



# The Elizabethan.

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## THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB.

THE question has been asked not unfrequently by some of our younger readers, What is the Elizabethan Club? and we are afraid they will have to admit their knowledge is confined to the fact that those fellows who go on the 'Water' get taken up to Battersea and are brought back again every evening during the summer term by a steam launch, which they have heard belongs to this Club. But, having this very satisfactory fact, they are apparently unable to learn more, or, at any rate, think themselves so. And we may even go further than this, in expressing a doubt, or even a fear, that even of those among us who are shortly about to become O.W.W., there are not many who have any much more definite idea of what this Club is.

As its name imports, the Club is intimately connected with Westminster School, and, in fact, all its members must be Old Westminsters, or men who have been educated at Westminster School. This is, in short, the first rule of the

Club; and so tenacious are some members in adhering literally to this rule, that when it was proposed last year to admit masters on such terms as might be agreeable to them, the proposal was rejected. The second rule says, 'The object of the Club shall be to promote mutual intercourse amongst Old Westminsters, to preserve the associations, and to further the interests and prosperity of the School.' Every candidate for election must be proposed by one member and seconded by another; and the annual subscription is half a guinea, or a single payment of three guineas for life. The Club has now been in existence nearly twenty years, and numbers 325 members.

Nor is there any difficulty in becoming a member, and this is a point to which we wish particularly to call attention: any fellow, on leaving, has only to give in his name to our treasurer, stating that he is a candidate, and the application will be forwarded to the proper quarter. About fifty fellows annually leave the School; and we hope that now they must all know how very simple it is to become a member, it will be found that each year, in future, half

that number, or even more, will have added their names to the list of members.

Some may think that in expressing this wish we are rather premature, and ought to have entered a little further into the details of what the Club does, and what advantages its members obtain from their membership and subscriptions; and as this is only very natural, we will do our best to give them the desired information. In the first place, then, as we have already mentioned it, we may remind them that they will directly contribute to the well-being of 'Water,' for it must be admitted that the School itself neither could nor would ever have got together the sum necessary to purchase a steam launch, and without this it was practically found that we were at the mercy of the railways, and the 'Water' could never have been restored to life. The Club then stepped in, and most generously offered us the use of the 'Queen Elizabeth,' about the advantages of which it is needless for us to expatiate here. Or there may be some whose sympathies lie in another direction, and these we would tell that the Club was a large contributor to the new play seats. Those among us who have benefited most by the new seats have little or no idea of what the old seats, or 'gods,' were. The gods themselves had no seats, they stood all through the play on a ledge, barely six inches wide; and, being packed like sardines in a box, each fellow held on with one hand to the back rail and clapped on his next-door neighbour's spare hand. Then, again, the Club has always sent us a liberal contribution to the 'Cap'; it has given a mower to Fields; and it contributed largely to the Mure Testimonial Fund; in short, we find from the Club Report that during the last twelve years £700 has been given for School purposes. In addition to these more immediate benefits to the School, the organisation of the Club enables its members to set on foot any movement for the advantage of Westminster which the Club itself could not properly take in hand, but yet, for want of some starting point, might never come to maturity—as, for instance, the Mure Testimonial itself, which may be said to owe its existence to a committee principally formed of Members of the Club; although doubtless many Old Westminsters who are not members contributed to the Fund, and there were even some contributors who had never been at the School—for among these latter were two or three ladies.

There is another side of the question still to look at, and that is, What advantages does the member himself get? Supposing, of course for

the sake of argument only, that he should not feel himself sufficiently benefited by having contributed his mite to such objects as those above named:—he will be kept constantly posted up in all the most important features of what is going on at the School; he will have a report sent to him once a year, showing exactly how the School stands; he will be able to meet his old school-fellows at a social dinner, which it is proposed shall in future take place once a month; and having a list of his fellow members, will constantly be able to communicate with any one of them.

Having said so much to our readers here, it only remains for us most cordially to thank our other readers, members of the Elizabethan Club, for all they have done on behalf of the School, and reiterate our hope that we may be instrumental in adding to the numbers of the Club and bringing them in the sinews of war. Nor can we close this brief account without a few words of grateful recognition to the President, who has always taken, and still continues to take, the most lively interest in the welfare of the School, and is foremost in every good work for its advantage and improvement.

## OLD 'WESTMINSTERS.'

No. V.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES  
JAMES FOX.

MANY, indeed most, people would be surprised to find the celebrated Charles Fox numbered among 'O.W.'s,' the general impression being that Eton alone of the great schools of England can claim this most distinguished statesman as a son; but, as a matter of fact, one worthy of boast, before entering Eton Fox had been a Westminster Scholar. The third son of the Right Honourable Henry Fox, who was created Baron Holland in 1763, and of Lady Georgina Caroline, daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, Charles James Fox was born in January 1749. At an early age he was sent to a private school at Hackney, where he remained for a brief period, and was then entered as a 'Town Boy' at Westminster School. We are unable to find any record of his career at Westminster, but we know that at Eton, to which school he was transferred, Fox greatly distinguished himself by his ability, and was celebrated, even at that early period of life, for his love of dissipation and gambling—passions to which he remained the slave during the greater part of his after-career. From Eton he proceeded to Hertford College, Oxford, where he increased his reputation both as a wonderfully able scholar and as a man of pleasure. His father doated on him, gave him an unusually large allowance, and encouraged him in his course of gambling and other dissipations. After a short but



brilliant career at the University, he travelled on the Continent; and, as a sample of the general tone of his life at this period, we may mention that at Naples alone his debts amounted to no less a sum than £16,000. His father became rather alarmed on hearing of this prodigal expenditure, and summoned him home; and we are told that he returned a most egregious coxcomb. 'It will scarcely be supposed,' says one writing in 1806, 'by those who have seen Mr. Fox, or examined his dress at any time during the last twenty years, that he had been once celebrated as a *beau garçon*; but the fact is, that at that period he was one of the most fashionable young men about town, and there are multitudes now living who still recollect his *chapeau bras*, his red-heeled shoes, and his blue hair powder.' As we have said, Lord Holland was passionately fond of his son Charles, and determined to give him every opportunity of making his mark in the world. 'Let nothing be done to break his spirit,' he observed to a friend, who remonstrated with him for encouraging his favourite son in his gambling propensities; 'the world will effect that business soon enough.' As a preliminary step to the furtherance of his ambition, Lord Holland, in 1768, procured the return of his son to Parliament for Midhurst, in Sussex, although Charles was under age, and therefore prevented from recording his vote, though entitled to express his opinions and take part in debate. The youthful member of Parliament immediately became a staunch supporter of Lord North's administration. He made his maiden speech on April 15, 1769, against Wilkes of '45 'North Briton' notoriety. On February 24, 1770, having but completed his twenty-first year, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, a post that he resigned in disgust soon after his appointment to it but accepted a second time before long. On January 9, 1773, Fox was offered and accepted a place in the Treasury; disagreeing with Lord North, and, in a debate upon a breach of privilege, voting against that minister, Fox, even while seated on the ministerial bench, received from the hands of a doorkeeper of the House of Commons, the following curt dismissal from his post: 'Sir,—His Majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the Treasury, in which I do not perceive the name of Charles James Fox.—NORTH.' Fox was a hot opponent to those who were parties to the war with America, and he attacked the policy leading up to and resulting in that war on the ground of its injustice. Efforts were made to induce him to join the Ministry, but all without avail.

The leader in the House of Commons of the Rockingham party, his share of the triumph was great when a resolution was carried in that House against the further prosecution of the American War; and when Lord Rockingham was nominated First Lord of the Treasury, in 1782, the post of Foreign Secretary was entrusted to Fox. Lord Rockingham died in the course of the year, and much dispute arose as to the man who should succeed to the office rendered vacant by his death. There were two candidates—Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Portland. The King favoured

Lord Shelburne, to whom was given the important post; and Fox, the friend of the Duke, retired from office in disgust, and took his seat on the benches facing the Treasury Bench. The junction between Fox and Lord North was too strong a coalition against the Government, and the ministers resigned their seals of office. Early in April 1783 a new administration was formed, in which Lord North and his old enemy Fox were the principal Secretaries of State, under the nominal premiership of the Duke of Portland. Pitt led the opposition. The early measures of the new Government were carried in triumph. Towards the close of the year 1783, Fox brought forward his India Bill—a measure that raised a great sensation on both sides of the House. The friends of the minister were most warm in their zealous support of the Bill; the opposition was as vehement against it. By the one party it was praised as a masterpiece of genius, virtue, and ability; by the other side it was treated as an iniquitous design, dangerous, mischievous, and ruinous in its tendencies. Pitt acknowledged that India needed reform, but not such reform as suggested by Fox. "The Bill," said he, "under consideration, included a confiscation of the property, and a disenfranchisement of the members of the East India Company. The influence which would accrue from this Bill—a new, enormous, and unexampled influence—was indeed in the highest degree alarming. Seven commissioners, chosen ostensibly by Parliament, but really by administration, were to involve in the vortex of their authority the patronage and treasures of India! The Right Honourable Mover had acknowledged himself to be a man of ambition; and it now appeared that he was prepared to sacrifice the King, the Parliament, and the People at the shrine of his ambition! He desired to elevate his present connections to a situation in which no political convulsions, and no variations of power, might be able to destroy their importance and terminate their ascendancy." Fox was most eloquent and displayed great ability in the vindication of his Bill. "The arguments of my opponents," he said, "might have been adopted with additional propriety by James the Second. James might have claimed the property of dominion; but what had been the language of the people? No; you have no property in dominion; dominion was vested in you, as it is in every chief magistrate, for the benefit of the community to be governed. It was a sacred trust delegated by compact; you have abused it. You have exercised dominion for the purpose of vexation and tyranny—not of comfort, protection, and good order; we therefore resume the power which was originally ours. I am also charged with increasing the influence, and giving an immense accession of power to the Crown. But certainly this Bill as little augments the influence of the Crown as any measure that could be devised for the government of India with the slightest promise of success. The very genius of influence consists in hope or fear—*fear* of losing what we have, or *hope* of gaining more. Make the Commissioners removable at will, and you set all the little passions of human nature afloat. Invest them with power, upon the same tenure as the British

judges hold their stations—removeable upon delinquency, punishable upon guilt, but fearless of danger if they discharge their trust—and they will be liable to no seducement, and will execute their functions with glory to themselves and for the common good of the country and mankind. This Bill presumes the possibility of bad administration, for every word in it breathes suspicion. It supposes that men are but men; it confides in no integrity; it trusts to no character; it annexes responsibility not only to every action, but even to the inaction of the powers it has created. I will risk myself upon the excellence of this Bill. I will risk upon it whatever is most dear to me—whatever men most value—the character of integrity, of talents, of honour, of present reputation, of future fame—all these will I stake upon the constitutional safety, the enlarged policy, the equity and wisdom of the measure. Whatever may be the fate of its authors, I have no fear but it will produce to this country every blessing of commerce and revenue; and by extending a generous and humane government extending a generous and humane government over those millions whom the inscrutable dispensations of Providence have placed under us in the remotest regions of the earth, will consecrate the name of England among the noblest of nations.” In spite of a petition presented by the East India Company, representing the measure as directly opposed to the privileges of their Charter; in spite of a petition from the City of London; in spite of all opposition, the Bill was carried by large majorities in the House of Commons, the second reading resulting in a division of 217 to 103. Fox, attended by a considerable number of members, presented the bill at the bar of the House of Lords, on the 9th of December. Counsel were heard against the measure on behalf of the East India Company on the second reading of the bill, December 15, and on the 17th a motion was made that the bill be rejected, Lord Camden speaking with much eloquence in favour of the motion, declaring that if the bill were allowed to become law people would see the King of England contending with the King of Bengal for superiority in the British Parliament. The motion of rejection was carried by a majority of 19, the number of voters being in all 171. The King took a warm personal interest in the matter, and authorised Lord Temple to say that his Majesty would consider any who voted for the bill as his personal enemies. The royal interference was not allowed to pass without strong censure in the Commons, and it was declared by a majority of members that “to report any opinion of the King upon any bill pending in either House, with a view to influencing the votes of the members, was a high crime and misdemeanour.” The King took immediate steps to prove his displeasure in the action of the Government, and on December 18 sent a message to the Secretaries of State to the effect that they should resign the Seals of their several offices, and deliver them by the medium of the Under-Secretaries—a course of proceeding that perhaps was open to the charge of a want of proper courtesy.

Shortly after, Pitt was appointed to the first place

in the new Administration; the Marquess of Carmarthen, Lord Sydney, Lord Thurlow, Lord Gower, Lord Howe, Lord Northington, Lord Temple, and the Dukes of Richmond and Rutland, being his fellows in office. Fox at this time lost his popularity, and no less than 70 of his supporters lost their seats at the General Election in 1784. He himself had to fight a tremendous battle at Westminster, and only succeeded in securing his return by a majority of 235 votes, after a contest that lasted 47 days; albeit, he was supported by all the influence the houses of Portland and Devonshire could bring to bear—and it will be remembered that was before the days of voting by ballot. Fox was at the head of the Opposition—a powerful party—from 1784 to 1792. During that period he was a prominent figure in all the great questions brought before the House. His marvellous genius and ability shone conspicuous in the debates upon the Westminster Scrutiny, the Regency Bill, the Libel Bill, the Warren Hastings trial, the Motion for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. When Mr. Pitt, urged upon his course by the Court of Berlin, endeavoured to entangle this country in a war with Russia, on the point of the possession of Oczakow, Fox exerted every energy in a truly patriotic opposition to such action; and again he proved his wonderful strength in debate and his love of British interests by thwarting Pitt's desire to rush into a contest with Spain. Fox was a supporter of the principle of the French Revolution, and his conduct in that matter was the cause of a rupture of friendship between Burke and himself. On May 6, 1790, the memorable scene occurred in the House—the scene that closed a warm friendship that had lasted for more than five-and-twenty years. These are the words which Burke used in severing the old alliance: ‘It certainly is indiscretion at any period, but especially at my time of life, to provoke enemies, or to give my friends occasion to desert me; yet, if my firm and steady adherence to the British Constitution places me in such a dilemma, I will risk all, and as public duty and public prudence teach me, with my last words exclaim, “Fly from the French Constitution!”’ (Mr. Fox here interposed in a whisper, ‘There is no loss of friendship.’) ‘Yes,’ continued Burke, ‘there is a loss of friendship: I know the price of my conduct; I have done my duty at the price of my friend; our friendship is at an end.’ Fox was entirely overpowered by the declaration of his old friend. When he rose to reply, he wept like a child, and the whole House wept with him, so moving and impressive was the entire scene.

The King intimated, on December 13, 1792, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, that he deemed it necessary to embody a part of the militia, certain signs having been manifested of an insurrectionary spirit in the kingdom. A memorable debate followed the reading of the Speech from the Throne, and Fox took a most important part on the occasion. His speech on this subject is said to have been his masterpiece. Having observed that his Majesty's speech contained a variety of assertions of the most extraordinary nature, he went on to say: ‘It is the



duty of this House to inquire into the truth of these assertions ; and in discharging this part of my duty, I shall consider the Speech from the Throne as the speech of the minister, which his Majesty's confidential servants have advised him to deliver ; and as they are responsible for that advice, to them every observation of mine shall be addressed. I state it, therefore, to be my firm opinion and belief that there is not one fact asserted in his Majesty's speech which is not false—not one assertion or insinuation which is not unfounded ; nay, I cannot be so uncandid as to believe that ministers themselves think them true ! The leading and prominent feature of the speech is a wanton and base calumny on the people of Great Britain : an insinuation of so black a nature that it demands the most vigorous inquiry and the most severe punishment. There is an assertion that there exists at this moment an insurrection in this kingdom. An insurrection !—where is it ? Where has it reared its head ? Good God !—an insurrection in Great Britain ! The Speech goes on in the same strain of falsehood and calumny, and says : “ The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy Constitution and the subversion of all order and government.” I desire gentlemen to consider these words, and I demand of their honour and truth if they believe this assertion to be founded in fact. There have been, I understand, and as every one must have heard, some slight riots in different parts : I have heard of a tumult at Shields, of another at Leith, of some riot at Yarmouth, and of something of the same nature at Perth and Dundee. But I ask gentlemen if they believe that in each of these places the avowed object of the complaints of the people was not the real one—that the sailors at Shields, Yarmouth, and other places, did not really want some increase of their wages—but were actuated by a design of overthrowing the Constitution ? Is there a man in England who believes the insinuation to be true ? Space will not admit the quotation here of any more of Fox's celebrated speech ; suffice it to say, that he concluded his extraordinarily eloquent address by moving, as an amendment, ‘ That inquiry should be made into the facts stated in his Majesty's speech.’

## SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

### No. II.

#### DISTRICT VISITING.—IN THE RAINS.

WELL, in the first place, it's irregular, it's out of all order, and it should never be inflicted on a European. For eight months out here we live in tents, and very nice it is, though March, April, and May are hot enough to make it rather unpleasant ; but we expect for the other four to be allowed to live in a bungalow, and as a rule we are, but in cases such as when famine exists, one has to rough it. In some districts bungalows are to be found here and there, but here there is only one, besides three tool sheds on a made road, so where neither of these exists, one has to live

in a native village or in tents. Both are very unpleasant ; the question is which is the least so. Let me try and picture to you an Indian village. Well, my experience as yet has been confined to Guzerati and Mahratta villages, which differ in character. Both consist of mud houses, fairly well thatched or roofed, with very low doorways, and, of course, no gardens whatever ; but the Guzerat village differs from a Deccany one considerably.

The features of the former are its extreme filthiness, its resemblance to a diminutive town, the houses being all huddled together in lines, with streets or roads intersecting them, all being surrounded by a mud or brick wall.

The Mahratta village, on the contrary, is cleaner and a trifle more scattered, and lays claim to a gateway or entrance. This gateway is made of rough blue stone, nothing striking in architectural design or beauty, mind you, but still a gateway ; and every village possesses one. It also contains a mud citadel, or the remains of one, fairly high ; and in nearly every village there is a mud pillar, which, rising up above the surrounding trees, serves as a guide to strangers. These mud pillars are, as a rule, undermined, worn away, or leaning, like the tower at Pisa, and sooner or later will fall, most probably killing several of the inhabitants, as a reward for their apathy in not having pulled them down before. Often on my rounds have I found myself obliged to pass under one of these leaning towers. “ It will fall some day, and kill you people,” I say. They smile, and though they say nothing, it does not require a genius to discover what that smile means. “ Oh ! we all know *that* ; but we don't mind, bless you ! If it falls and kills us, it's destiny, and we *never* try to avert the inevitable.” In the olden times, when every Mahratta village was fortified, and every man's hand was against his neighbour, these pillars no doubt formed part of the citadel, and may have been striking—now they are not ; and how they have stood, made of mud as they are, is to me a mystery. Imagine yourself, then, at the gateway of a Mahratta village !

Right opposite the entrance is a very small building, open on one side, and raised from the ground on a platform of mud and stone. By it is fixed a thin pole, with a coloured rag on it. This is a Hindoo temple. You see right inside that smooth, square piece of stone, painted a bright vermilion ?—That is their deity. What mockery !

Having passed through the gateway, you will see a small building, raised from the ground and open on one side. That is called a CHOWKEE, or building where anyone may live and sleep free of cost. That is the only place a European could live in, and as it is open, small, and very dirty, one would rather not.

Now I should like to show you the houses of the aristocracy, which are, like those of the lowest classes, made of mud ; but I don't know the ins and outs of a village sufficiently well myself. However, they all have their allotted part. Here the fat ghi-eating,\* oily-faced, head-shaved, gold-and-red-turbaned Brahmin dwells, who lives on bread. There the Mussul-

\* *Ghi*, i.e. clarified butter.

man who—sensible man—will eat meat, when he can get it; but even *he* cannot, unless the blood of the animal has been taken by a Mussulman. Here the crafty BUNYA, or grainseller, who, buying the grain wholesale from the cultivators, sells it to them as they want it, cent. per cent., and to whom alone of all men a flight of locusts is 'a thing of beauty and a joy for ever,' as they raise their prices at once on seeing those pests. There the cultivator, who, not content with using his bullocks by day in the fields, makes them work a primitive and rudely made machine, which crushes seeds to make oil with, at night, inside the house, which is small enough without bringing the bulls inside also; but it's a way these natives have of living as close and as dirtily as possible. The *Kholi* people live over there. They manage to make a living by carrying loads on their heads, though the pay is so small that I wonder how they manage to exist. Last, but by no means least, in my opinion, as they are devoid of any silly scruples, are the *Mang* and *Mar* people, who are, as a rule, relegated to some distance. These last are for the most part beggars, and are the famine people who fill the relief camps. Each village is a little community in itself, presided over by a headman or patel, who knows the names of all the inhabitants. The affection that each person has for his own village is wonderful. He seldom leaves it for a long time, and a man's relations are never, or hardly ever, in any other village but his own. But I am digressing. Seldom, indeed, is there a road between two villages, occasionally a path, and often only a few foot-tracks. So, after heavy rain, through the black-soil fields one often has to dismount and lead the horse, sinking in every step. Rivers swollen with the heavy rains have to be forded: often the same one has to be crossed six times to visit three villages. These and other little inconveniences, such as small quicksands and thorough soakings, combine to render district visiting in the rains unpleasant work.

'O. W.'

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE second meeting of this Society, this term, was held on Thursday, February 5, when the motion before the House was, 'That the removal of the School into the country, as advocated by a recent article in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, is on no account to be desired.'

W. A. Peck (mover) expressed his surprise that the last time this motion was brought before the House, it was only carried by a majority of seven. He hoped for a larger majority now. The School had been on its present foundation for almost three hundred years, but most of the important alterations had been made during the last forty. A body of O.W.'s specially called together, when asked their opinion, objected to the removal of the School, and individuals had expressed the same opinion before the Public Schools Commissioners. Westminster would not be Westminster away from Westminster. He showed that

arguments that applied to the much-quoted removal of Charterhouse did not apply in the present instance. He alluded to the property of which the School would soon be possessed, and the increased space and greater numbers which would be the inevitable result. He then touched at considerable length upon the arguments generally urged in favour of the removal, and stated his belief that nothing could be more detrimental to the interests of the School.

H. R. James (seconder) said that the decision of the House that night might have a great effect upon the future status of the School. For if the motion were rejected, it would afford to our enemies a great point of vantage. He classed his arguments under two heads: (1) Sentiment; (2) The true interests of the School. Patriotism was the sentiment that ought to burn in the bosom of everyone present. He compared the School to an old tree, which cannot be moved from one place to another without being injured or even killed, though a young tree may be removed undamaged. The School was in a much more flourishing condition now than it was some time ago. He thought that the removal of the School ought not to be undertaken unless the School was really in a most desperate state.

H. N. Robson (opposer) thought that in the country we should not be confined within such narrow bounds. Besides, we might go for pleasant walks and enjoy the fresh air, which latter was a very great luxury at Westminster. The neighbourhood about Westminster was not as good as might be desired. He thought that a chapel in the country would prove more serviceable than the Abbey. Modern class-rooms would be infinitely superior to our old schoolroom, which is always more or less cold, dusty, and draughty. In his opinion the fact that Charterhouse had not flourished of late as much as might have been expected, was owing to their lack of endowments. He thought that the cloister would prevent the carrying out of the honourable mover's suggestion, that the yard should be extended to the Abbey. In the country we might have better racquet courts; further, we might start a rifle corps, and 'beagles,' as at Eton. He did not consider the loss of 'Water,' which might result from the removal of the School, a very serious one. If the numbers of the School were increased, neither Vincent Square nor 'Green' would prove large enough for our games.

[The debate was here adjourned.]

On Wednesday, February 11, H. N. Robson, continuing his speech, said that he thought the decision of the Public Schools Committee of greater moment than that of the body of O.W.'s. After a few other remarks he sat down.

G. Stephenson thought that the Abbey supplied our wants far better than any chapel in the country would. He thought that the institution of a rifle corps would interfere with cricket as much as 'Water' did.

J. Langhorne did not think that class-rooms would be any better than our present schoolroom as regards dust.

After a few more remarks from H. N. Robson and



W. A. Peck, the House divided with the following result :—

Ayes.....	22
Noes .....	2

The motion was therefore carried by a majority of 20.

On this same evening another motion was brought forward to the following effect :—

‘That the higher education of women is by no means to be desired.’

E. C. Bedford (mover) in a short but witty speech contended that woman, being originally made subject to man, ought not to try and surpass him in the attainment of knowledge. Women’s amusements did not require a perfect familiarity with classics or higher mathematics on their part. We ought not to want to have women appearing as barristers in courts. After a few more brief remarks, he sat down.

S. Bere (seconder) thought that it was both unnatural and useless for women to receive a fuller education. He asked the honourable members present to pardon the shortness of his speech, as he had not expected the motion to come on.

W. A. Peck (opposer) thought that both the mover and seconder had far exceeded the scope of the motion. Women, instead of reading novels, flirting, &c., ought to be improving their minds. We see in former times that women sometimes received a higher education, as in the example of Lady Jane Grey. If women are able by careful study to do so well, this ought to be an incentive to men to work harder that they might not be surpassed by the ‘tender sex.’

Afterwards Bedford and Bain argued for some time on points of very minor consideration.

During the debate on this motion the following members spoke :—

FOR THE MOTION	AGAINST THE MOTION
E. C. Bedford (mover).	W. A. Peck (opposer).
S. Bere (seconder).	F. W. Bain.
H. R. James.	J. B. Hodge.
	F. E. Lewin.
	C. J. Shebbeare.
	G. Stephenson.
	A. G. L. Rogers.

On the division of the House, the following was the result :—

Ayes . . . . .	6
Noes . . . . .	14

The motion was therefore rejected by a majority of eight.

The next meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, February 19, when the motion before the House was, ‘That the power of the aristocracy in England ought to be lessened.’

C. J. Shebbeare (mover) said that the Commons were not fairly represented. There ought to be only one House of Parliament instead of two. The House of Lords ought to be done away with.

J. B. Hodge (seconder) thought that a Chamber ought to be established in England as in France. Lords could not lay claim to any fame simply because their fathers had been once famous. Genius was not, in his opinion, hereditary.

H. W. De Sausmarez (opposer) thought that the nobles formed a distinct class, and, as such, ought not to

be disregarded. The House of Lords acted as a check on the House of Commons. The power of the aristocracy was less in this country than in other countries. It would not do for every body to be on a level footing with his neighbour.

H. N. Robson thought that the aristocracy bestowed many benefits on the poorer classes. If the aristocracy were abolished the Commons would soon take their place. Titles carried with them great influence. We ought to follow the maxim, ‘Leave well alone.’ The aristocracy had as yet succeeded very well in England: why should England become like the United States?

During this debate, the following members spoke :—

FOR THE MOTION	AGAINST THE MOTION
C. J. Shebbeare (mover).	H. W. De Sausmarez
J. B. Hodge (seconder).	(opposer).
	H. N. Robson.
	G. Stephenson.
	S. Bere.

On a division being taken, the result was—

Ayes . . . . .	4
Noes . . . . .	18

The Motion was therefore rejected by a majority of fourteen.

## THE PANCAKE ‘GREEZE’ OF 1880.

EASTER falls so early this year that the memorable Tuesday for the celebration of this time-honoured custom came almost as a surprise. However, with exemplary punctuality, no sooner had prayers been read and the Q.S.S. hastily divested themselves of their gowns than the usual procession of the college cook, the Abbey beadle, and a few privileged spectators, slowly and solemnly filed in. The expectant crowd in the middle of schoolroom were not kept long in suspense, the cook raised the pan with a majestic sweep, the rather unpalatable-looking morsel used for this purpose was seen to fly over the bar and then fall in the centre of Mr. Marklove’s horseshoe, not far from the spot at which the ‘Greeze’ took place last year. As it neared the ground, a figure, which proved to be that of O. Scoones, a small but redoubtable Q.S., was seen to spring up from a form and catch it in mid-air. A rush was immediately made on all sides to the spot, and the lucky possessor was grappled with by a host of eager assailants. The mass closed round, and the struggle continued fiercely for some time, until Dr. Scott, with his usual dauntless intrepidity and with no little risk of becoming involved in the vortex, parted the seething crowd and put an end to the Pancake ‘Greeze’ of 1880. It was then found that Scoones, who, it seems, had not time to secrete his treasure, was still possessed of about half the pancake, and W. Bury had wrested from him most of the remainder, which, however, he magnanimously gave up. The Dean kindly allowed Scoones the guinea, though, strictly speaking, the pancake ought to be presented whole. It is a pity that no one who has tried of late years can succeed in throwing the pancake nicely in the middle of the schoolroom. A

'Greeze' in the open would be a pleasing novelty. No damage was done to anyone or anything beyond the breaking of a form or two, and we trust that the Pancake 'Greeze' may long continue harmlessly an interesting relic of bygone years.

## FOOTBALL.

### LAMPROBATICS.

IN fine weather, but on a somewhat heavy ground, this annual match was played up Fields on Thursday, November 13. Bain kicked off for the Under Elections who soon forced the ball into the Town Boy portion of the ground, but, owing to their indifferent shooting, were unable to gain any advantage, and up to half-time nothing of any importance on either side had occurred. After change of ends the game was remarkably fast, Squire especially giving the Under Elections' backs a great deal of trouble, while Bain, Bury, and Stephenson were far from being inactive on the other side. About twenty minutes before time Bury, by a good piece of play, was able to score the first goal for Under Elections, and shortly after a fine shot by Bain passed just above the tape. The T.B.B. now redoubled their efforts, and after a good run by Squire and Crowdy, the former was enabled to equalise matters. Until time was called both sides strove hard to add to their respective scores, but were unable to do so. Besides those mentioned above Scoones for Under Elections, and Batley and Foster, were very good.

### UNDER ELECTIONS.

F. W. Bain (captain), and J. H. Janson (left side), W. W. Bury and G. Stephenson (right), E. T. Brandon and O. Scoones (centres), W. C. Dale and A. G. L. Rogers (half-backs), S. A. Bird and R. H. Coke (full backs), and R. H. Williams (goal).

### TOWN BOYS.

C. Ingram and E. C. Frere (centres), R. H. Squire and C. W. Crowdy (left), C. R. Heath and H. Foster (right), R. C. Batley and F. C. Ryde (half-backs), H. Wetton and H. P. Adams (full backs), and R. F. Bury (goal).

### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. R. M. C. SANDHURST.

PLAYED at Vincent Square, Saturday, November 29, 1879. Just after the commencement of the game our backs were utterly outpaced by Lord Binning, who ran up and kicked the only goal of the match. Our forwards for the most part seemed to have lost heart, and we were never able to equalise matters. Robson and Whitehead were best behind. Benbow, as usual, dribbled splendidly. Somers-Cocks, and Lord Binning played well for Sandhurst, and Maclaren played wonderfully considering his size.

### WESTMINSTER.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith (goals), A. C. Whitehead (half-back), F. W. Janson, H. N. Robson, W. A. Burrige, A. A. Sikes, R. T. Squire, G. Stephenson, F. C. Ryde (back), R. C. Batley (half-back).

### R. M. C. SANDHURST.

H. Hinlock (captain), and E. Ward (backs), K. Maclaren (half-back), Somers-Cocks (half-back), E. Jenner, S. Smith, Lord Binning, S. Mitchell, B. Urquhart, A. Cole, W. Watson.

### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD HARROVIANS.

IN spite of the frost this match was played at Vincent Square on January 24. The visitors turned up one man short, but received a good substitute in W. Stephenson who had just left. They won the toss, and for some time seemed to have slightly the best of the game, and shortly before half-time secured a goal. After half-time the School got together better, and off a good throw in by Whitehead, Benbow was able to breast the ball through their posts (1-1). Shortly after, however, the ball was taken to our end and Lewis headed it through (2-1). The Old Harrovians now fell off, and the School began to play well together and the crossing was very good, especially one piece of Squire's which enabled Benbow to equalise matters again, and the game was thus left drawn (2-2). Robson, unfortunately, was unable to play for us.

### WESTMINSTER.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith (goals), A. C. Whitehead and R. C. Batley (half-backs), W. A. Burrige, F. G. Clarke, and C. W. R. Tepper (backs), A. A. Sikes, R. J. Squire, F. W. Bain, G. Stephenson.

### OLD HARROVIANS.

R. de C. Welch (captain), A. W. Welch, G. Mason, J. G. H. Moncrieffe, L. J. Howell, J. Lewis, W. G. Hargreave, M. P. Betts, J. Stirling, A. Aitkin, W. Stephenson, O. W.

### WESTMINSTER v. UPTON PARK.

IN miserable weather and on sodden ground, this match was played at Vincent Square on Saturday, February 7. Upton Park got quickly together, and in a short time had three goals to their credit, two kicked by Mitchell and one by Fleet, without the School scoring (3-0). Westminster now began to rally, and Benbow secured our first goal by a long and difficult shot, but this advantage was short lived, for Upton followed suit with another from the foot of Barnard (4-1). Our eleven now played splendidly together, and by dint of most determined work Squire brought the game to 2-4. From this point till half-time our adversaries were completely penned, but subsequently the game was very evenly contested, until shortly before time Benbow neatly put a hard shot just beneath the tape (3-4). As no further change was made, a good game was lost by three goals to four.

### WESTMINSTER.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith (goals), H. N. Robson and F. G. Clarke (backs), A. C. Whitehead and C. W. R. Tepper (half-backs), W. A. Burrige, R. T. Squire, A. A. Sikes, G. H. Reece, G. Stephenson.



## UPTON PARK.

J. Barnett (captain and goals), C. Bates and J. S. Sheehan (backs), H. W. Spreckley and E. G. Bayliss (half-backs), J. Barnard, H. R. Barrett, J. B. Hunter, F. L. Wooley, G. R. Fleet, C. Mitchell.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* WANDERERS.

THIS match was played Thursday, February 12, at Vincent Square; and though we had the best of it for the greater part of the game, and were several times within an ace of scoring, fortune proved dead against us, and we had the mortification of losing it by 1-0. The ball was set going soon after three, and for the first half-time nothing of importance occurred, though we generally managed to keep the ball in the enemy's territory. Just after changing ends, however, a scrimmage in front of our goal enabled Denton to land the ball successfully beneath the tape. The School at once set to work manfully to retrieve this reverse, but though again and again our forwards advanced close to the enemy's goal, some evil genius seemed to interpose repeatedly, and either no shot was made, or it proved unsuccessful; thus victory remained with the Wanderers by 1-0. For us Benbow played brilliantly and pluckily, while Squire was very fast on the right. The play of our backs and half-backs was also very good. For them Denton and Sparks were very troublesome, and our two old men (Janson and Abernethy) were also conspicuous.

## WANDERERS.

C. Denton (captain), S. R. Bastard, F. J. Sparks, F. W. Janson (half-back), C. G. Bayliss (half-back), R. B. King, C. Mortlock, F. W. Stratford (half-back), H. W. Abernethy (back), A. H. Stratford (back), F. Barnett (goals).

## WESTMINSTER.

Same as *v.* Upton Park, except Reece, instead of whom Bain was played.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD ETONIANS.

IN this match, which was played on Saturday, February 14, we were unfortunately deprived of the invaluable services of H. C. Benbow (captain) and F. G. Clarke. Under these circumstances the result, one all, may be considered creditable, though the Old Etonians were not particularly strong, and played one man short. The same apparent inability to shoot at the critical moment on the part of some of our forwards was again noticeable. The School began well together, and after penning their opponents, a goal was secured for us by Burridge out of a scrimmage before goals. Unfortunately, however, shortly after half-time Hawtrey was able to equalise matters. After changing ends the School had decidedly the best of it, but despite the efforts of Squire, Burridge, and Sikes among the forwards, and Whitehead and Robson among the backs, no alteration was made in the score, and the game was therefore left drawn (1-1).

## WESTMINSTER.

Sandwith (who was captain in Benbow's absence) played back, Smetton taking his place in goals. H. W. De Sausmarez completed the eleven.

## OLD ETONIANS.

Major Marindin (captain and goals), F. W. Hotham (back), E. H. C. Wellesley, H. W. Rawlins and S. Cattley (half-backs), A. H. Anderson, E. M. Hawtrey, J. H. Brand, F. Chance, Hon. A. Harbard.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CLAPHAM ROVERS.

THIS match was played on Wednesday, February 18, and we were again obliged to play without two of our best men, as Benbow was still *hors de combat*, and though Clarke returned, our other back, Robson, was also unable to put in an appearance. The place of the latter was, however, admirably filled by Sandwith, while Wetton played pluckily in goals. The first half-time the game was very even but slow, though perhaps we had rather the best of it; but shortly afterwards Fleet charged Wetton in goals, and the latter in falling unfortunately put out his wrist, and meanwhile the ball was put between our undefended posts. Wetton was obliged to retire and Ryde took his place. Our forwards now seemed utterly demoralised, and twice in succession Barry, who was very fast in the centre, broke through and secured a goal (3-0). Our adversaries were by no means a strong team, and though playing under disadvantages, the result must be considered a very poor performance on our part. Honourable exceptions to the general rule were Squire and Burridge forward, and Sandwith and Tepper behind. Sparks and Barry were most conspicuous for the Rovers.

## CLAPHAM ROVERS.

A. Boyd, F. Last, and A. Stratford (backs); J. S. Sheehan and C. H. Last (half-backs); Lloyd-Jones (captain); C. Newman, F. Barry, R. Fleet, F. Rawson.

## WESTMINSTER.

Same as *v.* Old Etonians, except that Robson was absent instead of Clarke, and Reece also played.

CHARTERHOUSE *v.* WESTMINSTER.

THIS annual match was played on Saturday, 21st inst., at Vincent Square, and after a very hardly contested game, resulted in a victory for the Carthusians by 4 goals to 3. At starting the weather was favourable, although the ground was rather heavy. Charterhouse won the toss, and decided to play against the wind, thus leaving the hospital goal to their opponents. The Westminster Captain started the ball at 2.50; and for about five minutes each side alternately threatened their adversary's lines, when a well-concerted rush on the part of Westminster brought the ball up to the Charterhouse goal, and Benbow, with a splendid shot, sent the ball flying just

under the tape. Immediately upon kicking off from the middle, owing to a mistake of one of our half-backs, Rayner succeeded in getting hold of the ball, and, running it for a short distance down the centre, obtained their first goal. Shortly after this Pollock again managed to pass our backs and secured another goal for the Carthusians, a claim of off-side being disallowed (1-2). This success was soon followed by another goal to Westminster; for, in a loose scrimmage just outside their goal lines, Benbow, for a second time was enabled to elude the vigilance of their goal-keeper, and plant the ball between the posts (2 all). Before half-time a corner kick which fell to Westminster led to another goal off the hands of the Charterhouse goal-keeper (3-2). From this point till half-time nothing was effected by either party. From half-time both sides played up with the greatest vigour, but without any further result until ten minutes from the call of time, when, owing to a pelting shower which blew right into the faces of the home team, the visitors succeeded in adding two more goals to their score—one from the foot of Vyvyan, the other from that of Pollock. Westminster now rallied, and BurrIDGE and Squire respectively pressed their opponents hard with several good runs. But these proved ineffectual, and so at the call of time the match was determined in the favour of the Carthusians by 4 goals to 3. For the winners, Pollock, Vyvyan, and Richards among the forwards, and Harrison (back) played best; and for Westminster, Benbow, Squire, and BurrIDGE (forwards), and Tepper (back) strove hard to avert defeat. Sandwith's play in goals was admirable. Unfortunately, H. N. Robson was again unable to play for us.

#### CHARTERHOUSE.

E. M. Pollock (captain), L. M. Richards, W. L. Vyvyan, J. Vintcent (half-back), A. Rayner, C. R. Harrison (back), W. G. Morrison, A. K. Henley, W. A. Hamilton (half-back), B. H. T. Frere (goal), H. Blenkiron (back).

#### WESTMINSTER.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith (goals), W. A. BurrIDGE, R. H. Squire, A. A. Sikes, F. G. Clarke (back), C. W. R. Tepper (back), G. Stephenson, F. W. Bain, R. C. Batley (half-back), F. C. Ryde (half-back).

### School Notes.

ON Friday, February 6, Mr. Robert Scott, F.R.S., the brother of the Head Master, and Secretary of the Meteorological Society, kindly came here and entertained us with an explanation of the meteorological phenomena, which had been then so long irritating us, and from the reverse of which we are now suffering. We hope the lecturer will accept our thanks for so kindly enlightening us on this interesting and important subject. He explained how two main kinds of weather (subject, however, to minor disturbances), caused by corresponding systems of wind, are accustomed to produce the variations of climate to which we are subjected, the one denominated Cyclonic, the other Anticyclonic. The main character-

istics of the former are damp, cloudy sky, and rain; it brings warmth in winter and cold in summer, and it is a cyclone which has produced the showers which have been so unintermittent lately, and the deluge which brought the Charterhouse match to a disastrous conclusion. The latter, on the other hand, is generally characterised by clear sky, cold in winter, and warmth in summer. The fogs which were then tormenting us were due to the sudden lowering by the anticyclone of the temperature of the air, whereby it can no longer hold the moisture it contains, but shows it at once in fog. The two are antagonistic in many other particulars. He mentioned also the theory of Dr. Deuiller, who contended that the ancient oracles were merely meteorological offices, and showed how this was at least worthy of some consideration. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams, and Mr. Scott described how the casts are made for the daily papers upon observations taken from places at different points on the coast, and sent by telegraph to London.

MR. RALSTON, who amused the School so thoroughly this term last year, again offered to treat us to a brief enjoyment of his irresistible humour, and accordingly came down and gave us a lecture on Friday, February 20. The subject chosen was 'The text of Plautus as illustrated by folk-lore throughout the world.' The lecturer began by remarking that he had found great difficulty in finding pegs whereon to hang his discourse; but, however that may have been, we can only say he succeeded admirably. The first part of his lecture was taken up by allusions to Plautus, the latter was composed of stories whose connection with the old Roman author was rather more slender, and where greater scope was given for the 'naïve funniness' of the lecturer, if we may use such a barbarous but expressive phrase. The part in which he treated of the *Lares* as being identical with the Russian *Mara* (a disagreeable little demon who reappears in our night-mare) was especially interesting. The concluding story, combined with the lecturer's amusing delivery of it, fairly brought down the house. In conclusion we must thank Mr. Ralston for his kindness, and our only regret is that he did not treat us to more impersonation, in which he so particularly excels.

WE are glad to be able to announce that further progress has been made in Library, and glass has now been put in all the upper cases used for books. We have received a letter from a correspondent, H.S.G., asking what regulations exist about Library. We can only reply that at present none exist, though, as stated in the leader on the subject last December, a good deal of fuss was at one time made on its behalf. The library belongs, however, to the Q.SS., and the books were given exclusively to them. There is no reason, however, why it should not be enlarged and put at the service of all in the School who like to make use of it. The work is not as yet so pressing but that a single librarian can manage it with ease; but if real improvements are now made further measures will



doubtless be necessary. Another correspondent, O.W., very sensibly suggests that Old Westminster should contribute any duplicate books they possess towards it. We beg to fully endorse his proposition, and to call attention to the fact that all such offerings will be thankfully acknowledged, and may be addressed to H. R. James, Librarian, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

THE annual School Concert is fixed to take place on Wednesday, April 21.

THE Greek prose prize has this year been awarded to R. S. Owen, Q.S. W. A. Peck, Q.S., was second, and J. B. Hodge and A. A. Sikes, Q.S., next best.

### Obituary.

ON February 21, General Philip Spencer Stanhope, after an uneventful military career extending over nearly 65 years, during which he had the misfortune never to see active service, died peacefully at the advanced age of 81. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1823, and was appointed Colonel of the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry in 1864, being at that time a Lieutenant-General. He became General in 1868.

### Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Blue*, *The Cambridge Review* (4), *The Carthusian*, *The Cinque Port*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*, *The Harrovian*, *The International College Gazette*, *The King's College School Magazine*, *The Lily*, *The Marlburian*, *The Melburnian*, *The Meteor*, *The Ousel*, *The Rossallian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Wesley College Chronicle*.

The principal feature in *The Blue* is a long account of the annual school concert at Christ's Hospital, which covered a wide range of music from 'Hear my Prayer' to 'Les Cloches de Corneville'; interspersed with such time-honoured melodies as 'The Vikings', 'The Chough and Crow,' &c. Truly they have no reason to complain that they 'cannot sing the old songs.'

*The Carthusian* is chiefly remarkable for an account translated from the letters of M. Francisque Sarcey to 'Le XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' of a visit paid by him to Charterhouse, and of the impressions received by him of the manners and customs of the natives of that ilk, which seem to have made his hair stand on end.

*The Cinque Port* presents its readers with an article on Norway and the Norwegians, and the usual choice assortment of fine, old crusted jokes!

*The Durham University Journal* goes in extensively for examination papers and advertisements.

*The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly* contains a comprehensive epitome of school news for the last quarter, and also a poem on Glenalmond College; but why the latter should be addressed by the G. G. S. Q. as 'home of my boyhood's years' 'most dear to me,' &c., through thirteen wishy-washy stanzas, we fail to understand.

*The Harrovian* has an amusing leader on 'Public School Politics,' and utters fervent appeals for new Fives Courts. They should come and see ours.

In *The International College Gazette* we find a lively account of a festive breaking-up supper, holden on the 16th of December last, and of no less than nineteen speeches made on the occasion, in which everybody wished everybody else Merry Christmases

and Happy New Years (or by way of variety Happy Christmases and Merry New Years) to an unlimited extent, in French and English. There is also some 'Poetry' entitled 'In Prep.,' from which we cull the following flowers:—

'Ah! the days of sweet honey bees humming,  
And striving up bird's nested stem,  
And the glamour of stickily gumming  
From torn envelope square postal gem.'

This is a gem indeed! The italics are ours. The bard then proceeds to sing of 'friskulous lambs,' 'illicit and infinite jams,' and much other such pleasantries.

*The King's College School Magazine* is an infant in its first number. Its editors complain that the *The Globe* devoted two lines and a-half only to their speech day; a shortcoming for which they themselves make ample amends in about three-fourths of the current number of their own 'organ.'

*The Lily* is *The Magdalen College School Journal* in a new form. It contains a thrilling ghost story, which of course leaves off at the critical moment; the sale of the next number ought to be something prodigious, only we fancy we have seen the story before in *Blackwood*. An excellent dodge for bringing up the funds, which we should like to try ourselves!

*The Marlburian* prints a lengthy list of clerical and military appointments, and a column or so of marriages after the manner of the morning papers!

The first part of *The Melburnian* is classical and severe, being composed chiefly of extracts from prize compositions; the latter part is unclassical and lively with cricket, rowing, shooting, theatricals, a concert, a marriage, a few births, and some jests on the First Georgic!

*The Meteor* tries its hand at the supernatural, with an account of a 'Phantom Funeral.' It reprints from *The Wesley College Chronicle* extracts from an article on 'Blunders,' which originally saw the light some months ago in *The Blue*, and has since travelled to the Antipodes and back, to re-appear in *The Meteor*.

*The Ousel* is a bird which does not often visit these parts, but frequents the neighbourhood of Bedford. 50l. was the pleasing result of their last theatricals.

A few months ago there appeared in the *Rossallian*, a poem on Isandula, the author of which committed himself; for now a correspondent obligingly writes from Zululand 'to correct a few discrepancies of geography and description' which occupy half a column of small print.

*The Tonbridgian* has an article on 'Ancient and Modern Poetry;' and then, perhaps to illustrate its views on the subject, follows it up with two little poetical effusions, entitled respectively 'Helen' and 'The Harvest Field.'

*The Wesley College Chronicle* contains nothing of note except the rules and regulations of Wesley College, in which the principal point seems to be the absence of all corporal punishment; for which is substituted: 'After warning, on a repetition of the offence, an imposition not exceeding twenty lines!' Virtue must be very rife there: 'O for one hour of Busby wight!'

### Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 12, 1880.

To the Tripes-man 'a happy new year' must sound peculiarly significant, if he looks forward to the decisive struggle with any doubts of a happy result. Several O.W.'s have lately taken their degrees. In the Law Tripes, R. F. Macmillan, who gained a law scholarship and prize at Trinity Hall, came out head of the list. J. H. Williams was placed in the second class, and A. Lefroy in the third. There was only one O.W. candidate for mathematical honours, H. P. Hollis, who was bracketed fifth in the Senior Optimes. C. F. Reeks has gone out in Theology.

In the last number of *The Elizabethan* I find a tender inquiry after the O.W. Football Club, asking if had died 'a natural death.' What does your correspondent mean by such an expression? Does he mean to insinuate that it is natural for it to die? The facts are simple. When the Club was

started there were some twenty playing members. Since then so many of them have either gone down, or are disabled, that it is impossible to bring eleven men on to the field. The funds of the Club, as also the ledger, are still in the hands of the Secretary. We are delighted to hear of the success of the sister club at Oxford. It can be a surprise to no one, and all to be said is "Why haven't they done it before?"

The boats for the Lent races are now well in hand, and promise to hold a fair number of O. W.'s. In III. Trinity, Black, Compton Smith and Lutyens will probably row in the second boat; Dale and Bell in the third. The former has a chance of getting head of the river this term, the latter is nearly certain of making its bump every night, as it did this time last year. S. R. Learmonth is rowing bow in the Trinity Hall fourth boat, and R. D. Brinton is the mainstay of Downing. I see in your last 'leader' Westminster congratulates herself on the number of races rowed in the past year. Some time ago a great deal too much was thought of the races, and everyone, good, bad, or indifferent, was satisfied with nothing beneath an eight; consequently tubbing was shamefully neglected. This, no doubt, is the reason why so few good oars of late have come up from Westminster. I hope that we shall soon see some good fruits of last year's energy, and that you will forgive my making remarks which lie somewhat outside my line of duty as your Cambridge Correspondent.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—Allow me to direct your attention and that of your readers, to a misprint which occurred in your February Number, in the memorial verses upon Lord Mansfield's death, inserted at the conclusion of his memoir. The word *tenebat* is printed for *tendebat*, which annihilates sense and scansion. The passage should read

. . . . . *alumnum,*  
*Et chorus Anidum et jam tum tendebat Apollo*  
*Esse fori patriaeque futurum*  
*Præsidium, κ. τ. λ.*

As these verses were composed by that famous Old Westminster, Dean Vincent, who was perhaps the best Latin verse writer of his time, it seems a pity that the mistake should be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Your obedient servant,  
ALUMNUS REGIUS.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am glad to see from the last number of *The Elizabethan* that Westminster is at last to have a library. My object in writing is to make a suggestion to those Old Westminsters who have any books; it is that they should look them through and see if they have any duplicates, and if they have, that they should forward them to you for the New Library. I think that if this were done the New Library would grow rapidly.

Yours truly,  
O. W.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—I don't know whether the question I am about to bring before your notice has ever been touched upon in the columns of your valuable paper. If not I think it is about time it should be; but if it has, I think there is no harm in bringing it a second time, and I hope the last, before the eyes of all Old Westminsters, who are readers of *The Elizabethan*. The question is, 'Why do not the Old Westminsters get up a football club?' Most of our public schools have a club of past members in addition to their ordinary school one; why hasn't Westminster? Why should Westminster be an exception? I am sure that if two or three energetic O. W.'s were to club

together and try to form a football club, not only would they succeed, but they would be amply repaid for their trouble (if trouble it is) and would see the Old Westminsters carry off the Association Cup. No one can deny that in past years Westminster has had some very good players, and I have no doubt that it will turn out more. Hoping that this letter will stir up some Old Westminsters, at least to make an attempt, and that in future years I shall see them win the Association cup.

I remain, sir, yours truly,  
AMICUS WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—All who have been acquainted with the state in which Library has been during the last few terms will join with me in offering you their congratulations on its recent renovation. I should like, however, to know—and this desire I believe is shared by a large number of my school-fellows—what regulations exist concerning the books in Library. I suppose any fellow has the power of perusing those valuable works? There is, I believe, a librarian; but to do the work properly there would be none too many. Hoping that you will find space in your valuable periodical for this interrogation,

I remain yours truly,  
H. S. G.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

SIR,—On the day of the Charterhouse match it struck myself and others that our team, as compared to the Charterhouse, presented somewhat a motley appearance. This was doubtless owing, in some degree, to the different dates of their shirts, some of which had had time to fade; but more so, in my opinion, to the varied taste of the eleven as displayed in the manner of clothing their nether limbs. Could not a more uniform appearance be obtained by some such regulation as exists, at Rugby for instance? where, I believe, the captain alone dons coloured knickerbockers, the rest appearing in whites. I merely offer this as a hint.

Yours truly,  
L. E. G. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A. B.—We were unable for want of space to insert your letter, but think you will find the cause of complaint now removed.

H. N., Enthusiast, and T. B.—We reserve your letters for our next number.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All contributions for insertion in the April number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before April 24, to the Editor, S. 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.

The subscriptions for the year 1880 are now due. Those of our subscribers who have not as yet done so, are requested to forward them at once to F. E. LEWIN, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, S. Peter's College, Westminster. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

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Floreat.