conspicuous; whilst Mills and E. S. Horner deserve special mention for the other side; also Guy played very well in goals.

OLD FORESTERS.

P. Fairclough (captain), E. S. Horner, J. W. Bolton (half-backs); H. Letts, L. Horner (backs); G. E. Moore, G. Mills, A. W. Letts, B. J. Grieve, E. B. Denton, H. Guy (goals).

WESTMINSTER.

W. A. Cuppage (captain), H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, W. Burrridge, E. P. Guest, F. W. Janson (forwards); E. U. Eddis, A. C. Whitehead (half-backs); W. Ritchie, F. G. Clarke (backs); W. Sandwith (goals).

SOUTH NORWOOD v. WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

THIS match was played at Vincent Square on Wednesday March 12, and resulted in a most unsatisfactory way in a defeat for us by one goal to *nil*. During the first half we had to play in the teeth of a strong wind, which helped them in securing their only goal by the foot of Streets. On changing ends we penned our opponents completely, and showed ourselves to be far superior to our visitors, but owing

to the splendid back play of N. C. Bailey, and the erratic shots of our forwards, we were unable even to equalise matters, and we were thus compelled to own ourselves defeated by a very second-rate team. The sides were :

SOUTH NORWOOD.

Leeds (captain ; Wylie, (backs) ; N. C. Bailey, Cole (half-backs) ; H. G. Clarke, Knight, Wilson, Bennett, White, Ram, Streets.

WESTMINSTER.

SAME AS *v.* OLD FORESTERS.

Our drawn game against the Old Foresters was our last foreign match, and thus virtually brought to a conclusion the season of 1878-9, for, although a match had been arranged with the Old Harrovians for March 22, it had to be put off, owing to the ground being required for preparation for cricket.

Q.SS. AND T.BB.

THE above match was played on Wednesday, March 19, and resulted after a well-fought game, in a victory for the Q.SS. by two goals to one. Cuppage won the toss, and elected to play from the Hospital goals, and at about ten minutes past three Janson kicked off for the T.BB. The ball was immediately taken down to the Q.SS. end, but returned by Sandwith to the middle, where it was kept for some time. The Q.SS. now played up hard, and kept the ball in the neighbourhood of the T.BB. goal, and at times seemed likely to score, Dale making an ineffectual shot. 'Hands' were now given to the Q.SS. and Cuppage getting hold of the ball, made a good run down, but was well stopped by Robson. Stephenson then took the ball into the Q.SS. half of the ground, where it remained for a short time until it was put behind. The T.BB. shortly after gave the Q.SS. a corner which proved of no use as the ball was 'headed' over the tape. Meanwhile Westmorland was far from being idle on the right wing, and he now made a good run and capital shot but without result. The game for some time was now very evenly matched, and the T.BB. succeeded, by redoubling their exertions, in keeping the ball in close proximity to the Q.SS. goals. Benbow then got hold of the ball and made a fine run down the side, being well backed up by Dale. Cuppage then took a shot without effect, followed by another splendid one by Benbow, who almost secured a goal, but it was equally well stopped by Adams, and the ball went behind giving the Q.SS. another 'corner,' but it was again put over the tape. For a short time a scrimmage ensued in front of the T.BB. goals until half-time was called. As soon as the ball was again started, the Q.SS. forwards by a concerted rush took the ball to the T.BB. end, whence it was returned by a good run by Janson ; but the ball went behind. A 'hands' was now given to the T.BB., but Eddis got the ball well away ; it was shortly after returned, and Boyd had a shot, but without effect. Benbow now succeeded in getting hold of the ball, and after a splendid run down the side scored the first goal for the Q.SS. amid deafening applause. This reverse made the T.BB. play up

hard, and for some time the Q.SS. seemed in great danger, which was increased by a couple of 'corner kicks' falling to the lot of the T.BB. Ingram now from a good middle was enabled by a capital shot to equalise matters. As soon as the ball was again set in motion, Cuppage made a splendid run the whole length of the ground, and scored the second goal for the Q.SS. Benbow soon afterwards made a long shot, which was well stopped by Adams, and, after some passing between the former and Cuppage, the latter had a shot, which resulted in a 'corner' for the Q.SS. The T.BB. now did their best to avert defeat, but the Q.SS. backs proved equal to the emergency, and, when time was called, victory rested with the Q.SS. by two goals to one. For the Q.SS. Cuppage, Benbow, Bury, and Eddis (back), were best, and for the T.BB. Westmorland, Burrige, Boyd, and Clarke (back). The following were the sides :

T.BB.

H. S. Westmorland (captain) ; F. W. Janson, W. Burrige, C. Ingram, A. P. B. Boyd, W. Stephenson, J. M. Stuart-Edwards, F. G. Clarke (half-backs) ; H. N. Robson, W. Ritchie (backs) ; J. Adams (goals).

Q.SS.

W. A. Cuppage (captain) ; H. C. Benbow, W. Bury, A. A. Sikes, T. D. Rumball, G. Dale, E. U Eddis, C. W. R. Tepper (half-backs) ; A. C. Whitehead, W. F. G. Sandwith (backs) ; H. S. Jones (goals).

We must not forget to mention that the Q.SS. were deprived of the valuable services of E. P. Guest, who was unavoidably prevented from playing, owing to his having met with a serious accident.

Since the institution of this match, twenty have been played, of which the Q.SS. have won 14, the T.BB. 3, while 3 have been left drawn, and the result of one is unrecorded.

GRANT'S *v.* HOMEBOARDERS.

THIS one-sided game, the first for the Shield, was played on Thursday, March 6, and resulted in favour of Grant's by 11 to 1. The goals were kicked by Gilbertson (3), Westmorland (2), Burrige (3), Boyd, Titcomb, Hill ; and that for Homeboarders by E. P. Sandwith. This match deserves no comment as the facts speak for themselves. Sides were :

HOMEBOARDERS.

W. Ritchie (captain), Ingram, Frere, Chamot, Sandwith, Heath, Short, Bovill (goals) ; Frere, Stent, Steggall.

GRANTS.

SAME AS *v.* RIGAUDS.

UNDER ELECTIONS *v.* RIGAUDS.

PLAYED Thursday, March 13th, when Under Elections were beaten by 3 to 0, Bury and G. Stephenson playing best ; and, for Rigauds, W. Stephenson and Janson. The goals were kicked by W. Stephenson (2), Mirehouse.

UNDER ELECTIONS.

J. Langhorne, Bury, G. Stephenson, Bain, Markham, Jones (half-backs); Bird, Bedford, James, Lewin, Brandon.

RIGAUDS.

Same as *v.* GRANT'S, except Robson, whose place was filled by T. Hoskins.

GRANT'S *v.* RIGAUDS.

THIS, the final game for the House Shield, was played on Thursday, March 20, and resulted in favour of Grant's by 3 to 0. Rigauds, therefore, have now to give up the Shield which they have held ever since its institution in 1875. After their easy victory gained over Homeboarders, and Under Elections, Grants started warm favourites, as they have all through the season shown themselves to be far above the average of a house eleven in every respect. Grants won the toss, and elected to play with the wind, but with this advantage they were unable to score, as Rigaud's forwards were well on the ball, and at half-time it looked as though Grant's would disappoint their backers. When ends were changed, however, it soon became apparent which was the better eleven, and Hill, by a pretty shot, scored the first goal for his house. A few minutes after another was kicked from a scrimmage before goals, which had the effect of disheartening the Rigaudite forwards, who after this became utterly demoralised, and Titcomb further added to the score by a smart shot just below the tape. No further advantage was gained by either side, though Rigauds played up hard just before time was called. To the Grantite eleven the greatest praise is due, for, although they are somewhat light, their discipline and crossing was excellent, and this model little eleven should set no bad example to any eleven in the School. Their backs also, though not faultless, generally kicked sure and strong, while among the forwards, Burridge, Boyd, and Hill were especially conspicuous; and Westmorland, whose skill and energy as captain have done much to put such a capital eleven into the field, was the very soul of the game. Of Rigauds we can only say that although we did not expect any great things from them, yet even then they sadly disappointed us; Janson, however, as half-back, was prominent both for his recklessness and brilliance. We should most strongly advise Rigauds, if they ever hope to recover the Shield, to follow Grants' example and keep their fellow from shirking Station. Sides were:

GRANTS.

H. S. Westmorland, W. A. Burridge, A. P. B. Boyd, W. Gilbertson, C. L. Hill, J. Titcomb, J. Stuart-Edwards, R. C. Batley (half-backs); R. Squire, F. G. Clarke (backs); J. Adams (goals).

RIGAUDS.

F. W. Janson, F. C. Ryde (half-backs); C. V. Wilks, H. N. Robson (backs); W. Stephenson, Petrochino,[†] Rogers, G. Ogle, Mirehouse, Higgins, and A. Bedford (goals).

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Committee will for the future be elected by ballot every term, instead of monthly, as heretofore. The election of this term's Committee took place in the last week of February, and resulted as follows:—

<i>President</i>	.	.	.	H. Lowry.
<i>Vice-President</i>	.	.	.	W. A. Peck.
<i>Secretary</i>	.	.	.	W. G. Bell.
<i>Vice-Secretary</i>	.	.	.	E. P. Guest.

The following rules have also been passed with regard to the admission of new members to the Society:

1. That all desiring to join this society be first nominated for election by some member.
2. That this nomination be seconded.
3. That this nomination take place a week at least before the ballot be held.
4. That a list of the candidates be kept by the Secretary, and shown to any member who may desire to see it before the balloting.
5. That a special meeting be always convened for election, and that no balloting be carried on at a meeting for debate.

At a meeting held on February 21, C. W. R. Tepper moved, 'That, in the opinion of this society, it is advisable that the numbers of our standing army should be increased.' He pointed out that in case of war with any great Power, our navy would be practically useless, unless properly supported by the land forces, and adduced various instances of inefficiency in different departments of the service. The late disaster at Isandula proved that our available forces were not always equal to emergencies on account of numerical inferiority. He also advocated the establishment of a cadet corps at each public school.

A. F. Maconochie seconded the motion, and in the course of his speech advocated the adoption in a modified degree of the German Landwehr system.

W. Ritchie opposed the motion. The German system was injurious to the commercial and agricultural interests of that country, and would prove infinitely more hurtful to the same interests in our own. It also caused a vast amount of emigration, and had impoverished the country. He considered that England had no need of such a system, being differently situated to the Continental nations.

W. A. Cuppage opposed the motion. He considered that such innovations as were advocated by the proposer and seconder would, if introduced into England, prove ruinous to the country; granting that such introduction were possible, which he denied.

E. U. Eddis considered that the army could be increased by other means than conscription. Many volunteers for the army were excluded by the restrictions of the Mutiny Act. Powers might unite against us, in which case the present strength of our standing army would prove woefully inadequate.

W. A. Peck thought that no sufficiently urgent arguments had been brought forward in support of the motion. It was not probable that in case of such alliances as the previous speaker had mentioned, we

should be left to withstand them single-handed, and he thought such alliances in themselves were unlikely to occur.

A. A. Sikes, with reference to a possible invasion of England by such allied Powers, called the attention of the society to the proposed system of coast defence by means of torpedoes.

H. R. James and F. G. Clarke considered that the introduction of compulsory service in England was impracticable.

W. L. Benbow opposed the motion. H. N. Robson also making some remarks, after which the house divided.

For the motion . . .	6
Against the motion . . .	18

The motion was therefore lost.

At a meeting held on February 28th, C. W. R. Tepper moved, 'That, in the opinion of this society women should be allowed to occupy places in professions at present occupied solely by men.' He said that this was a much-debated question, and that it was therefore first necessary to see if women were fit to hold places in these professions; arguing that the march of female education fully qualified the weaker sex to aspire to such positions. He quoted statistics from Girton College, Cambridge, and the examinations of the University of London in proof of this) and made a touching appeal on behalf of desolate and defenceless females, who under the present rules of society had no means of subsisting. He considered that women were quite competent to shine in the legal and medical professions.

A. A. Sikes seconded the motion.

F. R. Clarke opposed the motion, stating his opinion that the arguments adduced were feeble, and that the above-mentioned professions were already full to overflowing.

E. U. Eddis also opposed the motion, on the ground that the admission of women to the professions would be the first step to admitting them to electoral franchise, and possibly to seats in Parliament, both of which results he considered undesirable in the extreme.

After a few remarks from W. F. G. Sandwith,

W. A. Peck said that he should oppose the motion, as he considered that it was utterly impossible for the scheme ever to be adopted, and that, supposing it was adopted, it would completely alter the aspect of society. The idea of the equal abilities of the sexes was preposterous. He stated, at some length, his objections to the proposer's theory that women would do well in the legal profession, considering that if put into practice it would be detrimental to the profession, to the women themselves, and to all.

T. D. Rumball rose to support the motion, which he proceeded to do in one of the best speeches of the evening. He dwelt long upon the many social disadvantages to which, in his opinion, women were subject, and defended their admission to practise in the law. He asked the Society what a well-educated woman was to do if left to support herself; the governess market was glutted, and in his opinion lady-helps were

creatures of a fevered imagination. He considered that experiment had justified the admission of women to the medical profession; and adduced instances of their being employed in the law as chamber practitioners.

H. C. Benbow considered that as women were the best nurses they would doubtless succeed in the higher branches of the medical profession; but said that he should oppose the motion because he thought that the professions themselves would be injured by the admission of women to practise in them.

H. S. Westmorland reviewed the subject concisely, giving his opinion that women should endeavour to cultivate the arts and sciences rather than aspire to professions.

W. L. Benbow said that women's proper sphere is in her hearth and home. (Cheers.) In his opinion if women were admitted to the learned professions the gentler sex would lose its charm, and society would be at a deadlock.

After a few words from C. V. Wilks, the house divided.

For the motion . . .	6
Against the motion . . .	14

The motion was therefore lost.

At a meeting held on March 7,

H. C. Benbow moved, 'That in the opinion of this Society the Afghan war is unjustifiable.' He said that this was the first political debate ventured upon by the Society, and the first opportunity presented to its members of hoisting their political colours. He therefore begged to state that though he brought forward this motion, he by no means inclined to the Radical school of politics. However he considered that the conduct of Government in bringing about this war was to be denounced. After a few remarks on the history of Afghanistan as connected with that of our Indian Empire, previous to the events of the last ten years, he attacked the vacillating policy adopted by the Liberal Government of 1869. Lord Lytton was sent out after Lord Northbrook's recall to pursue the aggressive policy of Lord Beaconsfield's government. The Ameer refused to allow an English resident at Candahar; we had then driven him into the arms of Russia; then followed our ultimatum, and we rushed into war. Russia was in the background; and we walked into the trap. Not content with this, in spite of the present impoverished condition of our Indian Empire, we were about to make India pay for a war which was not merely unfavourable, but opposed to her own interests. If we had been insulted, why should India pay the cost of wiping out that insult. If decisive steps had been taken at the proper time against the aggressions of Russia, we should have met with no hindrance from Afghanistan, and should have killed two birds with one stone.

C. W. R. Tepper seconded the motion, and dwelt at some length on the disasters of the former Afghan war. The Ameer had originally as much to fear from Russia's advance to the Oxus as we had, if not more: our interference was utterly uncalled for.

E. U. Eddis rose to oppose the motion. To justify

the motion the object of the war must be proved to be a bad one, and this, he contended, had not been done. The object was to preserve India from encroachments, and in his opinion this object was the best that could be. The attainment of a scientific frontier would probably be the *result* of the war, and was not its object as had been stated in the preceding speech. The dangers arising from Russian encroachments were becoming serious. In 1836 Russia was 1,800 miles from Afghanistan; by 1878 the Russian frontier had advanced 1,300 miles in the direction of India. The Ameer had complained to Lord Granville of the Russian advance into Asia: Lord Granville communicated with the Court of St. Petersburg, and was informed that the strictest orders had been given that no further advance should be made; two months afterwards the Khivan expedition started. General Kaufmann had entered into friendly correspondence with the Ameer, to whose court Russian officers were welcomed: Sir Lewis Pelly's conference was broken off; our envoy was rejected, while Russia's was admitted to the Ameer's capital. This, in the speaker's opinion, was quite enough to justify the war.

W. L. Benbow likewise opposed the motion. He justified the previous war, and maintained that the present one was equally justifiable, holding that it was the only course left open to England to ensure the safety of her Indian Empire, and to preserve her honour untarnished. He then proceeded to denounce, amidst considerable cheering, the language of Mr. Gladstone regarding the policy of the Government.

W. Ritchie observed that the speeches of proposer and seconder alike told against the conduct of the Liberal Government with regard to the matter in question. The war had been forced upon us by the evasive replies of Shere Ali, by the rejection of our mission, and by his threats of attack on our allies.

W. A. Peck was of opinion that the war was justifiable morally, socially, and politically. We had received an unpardonable insult, which we should have been mad to pass over, if we wished to maintain a footing in Asia. The facts of the case were self-evident. Russia had made perpetual advances in Central Asia, that might or might not affect us; but when a potentate, who was at any rate nominally on friendly terms with us, received and welcomed at his capital, an envoy from those whose progress in Asia we could not but regard with suspicion, and, not content with that, refused to admit our own mission into his territory, it was high time to resort to serious measures. Then the opposition began to clamour, 'We have failed before,' said they, 'and we shall fail again now'; but, on the contrary, we met with unparalleled success. Then they change their tone, and say, 'We have not done so very much after all'! But we have obtained our object; we have shown Russia what we can do; we have wiped out the insult offered to us by her ally, and maintained our prestige in the East, which has of late been seriously impaired.

H. S. Westmorland considered that if decisive steps had not been taken, Russian influence would have become paramount in Afghanistan. Prevention was better than cure. The original error had been

with the Liberal Government, and not with Lord Beaconsfield's.

H. W. De Sausmarez agreed. The present Government had no other course open to them than that which they took.

The House then divided.

For the motion	2
Against the motion	21

Credit is due to the proposer and seconder for supporting such a motion in the teeth of the opposition of the entire Society.

POETRY.

HOR. Od. Lib. III. 4.

Tuneful Muse from heaven descend,
 All thy power melodious lend,
 Sing with me a lengthened strain
 To the gentle lute's refrain;
 Let thy voice my measure fire,
 Or Apollo's sounding lyre.
 Hear ye, too, or strangely sweet
 Doth some trance my senses cheat?
 Sounds I hear, methinks I rove
 Joyous through the holy grove,
 Where the streams and breezes fair
 Load with cooling balm the air.
 Me too once on Vultur's side
 Roaming forth in infant pride,
 Wearied out with toil and play,
 All alone in sleep I lay:
 Far beyond Apulia's bound
 Me the storied ring-doves found,
 And around my silvan bed
 Many a fresh-pluck'd leaflet spread.
 All who held the lowly dale
 Of Forenza's fruitful vale,
 Or who dwelt in Bantia's glade,
 'Neath the mighty forest's shade,
 Or on Acherenza's height,
 marvelled at the wondrous sight:
 Though no mortal aid could bring,
 Safe from viper's poisoned sting,
 Safe from savage roaming bear,
 Calm I slept and free from care;
 How the laurel leaves so green
 Hid me with their verdant sheen,
 While around my infant head
 Fragrant myrtle odours shed:
 All those risks a child to brave,
 Sure 'twas heav'n the courage gave!
 Yours I'll be, immortal nine,
 Quickened from your fount divine,
 Wheresoe'er I chance to roam,
 Over earth or ocean's foam.
 If my wearied steps I drag
 O'er the rugged Sabine crag,
 Or if watery Tibur please,
 Or Præneste's cooling breeze,
 If I wander pensive o'er
 Baiæ's wave-resounding shore.
 Votary of your joyous choir,
 Glowing with your holy fire,
 Safe your guidance bore me out
 Through Philippi's shameful rout;
 'Neath your care th' accursed tree
 Falling wrought no hurt to me;
 Nor the green Sicilian wave,
 Laving Palinurus' grave.

Bold and fearless I will go,
Whereso'er the way ye show ;
I will cross the stormy main,
Tread Assyria's burning plain ;
Stand upon Britannia's shore,
Whence the wanderer comes no more ;
See the Concani's fierce greed,
Feasting on a slaughtered steed ;
All unharmed by hostile hand,
In the distant Scythian land,
I will watch the mighty Don,
Still and silent rolling on.

J. R. H.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Can you inform me why it was that the School was so disloyal as not to celebrate the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught with at least a half-holiday? I see by the papers that the Eton boys, determined to show their loyalty, went so far as to break through the line and escort the bride's carriage to St. George's Chapel. Now, I do not mean to say that the whole or part of the School should have been allowed to go down to Windsor and do the same thing, but I do think that the School ought to have shown its loyalty by having, at least, a half-holiday granted to the boys.

Hoping that some one may be able to give me some reason for a holiday not being given,—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Of late years Drilling, or something which is called by that name, has been started at Westminster. It is true, an attempt is made on the part of the sergeant to drill the fellows properly; but as the Drilling is an 'extra' the boys rebel against it as much as possible, and as the sergeant has virtually no power over them, the consequence is that the one hour a week set apart for Drilling is spent in the most villainous behaviour on the part of the boys, and the Drilling is thereby rendered useless. Not only is the Drilling useless, but at the same time it stops the fellows from going up fields, who by doing so would get some healthy exercise, and at least would be doing something that they enjoyed. I believe that this Drilling has been going on for the last two years, and surely it is time that this farce was put a stop to.—I am, Sir, yours truly,
B.D.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—The wretchedness of the attendance up fields this term has induced me to write to you to ask why the station lists are not more regularly kept. I know, for certain, that there is one house where no station list has been kept for some time, and we have seen the consequence, viz. that that house has lost the Challenge Shield for House Ties. There are many fellows who are seldom or never seen up fields. And while I am writing on this subject, I should like to suggest to the members of the Eleven that they should go up a little more regularly than they do; the last two or three matches have been lost, solely, I believe, owing to the fact of the Eleven so seldom playing together; and the non-attendance of the Eleven up fields cannot but have a most demoralising and disheartening effect upon the smaller boys.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W.

OUR 'OXFORD' CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR,—That 'Bad news travels fast' and that 'No news is good news' are two commonly accepted proverbs, the fallacy of which is proved by the fact that all Westminsters up here were in ignorance of the Charterhouse match till the morning of the Monday following, by some oversight, no arrangements had been made for a telegram to be sent to 'The Club,

an omission which it is to be hoped will be rectified on future occasions. 'The Club' is flourishing; it numbers now no less than fifty members, of which Carthusians can boast a small majority. There is a movement on foot for its removal from its present site to another, where a slight loss in the way of outlook will be more than counterbalanced by the superior size and magnificence of the rooms: the present confined space being out of proportion to the largeness of Westminster and Carthusian minds. An air of general stagnation surrounded the last ten days of the term—the Torpids were over, the weather capricious, the ground dirty, and the temporary excitement of the 'Varsity sports passed away, leaving nothing but a vague desire for the end of the term. In the 'Varsity sports one O. W. took a prominent part—W. R. Beverley, who ran a good second in the quarter mile (in about 52 seconds) and won the half mile well in 2 minutes 8½ seconds—there is unluckily no 'blue' given for the half-mile distance. In the Torpids only four Westminster names were to be seen. C. Simson rowed 7 in the St. John's boat (which went up four places), J. Troutbeck took the same place in the Queen's, which rose two places, on the last day bumping Ch. Ch. 1, in which P. J. F. Lush was 2, while L. S. Bristowe rowed 4 for the first two days, and 2 for the other four in Ch. Ch. 2, which made two bumps. We have had bad luck in football this season—no O.W. having played regularly for the 'Varsity team; W. S. Rawson and E. Waddington have not been able to take part in all the matches; E. H. Alington has been prevented from playing at all by hurting his leg at the beginning of the season; while two others, who played for the team last year, have done little or no football this season. W. C. Aston, of Ch. Ch., played once for the 'Varsity.

The number of O. W. commoners at various Colleges is greater now than it has been for many years, and I am very glad to hear that the number is likely to be increased next term and also in October.—I remain, yours truly,

O. P. Q.

School Notes.

THIS year, owing to the absence of Sir Watkin in Madeira, on St. David's day, Mr. Charles Wynn came down to pay us the usual visit, when nine Welshmen presented themselves to claim the sovereign, which, as all our readers know, falls to the lot of those who can prove Welsh descent.

Since our last number, the lists for the Classical Tripos have come out, where we see the name of E. V. Arnold, bracketed at the head of the list; besides this he gained the second Chancellor's Medal, and in the Mathematical Tripos appeared bracketed fifteenth Wrangler, thus taking one of the best degrees that has been known for some years. He also, as our readers will remember, was Bell's University scholar in 1876, and in the previous year gained a foundation scholarship at Trinity College.

The O. W. match will be played about the first week in July, as being most convenient to Old Westminsters, who may be in London to witness the Oxford and Cambridge match; but the date is not yet fixed. Those wishing to play are requested to send in their names to J. Wakley, 96 Radcliffe Gardens, S. W., or to C. Y. Bedford, 9 Bolton Row, W., who will try, if possible, to comply with their wishes.

The cricket fixtures for the ensuing year, as at present arranged, are as follows :

Wednesday May 7th *v.* Incogniti.
 Saturday May 10th *v.* Old Haileyburians.
 Saturday June 21st *v.* Nondescripts.
 Saturday June 28th *v.* Grey Friars.
 Wednesday July 2nd *v.* Old Westminster.
 Wednesday July 16th *v.* M. C. C. and Gr.
 Saturday July 26th *v.* Charterhouse.

Any additions to this list will be published in our next issue. The date of T.B.B. and Q.S.S. match is Monday August 4.

The football eleven has now been filled up, and stands as follows :—W. A. Cuppage (captain) H. C. Benbow, H. S. Westmorland, E. U. Eddis (half-back), W. F. G. Sandwith (goals), W. Ritchie (back), A. C. Whitehead (half-back), F. W. Janson, E. P. Guest, H. N. Robson (back), and W. A. Burridge.

The twenty-two stands thus :—F. R. Clarke (captain), G. Dale, R. S. Owen, A. A. Sikes, H. W. De Sausmarez, T. D. Rumball, G. H. Reece, F. G. Clarke, J. M. Stuart-Edwards, J. Langhorne, C. W. R. Tepper, A. P. B. Boyd, F. Bain, C. L. Hill, W. W. Bury, C. Ingram, W. Stephenson, Batley, O. Scoones, J. Squire, E. Petrocochino, F. Ryde.

During the football season which has just ended we have played 17 matches, of which we have won 7, drawn 5, and lost 5. There have been 35 goals kicked for the School, and 25 against. For us Cuppage heads the list, having kicked 14 goals, Benbow 9, Janson 5, Bury 2, Guest 2, Westmorland 1, and Stephenson also kicked 2.

G. M. Hill gained a second class in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge.

All Old Westminster will be sorry to hear that Duchess, who has so long been almost an institution up fields is dead.

Our annual concert has been fixed for the 1st of May.

On Friday March 21, Professor Ralston kindly came down to lecture on the origin and analogy of some of our commonest nursery tales; showing how they were connected in nations of the same stock, and also pointing out how one form grew out of another, thus illustrating the gradual progress of civilisation.

The second prize for Greek Iambics has been adjudged to H. B. Cox, no first prize being awarded.

We have received a letter on the subject of drilling, which we have published in the correspondence. Our correspondent asserts that this drilling

is a farce, and, if anything, worse than useless. Now it seems to us that it is rather bold to call part of our School *régime* by so hard a name, yet we are obliged to confess that, unless something can be done to stop the disorderly conduct, and render the boys subject to the orders of the sergeant, we shall be forced to concur with the remarks of 'B. D.' But at present we can see no reason why this order should not be enforced, in which case we must beg to state that we consider Drilling as by no means a farce; for there is no doubt that drilling, when properly attended to, is decidedly beneficial to the general appearance and carriage of boys.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following school magazines :—*The Blue*, *The Blundellian*, *The Carthusian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Glenalmond Chronicle*, *The Melburnian*, *The Meteor* (two numbers), *The Newtonian*, *Our School Times*, *The Radleian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Ulula*, *The Wellingtonian*, and *The Wykehamist*.

The March number of the *Blue* might be a parish magazine from the small amount of real, that is school, news, which it publishes. It surpasses itself in a deficiency in this respect.

The chief features of the *Blundellian* are two amusing *jeux d'esprit*, the first an elegy *found*—by the author, we suppose—on the back of a Grammar Paper; the writer has made use of some startling combinations of rhymes, that remind one of the *Ingoldsby Legends*; the other is quite as eccentric, entitled 'A Nightmare of Syntax, more the *Comic Latin Grammar*. An ancient mariner has proved the superiority of the sea over the land—we mean, of fishing over farming—to his own satisfaction beyond a doubt. Some remarks on *Criticism* are true and sensible.

The *Carthusian*, we think, has little reason to apologise for supplying its readers with school news, in reply to those grumblers who wish to see *Serial Stories* or *Captious Criticisms* in its columns. The writer of 'A Tour in the Lowlands' recommends those who do not care for an account of a tourist's commonplace experiences to pass it over. We follow his advice.

The Editors of the *Cliftonian* have 'happened' upon that *rara avis*—a good critic, whose talent appears in his essay on Matthew Arnold's poem. There is also a fair sprinkling of poetry throughout the paper, to say nothing of a few score of extracted lines from Schiller's '*Lay of the Bell*.'

We find in the *Glenalmond Chronicle* an article, nominally about Highland music, but one of the most bewildering mixtures of facts and fancies, humorous, pedantic, and Gaelic, we have seen. The rest of the paper is occupied with School news, including an account of some theatricals.

The *Melburnian* sends some glowing details of a 'Pastime and Picnic,' and little else but cricket.

The *Meteor* is quite up to its usual standard—a fact which speaks for itself.

The *Newtonian* supplies us with a page or so on *Skating*—a remarkable production, of which every other word is a pun, good, bad, or indifferent. Hence the humour is somewhat strained, and occasionally that most odious of expedients, a Latin or Greek would-be joke, is resorted to. Their performance of *H.M.S. Pinafore* was a success, we are glad to see.

Our *School Times* has become temporarily imbecile, and has come out as *Our School Budget of Old Examination Papers*. The whole is leavened with a chess column, and an advertisement sheet, which are a trifle more interesting. The number before us is unquestionably dry—to any but Foyle Collegians.

To quote its first words, 'there is nothing new under the sun'—and not often in the *Radleian*. The loss, however, of a popular master has suggested a slight variety in the editorial programme. The lines headed 'A Reminiscence' are good in spite of the obscurity of most of the allusions.

The leader of the *Tonbridgian* provides its readers with some interesting platitudes when it states 'that two months of the year have gone rapidly by'; 'The Afghan war is now practically concluded,' &c. &c.; and offers some remarks on the 'Zulu Caffirs,' which have gone the round of all the newspapers and back again, and finally assures us 'that English soldiers will be true to their duty and remember Nelson's well-known signal.' This is putting matters in a new light indeed. The author of 'The Lay of the Football' aims at imitating the style of Longfellow's 'Song of Hiawatha,' but fails, we are afraid. Among the minor peculiarities of the piece are a lofty indifference to the accepted meaning of words, and an occasional disregard of grammar. Besides, we cannot tolerate the introduction of the phrases, 'Eyes the cycle of contention'; 'Wall of humans'; 'The goldfinch . . . learnt his note, but ceased from growing.'

The *Ulula* is good this month. The monograph on 'The Marshal' commences incomprehensibly enough, but becomes lucid further on. The 'Classic Fragment' puzzled us a little at first—was it written in Latin or English? However, with a dictionary, we found out what it all meant. The 'Trip to Cornwall' is readable, and, for a wonder, contains little or no guide-book sentiments.

The *Wellingtonian* is principally composed of correspondence, a fact which argues the existence of a strong *esprit de corps* in the school. The weights and *physique* of the Football Fifteen are given for the edification of the curious.

The *Wykehamist* bewails the stagnation of the school societies, but finds a fair amount of school news to fill its columns with.

Late News.

FROM OUR 'CAMBRIDGE' CORRESPONDENT.

WESTMINSTER at last has done her duty, and has produced a scholar, who must far surpass even the exalted ideal of a public-school man raised in the imagination of her officious calumniators, and who forms a bulwark capable of resisting their most malicious attacks. E. V. Arnold left Westminster in 1875, and obtained one of the open Trinity scholarships; he was Bell scholar in 1876, and was fifteenth in the last list of wranglers. After this he obtained the Second Chancellor's (Classical) Medal, and was declared senior classic for this year. His double honours require no comment. They speak for themselves. G. M. Hill obtained a second class in the Classical Tripos.

Leaving the 'Senate House' we will direct our attention to the river. As for the 'Varsity boat, anyone who reads the daily papers knows just as much about it as the enthusiast who runs up and down the tow-path. The Lent races, owing to the clemency of the weather, were well attended, and afforded a good deal of excitement. Third Trinity was particularly successful. In the second boat, Westminster, was represented by W. C. Smith and F. M. Lutyens; in the third by A. E. Black, J. Gilbertson and A. H. Lefroy. The latter made three bumps in the four nights of the races, and the former went above First Trinity IV. and Pembroke I., thus gaining the place of second in the second division. With the Lent races rowing and

excitement ceases. The rest of the term is employed in coaching the first crews of the different colleges. Two O.W.s occupy thwarts in the Third Trinity I.—J. A. Batley and J. H. Williams, and C. F. Reeks is the coxswain. Considering the small number of O.W.s up here, and how few of that number row, we are fairly represented on the river. We have great hopes, however, that the 'steam-launch' will send us valuable reinforcements, and help to increase the number of O.W. oarsmen in future.

The 'Varsity sports came off last week, but afforded nothing of interest as far as Westminster is concerned, and must, therefore, be included in the list with concerts, debating societies, bicycling, polo, &c., which time and space forbid me to expatiate upon.

All Westminsters, past and present, will be glad to hear that an O.W. foot-ball club has been started up here. A meeting was held last term in which rules were compiled, a captain, treasurer, and secretary elected, and consequently a ledger was bought. Of the four matches that we played last term we lost one, drew two, and won one. As our treasurer has decamped with ledger, subscriptions, and rules, in consequence of his having failed to pass the 'Little-go,' I must defer a detailed account of the games. The club is not restricted to O.W.s at Cambridge, and there is no reason why Westminster, by a joint effort, should not send an eleven into the field—as there are old Etonians, old Harrovians, old Wykehamists—which should hold its own against any eleven in England.

Obituary.

WE have to announce the death of the Hon. Standish William Prendergast Vereker, who fell in the battle at Isandula, January 22nd. Deceased, who was born in 1858, and was the third son of Standish Prendergast, present Viscount Gort, was educated here as a Town Boy in the Rev. B. F. James's house. At the time of his death he was serving in the Natal Contingent, and had previously belonged to the Frontier Light Horse.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL SUBJECTS.—We publish your letter among our Correspondence, and can only say that there was no precedent for a half-holiday.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All contributions for insertion in the next issue of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before April 22 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is, as usual, 4s.

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The back numbers of *The Elizabethan* (with the exception of Nos. 2 and 3, Vol. I., and No. 10, Vol. II.) may be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

The Editor begs to state that he is not responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

Floreat.