



The Elizabethan.

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'GOING OUT.'

OF all the inducements offered by Westminster to the fond parent looking out a school which will meet all the requirements of the young hopeful who is about to enter upon his school career, by no means the least in the eyes of the majority of people is the facility afforded for visiting friends and seeing the wonders of the great city. The severity of the boarding-house is thus to be tempered by the indulgence of home. The advantages of school discipline are to be blended with the refining and civilising influences of family life. In a word, the blessings of home and the blessings of school are to be enjoyed in sweet vicissitude. Young hopeful is not to grow up one of the inexperienced stay-at-homes who are turned out by day-schools, nor yet the uncivilised ruffian which it is supposed that boarding-schools produce. The golden mean, much sought after but seldom discovered, is really to be found in this happy

combination of home and school training. Such is the parental view of the case.

But the parental view is not the only view of the question, nor is it necessarily the most important or the most far-sighted. To some extent, indeed, we are inclined to endorse that view. It is true that the facilities offered us of going home or visiting in and around London do exercise a very appreciable influence upon Westminster training. They tend to bring out the social qualities, to make us 'men of the world.' It has been observed that Westminster men, when they go up to the University, as a rule seem a couple of years older than men from other schools. Like all generalities, this statement will not allow of a strict application to all cases; but undoubtedly there is much truth in it—as much, indeed, as in most generalities of the kind. There are certain qualities which Westminster life develops in boys at an earlier age than that at which they are developed at other schools. Our advantages in this particular are unique, and we ought to accept them gratefully. In the

struggle of life, in which the great principle of the survival of the fittest meets with daily illustration, it is a great thing to be a year or two in advance of the rest of the world, particularly in so necessary a qualification for 'survival' as worldly wisdom.

But, while the advantages arising from the system of 'going out' are demonstrably great, it is obvious that there are serious evils which counterbalance and probably outweigh them. 'Going out' opens out new channels for that interest which ought to be entirely centred upon the School. While at School, our highest duties are those which we owe to our School. Home interests and home duties must be subordinated. We cannot serve two masters. All the interest, all the energy which we devote to outside objects is so much interest, so much energy lost to the School. In these high-pressure times it is absolutely essential to the success of individuals in the School, and of the School as a corporate body, that all their hopes and aspirations should be concentrated on one object—the single object of school life, the welfare of the School.

During term time, it is of paramount importance to sink home sympathies, so that there shall be nothing to distract our thoughts from the topics which should be all-engrossing. We may be wrong, but it is our firm belief that the ties of family life ought to give way before the ties of school fellowship. We do not share Stephen Morley's opinion in Beaconsfield's 'Sybil,' that in future the family will be superseded by the corporation. We do not advocate the Spartan method of State education, by which the child was removed from the care of his parents at a very early age and brought up in the severity of the State schools. Such a training had its advantages in rougher times, but it would be useless and worse than useless now. But we do urge the necessity of making school work and school success the grand object of our schoolboy days. Many a man lives to repent the wasted time and opportunities of his early years.

It is a mere truism to say that 'We do not come to school merely to learn Latin and Greek.' One is almost sick of hearing it said, and seeing it written. But there are many of us who do make this the only object of their life here. There are, we are ashamed to say, *boarders* who never stay in on Saturdays to see a match, or on Sundays to attend the Abbey service. Their interest in the School ceases at 12.30 on

Saturday, and does not begin again till Monday morning. But it is just these Saturdays and these Sundays that are the most valuable days in the whole week. Then comes the well-earned rest from the labours of the week, and the leisure for social intercourse and the interchange of ideas. Then is the time to hold 'sweet converse together,' and to gain that interest in School and schoolfellows which will throw a new light upon every hour of our lives here. This is a truth that we all have to learn, some of us sooner, some of us later. The sooner it is learnt the better. It is a moral impossibility for us to take a *deep* interest in School when a great share of our attention is devoted to the little excitements and occupations of home life. These excitements and occupations are for the holidays, and they ought not to be allowed to interfere with the serious business of our school life. One thing at least is certain, that a hard-working term always adds a special zest to the holidays which follow.

We have not the slightest desire to put an end to 'going out' altogether; its advantages are too manifest to be overlooked. But 'going out' ought to be the exception, not the rule. Our chief interest must be given in one place or another. We are at liberty to choose. Shall it be given to School or home? If it be given to School, then surely we shall not hurry off home or elsewhere at every opportunity, as if we were eager to forget that which ought always to occupy the chief place in our thoughts. If Westminster is to be great, it must be by the enthusiasm of successive generations of her sons, and their ungrudging and undivided attention to the many sides of our school training and to the many duties which, in a larger or smaller measure, await each of us, from the youngest to the oldest. It is this interest and enthusiasm alone which will give us, in its truest sense, in after life, what one of the greatest of Westminster poets describes in the familiar lines:

This fond attachment to the well-known place
Whence first we started upon life's long race.

EPIGRAMS.

THE Epigrams recited at the Election Dinner of 1886 perhaps showed some improvement upon those of the previous year, and probably reached the average level of excellence attained of late years; but there was a

decided lack of any strikingly happy effort of wit. It is, we fear, only too true that Hall Epigrams are not what they once were. The present is not an age of epigrams. When the writing of epigrams was a fashionable accomplishment, Westminster was one of the centres of this branch of literature. Prior's epigrams are among the best in the language. Ben Jonson, Dryden, and Churchill all gained some distinction by their efforts in this direction. But epigrams are no longer fashionable; and Westminster is perhaps the only place where they are still cultivated. It is no wonder, then, if with the general decay in the popularity of the epigram has come some falling off in the merit of the recitations in College Hall. This falling-off is most noticeable in the Latin and Greek epigrams. English is now far more largely patronised than it used to be; and the most successful epigrams for some time past have been those composed in our mother tongue.

But it is not only the 'auctores' who are to blame for the decreasing success of Hall Epigrams. Old Westminsters will excuse us, we hope, if we venture to suggest that a large portion of the *audience* at recent Election Dinners has shown a want of appreciation even of those epigrams which have deserved some measure of applause. Is Westminster scholarship at fault? Or are the epigrams obscure? Certain it is that a heartier welcome and a readier appreciation of the point of an epigram, if it exist, would give some encouragement to rising wits for future years.

The Theses chosen for 1886 were *χάρης ἀχαρις*, and 'Dives tibi, pauper amicus,' the mutation of which, 'Pauper tibi, dives amicus,' was only once employed, though other variations were largely used. The *παράβασις* was an innovation which has much in its favour. The metre in which it was written is one which we do not remember to have seen employed for a similar purpose before. It comments briefly upon the change in the time of Election, and then refers in graceful terms to the loss of Mr. Sloman and Mr. Dale, and to the recovery of the Head Master from his illness:

πρώτα μὲν ἡμᾶς δεῖ συγγνώμην αἰτεῖσθαι τοῦσδε θεατὰς
ἦν, πρὶν παίζειν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν, ὑμῖν δλίγ' ἄττα λέγωμεν.
οὐ γὰρ νόμος ἦν πρόσθε παρελθεῖν κατὰ τήνδ' ὥραν ἐναντοῦ·
πρὸς ἕαρ δ' ὡς ἐξηροῦνθ' οὔτινες ἐς τὸν Χριστοῦ μετὰ μισθοῦ
φοιτήσονται, τότε δὴ χημεῖς ληρεῖν ἔθος εἶχομεν αἴτως.
νῦν δ' εἰς ἄλλην πίπτομεν ὥραν ξύγκαυροι τοῖς μαθηταῖς.
ὅς δὲ διδάσκειν ἡμᾶς ἐφίλει, πάντων ξυνετότατος ἀνδρῶν,
ψευδωνυμία γ' ἄνθρωπος βραδύς, ἀλλ' οὐδενὸς ὕστερος
ὄντως,

τῆτες ἐς ἄλλην μετέβη χώραν, παιδεύματά τ' ἄλλα διδάσκει.
ἔλεπεν δ' ἡμᾶς ὡς περ παιδᾶς φίλιας ἀπάνευθε τυθήνης.
ξὺν τῷ δ' ἀπέβη πᾶσι ποθεινός, Μούσης μελιηδέος εἰδὼς
μελοποιὸς ἀνὴρ, Δάλιος ἦρωσ' τοῦ δ' οὔποτε λησόμεθ' ἡμεῖς.
τὸ τελευταῖον δ', οὐδ' ἐλάχιστον, χάριν ἀθανάτοισιν ἔχομεν
οὐνεκα δεινούς ἐς κινδύνους πρόην πεπτωκότ' ἔσωσαν
ἀρχιδιδάσκαλον· εἶθε δὲ δοίεν πολλοὺς διάγειν ἐναντούς.
ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ πλείν ἀποκναίωμεν στωμυλλόμενοι τὰδε πάντα,
ἐπιγράμματα νῦν ἐξάρχωμεν. πάντες δὲ φυλάσσετε σιγῆν.

The point of the following is probably only intel-

ligible to Q.SS., past and present, and not to 'each Westminster,' as the writer declares:

Says Gladstone, 'If only you'll listen to me,
I'll say, *Liber esto*—good Ulster, be free.'
'*Liber esto*'? Pray don't. As each Westminster knows,
'Tis a word that too often is followed by blows.

One of the cleverest epigrams of the year was a short satire on Fancy Bazaars, the conception of which was humorous and its expression neat:

Instans conveniet pulcherrima quaeque puella,
Pro miseris juvenum sollicitare gregem,
Filia Reginae, formosaque Principis uxor,
More ancillarum, pocula cuique dabunt.
Lilia tres solidos, rosa lactea quinque valebit;
Fraga, labro pulchrae tacta rubente, decem.
Quum, revocans gressus, tandem satiatu abibo,
Pauperibus dives, sed mihi pauper, ero.

The political element was rather prominent this year. Of course the inevitable 'three acres and a cow' met with a large share of attention. There were several epigrams on this subject, among which the following is perhaps as new and spirited a dressing of the well-worn joke as one could expect:

'Acres and kine! Make the Tories resign!
Send me to office, the task shall be mine.'
Well, we have done so, and where are we now?
Where are the acres, and where is the cow?
Yours is the power, but what for your friends?
Taxes and loans seem your policy's ends.
Give the Fenians the acres, milk us as the cow!
We may be the richer, but fail to see how.

We wonder if many would recognise an old friend in:

Si qui-cui quando juvenisve senexve puellae
Obvius in tenui limite forte venit;
Si quoque praeteriens est quis complexus, et idem
Oscula dat, quanquam tum lacrimare decet?

The familiar and homely 'Gin a body' looks strange enough in its classical garb.

An Oxford story affords the subject for one of the few epigrams which really 'took' at the Election Dinner:

Within the ancient town of Oxford, if the tale be true,
Supported by a sunny wall, a leafy fig-tree grew.
A learned Don did see on it a fig of wondrous size;
'When you are ripe you shall be mine!' immediately he cries.

He takes some paper quickly, and then writes in letters big—
Which to the wished-for fruit he fastens—'Dr. Grace's fig.'

But when the Don returns the fig is gone, and in its place
He finds a paper with the words, 'A fig for Dr. Grace!'

The next epigram deserves its name, being short and to the point, virtues in an epigram which are too often neglected. Its subject is 'The Socialist Agitator.'

Te sequitur vulgus, cui te mentiris amicum:
Sic dum cogis opes tu tibi, vulgus eget.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 8.—CHARLES ABBOT, 1ST LORD COLCHESTER.

AN anonymous author, writing some time ago, says: 'In our own times we have witnessed the dignified demeanour of an Onslow, the spirited behaviour of a Norton, and the conciliatory manners of an Addington; while the professional knowledge joined to the distinguished impartiality of an Abbot reflect new lustre on the first representative assembly in the world.' These words have reference to Arthur Onslow, Sir Fletcher Norton (afterwards Lord Grantley), Henry Addington (afterwards Viscount Sidmouth), and Charles Abbot, who was in 1817 raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester. Of all the numerous Speakers of the House of Commons, from the earliest to the present time, Westminster can point to two only, we believe, who have been educated at the School. These two are Sir Thomas Hanmer, elected in 1714; and Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, elected in 1802. In the Irish House of Commons we have had as our representative Henry Boyle, Earl of Shannon; and, while we are unable to say whether we can claim a second in the past, we certainly have no wish to see any Old Westminster—or any one else—again presiding over an Irish Parliament in the future.

Charles Abbot—nicknamed 'Mild and Mouldy,' owing to his bland manners and fondness for 'old anecdotes and ripe Stilton' (*The Times*)—the second son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., the rector of All Saints, Colchester, by his wife Sarah Farr, the daughter of Jonathan Farr, citizen of London, was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, on October 14, 1757. After the death of her husband in 1760, at the age of forty-three, Sarah Farr intermarried with Jeremy Bentham, the father of the 'useful jurisconsult' of the same name. The latter, it may be noted in passing, was also educated at Westminster. Dr. Abbot's ancestors were located in Dorsetshire in very early times, Richard Abbot having been sheriff of the county in 1100; and in more recent years the family lived at Shaftesbury, in the same shire.

Accompanied by his brother, John Farr Abbot, Charles was sent as a Home Boarder to Westminster School in March 1763, or before he had attained his sixth year. In 1770, at the age of twelve, he was admitted into College as the captain of his election, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he was elected head to Christ Church, Oxford. From these two facts, and from his subsequent career, it will be seen that he was of a studious turn of mind, and an able and diligent scholar. At Westminster he was also noticeable for his pugnacious disposition and his fighting exploits in Cloister Green; but in this respect he was beaten by Sir James Graham in after times. During his twelve years at the School he was under three Head Masters—Dr. Markham, Dr.

John Hinchcliffe, and Dr. Samuel Smith—the second of whom only held the appointment for a few months. In January 1776 he took up his residence at the University, winning the College prize for Latin verse before he had completed his first year, and ere his second had passed away the Chancellor's prize. The subject for the latter prize poem was 'Petrus Magnus,' and Abbot's composition being brought to the notice of Catherine, the reigning Empress of Russia, she sent to him one of the medals struck to commemorate the Peace with the Turks.

Abbot's course at the University terminated in 1778, when he went abroad for the purpose of studying Civil Law, spending most of his time in the city of Geneva. Returning the following year, he took chambers with his brother, John Farr Abbot, near Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1783. During the Lord George Gordon Riots in 1780 Abbot was enrolled in the Temple as a volunteer. The whole force of the Temple was commanded by Lord Mansfield, the charge of one of the companies devolving upon Erskine, the future Lord Chancellor. The University of Oxford in 1781 elected him Vinerian Scholar, and in 1788 Vinerian Fellow. This rendered necessary his residence at Oxford, which he visited from time to time until 1792, when he resigned his Fellowship, consequent on his deciding to confine his practice to the Courts of Equity. After his call to the Bar, Abbot commenced practising in the Court of the King's Bench, and also joined the Oxford and Chester Circuits. By the time he gave up his connection with the Bar he had a fairly large and increasing practice, averaging some £1,500 a year; but the work was hard. In a letter to the Rev. Phineas Pett, in 1794, he speaks of his profession as an 'unceasing and ungrateful toil, from daybreak till midnight.' He took his degree of B.C.L. in 1788, and that of Doctor four years afterwards.

The Clerkship of the Rules in the King's Bench, with an emolument of £2,700 a year, was at this time held by John Farr Abbot, the elder brother of Charles Abbot; and his death from consumption in 1794—following quickly on that of his wife, Mary Pearce, a granddaughter of William Pearce, brother of Zachary Pearce, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester—creating a vacancy, the post was given to Charles Abbot, who continued to hold it until the year 1801. Of the work which he performed, and the improvements he effected in the management of the office, he has left us some account himself: 'Between October 1794 and the expiration of the following year, I compiled a complete survey of the office, its duties, profits, and circumstances in every particular. I added a junior clerk to the establishment, qualified in Latin, court-hand, and arithmetic, as a person to be educated for the office business, and to be trained up in succession. I collected all the records belonging to the office, which had been theretofore kept in a ruinous garret in the

Temple, and caused them all to be chronologically arranged and indexed, and deposited in a set of chambers just become vacant by the removal of the Masters in Chancery out of Symond's Inn into their new office. In the summer of 1795 I set on foot a series of indexes to all the books of the entry, and printed all the General Rules and Orders of the Court subsequent to the year 1761, allotting the profits of the publication to the purchase of law books for the use of the Court of the King's Bench at Westminster. The books were accordingly provided and bound under my direction, and lodged in Court for the use of the Bench and Bar. In aid of the former fund, and for the purpose of providing some useful books for the accommodation of the Chester Circuit at each assize town, I also published the Rules and Orders of the Chester Circuit from my own MS. digest of them, with a preface treating at large of the jurisdiction, and discussing the propriety of abolishing it.' The title of this work, published in 1795, was 'The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Great Sessions of Wales on the Chester Circuit.'

His thoughts were first turned towards Parliament and a political life in 1790, when the Duke of Leeds spontaneously offered to Abbot the borough of Helston, in Cornwall, in which he had influential interest; but his first essay to be returned as their candidate was unsuccessful. At this election the borough returned four members, namely, Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Stephen Lushington; and Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Bland Burges, Bart., who towards the end of his life assumed the name of Lamb, and Charles Abbot. This being exactly double the number Helston was justified in returning, the latter two—both, by the way, O.W.W.—were unseated on the matter being referred to a Committee of the House of Commons. This kindly action on the Duke's part Abbot could trace to no other cause than that he was a contemporary of the Duke's at Westminster, and had occasionally met him at the Play. Five years later, on the departure of Sir Gilbert Elliot to take up his appointment as Viceroy of Corsica, Charles Abbot again contested Helston borough, and this time successfully. His 'maiden' speech in the House was made on December 3, 1795, in the debate on the Seditious Assemblies Bill, and was a very successful one.

Soon after his entrance into Parliament, Charles Abbot turned his attention to those practical legislative improvements with which his name, both as a private member of the House and in his capacity of Speaker, and again in later life as a member of the Upper House, is chiefly connected, and which made him such a useful member of Parliament. Of these, the first dealt with expiring laws, and the result of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject was the establishment of 'the practice of making complete annual tables of the temporary laws of the United Kingdom; so that none, as had formerly happened, should expire unobserved.' His next motion was, 'That a Committee

might be appointed to consider the most effectual mode of promulgating the statutes of the realm, and to report the same to the House;' and he precluded the motion with an able speech, in which he pointed out the absurdity of magistrates having to enforce laws the very existence of which they were unaware of. Previously to this time, magistrates had to refer to private collections for the statutes; and to put an end to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, he suggested that three times the number of copies of every Act of Parliament should be printed, and that one copy of each should be sent to the chief magistrate or head officer of every town in England, Scotland, and Wales. The motion was seconded by Wilberforce. Its utility was indisputable. Simple and intelligible language in Acts of Parliament is of the utmost importance; and he had in his mind a project for improving the 'style of diction' employed, but circumstances combined to prevent it, and the idea collapsed. In 1797 Pitt appointed a Finance Committee, of which Abbot was elected chairman. His duties connected with this Committee kept him occupied for two years, during which period some six-and-thirty reports were drawn up. Those relating to the Revenue, the Exchequer, and the Law Courts were drawn up by the chairman himself. A practical outcome of this Committee was the introduction of a Bill for charging public accountants with the payment of interest. The year 1800 found Charles Abbot moving for a Committee of Inquiry into the National Records; and in the next year he carried the first Census Bill for Great Britain, which since 1801 has been regularly passed decennially. In July 1801 he was appointed Recorder of Oxford, and was succeeded in the recordership five years afterwards by another Old Westminster, William Elias Taunton. He was also about this time sworn of the Privy Council.

On the formation of the Addington Administration in 1801, the office of Chief Secretary to Lord Hardwicke (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) was offered to and accepted by Abbot; and to counterbalance the loss of income occasioned by his resigning his Clerkship of the Rules, which he did on accepting the Chief Secretaryship, he was in addition made Keeper of the Privy Seal. His term of office, however, in the sister island was of short duration; but during his stay there he upheld his reputation for effecting useful improvements. The death of the Irish Lord Chancellor (Lord Clare) the following year necessitated several changes, and removed Abbot to another and a higher sphere of action. Sir John Mitford, as Lord Redesdale, was singled out as the successor of Lord Clare, and Charles Abbot was chosen to fill the Chair of the House of Commons, vacated by Sir John Mitford. His election took place on February 10, 1802, Sir William Grant (Master of the Rolls) and Mr. Baker, M.P. for county Hertford, being his proposer and seconder. Charles Dundas was at the same time nominated, Lord George Cavendish, though his seconder, declaring that 'he thought Mr. Abbot the better qualified of the two.'

In politics the new Speaker was a Tory, but while ruling over the fortunes of the House of Commons he was an impartial observer of the various political struggles, as witness the words of the anonymous writer cited at the commencement of this article.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

THE new Fives Courts were opened on Tuesday, July 5. The Games Committee have arranged for their use, on alternate days, the outside one by College and Rigaud's, and the inside one by Grant's and H.B.B. The game gives every promise of becoming exceedingly popular. A great debt of gratitude is due to Sir W. Phillimore for his help in making this great addition to our School Games.

The Mure Scholarship has been awarded to J. I. Stirling, T.B. The examination was conducted by Mr. Freeman, whom we were glad to welcome among us again for a short time at its close.

The following is a list of the remaining football matches this term :

Wed. Oct. 27.....	Old Etonians.
Sat. „ 30.....	Swifts.
Sat. Nov. 6.....	Clapham Rovers.
Wed. „ 10.....	Royal Engineers.
Sat. „ 13.....	University College, Oxford.
Wed. „ 17.....	Casuals.
Sat. „ 20.....	Brentwood.
Wed. „ 24.....	Old Brightonians.
Sat. „ 27.....	Upton Park.

The School Collection was made on St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21, and amounted to £21. 2s. 9d., which, with the usual dividend from the 'Mission Aid Fund,' comes to £22. 13s. This shows an increase on our previous collections, which, it is to be hoped, will continue.

We are sorry that ill health has compelled M. Fasnacht to resign his post. During the short time that he has been with us he has done much for the French classes in the School. However, he leaves behind him an able successor in M. Steen, to whom we offer a hearty welcome to his new sphere of work.

The Play this year is the 'Adelphi.' The Play Nights are Thursday, Dec. 9, Monday, Dec. 13, and Wednesday, Dec. 15. Mr. Sloman has edited the 'Adelphi' for use in the School. This time he has been compelled to work without the aid of Mr. Freeman, who was his coadjutor in the editions of the 'Trinummus' and the 'Andria.'

The following subscriptions have been sent in to the Treasurer of the Glee Society to meet the expenses of the coming season :

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Marklove	0	10	0
Mr. Fox	0	10	0
College.....	3	1	6
Grant's.....	1	15	0
Debating Society	0	15	0

We are glad to see that Col. William Howley Goodenough, who was made C.B. in 1882 after the Egyptian War, and became Major-General in January of this year, has recently been appointed Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE FIELDS.

CRICKET.

THE following match was omitted from our last number :

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* MASTERS' XI.

Played at Vincent Square, Wednesday, June 30, in lovely weather, and on a splendid wicket. It proved to be a regular batsmen's benefit, three members of the Eleven getting over 50. A. H. Harrison headed the list with 109, compiled by careful and accurate play; Sandilands, 94; Barwell, 86; while next best scores were Probyn's 43 and Tritton's 41; the rest did not get into double figures. The School kept the Masters out in the field the whole afternoon in a scorching sun, for the grand total of 432. The first wicket fell for 16; but the next did not go down till the 150 went up—Barwell and A. H. Harrison doing what they pleased with the bowling. Barwell was caught after making 86. Sandilands and Harrison, who was batting in splendid form, ran the score up to 304 before the next wicket fell.

There was no time left for the Masters to bat.

WESTMINSTER.

First Innings.

C. A. Sherring, c. and b. Haines	5
A. H. Harrison, c. Roseveare, b. Bickley	109
C. Barwell, c. Edgell, b. Sandwith.....	86
R. R. Sandilands, c. Thorne, b. Sandwith	94
P. C. Probyn, c. Roseveare, b. Sandwith	43
C. Gibson, c. Fox, b. Sandwith	6
H. B. Tritton, c. Fox, b. Sandwith	41
A. M. Balfour, b. E. Tanner	1
H. B. Street, not out	1
H. Berens, b. E. Tanner	1
J. G. Veitch, b. Sandwith	9
Extras	36

On Wednesday, October 13, the performance was perhaps not quite so successful, though several items were received with considerable appreciation by the audience. As an opening chorus was sung, 'O, who will o'er the downs so free?' The great fault in this was a want of power among the trebles, who might have made much more noise had they opened their mouths wider. Then L. James, who was afterwards loudly encored, sang with considerable taste, 'To-morrow will be Friday.' The song was well suited to his voice, and we shall look forward with great pleasure to hearing him again. W. S. Cox made his first appearance as violinist, and played a melody by Dancla very creditably, for which he was encored. A reading by J. E. Phillimore followed, which described in humorous manner—but no! we will satisfy ourselves with giving its title, which was, 'Mr. Chucker's Pantaloons.' Mr. Roseveare then played Mendelssohn's Duetto, which was received with great applause; as was also another of the Lieder which he played as an encore. After a vocal duet, 'Birdie,' by Rubinstein, which was very creditably

four goals to our two. Sandilands having lost the toss, Harrison kicked off from the Hospital end. Soon after, a loose scrimmage taking place in front of our goal, Paul put the ball through, scoring the first point for the visitors (1-0). Veitch then warded off a dangerous corner-kick by Squire; Sandilands ran the ball brilliantly down to the other end, but a corner-kick by Phillimore was ineffectual. A combined rush by Hemmerde, James, and Probyn again brought the ball in front of goal, but Bickley brilliantly saved his goal. Pawson and Squire then brought the ball back to our goal, and Heath shot it through, scoring the second goal for the visitors (2-0). Soon after Heath neatly passed the ball to Pawson, who thus shot a second goal for the visitors (3-0). Sandilands, Harrison, and Hemmerde made a brilliant rush, and several corners followed; but owing to the able goal-keeping of Bickley and the efforts of the opposing backs, Locker and Wetton, several good onslaughts by our forwards were fruitless. When half-time was called, the score still was 3-0 in favour of the visitors. After some good runs by Sandilands and Probyn, which, however, resulted in nothing, Bain ran the ball down to our goal, and Pawson shot it through, thus adding another goal to the visitors' score (4-0). A splendid run by Probyn and James followed, and James neatly put the ball through, scoring the first point for us (4-1). Some good play by our forwards kept the ball close to the visitors' goal; and hands soon afterwards being called in front of their goal, our forwards hustled it through, scoring another goal for us (4-2). Soon after time was called, leaving the visitors winners with four goals to our two. For the visitors, Heath, Bain, and Pawson played well. For us, Winkworth proved useful at half-back, and Sandilands played forward with his usual brilliancy. Hemmerde and James also played well. The School was deprived of the services of Barwell, the captain, who had been injured in the previous match. The teams were:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. F. BICKLEY'S ELEVEN.

THIS, the first match of the season, was played on Saturday, September 25, and resulted in a win for the visitors. The School won the toss, and chose the Church end. Soon after the start the visitors obtained a corner, which was taken by King, but which was ineffectual. We managed to get the ball away, but a good run by Dunn brought it back to our goal, and Morton put it through, thus scoring the first point of the game. The School then played up hard, and succeeded in getting two corners, which were kicked by Veitch, but without result. After half-time the visitors pressed the School, and, in spite of some splendid runs by Sandilands and the fine play of Barwell and Phillimore, obtained another goal, which was also shot by Morton. The School was unable to score, and when time was called the game stood 2-0. The teams were as follows:

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. G. Thornton (goal), E. G. Moon and J. Veitch (backs), J. E. Phillimore, A. M. Balfour, and W. N. Winkworth (half-backs), R. R. Sandilands and A. G. Hemmerde (left wing), A. H. Harrison (centre), P. C. Probyn and L. James (right wing).

C. J. PAGE'S ELEVEN.

F. Bickley (goal), H. Wetton and C. Locker (backs), R. T. Squire, J. Paul, and S. L. Arthur (half-backs), F. W. Bain and C. W. R. Heath (left wing), Rev. F. W. Pawson (centre), C. Gibson and E. C. Bambridge (right wing).

WESTMINSTER.

R. G. Thornton (goal), C. S. W. Barwell and E. G. Moon (backs), J. E. Phillimore, J. G. Veitch, and A. M. Balfour (half-backs), A. J. Hemmerde, R. R. Sandilands, P. C. Probyn, L. James, and A. H. Harrison (forwards).

BICKLEY'S ELEVEN.

H. C. Peck (goals), H. Harrison and W. A. Locker (backs), S. R. Arthur, A. H. King, and F. Hoskins (half-backs), W. S. Morrison, P. H. Morton, J. H. Peck, F. Bickley, and A. T. B. Dunn (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. A. L. FEVEZ' ELEVEN.

THIS match was played on Saturday, October 2, and after a fast and well-contested game resulted in a victory for the School by 2-1. The home team, who were minus the services of Moon, won the toss, and at ten minutes past three Pawson started the ball for the visitors. The School immediately ran the ball down, and Clapham kicked behind; more than

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. C. J. PAGE'S ELEVEN.

This match took place on Wednesday, September 29, and ended in a win for the visitors, who scored

holding their own, the School forwards, led on by Sandilands, James, and Veitch, made frequent incursions, and in clearing the goal Wetton gave away a corner. Scoones retaliated for Fevez' team, but Scott failed in his shot. Hands were then given in close proximity to the School's goal-post, but Pawson shot too high. The ball was got away, and Sandilands having the ball passed to him made a fine shot, which Bickley with difficulty got rid of; another shot by Veitch failed, and Hemmerde when about to shoot was given 'off side.' Several corners fell to the School, but they were all futile, and at half-time neither side had succeeded in scoring. After half-time the game was carried on with increased vigour on both sides, and Pawson, ten minutes after the commencement, scored a goal by a fine screw-kick. This was the visitors' only score, and the School forwards, nettled by this reverse, kept up a continual attack on the visitors' goal; and had it not been for Bickley's goal-keeping, which was excellent throughout the match, must have scored, as the shooting was by no means bad. Hemmerde rushed a goal after Bickley had fisted out a shot from Veitch, and he repeated the performance not long afterwards. After these reverses the visitors tried hard to score, but time was called without the score being changed, so, as before stated, victory rested with the School. For the visitors, Roe played with great judgment at full back, while Fevez did a lot of work; Pawson, Scoones, and Scott were best forward, and Bickley played with great *sang-froid* in goals. For the School, the forwards played a fine dashing game; the left wing was brilliant, and Veitch in the centre put in a lot of useful work. Barwell's back play was good, and Winckworth did a lot of work half, but the half-backs did not keep the men off the backs enough. Sides:

A. L. FEVEZ' ELEVEN.

F. Bickley (goal), A. L. Fevez, W. H. Roe (backs), H. Wetton, G. Roberts, C. Fevez (half-backs), Rev. F. W. Pawson (centre), O. Scoones, H. Scott (right wing), T. E. Paul, F. Burge (sub.) (left wing).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

P. Weichand (goal), C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), A. H. Harrison (backs), J. E. Phillimore, W. N. Winckworth, E. L. Clapham (half-backs), P. C. Probyn, L. James (right wing), J. G. Veitch (centre), R. R. Sandilands, A. J. Hemmerde (left wing).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD WESTMINSTERS.

This match was played on Saturday, October 9, when the O.W.W. brought down a very hot team against us. We began with the wind, and though we made several attacks on our opponents' goal, nothing of any importance happened in the first half-hour. The O.W.W. then got the ball down to our end and had several shots, which, however, were well saved by Weichand, and shortly afterwards a shot from Heath resulted in a goal. Veitch then with a good shot

The following subscriptions have been sent in to the Treasurer of the Glee Society to meet the expenses of the coming season:

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Marklove	0	10	0
Mr. Fox	0	10	0
College.....	3	1	6
Grant's.....	1	15	0
Debating Society	0	15	0

We are glad to see that Col. William Howley Goodenough, who was made C.B. in 1882 after the Egyptian War, and became Major-General in January of this year, has recently been appointed Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE FIELDS.

CRICKET
THE GLEE CLUB.

THIS society once more renewed its fortnightly performances on Wednesday, September 29, when a fairly numerous audience was assembled 'up School' to be present at the entertainment. Among them we were glad to notice a considerable number of Old Westminsters, whose appearance, we need hardly say, is always most welcome. The programme opened with a part-song, 'All among the barley,' which was sung with considerable 'go' and spirit. A solo followed, by F. M. Yglesias, Esq., who was received with enthusiastic applause. He sang a 'Serenade,' and, as an encore, 'To Anthea.' Mr. Marklove then amused the audience with a reading entitled, 'A Cricket Match,' describing with considerable humour the eccentricities of a game between two elevens of ladies. A piano duet by A. A. Markham and C. Erskine was the next item on the programme. They had chosen one of Moszkowski's Spanish Dances, of which the audience demanded an encore. R. E. Olivier's sweet voice was then once more heard, and he exhibited his usual taste in his rendering of Molloy's pretty song, 'Punchinello.' After a violin solo by F. Y. Eccles, who played in excellent style a gavotte by Bach, for which he obtained an encore, Mr. Marklove read a 'Chinese Story,' by Saxe, a poem which called forth no small merriment on the part of the audience. A second solo by Yglesias followed; he sang 'Phyllis is my only joy,' and the audience gladly welcomed an old favourite. A glee, 'Evening,' brought the programme to a successful conclusion, and having joined heartily in the National Anthem, the audience dispersed. The entertainment from beginning to end may be pronounced a complete success, and gives promise, we trust, of a successful future to this society.

On Wednesday, October 13, the performance was perhaps not quite so successful, though several items were received with considerable appreciation by the audience. As an opening chorus was sung, 'O, who will o'er the downs so free?' The great fault in this was a want of power among the trebles, who might have made much more noise had they opened their mouths wider. Then L. James, who was afterwards loudly encored, sang with considerable taste, 'To-morrow will be Friday.' The song was well suited to his voice, and we shall look forward with great pleasure to hearing him again. W. S. Cox made his first appearance as violinist, and played a melody by Dancla very creditably, for which he was encored. A reading by J. E. Phillimore followed, which described in humorous manner—but no! we will satisfy ourselves with giving its title, which was, 'Mr. Chucker's Pantaloons.' Mr. Roseveare then played Mendelssohn's Duetto, which was received with great applause; as was also another of the Lieder which he played as an encore. After a vocal duet, 'Birdie,' by Rubinstein, which was very creditably and correctly sung by W. T. Lloyd and H. Nye, L. James amused the audience with a reading from Lamb, 'A Dissertation on Roast Pork.' This extract is too well known to need further description; suffice it to say that its numerous points were well brought out by the reader. Bishop's glee, 'Where art thou, beam of light?' ended the programme. This last part-song was more satisfactorily sung than the opening one, though much more difficult, the trebles in this instance well sustaining their part. The National Anthem, as usual, closed the performance.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the Society this term was held on Thursday, September 16, to elect officers, and to put up candidates for election. The officers chosen were :

- President* . . . G. O. ROOS, Q.S.
- Vice-President* . J. B. W. CHAPMAN, Q.S.
- Secretary* . . . J. H. CUMING, Q.S.
- Treasurer* . . . C. ERSKINE, T.B.

On the election of candidates*being held, the following were elected members of the Society :

- C. A. Phillimore, J. S. Phillimore, A. H. Harrison, E. G. Moon, G. P. Stevens, H. E. Oliver, R. G. Thornton, A. G. Lambert, E. L. Thomas, A. H. Cuming, B. Stapleton, A. Y. G. Campbell, H. F. L. Stobart, and H. L. Stephenson.

A meeting was held on Thursday, September 23, when a committee was appointed to complete the work of revising the Society's rules. There were appointed: G. O. Roos, P. C. Probyn, and J. H. Cuming. W. Buchanan's motion—

That in the opinion of this House the closing of public-houses on Sunday is desirable —was then discussed.

The PROPOSER, who reviewed the question on its

own merits, felt that everybody must regret the vast number of crimes proceeding from drunkenness. It was so very unpleasant to have your Sunday spoiled by it. He could not see why working men should not get their beer on Saturday, and keep it a day. He was afraid some honourable members treated drunkenness as too light a matter. He merely proposed the motion as a sentiment.

J. CHAPMAN, who regretted the absence of a late distinguished member of the Society, severely censured Sir Wilfrid Lawson for his conduct in the matter. He objected to being hustled by drunkards on Sunday.

O. ROOS could not see why the Legislature should prevent men from getting drunk on Sunday. He thought that wishing to get drunk was as bad as getting drunk. Rich men would be able to get 'drink' on Sunday, as they would go to their clubs. Why should poor men be deprived of this advantage?

W. BUCHANAN thought the Legislature had a perfect right to prevent a man getting drunk, as drunkenness, though not an actual crime in itself, led to crimes of the most horrible description. He wished to close 'working men's clubs' also on Sunday.

P. C. PROBYN said one had no right to do that, as clubs were much the same as private houses, and a man might do as he liked in his own house.

L. JAMES thought it better to get drunk at a public house than at one's own house. He felt some workmen's wives would agree with him there. He referred to Local Option, and asked if it acted favourably.

P. C. PROBYN said that, in certain villages on the Welsh border, people, not being able to get drunk in their own village on Sunday, go over the border and get drunk there. They then return on Sunday evening and make the place just as bad as if no Local Option existed.

L. JAMES and J. CHAPMAN spoke again, and the House then divided, and there appeared :

For the motion	9
Against	27

Majority 18

On the motion of P. C. PROBYN, the House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, September 30, to discuss C. Erskine's motion :

That with a view to improving the condition of this Society, members failing to speak once a term shall cease to be members of the Society.

Amendment moved by L. James, to provide for the regulation not coming into force until next term.

There spoke : For the motion, C. Sharpe, W. Buchanan, and C. Aveling ; against, P. C. Probyn, R. E. Olivier, and J. H. Cuming. For the amendment : L. James and J. H. Cuming ; against, C. Erskine.

Both the motion and the amendment were eventually lost.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

'THE RIVALS' was read with great success by this Society on September 25 and October 1. The parts were arranged most happily, and the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of A. R. Knapp was a great hit, the Irish brogue being given to perfection. J. E. Phillimore's Bob Acres, with the ever laughable varieties of the 'oath referential,' was also much appreciated. B. M. Goldie, too, as Mrs. Malaprop, was very natural, and his delivery of her 'parts of speech' most amusing. The other parts were given as follows :

Sir Anthony Absolute	G. O. ROOS.
Faulkland	C. L. C. AVELING.
David	H. B. STREET.
Fag	J. B. W. CHAPMAN.
Thomas	J. G. VEITCH.
Lydia Languish	C. ERSKINE.
Julia	W. BUCHANAN.
Lucy	F. STREET.

Captain Absolute was taken at the first reading by L. James, at the second by Mr. Tatham. The new members this term are W. Buchanan, C. L. C. Aveling, J. B. W. Chapman, A. R. Knapp, F. Street, J. G. Veitch.

THE SOCIETY OF WESTMINSTER YOUTHS.

THE Society held a preliminary meeting, at which the following were chosen officers :

<i>President</i> , O. ROOS.		<i>Secretary</i> , J. H. CLARKE.
<i>Treasurer</i> , C. C. SHARPE.		

and the following new members were elected :

E. L. Thomas, R. E. A. Hamilton, H. F. L. Stobart.

The Society held its first meeting on Tuesday, September 28, at which all the old members rang well. Although out of practice, they rang to Queen's and back in three different peals in steady time. The new members, with the aid of Smith, practised on a tied bell, and seemed to make fair progress, and there is every prospect of a good season.

POETRY.

FLOREAT !

FLOREAT ! The Silver passes
As of yore from lip to lip ;
Once again together drink it,
Linked in glorious fellowship.

Floreat ! The toast impart
From the lips and from the heart.
Floreat ! Floreat !

Floreat ! The past is with us,
All its glories crown the bowl
Names and deeds from history's pages
High with ardour fill the soul.

Floreat ! We hail the future,
Never may it shame the past ;
Let one bond of high achievement
Bind the twain together fast.

Floreat ! The old pronounce it,
With the word are young again,
Scenes and once familiar faces
Crowd upon their thoughts amain.

Floreat ! The young repeat it ;
Free, exultant, frolicsome,
In the flush of youth and purpose,
In the hope of years to come.

Floreat ! The shades of heroes
Hover round the cup to-night ;
Statesmen, soldiers, scholars, poets,
Lovingly with us unite.

Floreat ! The old foundation
Is not yet o'erborne by fate,
Loyal alumni yet shall nurture
For the service of the State.

Floreat ! To future ages
Hand the grand tradition down
Westminsters for school and country—
Whether Fortune smile or frown.

Floreat ! In scenes far distant
Many shall this night recall,
And the mists of gloom and sadness
From their quickened spirits fall.

Floreat ! Yet louder, wilder
Let it rend the startled air
Till each heart and soul ring with it—
It shall echo ever there.

Floreat ! The toast impart
From the lips and from the heart.
Floreat ! Floreat !

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

WITH regard to Substances and Shadows, a clever *bon mot* of Lord Sidmouth is recorded in the *Lusus Alteri Westmonasteriensis*. Alexander Sutherland, afterwards well known as Dr. Sutherland, was appointed 'substance' to a new boy, who was twice his height. Lord Sidmouth on hearing of this said, 'It is usual for rising suns to have long shadows.'—PUCK.

WESTMINSTER DECLAMATIONS.—I do not think that the following has yet appeared in any book or paper coming from the School. I have copied it from Roscoe's Edition of Swift's Works, Vol. I. p. 779 :
From Mr. Pulteney (afterwards Earl of Bath) to Swift.—'You must give me leave to add to my letter a

copy of verses at the end of a declamation made by a boy at Westminster School on this theme—
“Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?”

‘Dulce, Decane, decus. flos optime gentis Hibernae,
Nomine quique audis ingenioque celer :
Dum lepido indulges risu, et mutaris in horas,
Quò nova vis animi materiesque rapit?
Nunc gravis astrologus coelo dominaris et astris,
Filaque pro libitu Partrigiana secas.

Nunc populo speciosa hospes miracula promiss
Gentesque aequoreas aëriasque creas.
Seu plausum captat queruli persona Draperi,
Seu levis a vacuo tabula sumpta cado.
Mores egregius mira exprimis arte magister
Et vitam atque homines pagina quaeque sapit ;
Socraticae minor est vis et sapientia chartae,
Nec tantum potuit grande Platonis opus.’
HP!

Obituary.

ON August 26, Westminster lost another of her distinguished sons in the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Primus of Scotland. He came to Westminster in the year 1817, as a ‘King’s Scholar,’ and, although elected to a scholarship at Trinity, Cambridge, preferred to go to Christ Church, Oxford, as a commoner. It was while he was at Westminster that he gained the reputation of being able to jump over anything he could reach with his nose ; and this feat has since become famous as the type, employed by the late Bishop Wilberforce, of the Primus’ power of getting over the immense difficulties of his episcopal duties in Scotland. He took his B.A. degree (3rd cl. Lit. Hum.) in 1827, M.A. in 1839, and D.D. in 1851. He was ordained in 1828, by the then Bishop of Gloucester, to the curacy of Weston-sub-Edge, and after holding curacies at Nessing and Pelden, was preferred to the Rectory of Leigh (Essex) in 1837. Fourteen years later he was consecrated Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, and in 1862 was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The following extract from a Scotch daily paper contains some of the secrets of his successful Primacy, and throws light on some of those points in his character which won for him the affection and respect of all with whom he had to deal :

‘Bishop Eden’s predecessor was Bishop Low, a prelate of the canny Scottish type ; and his English successor, a moderate and sensible High Churchman of the Anglican type, had his way to make with the Presbyterians of the North ; but, thanks to the ineffable sweetness of his nature, his consummate tact, and his ardent desire that the Church should prosper, he succeeded in winning the affection and respect of the clergy and laity of his diocese. Better disciplinarians have worn the episcopal lawn, but none have known better how to rule by love. He was a model chairman at a meeting of clerics ; and when, in 1862, he was elected Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the choice was universally approved. The stormiest discussion soon dwindled to a calm when the Bishop’s moderating voice was heard. The serenity of his disposition was reflected in his countenance ; without being what is called

a handsome man, he had a bright play of feature and a sunny smile that would have made the plainest face lovable. His portrait by the elder Richmond conveys that idea, and a photograph taken long after the allotted span had been passed preserves the same expression. A sound theologian of his school, and an eloquent preacher, Bishop Eden was also eminently qualified to be a leader of society. His zeal for the Church was unflagging ; he devoted himself untiringly to the work of erecting the beautiful cathedral at Inverness, and never spared himself in the charge of his diocesan duties. But in his hours of leisure he was the life and soul of every social gathering he graced with his presence. His elasticity of spirit, his perennial hopefulness, his bright, cheery chat, and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, made him the most welcome of guests. If Bishop Eden ever made an enemy, it was the enemy’s fault ; and it is certain he never lost a friend. To the last his thoughts were given to the good and welfare of the Church. His final act as Primus was to send round to the various bishops the circular of confirmation anent the choice of Dr. Dowden as Bishop of Edinburgh.’

It is unnecessary to add to the above notice. Our readers may have seen similarly appreciative accounts in the English newspapers, notably in the columns of the *Guardian* ; and our own School paper must not be behind these in testifying its recognition of the honour which such a life brings to us. As long as Westminster can teach her sons to go out into the world and do their duty as brightly and bravely as Bishop Eden has done his, she need never fear to lose that old reputation, of which the late Primus of Scotland was so noble and so celebrated a witness.

It is our sad duty to record the death of the Master of Trinity. As a member of the Governing Body and as one of the Electors, Dr. Thomson was for twenty years closely concerned with the School. His failing health had for many years previous to his death prevented him from appearing in person at the Election ceremonies ; but he generally attended the meetings of the Governing Body, and showed much interest in the welfare of the School.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—In your account of O.W.W. in Parliament, you claim the Hon. J. Lowther, Member for the Penrith Division of Cumberland, as an O.W. This surely must be a mistake. Mr. James William Lowther, the Member for that Division, was, according to the new edition of 'Dod,' educated at Eton. His cousin, the Right Hon. James Lowther, who was a Town Boy at Westminster, was an unsuccessful candidate for another constituency.

Can any of your readers say whether Mr. William George Cavendish Bentinck, the new member for Penryn, is an O.W.? 'Dod' says he was at Harrow; but was he not also for a short time at Westminster?

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN L. SHADWELL.

21 Nottingham Place,
Marylebone, W.: October 1, 1886.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you, but as one who took a great interest in the recent elections, I must take the liberty of correcting an inaccuracy in the School Notes of your September number thereon.

After commenting in general on the successes of Old Westminsters, you rather go out of your way to make a mistake. The Right Hon. James Lowther, much as I should like it, has not been returned to the present Parliament, nor did he contest the Penrith Division of Cumberland, but the Eskdale Division of that county, when unfortunately, by a majority of nearly 900, the electors did not think fit to return him. The sitting member for the Penrith Division is Mr. James William Lowther, a Conservative, and an old Etonian. Hoping you will excuse my correcting you,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Cambridge Review*, *The Carthusian*, *The Meteor*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Wellingtonian*, *The Haileyburian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Melburnian*, *The Bathurstian*, *The Derbyian*, *The Malvernian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Blundettian*, and *The Ulula*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the November number of *The Elizabethan* to be sent in by November 5 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to J. E. PHILLIMORE, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Victoria Mansions Post Office, Victoria Street.

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

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

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

Floreat.