



The Elizabethan.

Vol. V. No. 28. WESTMINSTER, DECEMBER 1888. Price 6d.

WESTMINSTER SURROUNDINGS.

THE announcement recently made that the Abbey authorities are about to make application to Parliament for leave to pull down 'certain houses, premises, and buildings' which at present obstruct the view of the Chapter House and Poets' Corner, will be welcomed by many to whom one of the chief charms of Westminster life lies in the nobleness of our surroundings. Perhaps from a scarcity of architectural beauties of our own, we have come to look upon the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament as the peculiar possession of the School; and we may well be proud of such a possession, and be anxious to remove all that prevents us from enjoying to the full its splendour. Even now the Houses of Parliament, the Abbey, and Dean's Yard seem to form a sort of magic circle, shutting us off from the noise and bustle of London; by the removal of buildings which

cannot but remind us that it is the requirements of a crowded city that has compelled an encroachment on a spot which all our sentimental feelings would lead us to respect, not only will the glories of the Abbey, some of which have been long hidden, be restored to our view, but the charm of seclusion, the peace in the midst of turmoil, will be greatly enhanced, and the affection which Old Westminsters feel for the School will be increased with the beauty of the Westminster surroundings. But it may be asked, is such an artificial bond of affection either necessary or expedient? Should not Westminster be honoured with the same affection by those who bear its name, whether the actual school buildings are situated in the most romantic mountain scenery or in the very centre of a smoky city? It is true that tradition has much to do with the love which Westminster inspires, but such love can well be helped by admiration. At the same time, the desire for finery should not be allowed to trample upon tradition. Little Dean's Yard, to an Old Westminster, has, in its quaintness and its calm, a

charm which no amount of elaborate building could possess. We have an instinct which prompts us to retain, as far as possible intact, the buildings which our predecessors were wont to use, even though, by total alteration, they might be made more pleasing to the eye. There is a legend that, when puddings were first introduced into College Hall, the Q.SS., indignant at this new departure, determined to maintain the old custom, and threw the offending dainties, in anger, at the unlucky cook. It was the same instinct that prompted them to this. People will scoff at this instance and point out that the refractory Q.SS. harmed no one but themselves. We do not mean to comment on the incident, we only wish to show what is the force of Westminster tradition. What, then, must be its power when it is strengthened by affection and admiration for surroundings which cannot but ennoble the mind, and which should have a great part in shaping the life of every one of us. What influence the Abbey has had upon the character of O.WW. can never be known; but it is certain that not a few owe to their life beneath the walls of the noblest of buildings, where 'every stone is a book, to teach us how to live,' the resolutions which enabled them to fulfil the desire so often repeated within its walls, that they might 'become profitable members of this Church and nation.'

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 18.—THE REVEREND ROBERT SOUTH, D.D.

THIS celebrated Old Westminster was born at Hackney in 1633. His father was an eminent London merchant, and came of an ancient Lincolnshire family; his mother's maiden name was Berry. Little or nothing is known of his childhood, but he gave early signs of the ability which was to distinguish him in after-life, and was admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster in 1647. Locke and Dryden were among his schoolfellows; and Busby was his head-master. The latter is said to have observed of South at an early period of his school career, 'I see great talents in that sulky boy, and I shall endeavour to bring them out,' which he proceeded to do in the manner which has made his name famous. More than one of South's biographers have narrated a story that while at school he prayed for Charles I. by name, while reading the Latin prayers 'up School' on the day of that monarch's execution. It is hard to see how this could have been, inasmuch as South could not have been a senior at the time; and the only authority for the

story seems to be a passage in one of his sermons, in which he states that he himself *heard* the King prayed for on the day in question. But South's schooldays certainly fell in stirring times for Westminster; and among his elder schoolfellows there may well have been boys who remembered the celebrated occasion when 'the rabble violently assaulted the Abbey Church . . . and would have pulled down the organs and some ornaments of the church, and, for this end, had forced out a panel of the north door and got entrance, but meeting with a stout resistance from the scholars, quiremen, officers and their servants, they were driven out; and one Wiseman, a knight of Kent, who had undertaken the conduct of the mob for that day's service, was killed by a tile from the battlements.' This, however, took place in 1641, before Robert South's time; but James South, who was elected to Cambridge in 1642, afterwards becoming Fellow of Trinity, and is supposed to have been Robert's half-brother, must have then been at Westminster.

In 1651, South was elected head to Christ Church. Five other major candidates accompanied him. Among them were William Godolphin, afterwards M.P. for Camelford, and ambassador to the Court of Spain, where he became a Roman Catholic, and, in consequence, had the honour of being mentioned by Titus Oates to the House of Commons as having received a commission from the Pope as Lord Privy Seal; Henry Bold, who became Chaunter of Exeter, and a Fellow of Eton College; and Henry Bagshaw, afterwards prebendary of York and of Durham, and 'a noted preacher in London.' At Oxford, South contributed some Latin verses to the collection of congratulatory poems which were written to commemorate Cromwell's peace with the Dutch in 1654. When in after years South remarked from the pulpit: 'Who that had beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the Parliament House with a threadbare, torn cloak and a greasy hat (and perhaps neither of them paid for), could have suspected that in the space of a few years he should by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne, be invested in the royal robes, and wanting nothing of the state of a king but the changing of his hat into a crown'—people who differed from him in politics were not slow to cast his Latin verses in his teeth. But South had nothing of the time-server about him; the verses were merely a college exercise, written while he was *in statu pupillari*, for he did not take his Bachelor's degree till February 24, 1655; and though Charles II., who was present on the occasion of, and was much tickled by, the above outburst, repeatedly offered him a bishopric, the offer was invariably declined.

Dr. John South, Regius Professor of Greek, was Robert South's kinsman, and befriended him much during his residence at Oxford. There were other magnates at the University who did not regard the young student of Christ Church with equal favour. He incurred the special enmity of Dr. John Owen, then

Dean of Christ Church and also Vice-Chancellor, who threatened to expel him for using the English Liturgy. Owen, who had been ordained to holy orders, and then became a Presbyterian, and finally an Independent, seems to have changed his creed according to the colour of the dominant political faction; and certainly the title of 'that noted, canting Independent, time-serving hypocrite,' which Willis bestows on him in his 'Cathedral Survey,' does not appear altogether undeserved. When South proceeded M.A. in 1657, Owen opposed his obtaining the degree, remarking with some candour that he could not do less in gratitude to his Highness the Protector, and his other friends who had thought him worthy of the dignities he then stood possessed of. South replied that gratitude among friends was like credit among tradesmen, it kept business up and maintained the correspondence: in a word, it was at all events in Owen's case a lively sense of favours to come. This naturally did not increase Owen's love for him; but South none the less got the degree, and shortly afterwards had the pleasure of seeing his enemy removed from the Vice-Chancellorship by Richard Cromwell, and also in 1659 from his deanery. In the same year South was ordained by one of the deprived bishops, and was selected to preach the assize sermon before the judges at Oxford, in which he vehemently attacked the Independents. It must be admitted that there was some ground for the attack, as a noted Independent divine, a short time previously, when Oliver Cromwell was on his death-bed, had been rash enough to announce that it had been revealed to him that the Protector should recover and live thirty years longer, for that God had raised him up for a work which could not be done in less time. 'But Oliver's death being published two days after, the said divine publicly in prayer expostulated with God for the defeat of his prophecy in these words: "Lord, thou hast lied unto us; yea, thou hast lied unto^s us." In the same year South was incorporated M.A. at Cambridge.

After the Restoration, the unlucky Independents and the sectarians in general, who had plenty of trouble in other ways, must indeed have groaned under South's pitiless satire. He preached on July 29, 1660, at St. Mary's, before the Royal Commissioners for the visitation of the University, from the text, 'Therefore every scribe which is instructed unto the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man which is an householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old.' After an eloquent description of the qualities which befit the Christian teacher, he launched the following scathing diatribe at his unfortunate foes: 'First of all they seize upon some text, from whence they draw something which they call doctrine; and well may it be said to be drawn from the words, forasmuch as it seldom naturally flows or results from them. In the next place, they branch it into several heads, perhaps twenty, or thirty, or upwards. Whereupon, for the prosecution of these, they repair to some trusty concordance which never fails them, and, by the help of that, they range six or

seven scriptures under each head; which scriptures they prosecute one by one—first amplifying and enlarging upon one for some considerable time till they have spoiled it; and then, that being done, they pass to another, which in its turn suffers accordingly. And these impertinent and unpremeditated enlargements they look upon as the motions, effects, and breathings of the Spirit, and therefore much beyond those carnal ordinances of sense and reason, supported by industry and study; and this they call a saving way of preaching, as it must be confessed to be a way to save much labour, and nothing else that I know of.' This sermon is said to have contributed to his being appointed Public Orator in August 1660. The resorting to the concordance appears to have roused his special ire; there is more than one sarcastic allusion to it to be found in his sermons. Extempore prayers of the kind affected by people of the type of Hugh Peters also provoked him not unfrequently to the use of strong language. 'I believe,' he says, 'it would put Lucifer himself hard to it to outvie the pride of one of these fellows pouring out his extempore stuff amongst his ignorant, whining, factious followers, listening to and applauding his copious flow and cant with the ridiculous accents of their impertinent groans.'

In 1661 South attracted the attention of Clarendon by a speech he delivered at Oxford as Public Orator on the occasion of the latter's installation as Chancellor of the University. Clarendon appointed him his chaplain and, some years afterwards, gave him the sinecure of Llanchiader in North Wales; and he was installed Prebendary of Westminster on March 30, 1663. In October of the same year he obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, though there was a certain amount of opposition in Convocation, owing to the fact of his being only of six years' standing as a Master of Arts. He was incorporated in this degree also at Cambridge, July 6, 1664. In 1670 he became a Canon of Christ Church. The only other preference he ever held was the rectory of Islip in Oxfordshire, to which he was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. One half of the revenues of this last-mentioned benefice was applied by him in educating and apprenticing the poorer children of the parish; the other half went to his curate. He repaired the chancel of Islip Church at his own expense, which fact is recorded by a Latin inscription over the entrance; and he also built, on land which he purchased for the purpose, a new parsonage, which is described as 'a handsome mansion-house,' the old one having fallen into disrepair and being too small. He also built and endowed a school there.

South's friendship with Clarendon led, in 1677, to his accompanying the latter's son, Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Lord Rochester, to Poland, on an embassy sent to congratulate John Sobieski on his election to the crown of that kingdom, and to carry presents to his daughter Theresa, afterwards Electress of Bavaria, who was a god-daughter of Charles II. Sobieski, though he had not then distinguished himself by his

famous overthrow of the Turkish power before Vienna, had already gained great renown by his defeat of the Turks at Choczim ; and was already a personage in European history, whom South must have seen with interest. He communicated his impressions of the King of Poland to Edward Pococke, who was one of his brother canons of Christ Church, in a letter, part of which will repay quotation :—

This prince [he writes] is a very well spoken prince, very easy of access, and extremely civil, having most of the qualities requisite to form a complete gentleman. He is not only well versed in all military affairs, but likewise, through the means of a French education, very opulently stored with all polite and scholastical learning. Besides his own tongue—the Slavonian—he understands the Latin, French, Italian, German, and Turkish languages. He delights much in natural history and in all the parts of physic ; he is wont to reprimand the clergy for not admitting the modern philosophy, such as Le Grand's and Cartesius's, into the universities and schools, and loves to hear people discourse of these matters, and has a peculiar talent to set people about him very artfully by the ears, that by their disputes he might be directed, as it happened once or twice during this embassy, where he showed a poignancy of wit on the subject of a dispute held between the Bishop of Posen and Father De La Motte, a Jesuit, and His Majesty's confessor, that gave me an extraordinary opinion of his parts.

As for what relates to His Majesty's person, he is a tall and corpulent prince, large-faced, and full eyes, and goes always in the same dress with his subjects, with his hair cut round his ears like a monk, and wears a fur cap, but extraordinary rich with diamonds and jewels, large whiskers, and no neck-cloth. A long robe hangs down to his heels in the fashion of a coat, and a waistcoat under that, of the same length, tied close about the waist with a girdle. He never wears any gloves, and this long coat is of strong scarlet cloth, lined in the winter with rich fur, but in summer only with silk. Instead of shoes he always wears, both abroad and at home, turkey leather boots with very thin soles and hollow, deep heels, made of a blade of silver bent hoopwise into the form of a half-moon. He carries always a large scimeter by his side, the sheath equally flat and broad from the handle to the bottom, and curiously set with diamonds.

No better contemporary account of the great King of Poland is known to exist. South certainly on this occasion made good use of his opportunities. So far as appears, the period of this embassy was the only time he ever visited the Continent throughout his long life.

(To be continued.)

School Notes.

THE Ireland Latin Verse Prize has been awarded to J. S. Phillimore, and that for Greek Prose to S. Liberty.

There were ten First-class Honours gained by former members of the School between Election 1887 and Election 1888, viz. : At Oxford, Senior Studentship at Christ Church, a First Class in Greats, a First Class in Oriental Studies, two First Classes in Moderations, and the Boden University Scholarship for Sanskrit ; at Cambridge, a First Class in Science ; and in the Indian Civil Service Examinations three

men were successful. There has been nothing like this in the recent history of the School. All but one of these honours were gained by boys who have left within the last four-and-a-half years.

Several changes are being made in the Scott Library this term. The old Masters' Common Room has been fitted up with cases, which are to hold the School collection of coins, and this room is to be added to the Library, while the present ante-room is to be made into a chess-room. This arrangement will give accommodation for much larger numbers than is at present possible, while the re-arrangement of the books, which has been made with great care, will add greatly to the advantages of the Library.

We are very glad to notice that Mr. W. N. Roseveare, who has recently left us, has obtained a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge.

A curious discovery has been made during the recent alterations in Little Cloisters. In pulling down some parts of the Littleington tower the workmen came upon an ancient tithe-roll, dating, it seems, from the fourteenth century.

The competition for the Fencing Badge will take place on Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11.

A novel game was played 'Up Fields' on Wednesday, when the Debating Society was beaten by the School by three goals to two.

The Pavilion Committee met on Monday, November 19, when the following were present :—Mr. T. S. Oldham (President), Mr. R. Tanner, Mr. E. L. Fox (Treasurer), Mr. C. J. M. Fox, Mr. F. T. Higgins, F. Street, and A. R. Knapp. It was decided that a circular should be sent round to O.W.W.

R. E. Olivier has received his pink and whites.

V. Pendred has received his Third Elevens.

The cup tie between O.W.W. and London Caledonians, which was arranged to take place on Saturday, Nov. 24, has been postponed (the O.W.W. having been unable to secure a ground) till Saturday, December 8, when it will be played at the Oval.

THE FIELDS.

O.W.W. v. ILFORD.

London Cup.—This match was played 'Up Fields' on Saturday, November 3, when O.W.W. were victorious by three goals to nil. The goals were shot by Higgins, Heath, and Winckworth.

The following represented O.WW. :—

O.WW.

W. R. Moon (goal), R. T. Squire and E. G. Moon (backs), F. W. Janson, W. N. Winckworth and H. Wetton (half-backs), J. E. Paul and F. T. Higgins (left), C. J. M. Fox (centre), C. W. R. Heath and W. M. Woodhouse (right) forwards.

UPPER ELECTIONS *v.* HOME-BOARDERS.

Played 'Up Fields' on Nov. 6, and resulted, after a good game, in a win for Upper Elections by two goals to one. During the first half Upper Elections penned their opponents, and a goal was scored for them by Street. After the interval the play was more in favour of Home-boarders, and, from a good centre by Hoskins, Clark rushed the ball through, but directly afterwards Olivier gained the winning point with a splendid shot. For Home-boarders, Dewdney, Guy, and Hoskins were best; for Upper Elections, who, owing to an accident to Gully, played only ten men for the last half, Olivier, Street, and Whitaker were most prominent.

UPPER ELECTIONS.

A. H. Cuming (goal), H. T. Whitaker and J. H. Clarke (backs), J. S. Shearme, P. Williamson, and J. H. Cuming (half-backs), H. J. Gully and A. R. Knapp (right), F. Street, captain (centre), C. A. Phillimore and R. E. Olivier (left) forwards.

HOME-BOARDERS.

E. L. D. Dewdney (goal), E. L. Davies and C. H. Gregory (backs), A. W. F. Guy, H. C. Witherby, captain, and C. E. Page (half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and E. H. Winslow (right), A. G. Clark (centre), S. H. Gregory and H. P. Edwards (left) forwards.

VII. AND VI. *v.* SCHOOL.

This game was played on Wednesday, November 7, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring three goals. Street was the first to score, but the School retaliated, and about ten minutes before time the game stood in their favour by three goals to one. Olivier then gained a point, and immediately afterwards, after a fine run, scored again, leaving the game as above stated.

For the School, Hoskins and Gifford were good, and for the VII. and VI. Olivier did a lot of work.

The following were the teams :—

VII. AND VI.

A. H. Cuming (goal), P. Weichand and J. H. Clarke (backs), H. T. Whitaker, P. Williamson, and J. S. Shearme (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and R. E. Olivier (left), F. Street, captain (centre), A. G. Clark and F. P. Farrar (right) forwards.

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and J. G. Gifford (backs), G. Campbell, C. H. Gardiner, and H. C. Witherby, captain (half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and E. W. Woodbridge (right), V. Pendred (centre), J. Willett and A. L. Longhurst (left), forwards. Umpire, H. E. Oliver.

O.WW. *v.* OXFORD.

Played in miserably cold weather on Saturday, November 10, at Oxford, when O.WW. were defeated

by two goals to one. The game was very even, but not specially interesting. Oxford was the first to score, and ends were changed before Fox was able to equalise. The 'Varsity had no advantage till just on the call of time, when Currie headed the ball through in magnificent style, and as the whistle sounded for time before the ball was restarted, O.WW. were left narrowly defeated. For Westminster R. A. Ingram played beautifully, while H. R. Gorton, of Oriel, who played as substitute in goals, well deserves mention. The small 'gallery' consisted chiefly of Westminster supporters, who mustered in considerable numbers.

The following represented O.WW. :—

H. R. Gorton (substitute) (goal), R. A. Ingram and R. T. Squire (backs), C. S. W. Barwell, W. N. Winckworth, and F. W. Janson (half-backs), C. W. R. Heath and F. T. Higgins (right), C. J. Fox (centre), J. E. Paul and — Alington (left) forwards.

THE SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

ON Saturday, November 17, the School defeated a very fair team of Casuals by one goal to nil. A decided change was apparent in the style of the play of the XI, and the alterations in the place of the forwards seem to have a very good effect. The shooting, too, about which so many complaints have lately been made, was greatly improved, and had the play in the second half been marked by as much dash and determination as in the first half-hour, the score would undoubtedly have been larger.

Shortly after three o'clock Willett kicked off from the Hospital end, and the School took the ball up. Hogarth got away, but Hoskins brought the ball back and middled, but Willett shot behind. Street and Edwards then made a good run, but Wilson averted the attack, and a scrimmage soon afterwards in front of the School goal forced Everington to use his hands. Street passed the ball out, and Hoskins and Olivier ran down and gained a corner. The latter, however, headed the ball behind. After another corner to the School, Bickley got away, but Street and Edwards again ran up, and after some good play near the Casuals' goal, Street scored by a magnificent shot almost from the goal line. (1-0.) This he followed by another fine shot, which was, however, saved by Wilson. From this to half-time the game was little more than a series of corners and shots by the School, the Casuals seldom succeeding in relieving their goal, and, when they did succeed, being unable to shoot.

After changing ends the play became rather more even. Edwards at once took the ball away, and a corner was gained, but Lister retaliated. Street then led an attack upon the visitors' goal and passed into the centre, but nothing was scored. The Casuals then assumed the offensive, and the School forwards seemed to slack, but the defence was good, and after some hard work the ball was got away, and Street made an attempt to add to the score. The ball went just outside the posts. Immediately afterwards Lister attacked and passed to Hogarth, who shot over the bar. This

proved to be the beginning of a sustained attack by the visitors, which was put an end to by a free kick given for the School. Hoskins got away, and Olivier shot behind. Hogarth and Currie both seemed to threaten at times, while Price had once our goal completely at his mercy, but the Casuals nevertheless failed to avail themselves of these opportunities. Two more corners fell to them, and Edwards made another attempt to score, but nothing further had been gained when time was called, leaving the School victorious. The backs were all good, and the forwards seemed to get on well in their new places. Street was much more at home in his old position of last year, while Hoskins made an effective outside right.

The following were the teams :—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), C. I. Gardiner, H. C. Witherby, and J. G. Gifford (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and F. Street (left), J. A. Willett (centre), A. R. Hoskins and R. E. Olivier (right), (forwards).

CASUALS.

C. W. Grant-Wilson (goal), F. G. Oliver and A. L. Fevez (backs), A. M. Balfour, E. C. Rutter, and W. M. Woodhouse (half-backs), F. Bickley and L. H. Lister (right), H. C. Price (centre), C. E. Currie and R. G. Hogarth (left), (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* CAMBRIDGE OLD WESTMINSTERS.

Monday, Nov. 19.—Pendred kicked off from the Church end, and the Visitors at once attacked. Bompas ran the ball up, but failed to score, while Harington also made an attack. Everington cleared, but 'hands' was soon after given just in front of the School goal, from which, after some loose play, Bompas scored (1-0). The School then worked the ball up to the Visitors' goal and Hoskins headed behind. Soon after another 'hands' fell to the C.O.WW. in front of our goal, followed by several corners, but nothing was gained. From a good middle by Sharpe, Bompas shot but failed to score. Two more corners followed, and then Olivier and Edwards got away and threatened the Visitors. Harrison, however, returned the ball, and half-time was called. On changing ends the School had the best of the game, and soon gained a corner, which almost ended in a goal; Harrison, however, cleared. Woodbridge ran the ball down for the Visitors, but Everington fisted out, and the School again got away. C.O.WW. then returned and had a corner and two or three shots, but did not score. F. Street put in a hot shot for the School, but H. B. Street saved, and the Visitors retaliated, Bompas and Harington being conspicuous for them. The play continued to be of an uneventful character, and when time was called no further point had been scored, so that the Visitors were left victorious by one goal to nil.

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), J. G. Gifford, H. C. Witherby, and C. H. Gardiner

(half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and R. E. Olivier (right), N. Pendred (centre), F. Street and G. L. Edwards (left), (forwards).

C.O.WW.

H. B. Street (goal), G. P. Stevens and A. H. Harrison (backs), C. A. Sherring, J. E. Phillimore, and C. C. Sharpe (half-backs), E. W. Woodbridge and B. Lampton (right), J. Watt (centre), C. H. Bompas and R. Harington (left), (forwards). Umpire, Mr. J. G. Veitch.

UPPER ELECTIONS *v.* RIGAUDS.

Played on Thursday, Nov. 22, resulting in a draw, neither side scoring. The play was fairly even for the first half, but nothing was scored. After half-time Rigauds, who had lost Gardiner, were penned, but Upper Elections were unable to get the ball through, and the match ended as above stated.

The teams were as follows :—

UPPER ELECTIONS.

A. H. Cuming (goal), J. H. Clarke and H. T. Whitaker (backs), P. Williamson, J. S. Shearme, and J. H. Cuming (half-backs), F. Street, C. A. Phillimore, A. R. Knapp, A. C. Nesbitt, and R. E. Olivier (forwards).

RIGAUDS.

H. R. Blaker (goal), P. Weichand and A. G. Booker (backs), C. Gardiner, H. C. Jonas, and J. S. Shattock (half-backs), C. E. Balfour, J. A. Willett, C. Rivaz, A. B. Challis, and P. Waterfield (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* SWIFTS.

Saturday, Nov. 24.—Willett kicked off from the Church end at 3 o'clock, and the Swifts at once began to attack. Mills averted the danger, and the ball was taken away by Street and Edwards. Langley, however, returned, and Everington was obliged to use his hands. Olivier and Hoskins got away, but soon after Lightfoot made a good run and passed to Humphrey, who scored (1-0). The Swifts followed up this success with a determined attack upon our goal, again led by Lightfoot, and two corners fell to them in quick succession. Street and Edwards ran down, and after some loose play before the Swifts' goal, Street scored from a pass by Olivier (1-1). On re-starting the School made a fresh attack, and were within an ace of scoring again, but Lightfoot took the ball back to the School goal, and gained a corner which failed. Street got away, but was stopped by Wetton, and Langley getting possession put in a dangerous shot. Everington cleared, but Langley again attacked, and gained a goal by a shot which hit the post (2-1). After some loose play in front of goal Lightfoot gained another point (3-1). The game still continued in our quarter, and the School being unable to get free, the ball was rushed through from a scrimmage (4-1). The visitors maintained their position until half-time, completely penning the School, but were unable to add to the score.

After half-time the School, with a strong wind in their favour, played up better, and Olivier and Hoskins did some good work. Lightfoot twice ran down, but Street retaliated and gained a corner, which was put by Gifford. Their backs put the ball away, and the play for a time remained more even. Lightfoot, however, made a magnificent run and passed to Smith, who shot over. Hoskins and Olivier, who throughout showed good combination, then ran down, but Willett missed his shot, and Smith getting away passed to Lightfoot, whose shot hit the post. The ball bounced back into play, and was put through by Langley (5-1). On re-starting, the Swifts' left wing ran down and Prinsep scored (6-1). Hoskins got away and gained a corner, which was put by Williamson. The ball, in spite of the high wind, fell right into the mouth of goal, and was put through off one of the visitors' backs (6-2). The Swifts continued their attack, and Smith added another point (7-2) from a pass by Prinsep, and this was followed up by Humphrey with another goal (8-2). Hoskins and Olivier made an attempt to score, and the latter shot, but Crawley cleared. Edwards and Street then ran up, but Olivier shot over, while another shot of his soon after hit the bar. The play continued even until time was called, leaving the Swifts victorious by eight goals to two. The School team played up well, but the visitors were much too fast for them. For the Swifts Brann, Lightfoot, and Prinsep were conspicuous.

The following were the teams :—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), H. C. Witherby, J. Gifford, and P. Williamson (half-backs), A. R. Hoskins and R. E. Olivier (left), J. A. Willett (centre), F. Street and G. L. Edwards (right), (forwards).

SWIFTS.

H. A. Sweptstone (goal), P. A. S. Crawley and C. W. F. Wriford (backs), G. Brann, H. Wetton, and E. Fetley (half-backs), R. P. Humphrey and E. Lightfoot (right), Dr. J. Smith (centre), J. Langley and S. Prinsep (left), (forwards).

WESTMINSTER v. OLD HARROVIANS.

THIS match was played at Up Fields on Saturday, December 1, when the School defeated their opponents by 2-0. Buxton started the ball from the Guards' Hospital end shortly before 3.0 P.M., and Gruntvig at once led an attack on our goal. Pares gained a corner, which was well put, but was headed over the cross-bar. Street and Edwards, by some good combination, then ran the ball up to our enemies' goal, and for a time the game remained in their territory, but finally Gruntvig got away and gained a corner, which, however, resulted in nothing. Buxton and Gruntvig both made good runs, but our backs prevented them from becoming dangerous, and Street getting possession ran down, but Sturgis returned the ball; from a good place by Witherby, Hoskins put in a

hot shot, which, however, Raphael managed to clear. Half-time was shortly afterwards called, neither side having gained any advantage.

On re-starting, the game for a time was very even; both sides got several chances of scoring, but the shots failed. Several corners fell to the School; and finally, after some loose play in front of the Old Harrovians' goal, Willett scored the first goal for us from a shot which went through off the post.

Gruntvig and Pares took the ball down to our goal, but Buxton shot wide of the posts. Edwards then made a good run and centred to Olivier, who put the ball through; but after some hesitation this goal, although already given, was disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.'

The School still continued to press, and three corners fell to us in quick succession. They were well put by Williamson, and Buxton got away; but Mills returned the ball, and after a good run Edwards centred to Olivier, who put in a good shot which hit the cross-bar and bounced into play, and shortly afterwards, from a scrimmage in front of goal, the ball went through off one of the opposing backs, within a few seconds of 'time' (2-0).

There was one feature in this match which cannot but have left an unfavourable impression on the minds of all the spectators. The umpire's work is at no time light, but when in addition the duties of reporter are undertaken, it is impossible for justice to be done. It is also a misfortune when an umpire openly expresses during the game partiality for one side, and this, added to an apparent slackness in following the game, naturally tends to rob the umpire's decision of the authority which it ought to have. It is only fair to say that the Old Harrovians must be exonerated from all blame for the action of the umpire, whose decision in their favour they themselves were at one time forced to disregard.

The teams were :—

THE SCHOOL.

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

OLD HARROVIANS.

E. C. Raphael (goal), A. C. Sturgis and R. F. Nicholson (backs), H. T. Niger, G. Macan, and A. Pauline (half-backs), H. T. Gruntvig, C. E. Broughton, C. D. Buxton, A. G. Clark (subs.), and G. L. Pares (forwards).

Umpire, C. D. Stirling (London Caledonians).

O.WW. v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

Played Up Fields on Saturday, December 1, when O.WW. were defeated by 4 goals to 1.

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

THE Committee of the School Mission are anxious to find some gentleman to act as a general superintendent of the work at Charing Cross Road. He would be required to attend on four evenings in the week, and probably as a rule at the Sunday evening service. He would have the general charge and direction of all arrangements under the Committee, to whom he would be responsible. It is thought that possibly some Old Westminster may be willing to undertake this work, and if so, any inquiries as to salary, &c. should be addressed as soon as possible to either of the Treasurers, or to the Secretary of the Mission, Westminster School.

The Committee wish to thank the following for books, magazines, &c., which they have kindly given for the Boys' Club Library:—Rev. W. Failes, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., A. L. Longhurst, F. Street, J. S. Phillimore, P. B. Henderson, I. G. Farrar, R. E. Olivier, P. J. Preece, F. J. Varley, C. T. Agar, B. Stapleton, H. E. Oliver, S. H. and C. H. Gregory, and C. Erskine.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THIS Society met on Thursday, November 15, to discuss the motion, 'That in the opinion of this House the present system of education is deficient, and dangerous to the best interests of the country.'

Proposer: H. L. STEPHENSON; *Seconder*: J. H. CUMING; *Opposer*: A. R. KNAPP.

THE PROPOSER thought that a system which did not allow of a man's passing his 'Smalls' and 'Littlego' without a crammer must be a bad one. The education now customary was bad; it did not bring out the natural qualities as education ought; it merely aimed at cramming as much as possible into one in as short a time as possible. Examinations do more harm than good; they necessitate dropping subjects useful in after life, to take up others which are only needed for some special occasion. He also inveighed against girls' education admitting of no physical exercise, and the School Board supposing that everyone was a genius (for which the ratepayers suffered).

J. H. CUMING began by asking the House to lay aside all preconceived opinion. He then went on to show that the true object of education was complete living. He followed Mr. Herbert Spencer in subdividing the necessary aims of education into five headings—Direct Self-preservation; Indirect Self-preservation; Fulfilment of Parental Duties; Fulfilment of Duties as Citizens; Pleasure and the exercise of the Tastes. Nature taught us most of the first class; in the second was included defence against disease. Many men were entirely ignorant of the simplest laws of health, and in this way one-half, on the average, of human life was wasted. Science was the thing to study; by science we learned how to carry on busi-

ness, which he defined as 'the preparation, production, and distribution of commodities.' The much-abused science of mathematics was used in everything we did: every machine was a mechanical problem. The third class was entirely neglected, yet it was most necessary to learn. The fourth was generally supposed to be taught by history; but what good was there in reading the lives of kings, and the descriptions of battles? History should be comparative sociology, leaving out altogether the kings, and court gossip, and intrigues. The fifth class occupied the leisure of life, and should do so with education. The omission of science caused great artists to make absurd blunders; the famous Discobolus must really fall forwards directly it hurled its quoit. Science was most poetical: he applied to it the well-known lines of Gray, 'Full many a gem,' &c. Heaven, he said, was just as beautiful to the astronomer as to anyone else. He also quoted from Sallust, and the Psalms, asking the House to take the Latin to heart. Classics at first sight might seem the best training for the mind, but what could train the memory so well as science—the two million species of zoology! The study of languages crammed our heads with a lot of dead and dry facts which were soon forgotten. Science afforded religious training: as Professor Huxley said, science must prosper while it was religious; religion while it was scientific. Nowadays, science was put in the background; men preferred the ornamental to the useful, expected the plant to be all flower without leaf or root. To take a familiar simile, science was like Cinderella, only waiting for the magic touch of the wand of future enlightenment.

A. R. KNAPP said that he had been absent during half the Proposer's speech. However, he showed that examinations were as much a part of scientific as of classical education. The ladies at a certain college at Oxford took quite as much exercise as men. J. H. Cuming had ignored logic, which was a part of science, and most closely bound up with classics. The same speaker's extract from Herbert Spencer reduced the motion to a standard of complete living; and his arguments ignored the existence of doctors, astronomers, and the principle of 'division of labour'; and while saying that education should fit men for perfect living, forbade modern languages (for they could not be called a part of science), and thereby all international exchange of ideas. He also wished everyone to be taught every branch of science, but what use could it be to teach a future sculptor astronomy?

The House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday, Nov. 22, when the following members were proposed and seconded for the Standing Committee:—A. R. Knapp, J. H. Cuming, and H. C. Barnes.

A vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Earl of Devon was passed *nem. con.*, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by A. R. KNAPP.

The House then proceeded to the business of the

evening. H. L. Stephenson's motion, 'That in the opinion of this House the present system of education is deficient and dangerous to the best interests of the country,' was further discussed.

A. R. KNAPP said that the Proposer and Seconder were inconsistent, the former saying that we were over-educated, the latter the converse. Also that J. H. Cuming's ideal was impossible, and that he was theoretical rather than practical: that his divisions of education were useless at school. Most people could take their choice of subjects, as it was. Why did they not take up science? J. H. Cuming had derided all history and all connection with the past except such as might be useful for the future. But is it right after so long to throw over the past? J. H. Cuming had derided the study of modern languages, but they were needed for the 'preparation, production, and distribution of commodities.' He hoped that J. H. Cuming's varnish of quotations and philosophy would not deceive so far-seeing a House.

H. L. STEPHENSON explained that he had meant the system of education in schools. He did not give so much prominence to science, but wanted thoroughness. Under the present system boys went to school at three (!) years old, and probably crammed classics all their time there.

B. STAPLETON thought that H. L. Stephenson had not enlightened the House. There were now many schools, such as Clifton, Manchester, and other modern schools, which took up science entirely; but people who came to Westminster must do as Westminster did. Classical authors were much better than any modern author. Quite sufficient time was now given to mathematics: when people had no talent for them it was waste of time for them to learn them. Classics and science were optional at every public examination. He suggested that the Proposer and Seconder should go to different schools, since the system here displeased them.

J. H. CUMING said that this was not only no argument, but not even a score. The present system was bad at the root, and bad in general. No doubt B. Stapleton knew from experience when he said that complete ignorance of the Creator's laws was better than knowledge of them. B. Stapleton should learn a little science—something further than his little mechanics and small puzzles. He acknowledged logic to be the *scientia scientiarum*, but men could reason without it. God did not make men, and wait for Aristotle to teach them logic. A. R. Knapp had talked of 'reducing' the question to a standard of complete living, and had set up no system in opposition to his, which was that approved by Herbert Spencer, who had studied the question for a lifetime. He did not complain that we were under-educated, but that we were taught the wrong subjects in wrong order. His theory could only be carried out in an ideal society, but the higher the ideal the better the imitation. Everyone could be taught science if only parents were not so woefully ignorant, and brought them up properly. Classics were taught now because

it was the fashion; and every gentleman must be able to quote a little Latin, whether relevant or not. He did not reject modern languages, but thought them very useful; but science should have precedence of them, and they of classics. Life was short; and we should take the subjects in order of usefulness, and become as perfect as possible in each.

E. H. ASKWITH, Esq., said that he formed a Fourth Party in the House. Firstly, what system did the motion attack? That of Westminster or that of Clifton? He would be very sorry to vote for a motion so indefinitely worded as this. He would put Board schools aside altogether, and also ladies' schools, where the system was about as bad as it could be. He did not understand what J. H. Cuming meant by 'parental duties': were we to learn to nurse babies and punish naughty children? He took the motion as referring to the public schools in their widest sense. Much that was said about cramming and examinations was absurd; cramming was good as a training and discipline. He disagreed with J. H. Cuming as to the purposes of education, holding that its main object was to develop methodical habits of study. He quite agreed that the way in which history was taught at present was a positive disgrace; historical facts should be taught in the nursery. Nowadays people were apt to get too theoretical; we did really need both classics and science; there was a bad tendency among scientific men to disparage what they called 'the Greek accents.' His personal experience had taught him that the mathematical talent in boys was, on the average, appallingly small; it was no good to give them science, they would simply forget it. He despised people who only loved a triangle or a trapezium; and though there might be poetry in science, yet there was far more in the classics and in literature generally. The importance of mathematics was exaggerated; much of higher mathematics was perfectly useless. The Universities were now too particular about thoroughness in some one subject; not complete living, but complete study was aimed at. Reform was needed in education, but Science should not take the throne because she has hitherto been kept in the background.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, November 29, when H. L. Stephenson's motion on Education was further discussed. Two amendments having been proposed and lost, the debate was resumed by

The PRESIDENT, who said that he thought moral education was neglected; parental duties were most necessary to be learned; punishing children, which Mr. Askwith had derided, was most important. The present state of society in England showed that the education was bad. Ladies thought of nothing but dress and balls, and such things. We were not taught to think at all. Reading more good literature would do good; and we should be taught a little logic and science.

G. H. LENOX CONYNGHAM, Esq., thought that the President had been unlucky in the ladies he had met. The debate had resolved itself into a question of science or literature; he denied the existence of cramming. If sociology alone could make men 'live completely,' no one could have done so till Herbert Spencer; he said that it would be a good thing if that philosopher had practised one more 'activity,' and read some literature, to make his style more lucid, for he used too many long words and made too much of commonplace things. We need not be educated to avoid falling into the fire or being run over by a cab. Herbert Spencer taught that you were to learn to wash, dress, and smack a child, but only to read poetry when you had done everything else. Science was made too much of; the essence of all art was that it be not scientific; he illustrated this from Byron, showing that the lake at Chillon was 362 feet below, not 1,000, as he says. Herbert Spencer underrated individual power and individual achievements; in literature, individuality was everything. The true aim of education should be, as Tennyson says, to emulate great examples, and to become them in turn.

J. H. CUMING said that Herbert Spencer got more blame than perhaps any one else. Long words were needed for the definition of such wide theories as that of evolution—he could use no other. He also said that having read a good many authors, from Homer downwards, he had never met with one so peculiarly lucid as Herbert Spencer. P. J. Preece had hit the key-note of the question when he said that we were not taught to think. If we were to allow that because the Discobolus did not fall, it did not matter if it was unnatural, why should not we have pictures of men walking like flies up walls? No decent Discobolus would take such an attitude! Nature was the essence of true art. The quotation from Byron was a case of inaccuracy for the sake of effect; but unscientific art is untrue art. Science did good by destroying the exaggerated respect for individualities. He asked for no exhaustive knowledge, but only principles in everything. Literature only trained us for literature, but science trained us for 'complete living,' for to that all definitions must be reduced. P. J. Preece despised scientific principles, but yet they were applicable to moral training.

The House then adjourned.

THE CHESS CLUB.

THE match between the Masters and the Club resulted in favour of the latter by 7 games to 4.

The games were as follows:—

Mr. E. H. Askwith	beat	H. E. Oliver	(2-1).
H. J. Gully	„	Mr. Tanner	(2-1).
P. Armitage	„	Mr. Conyngham	(2-1).
R. W. Knox	„	Rev. A. G. S. Raynor	(2-0).

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Society met on November 16 and 23, to read 'Two Gentlemen of Verona.'

The principal parts were assigned as follows:—

<i>Duke</i>	H. T. WHITAKER.
<i>Thurio</i>	MR. CONYNGHAM.
<i>Proteus</i>	J. B. W. CHAPMAN.
<i>Valentine</i>	F. STREET.
<i>Speed</i>	B. STAPLETON.
<i>Panthino</i>	P. WILLIAMSON.
<i>Launce</i>	MR. GRENFELL.
<i>Julia</i>	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Silvia</i>	H. C. BARNES.
<i>Lucetta</i>	J. S. PHILLIMORE.
<i>Eglamour</i>	A. R. KNAPP.

At the second meeting, Rev. A. G. S. Raynor took *Launce* in Mr. Grenfell's absence.

NOTES.

NOTICES OF WESTMINSTER IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—Of Dr. Johnson Boswell says: 'Mr. Seward saw him presented to the Archbishop of York, and described his *Bow to an ARCH-BISHOP* as such a studied elaboration of homage, such an extension of limb, such a flexion of body, as have seldom or never been equalled.' The Archbishop was Markham, a former Head-master. Westminster itself is mentioned favourably by Boswell in another passage: 'We talked of education at great schools; the advantages and disadvantages of which Johnson displayed in a luminous manner; but his arguments preponderated so much in favour of the benefit which a boy of good parts might receive at one of them, that I have reason to believe Mr. Murray was very much influenced by what he had heard to-day in his determination to send his own son to Westminster School. I have acted in the same manner with regard to my own two sons, having placed the eldest at Eton, and the second at Westminster. I cannot say which is best. But in justice to both those noble seminaries, I with high satisfaction declare, that my boys have derived from them a great deal of good, and no evil: and I trust they will, like Horace, be grateful to their father for giving them so valuable an education.'

DR. BUSBY.—The tradition which connects Busby's name in some way with the Canon's house now occupied by Dr. Duckworth receives confirmation from an entry in Busby's account book, which shows that he owned two houses in the precincts, one as Head-master (the present Head-master's house), and another as Prebendary. On both he spent a good deal of money.

Obituary.

It is our painful duty to record the death, within the last month, of two most distinguished Old Westminsters. The name of the Earl of Lucan was widely known and universally respected, as well for his personal character as for his high official position, while the death of the Earl of Devon cannot but be keenly felt by all Westminsters. His devotion to the School, and the unflinching interest which he showed in all Westminster institutions, make his loss a blow which we must all feel, knowing that the School has been deprived of a friend whose like it will be hard to find.

The notice of the Earl of Devon is taken from the *Times*, and that of the Earl of Lucan from the *Morning Post*.

After a few weeks' illness, Field-Marshal the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., died at his residence in South Street, Park Lane, shortly after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham were with their father at his death. The Right Hon. George Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan, and Baron Lucan of Castlebar, in county Mayo, in the Peerage of Ireland, of which he had been a representative in the Parliament of the United Kingdom since 1840, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (creation 1632), was the elder of the two sons of Richard, second Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Bellassyse, third daughter of Henry, second and last Earl of Fauconberg, whose previous marriage with Mr. Bernard Edward Howard, afterwards 15th Duke of Norfolk, was dissolved in May 1794. He was born the 17th of April, 1800; consequently, was in his 89th year. He was educated at Westminster School, and on leaving that seminary entered the army as ensign in the 6th Foot in August 1816. Two years afterwards he joined the 3rd Foot Guards; in January 1822, the 1st Life Guards; and in 1825 the 17th Light Dragoons. Shortly afterwards, in 1828, on the war breaking out between Turkey and Russia, he served on the staff of the Russian army in Bulgaria under General Diebitsch, and had received the Russian medal and was decorated with the Order of St. Anne of Russia. From 1828 till 1830 he was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest. On the outbreak of war in the East in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the cavalry division in the Crimea, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded the cavalry division at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava—where he was wounded—and Inkerman. A controversy arose at the time as to Lord Lucan's responsibility for the

disastrous though glorious charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He was blamed for having ordered a charge which he ought to have known, and in fact did know, was contrary to all the rules of warfare—a charge of a not very strong brigade of light horsemen against an army in position. His defence was that he only obeyed the written order of Lord Raglan, which he alleged was enforced in a somewhat peremptory manner by the aide-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Nolan, who, pointing to the Russian army, said: 'There is the enemy you are directed to charge.' He conceived that no discretion was left to him, and caused the fatal order to be transmitted to Lord Cardigan, who commanded the Light Brigade. Lord Raglan, it appeared, intended merely to drive the Russians from an isolated battery on their extreme right, hidden by the spur of a hill from the position occupied by Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan. Hence the misconception of Lord Raglan's order. It is said that Captain Nolan, seeing the mistake that was about being made, rode across the line of the advancing troops, waving them back and pointing out the way they ought to take. Unhappily, Nolan, whose testimony would have been decisive on the point, was killed almost immediately, and the exact facts of the case were left in more or less obscurity until they were elucidated by Mr. Kinglake in his brilliant history of the invasion of the Crimea. For his services during the campaign Lord Lucan received the medal with four clasps, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and a Commander of the Legion of Honour. He also received the Order of the Medjidie of the first class, and the Turkish medal; and in November 1835 was appointed Colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons. On the colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards becoming vacant, in February 1865, the late lord was appointed colonel, which by his death is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1869. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, August 29, 1816; lieutenant, December 24, 1818; captain, May 16, 1822; major, June 23, 1825; lieutenant-colonel, November 9, 1826; colonel, November 23, 1841; major-general, November 11, 1851; lieutenant-general, December 24, 1858; general, August 28, 1865; and field-marshal, June 21, 1887. The late earl was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county Mayo, which he has held since 1845, and was appointed Gold Stick in Waiting in 1886. The late field-marshal succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in June 1839. He married June 29,

1829, Lady Ann Brudenell, seventh daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Devon, which occurred at Powderham Castle, near Exeter, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Earl was only taken ill on Monday last. The Right Hon. William Reginald Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in the Peerage of England, and a baronet (creation 1651), was the eldest son of William, tenth earl, and his wife, the Lady Harriet Leslie, daughter of Sir Lucas Pepys, and was born April 14, 1807. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1828. He obtained a Fellowship at All Souls, and was created D.C.L. in 1838. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and was made a Deputy-Lieutenant of Devon in 1845. As Lord Courtenay he sat in the House of Commons for South Devonshire from 1841 to 1849, first as a Conservative and then as a Peelite. As a Peelite he took office when Lord Aberdeen formed his Government; and was Secretary to the Poor Law Board from November 1852 to March 1858. He subsequently rejoined the old party and took office in Lord Derby's Government in 1866, being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from July 1866 to May 1867, and President of the Poor Law Board from May 1867 to December 1868. Since that date the Earl has not taken a prominent part in politics, but has devoted himself assiduously to his duties in the county. His lordship married, December 27, 1830, Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, seventh daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, and by her, who died January 27, 1867, he leaves surviving issue a son and a daughter, Edward Baldwin, Lord Courtenay, now 12th Earl of Devon, and Lady Agnes, married to Viscount Halifax. The deceased peer succeed to the earldom on the death of his father in March 1859.

Our Exeter Correspondent telegraphed last night:—Although in his 81st year, Lord Devon was active in the discharge of various public duties up to the last, and on Thursday week opened a bazaar in Exeter, which had been promoted for the benefit of the Post Office Band. The news of his lordship's death reached Exeter about mid-day and was referred to by the Rev. Prebendary Hedgeland in his sermon at the Cathedral in the afternoon. He said: 'A thrill is passing through the whole of this great county, which to-day has lost I may almost say her noblest son, who for more than half a century of his life, alike in public and in private, has been distinguished for every good work. It is not too much to say that every one in this county who has been taking any prominent

part in public business of whatever kind must feel that in the death of the Earl of Devon he has sustained a personal loss. As a magistrate, Lord Devon always took an active part in the business of the county, and for many years was one of the chairman of quarter sessions. For a long succession of years his lordship's name was associated with railway enterprise in Devon and in Ireland. He was earnest in the cause of education and religion, was a supporter of every religious society in the diocese, and a member of the governing bodies of several schools.

To the claims of the sick and suffering the Earl of Devon was ever ready to lend a helping hand, and by his death most of the county philanthropic institutions lose an active patron. For 20 years the earl had suffered from disease of the heart, and in this last illness it was feared from the first that his lordship would not have sufficient strength to withstand the attack. The family estates both in Devonshire and in Ireland are very extensive, the rent-roll from the former being £25,000 a year, and from the latter about £14,000. The property, however, is very heavily encumbered. Some time since the charges were consolidated, and the rents have since been paid to a receiver. The esteem in which the earl was held is shown by the fact that some years ago a statue of him was erected in Exeter by public subscription.

Lord Courtenay, who succeeds to the earldom, was born May 7, 1836. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and was for some years in the House of Commons, having represented the city of Exeter from August 1864 to December 1868, in which year he was returned for East Devon, which he sat for till April 1870. He has been a Deputy-Lieutenant of Devon since 1858. No fewer than three earldoms of Devon have been successively created and extinguished in the Courtenay family. The last was granted by Queen Mary, and after the death of its first possessor remained dormant for 265 years. It was re-established by the House of Lords in 1831 in favour of Viscount Courtenay, at whose death, without issue, it devolved upon his cousin and heir male, the late peer's father.

We regret to announce the death, in his 43rd year, of Cyril John Spier Bull, second son of the Rev. Henry Bull (Vicar of Lathbury, Bucks; Usher, 1819-21, Second Master, 1821-26). He was born on the 10th of August, 1845, admitted as a town boy in April 1858, matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in January 1865, graduated B.A. 1868, M.A. 1873. Was admitted student of the Inner Temple in 1869. He died in London on November 14.

Correspondence.

OXFORD LETTER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I must apologise for not having previously found out that A. T. Thompson has come up to Corpus this term.

On November 10, O.W.W. played the University, and, after an even game, were beaten by two goals to one. Barwell was playing for the O.W.W.

Twelve O.W.W. have been playing this term in the 'cup' teams of their colleges; and six have rowed in the Torpid Trial Fours, which every college has this term, Powell and Cuthbertson being in winning boats.

Oxford O.W.W. have played five matches this term, beating Queen's by three goals to one; Old Magdalenians, Old Salopians, and Exeter, each by two goals to one; and drawing Trinity, neither side scoring.

I remain, your obedient servant,

BOSFOROS.

Oxford, November 28.

LIBRARY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Why should not the Scott Library be opened on Saturday and Sunday? I feel sure that on Sunday, at least, it would be a great boon to fellows who stay in; because that is the only day on which there is any considerable spare time for reading. The new system of monitors of Library would facilitate it; or, if there was a difficulty in getting anyone to take duty on that day, surely the small number of boarders could be trusted to do no mischief. Hoping that this may come before the notice of the authorities through your columns,

I am,
ANON.

[At present there is some difficulty in making arrangements for getting Library ready for opening on Sundays, but the suggestion will, we believe, be considered.—ED.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I much regret to see that letters addressed to you seldom or never have the effect which they ought to have. It is a rare thing for a suggestion made through your columns to be taken up, or even considered (at least no sign is given that it has been considered). Now, I should suggest, Mr. Editor, that you, if you would be kind enough, should endeavour to get an authoritative answer to, or comment upon, each letter, and insert it in your columns.

Yours, &c.,
EXPECTANT.

[We shall be happy to do our best to carry out your proposal.—ED.]

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Could you inform me whether any further steps have been taken to form a Photographic Society in the School, and if not, why not?

'DISAPPOINTED.'

[We understand that the necessary accommodation has not been found, and that therefore no further steps can be taken.

ED.]

FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The complaint raised by 'Indignum' in your last number with regard to the shooting of the School forwards in the match against Clapham Rovers is perfectly well founded. It was undoubtedly erratic shooting that lost us the match on that occasion, and no one is more painfully aware of the fact than myself. But, while fully acknowledging the justice of his complaint, I am not inclined to attach much practical value to the expedient he suggests as a remedy. I am convinced, both from experience and from what I have subsequently seen of the shooting of the School forwards, that their failure to take advantage of the opportunities of scoring offered them on the occasion mentioned did not arise from actual inability to shoot straight. The best of forwards and the safest shots are apt at times to lose their heads in front of goal, and it is to want of coolness when nearing their opponents' goal that the wildness of the School shooting is, I believe, to be attributed. Shooting practice is, I admit, very useful to a certain extent; it is one thing, however, to shoot at goal from an almost stationary position, and when it is possible to take deliberate aim; it is quite another thing to shoot when running at full speed, as is often necessary, and when closely hampered by adversaries. Constant and steady practice in games is, I am sure, the best way to attain excellence in shooting and cool-headedness in front of goal.

The other complaint of 'Indignum,' with regard to the unpunctuality of the School team on match-days, appears to me to be less reasonable. I should like to know whether he can instance a single occasion on which a visiting team have found the School 'not ready to meet them,' as his words seem to imply. If not, I fail to see that he has just cause for complaint.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

THE CAPTAIN OF FOOTBALL.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *Cambridge Review* (3), *Penn Charter Magazine*, *Carthusian*, *Wykehamist*, *Wellingtonian*, *Meteor*, *Blue*, *Alleynian*, *Haileyburian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Recreation*, &c.

ERRATA.

In Supplement No. 27C, page 2, we mentioned the Fencing Competition as fixed for the 11th and 12th of December. This should be 10th and 11th.

No. 27, page 309, column 1: Sixth line from end of article, for 'detractions' read 'detractors.'

For the benefit of those subscribers who take the Weekly Supplement to *The Elizabethan*, we print the Calendar in our Monthly Edition, in order that the series may be complete.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Wednesday 5. House Match.
Thursday . 6. Debate on 'Education.'
Saturday . 8. O.W.W. v. London Caledonians, at the Oval.
Sunday . 9. Abbey. Morning.—Stephenson in D; Jubil. and Contn.; Garrett in D. Preacher, Rev. Herbert Rowsell. Anthem, 'Thou Judge of quick and dead' (Wesley). Afternoon—Stainer in B flat. Preacher, Canon Rowsell. Anthem, 'Wherewithal shall a young man?' (Elvey).

Monday . 10. Fencing Competition in Gymnasium at 1.30.

NOTICES.

PLAY PHOTOGRAPHS.—Owing to the small demand of late for photographs of the cast of the Play, a new arrangement has been made for their supply, and all who wish to secure photographs of the Trinummus of 1888 are requested to send in their names at once to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

The Treasurer begs to remind those O.W.W. who, in spite of several applications, have not yet paid their subscriptions, that it will be impossible for him to present the Balance-sheet for the current year until they have done so. In the case of those from whom subscriptions for two years are due, he will feel obliged to strike their names off the list of subscribers unless he receives the amount before December 31.

All contributions to the January number of *The Elizabethan* should be sent in by January 13 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morat.

fl