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PATRIOTISM AND PARTY SPIRIT.

IT is a question which has recently forced itself on the attention of thoughtful minds, how far the growth of Party Spirit in Politics is practically destroying the instincts of true Patriotism. Measures are discussed, and the utterances of public men are framed, not so much with any regard to the interests of the nation as to inflict damage upon political opponents, and solely to serve the interests of party; while in the pursuit of these latter objects falsehoods are freely circulated, and the basest motives imputed, such as would never be conceived except for this unscrupulous spirit of party. Not a few persons have thus begun to question whether the English system of government by Parliamentary majorities will not soon come to an end; whether, after 200 years or more of trial, it is not so losing its savour that it must give place to some other system not yet devised.

It is no doubt a maxim easily advanced, but difficult to secure in practice, that patriotism

should always show itself superior to the trammels of party warfare, and as having a single eye to the welfare of the community at large.

But now to descend from the wider application of this rule, and to see how it affects our own smaller world of a Public School; and here too, it is to be feared, party spirit, though in a different way, is often seen to be antagonistic to true patriotism. There are probably few who ever think in what they do, whether they are serving the School's best interests or not; while too many think only of what is popular, or of that which may please their own set, their own house, or their own election. Many, too, will work hard with the narrower object of winning a School prize, or for their election to the University; while little unsparing, self-denying work is done with the wider and more patriotic aim of winning credit and honour for the School itself.

But perhaps the form in which this lack of patriotism is apt to show itself most disastrously is in respect of the conduct of those who, though high up in the School, are not formally charged with responsibility in matters of discipline, and

who may think it, therefore, no concern of theirs to support those who are responsible; whereas true patriotism would always lead each one to do his best for the general support of good discipline throughout the whole school.

It is sometimes concluded that patriotism is only needed when some crisis in the condition of a nation or community serves to draw it out, and to give it scope for brilliant exercise, as in the instances of Leonidas and Regulus and other great heroes of old time; but, while such exceptional deeds of patriotism command our highest admiration, may there not be an ordinary exercise of it which is even of a more solid kind, because it is capable of daily application in seeking to raise the general tone of work and of conduct? We see its action freely and happily in regard to school games, where, for the sake of bringing honour to the School, every effort is made and every nerve strained to win a victory in foreign matches.

To sum up: a School, even as a nation, is always in need of 'such defenders' on the side of patriotism; but never wants to encourage within it party spirit. Let all who can—and there are none who cannot—do something to increase this spirit of patriotism, and then, whatever forces are arrayed against the School, it will grow and prosper, as we may conclude, in words that have often been applied before,

Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit;

or again,

Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Ducit opes, animumque ferro.

HOR. *Od.* iv. 4. 57.

OLD 'WESTMINSTERS.'

No. V. (*Continued.*)

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES
JAMES FOX.

Fox was a staunch opponent to war with France in 1793, and, in support of his views on that subject, delivered some excellent and stirring speeches in Parliament—and his line of conduct so pleased a large number of his countrymen, both of high and low degree, that they, with his assent, purchased a handsome annuity for him. In 1796 Westminster again returned Fox as member, and in the following year he was bold enough to use his privilege as a Privy Councillor to demand an audience of his Sovereign and represent in forcible language the alarming state in which the country then was. Finding that his efforts met with poor success, he, in company

with some of his principal friends, retired from Parliament, and passed his time quietly at his residence at St. Anne's Hill. We are told that Fox was very regular in his domestic life. He rose in summer between the hours of six and seven, and in winter before eight o'clock. Breakfast was partaken of an hour after rising, and after that meal he would spend the hours before dinner (which took place at three or four) in literary studies. The evening was devoted to walking and conversation till tea-time, after which reading aloud in history commenced, and continued up to ten o'clock when supper would conclude the day. In July 1802, Fox, with his wife, paid a visit to Paris, where much attention was bestowed upon him. The British Ambassador introduced him to Buonaparte, who received him in the kindest manner possible. On the dismissal of the Addington Administration, and coming of Pitt into favour, Fox again entered into the arena of debate to confront his old antagonist; and when Pitt died, Fox joined hands with Granville, and took office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Soon afterwards signs of a speedy end to life became manifest, the disease of dropsy which had troubled him in earlier years again seized him, and on September 13, 1806, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, this great man passed away from the busy world. As an orator Fox had few equals—as a scholar he had not many superiors; and it would be well if one could pause here and make no reference to those dissipated habits which made the name of Fox notorious as that of a great gambler. Of the dead it is well to speak well; let us then say no more touching the shady side of Fox's character. His name will stand pre-eminent for many an age to come, and present and future 'Westminsters' can and will mention it with becoming pride. The remains of Fox were buried, amidst great pomp, in Westminster Abbey (not far from the resting place of Pitt) on October 10—the anniversary of his first election for Westminster.

FOOTBALL.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* SOUTH
NORWOOD.

THIS match was played at Vincent Square, on Saturday, March 6, and ended in a victory for Westminster by five goals to one. Norwood won the toss and elected to play with the wind. No sooner was the ball kicked off than it was taken down to the Norwood goal, where Stephenson put it through, De Sausmarez shortly after repeating the process. The Norwood forwards now played up hard, aided by the back play of Hamilton and Leeds; and Bennett by a beautiful shot kicked their first and only goal for South Norwood. When half-time was called the School were being somewhat pressed, but after the change of ends Westminster had matters all their own way, and kicked three more goals through the instrumentality of De Sausmarez, Bury, and Sikes, respectively. For Westminster, Burrige, Stephenson, Bury, and Robson played best; for Norwood, Bennett, Hamilton, and Leeds.

WESTMINSTER.

W. F. G. Sandwith (captain and goals), H. N. Robson and F. G. Clarke (backs), C. W. R. Tepper and R. C. Batley (half-backs), W. A. Burrige, A. A. Sikes, H. W. De Sausmarez, W. W. Bury, F. W. Bain, and G. Stephenson.

SOUTH NORWOOD.

C. E. Leeds and H. L. Stephenson (backs), J. G. Hamilton and W. S. Knight (half-backs), C. A. Wilson, J. W. Bennett, H. G. Clarke, J. G. Ferns, W. J. Raphael, H. Bishop, and R. T. Squire (goals).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

IN beautiful weather, and on a fast ground, this match was played at Vincent Square on Wednesday, March 10, and unluckily for us was just lost by one goal, as usual secured by our opponents just before time. Stanley kicked off for the Casuals shortly after three, and the ball was soon taken into the visitors' quarters. For the first half-time the School played with wonderful resolution and steadiness, and no fault could be found with either forwards or backs, and at last, just before half-time, Bury succeeded in scoring the first goal for us (1-0). After change of ends, however, the aspect of the game was altogether changed; for Barry, after some good play, put the game on an equal footing, which success was rapidly followed by another goal resulting from a scrimmage before our posts, off the foot of Inglis (1-2). Our forwards now made strenuous efforts to recover their lost ground, and Bury by a good shot sent the ball apparently just over the line before it was stopped. The goal was, however, disputed, and on the matter being referred to the goal-keeper, he decided against it. This put our men on their mettle, and Stephenson, after an excellent run, succeeded in scoring a second time for us (2 all); but unfortunately just before time Fleet credited the Casuals with a third and decisive goal (3-2). For the School, Squire, Bury, Robson, and Tepper were perhaps best, and Barry and Bambridge for the Casuals. For Sandwith's play in goals we need only say that it was up to his usual form.

WESTMINSTER.

W. F. G. Sandwith (captain and goals), H. N. Robson (back), W. A. Burrige, R. T. Squire, F. G. Clarke (backs), C. W. R. Tepper, and R. C. Batley (half-backs), A. A. Sikes, G. Stephenson, F. W. Bain, and W. W. Bury.

CASUALS.

A. J. Stanley (captain), A. S. Bambridge, W. N. Taylor (backs), B. King, W. B. Yates (half-backs), G. R. Fleet, F. Barnard, F. Inglis, F. Barry, F. Bouch (goals).

THE SHIELD.

RIGAUDS *v.* HOMEBOARDERS.

As Grants were the victorious team last year, the first match in this annual contest among the T.BB

had to be played between Rigauds and Homeboarders. It took place in 'Green' on Friday, February 27, and as usual proved extremely one-sided, though the defeat of Homeboarders by 7 goals to 0 was not quite so crushing as that which they experienced at the hands of the Grantites last year. For Rigauds, Robson and Ryde (backs) and Petrocochino, Higgins, and Crowdy (forwards) were best, while for Homeboarders, Ingram, Heath, and Frere did what they could to make the game more equal. The goals were obtained by Crowdy and Mirehouse, two each, Higgins, Whiston, and Churchill one each. The sides were:—

RIGAUDS.

H. N. Robson (captain), and F. C. Ryde (backs); P. H. Whiston and G. T. Mirehouse (half-backs); M. Petrocochino, F. T. Higgins, A. E. R. Bedford, C. Ritchie, C. W. Crowdy, A. L. M. C. Churchill, and R. Bury (goals).

HOMEBOARDERS.

C. F. Ingram (captain); and E. C. Frere (backs); P. Chamot and C. Heath (half-backs); R. Ingram, R. Forster, W. Bovill, A. Stanfield, H. Peck, and F. Thorne.

GRANTS AND RIGAUDS.

THIS, the final for the House Shield, was played up Fields on Thursday, March 11. There was an unusual amount of interest in the result as both elevens had already tested their strength against Under Elections, and with almost the same result, but Grants were if anything the favourites. After the ball was started it was carried into the Rigaudite quarters, where it remained for the first quarter of an hour; but chiefly owing to the fine back play of Robson nothing serious ensued. For some time after this it appeared as though Grants were going to disappoint their supporters, until shortly before half-time, when one of the Rigaudite backs unfortunately headed the ball between his own posts. After change of ends the Rigaudite forwards, by several combined rushes, carried the ball into the Grantite quarters, and several times the goals looked in imminent danger; but Squire and Burrige on the right wing were always equal to the occasion, and kept the Rigaudite backs well employed. For the last quarter of an hour the game waxed fast and furious; but despite the pluck of the Rigaudite forwards and the pace of their opponents, the game was left in the same state when time was called. Great credit must be given to Rigauds as, although they were considerably overmatched in both weight and pace, they played up resolutely and with the greatest determination until the last moment. Robson was invaluable behind, and among the others, Ryde, Crowdy, and Petrocochino strove their hardest to avert defeat; while for the winners, Batley and Wetton behind, and Squire and Burrige forward, were especially noticeable.

GRANTS.

W. A. Burrige (captain), R. T. Squire, F. G. Clarke, H. P. Adams (backs), R. C. Batley, H.

Wetton (half-backs), T. Morrison, H. Fulcher, W. L. Benbow, Hart, Viner (goals).

RIGAUDS.

H. N. Robson (captain), F. C. Ryde (back), Mirehouse, Whiston, (half-backs), M. Petrocochino, C. W. Crowdy, F. Higgins, Ritchie, Churchill, A. Bedford, Bury (goals).

Q.SS. v. T.BB.

THIS match between the two rival factions of the School, which probably creates more excitement amongst ourselves than any other match, save Charterhouse, was played on Wednesday, March 17, and, after a well-contested game, resulted in a draw. The sun shone brightly throughout the afternoon, but a strong wind, which blew straight down the ground, caused the lookers-on to feel rather cold. Robson kicked off for the T.BB., and during the first quarter of an hour the play was very even, the Q.SS., if anything, having slightly the advantage, the effect of the sun in their eyes being more than compensated by a strong wind behind them. Gradually the Q.SS. began to press their opponents, and although Squire and Burrige frequently relieved their side by some good runs, still the ball was kept well in the T.BB. quarters. Soon 'hands' was given within a few yards of T.BB. goal, but the ball was kicked over the tape. Bain, well backed up by Stephenson, still gave the backs a great deal of trouble, and at last succeeded in middling the ball to Benbow, who by a smart shot lowered the colours of the T.BB., and scored for his side their first and only goal.

The Town Boys, roused by this reverse, began to rally, and Crowdy and Squire made several attempts to pass the Q.SS. backs; but the latter were equal to the occasion, and although one or two long shots were made no goal resulted.

Meanwhile, Benbow and Sikes were busy for the Q.SS., and the former made several shots at goals, but the wind proved adverse and the score remained the same (1-0) till half-time was called.

It now became evident how great a difference the wind made, and the T.BB. began to play better together, and pressed their opponents, whose backs were impeded by the wind. Heath, Burrige, and Squire strained every nerve to equalise the score, but the Q.SS. backs resisted their efforts, especially Tepper, who was playing brilliantly. At last, Heath got hold of the ball, and by a neat piece of play levelled the score amidst deafening shouts from the T.BB. who were looking on. After the ball had been once more started the play became more even, and Benbow, after a good run was within an ace of scoring, but the ball, hitting the post, bounded off behind. The T.BB. gained several corner kicks, but no further addition to the score was made by either side till time was called, and thus a good game ended in a draw. For the Q.SS., Benbow, Stephenson, and Tepper (backs), played best, while Sikes and Bury both worked hard. For the T.BB. the forwards all played well, especially Squire, Burrige, and Crowdy, who was well backed up by Heath, while Robson, at full-back, was in splendid form.

T.BB.

H. N. Robson (captain and back), W. A. Burrige, R. T. Squire, F. G. Clarke (back), R. C. Batley and F. C. Ryde (half-backs), C. W. Crowdy, F. Higgins, C. W. R. Heath, E. C. Frere, H. Wetton (goals).

Q.SS.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith (back), A. A. Sikes, C. W. R. Tepper (back), G. Stephenson, F. W. Bain, W. W. Bury, H. W. De Sausmarez, S. A. Bird and G. H. W. Reece (half-backs), R. H. Coke (goals).

LAMPROBATICS.

THE next day after the above match, the Q.SS. and T.BB. again met, in the persons of the Under Elections, and such of the Town Boys who are qualified by the Rules to play in 'Lamprobaties.' The day was fine, but there was still a strong wind beating almost straight down the ground, which interfered a good deal with the kicking. The game was at first pretty even, but gradually the T.BB., with the assistance of the wind, began to press their opponents, and the ball remained at that end of the ground till half-time. Hands was given against the Under Elections just before goals; but after a short scuffle the ball was kicked away, and in spite of the repeated exertions of Squire, nothing occurred before half-time. On recommencing, however, the T.BB. got quickly together, and Squire succeeded in putting the ball through the posts. The Under Elections at once rallied, and after several other attempts Bury ran the ball down and secured a goal for them (1-1). The difference made by the wind now became pretty evident, and before long another goal was scored by the Under Elections, again from the foot of Bury. No further alteration took place, though the ball was principally confined to the T.BB. ground. Bain made a long run down; but his shot was unsuccessful, and thus an exceedingly good game was won by the Under Elections by 2-1. The elevens were:—

TOWN BOYS.

R. T. Squire (captain), R. C. Batley, H. P. Adams (half-backs), F. C. Ryde, H. Wetton (backs), F. T. Higgins, C. R. W. Heath, C. W. Crowdy, E. C. Frere, H. A. Fulcher, R. F. Bury (goals).

UNDER ELECTIONS.

G. Stephenson (captain), F. W. Bain, R. H. Coke and S. A. Bird (backs), E. T. Brandon, W. W. Bury, S. F. A. Cowell, W. C. Dale and A. G. L. Rogers (half-backs), O. Scoones and E. P. Sandwith (goals).

It has been decided this year to divide the old Twenty-two into two Elevens. The loss of A. C. Whitehead and F. W. Janson, at Christmas, left two more vacancies in the Eleven, which has been finally filled up as follows:—

FIRST ELEVEN.

H. C. Benbow (captain), W. F. G. Sandwith, H. N. Robson, W. A. Burrige, R. T. Squire, A. A. Sikes, F. G. Clarke, C. W. R. Tepper, G. Stephenson, F. W. Bain, R. C. Batley.

SECOND ELEVEN.

T. D. Rumball (captain), G. H. W. Reece, W. W. Bury, C. Ingram, O. Scoones, H. W. De Sausmarez, J. Langhorne, M. Petrocochino, F. C. Ryde, S. A. Bird, C. W. Crowdy, H. Wetton.

THIRD ELEVEN.

H. R. James (captain), E. T. H. Brandon, T. Morrison, C. R. W. Heath, E. C. Frere, W. L. Benbow, F. Higgins, R. H. Coke, W. C. Dale, F. E. Lewin, H. P. Adams.

The Eleven seem to have had a continued run of bad luck this season, as out of 17 matches 11 have been lost, 2 drawn, and 4 won. The goals kicked against the School were 32 to 30 kicked for the School. The goals were kicked by the following:—H. C. Benbow, 12; F. W. Janson, 3; W. A. Burrige, 3; R. T. Squire, 2; A. A. Sikes, 2; G. Stephenson, 2; A. C. Whitehead, 1; and H. W. Sausmarez and W. W. Bury, 2 each.

VERSES.

HOR. Od. III. 9.

WHILST I alone was dear to thee,
Nor other favour'd swain
Presumed with softly fondling arm
Thy snowy neck t' enchain;
Then prouder far, and happier, I
Than monarch in his pageantry.

Whilst thou didst own a warmer flame
For ne'er another maid,
Nor did deserted Lydia's charms
'Neath Chloe's radiance fade;
More glorious then was Lydia's name
Than Roman Iliad's deathless fame.

Now Thracian Chloe rules my heart
With ever-pleasing sway,
Well-skill'd to touch the tuneful lyre
And breathe the tender lay;
And death for her I'd freely dare,
If fate the maiden's life would spare.

Me too a fond and gallant youth
Doth wake with mutual fire,
Of Thuri's town, young Calais—
Proud Ornytus his sire;
For whom I'd face a double death
If envious fate would spare his breath.

But what if ties of broken love
Their former strength regain;
If Venus 'neath her brazen yoke
Each parted breast constrain;
If scorn'd is beauteous Chloe's art,
And wide to Lydia opes my heart?

Ah! then, although than star of heaven
More beautiful is he,
More fickle thou, more prone to wrath
Than Hadria's stormy sea;
With thee alone were life complete,
With thee e'en death were passing sweet.

J. R. H.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

OUR debate on this subject has called forth the following remarks from (evidently) some fair enthusiast: we are ourselves quite convinced, and hope our readers may be likewise:—

'The higher education of women is a subject which is daily increasing in its demands on public attention, and, in spite of opposition and ridicule, the movement is steadily gaining ground. It now reckons among its supporters many of the best representatives of both sexes. I may add that it is a matter of no small importance.' Opinions on this subject will, of course, take their colouring from the views held on education in general. Those who are ignorant of the true aim of education, namely, the strengthening and developing of the mental powers, cannot be expected to favour that which they will consider as an unnecessary demand on their daughters' time and their own pockets. But to those who give to education its true importance it is, in my humble opinion, impossible to discover how the admission of women to a share in its advantages can appear undesirable, or by what process of *reasoning* they have convinced themselves that it is so. The fact is, that with many this is a subject upon which reason has not been consulted, the matter having already been satisfactorily settled by prejudice.

'It is not my intention to discuss here the various advantages of classics and mathematics for the purpose of mental culture; but surely all will acknowledge the value of a sound education, to whichever branch the chief attention may be given. I will not detain my readers on the theoretical part of the question, but will briefly examine the subject in some of its practical bearings.

'In the first place, let us consider the proposition that the "Higher Education of women is undesirable, except in the case of teachers." This is a fallacy; for the principle, if consistently carried out, would require that an infant's career should be decided from the cradle, and the child educated in those things, and those only, which would be directly useful in that career. But even when applied to women alone, and in its most limited sense, this principle is open to very serious objections. Of the many women who are compelled to earn a livelihood for themselves (and possibly for others also) not one-half are educated with the expectation of such a necessity. If those only who are intending to become teachers are highly educated, the class who most need the advantage of a useful and honourable profession are in most cases excluded from its benefits. I allude to those who, occupying a good position in society, are by some unforeseen misfortune cast upon the world. Then, too, the question arises, of what use is this "higher education" if it is not to be imparted to the pupils? Why will not a good education in elementary subjects suffice? The answer is obvious to all who have studied the subject of education. Independent of the actual use which can be made of the higher branches of study, there is the invaluable mental training they

afford. Such being the case, why should teachers alone enjoy this advantage?

'Another objection sometimes raised is, that higher education will unfit women for their duties. How can that which cultivates the mind and strengthens the character unfit for any *duties*? Or, if we are to understand by "unfitting for duties" that higher education will raise women above their duties, a more serious question arises. Shall we say that the Allwise Creator has endowed women with powers which, if cultivated, will raise them above the duties He intended them to fulfil? Yet this is a conclusion to which such an opinion, if entertained, will force us, since women's capacity for cultivation has been fully proved, as in the case of Miss Scott's success at Cambridge. I cannot accept this hypothesis. And, further, I assert that, even in the acknowledged sphere of women's duties, much is gained by mental culture. Space will not permit me to do more than briefly mention the incalculable advantage to children of having in the mother, who almost exclusively watches over their infant years, a teacher capable of fostering and giving a right direction to the efforts of early intelligence.

'Numerous examples might be quoted in support of this view. The daughters of Sir Thomas More were excellent classical scholars, and were distinguished for their talents and acquirements, even at a time of newly awakened interest in learning. But anyone who will take the trouble to look into a life of Sir Thomas will see that they were by no means incapacitated for the ordinary duties of life by their mental achievements. The picture drawn by Erasmus of the peaceful home at Chelsea is a very pleasing one.

'Higher education will also greatly raise the tone of ordinary society. A superficial education necessarily forms a superficial character, unless there is some strong counteracting influence. With the spread of better education we may hope to see an increase in the number of common interests between men and women.

'The sixteenth century claims the honour of the reform of Religion, the seventeenth that of the securing of Civil Liberty, and I hope that the complete establishment of Educational Liberty will be the glory of the nineteenth.

'D. A. E.'

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THIS Society met again on Friday, February 27, when the motion before the House was, 'That Free Trade is desirable for the country in all respects.'

H. Gwinner (mover) said that the most important object which a country could effect was the making its exports equal to its imports. He then compared the exports with the imports for the last few years. In 1877 the latter exceeded the former by £73,000,000. Moreover, he tried to convince the House how impracticable reciprocity in England would be. Neither would the protection system be attended with any

better success, since the manufacturers alone derive any benefit from it, while the rest of the nation has to suffer.

H. W. C. Baugh (seconder) dilated upon the advantages of 'division of labour.' In all large and prosperous countries each province produces different commodities. If this were not so, the advantages of 'division of labour' would be lost. He then compared the different exports and imports of the principal countries, and showed how China exported tea, but received in return money instead of merchandise. Lastly, he pointed out how protection in America had made articles of luxury very dear there.

S. Bere (opposer) thought that the fact of the imports being less than the exports was a proof of the prosperity of a country. The duties on imports ought to be increased. If the protection system were adopted, English farmers would not be so impoverished. If protection of trade existed, heavier taxes would be imposed on cheap American articles, and this would prevent the English shopkeepers from being undersold.

H. R. James (president) said that money did not constitute wealth: it was merely a medium of exchange. If protection should be adopted in this country, the supply of corn would not be equal to the demand, and consequently we should have a dearth of corn as at the time of the Corn Law agitation. Each country ought to manufacture such goods as are best suited to it by nature. What had been the result of the protection of sugar in France?—they now have to pay twice the price for this commodity that we do.

During the debate the following members spoke:—

FOR THE MOTION	AGAINST THE MOTION
H. Gwinner (mover).	S. Bere (opposer).
H. W. C. Baugh (seconder).	J. Langhorne.
H. R. James (President).	
F. W. Bain.	

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

Ayes	10
Noes	3

The motion was therefore carried by a majority of seven.

The next meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening, March 12, on which occasion the motion before the House was, 'That some Restriction ought to be put upon the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.'

F. E. Lewin (mover) first of all touched upon the many evils which result from the evil influences of drink. Some restriction ought to be put upon the number of public-houses. This can only be done by the refusal of licences. He quite agreed with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in his ideas on Local Option. Of course this system could only be adopted in the country. It was drunkenness which brought so many men to ruin.

E. C. Bedford (seconder) mentioned the fact that no fewer than 38,000 persons had been brought up

before the magistrates in London, during the preceding year, for drunkenness. He thought that public-houses should not be kept open so long on Sundays. Grocers ought to be forbidden to sell spirits. He, however, chiefly supported the system of establishing Coffee Palaces.

S. Bere (opposer) strongly opposed the idea of Coffee Palaces. He agreed with the seconder as regards the sale of spirits by grocers. At the present day licences were often refused to public-houses, in case one should be built too near another. He showed that £14,000,000 was spent annually on beer and spirits, and thus trade was improved.

During this debate, the following members spoke:—

<p>FOR THE MOTION</p> <p>F. E. Lewin (mover). E. C. Bedford (seconder). J. Langhorne. E. Harington. H. T. Clarke.</p>	<p>AGAINST THE MOTION</p> <p>S. Bere (opposer). J. B. Hodge. H. R. James (president).</p>
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On a division being taken, the following was the result:—

Ayes	9
Noes	4

The Motion was therefore carried by a majority of five.

At a meeting held on Friday, March 19, it was determined to prorogue the Society till September, owing to the approach of the Cricket season.

School Notes.

CRICKET and (consequently) the rain began on Monday, April 5, and, except for the effect of the latter, owing to Mantle's skill and energy the ground was found in excellent condition. Water should have commenced on Wednesday, March 31, but the rain disappointed all expectations, and the river was not reached till the following Tuesday, when we were given a late 'play' for the success of R. F. Macmillan mentioned in our January number.

Meanwhile the usual operations have been carried on in 'Green.' It was first thoroughly overturned, till not a vestige of vegetation was left. We observed that originally two men were employed; but soon one only appeared, and the work, strange to say, seemed to progress more swiftly. Subsequently it has been rolled, with the assistance of a quadruped, and raked over, so that it now presents a smoother if somewhat barren aspect.

On February 24 (St. Matthias' Day) a School collection was made in Abbey on behalf of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of distress in Ireland, which realised the sum of 18 guineas.

We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following books for Library from J. M. Yates, Esq.:—

Prescott's 'Conquest of Peru'; 'The Great Lone Land,' by Major Butler, C.B.; 'Ismailia,' by Sir Samuel Baker; 'Across the Rocky Mountains,' by Viscount Milton and Dr. Cheadle; 'Cruise of the Sunbeam,' by Mrs. Brassey; 'Arctic Explorations,' by Dr. Kane; 'At Last,' by C. Kingsley; Smiles' 'Lives of Eminent Engineers' (2 vols.); 'Boulton and Watt'; 'George and Robert Stephenson'; 'Curiosities of Natural History,' by Frank Buckland (4 vols.); 'British Birds,' by Rev. C. A. Johns; 'Ingoldsby Legends.'

The vacancies in College, caused by the departure of A. C. Whitehead and H. S. Jones last term, have been filled up by the election of J. R. Pryce and H. F. Hawkins, the latter having been previously a member of the School.

The examination for the School Exhibitions and College Vacancies was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30 and 31, according to the system first adopted last year, in Cannon Row, with the following result:—

Elected to vacancies in College, J. R. Pryce and H. F. Hawkins.

To entrance into College next term, E. D. Fawcett and B. A. James.

To Exhibitions:—

Value £30.

A. M. T. Jackson to Bishop Thomas'.
H. M. Mansel Jones „ Bishop Thomas'.

Value £20.

F. H. Coller to Bishop Williams'.
A. S. Waterfield „ N. Broxholme's.
C. F. Rogers „ F. W. Sharpe's.
J. Watt „ C. N. Cracherode's.

In the subjects for Election this term Book V. of Lucretius has been substituted for Book II., and Book II. of Plato's Republic will be taken up in addition to Book I.

A second prize in Latin prose has been awarded to W. A. Peck, Q.S., while R. S. Owen, Q.S., was next best. No first prize was given. In the competition for the Greek Iambic Prize the same two were bracketed equal, and C. W. R. Tepper, Q.S., was *proxime accessit*.

Owing to a slight difficulty which has arisen, the School Concert has been put off till the beginning of next term, and will probably take place early in June.

In the examination for the Cheyne Arithmetic Prizes the senior has fallen to J. B. Hodge, and the junior to B. Ince; *proxime accessit*, R. Ellis, Q.S.

Obituary.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. David Pritchard at Watermullock Rectory, Cumberland, on March 5, at the early age of thirty. He entered the School at Easter 1863, and was here known by the name of Gilbertson, which he changed on coming of age; he was elected to College in the following year, and in due course obtained election to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1868. After having taken his degree he was for three years a curate at Nantwich, at the end of which period he was presented with the living of Watermullock.

Also, on March 11, at St. Servan, the premature death, in his 22nd year, of Bruce Liddell Conybeare, who left here in 1876, and will be well remembered by many among us.

We have to record the death of one of our oldest 'Old Westminsters,' Mr. William Henry Chicheley Plowden, of Ewhurst Park, Hants, who died on March 29, in his 93rd year. Descended from a very ancient county family in Shropshire, Mr. Plowden was a contemporary at Westminster with the late Earl Russell, and received as far back as 1805 his first appointment, after leaving School, in the East Indian Civil Service. He was subsequently associated with the late Lord Napier, as Superintendent of the British Trade in China. On his return home Mr. Plowden became M.P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight, which seat he held from 1847 to 1852. He was also elected a member of the East India Board, in which he held a leading position until its final dissolution in 1858.

Mr. Plowden's name appears on the lists of stewards of the Old Westminster Dinner in 1840 and 1852. He was also a frequent attendant at the Plays, and within the last three years of his life was a guest at the Election Dinner in College Hall. Among his old reminiscences he could recall the trial of Warren Hastings, at which he was present.

The last representative of Mr. Plowden's family who was at the School is Mr. Alfred Chicheley Plowden, who was elected into College in 1859, and left in 1862, and has recently been appointed recorder of Wenlock.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Alleyman*, *The Blue* (2), *The Blundellian*, *The Cambridge Review* (3), *The Carthusian* (2), *The Cinque Port*, *The Cliftonian* (2), *The Derbeian*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Eastbournian*, *The Elizabethan* (Barnet), *The Epsomian*, *The Felstedian*, *The Fettesian* (2), *The Forest School Magazine*, *The Glenalmond Chronicle*, *The International College Gazette*, *The King's College School Magazine*, *The Laxtonian*, *The Lily* (2), *The Malvernian* (2), *The Marlburian* (2), *The Melburnian*, *The Meteor* (2), *The Newtonian*, *Our School Times*, *The Radleian*, *The Reading School Magazine*, *The Rossallian*, *The Salopian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Ulula* (2), *The Wellingtonian* (2), and *The Wykehamist*.

The Alleyman, as its name imports, hails from Alley's College of God's Gift at Dulwich. It contains a very long Oxford letter, the writer of which is very confident as to the result of this year's boatrace. We likewise find the names and weights of the Oxford crew, and much information about this year's Torpids, Football, and University Sports. Better late than never, we conclude.

One is reminded of *Arundines Cami* by the following glean- ing from *The Blue* :—

Favulus in latebris furtim sedet ille Johannes,
Laetus ubi libum clam geniale vorat :
Effodit impulso spatiosum pollice prunum,
'En pietas,' inquit, 'praemia quanta tulit.'

We gather from the correspondence columns of *The Carthusian* that Charterhouse is in difficulties about its wind and orchestral bands. One correspondent, who is also 'one of the oldest members of the band,' complains of 'very discouraging criticisms' from *The Carthusian*. Another considers that 'the Band seldom fail to get their fair meed of praise, and often obtain more than they deserve.' Query: is he also 'one of the oldest members'? Personalities have not been altogether avoided, and the contest is waxing acrimonious.

The Cinque Port, in addition to its usual miscellaneous list of contents, has started 'Our Contemporaries,' and opens with a furious onslaught on ourselves. It credits us with a 'sketch of the Earl of Beaconsfield's life,' which it magnanimously pronounces to be 'good.' On referring to the number under criticism, we find that the life in question was that of William Murray, Earl of Mansfield—an old Westminster, and quite a different person. This trifling inaccuracy does not speak highly for the care of *The Cinque Port's* reviewer; however, Fluellen saw great similarity between Macedon and Monmouth—'the situations, look you, is both alike; save the phrase is a little variations.' Even so, we presume, *The Cinque Port*, which, warning to its work, attacks our financial failings, and our 'attempts at brilliant cynicism,' 'casts aspersions on our parts of speech,' and finally pats *The New Quarterly* on the back, and hurls Burns and Shakespeare at our heads. We fear we must have offended *The Cinque Port*; in which case we are sorry, and can sincerely say, with Sir Andrew Aguecheek, 'An I thought he had been so valiant and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him.'

The Cliftonian has an article on Charlotte Brontë. It also prints 'An Idyll,' to which the initials W. G. are appended, but which comes for the most part from Holmes' 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.' Some plagiarists are very audacious. We were told the other day by the ex-editor of a school paper, that during his tenure of office the well-known lines commencing 'A wet sheet and a flowing sea' were sent in to him for publication as an original composition!

The Derbeian is new to us. It is well filled with school news.

We learn from *The Epsomian* that six football matches only have been played by the school out of fifteen or sixteen that were arranged; and that two of these failed to produce a really representative team. Some remarks 'About Recognition' are true and amusing; but the account of a Spanish bullfight seems rather stale.

The Fettesian proves conclusively that cramming is a mistake. In 'A stray leaf from an artist's diary,' an account of a sunset on the Isthmus of Darien, the following curious expression occurs: 'There was a superb blending of colours in that sublime display, as if it were a crowning effort of the Divine Spirit.'

The sketches in *The Forest School Magazine*, entitled 'My Schoolfellows,' are continued, and very well continued too. We are this time presented with 'The Old Boy,' 'The Millionaire,' and 'The Ladies' Man,' all admirably dealt with, especially the first. We would we had space to quote, as the above-named characters are by no means peculiar to Forest School.

The International College Gazette boasts its Election Intelligence, like all other papers at the present time; the election in question, however, is that of the officers of the Natural History Society, among whom, in addition to a general secretary, we find geological, meteorological, ornithological, entomological, botanical, and archæological secretaries. This is indeed organisation.

The King's College School Magazine prints the names of the whole of King's College School, from first to last. Considering

that this is only their second number, the editors would appear to be rather in straits. They say, however, that they have been told that numbers containing lists of the school are always the most successful, so we wish them all success, though we should not like to try the experiment ourselves.

The Laxtonian contains a poem on the Tay Bridge disaster, the author of which appears to have been endowed with the gift of prophecy, inasmuch as he has appended to his composition the date '21st December 1879,' several days before the catastrophe occurred. The following epigram on 'The Fighting Surgeon' is rather neat:

'Quid tibi cum jaculis? Tu non hæc tangere debes,
Nec medicus vitam tollere—gratuito.'

The advertisements in *The Malvernian*, we are told, were originally adopted as a means of raising the funds. If it had not been for them *The Malvernian* would have died an untimely death ten years ago. Malvernians, therefore, owe a debt of gratitude to their advertisements, though we hope the latter are no longer needed to place the paper on a sound financial footing. We join with 'Hector' in congratulating *The Malvernian* on the increase of the space devoted to School News, from two columns to ten and a half, during the last ten years, and the consequent falling off in the absurd amount of tours, travels, and twaddle, with which too many school papers endeavour to supply its place.

The Marlburian sends us two full numbers. In one of them, like *The Cliftonian*, it has an article on Charlotte Brontë.

The Meteor is full of school news as usual. *À propos* of the account of the 'Pancake Greeze' in our last number—'Shorn of its associations,' says *The Meteor*, 'the sight of a crowd of boys scrambling for and mauling a freshly made pancake, the lucky retainer of which is to receive a guinea, must be more peculiar than pleasing; associations, however, are certainly something.' If we remember right, *The Meteor* was far more severe on this ancient and time-honoured observance a year or two ago; the Rugby mind is evidently becoming used to our little eccentricities.

The Newtonian has a critical review on 'The Wrath of Ana—a poem—by a present Newtonian,' aged thirteen. 'The Wrath of Ana' is an epic, containing considerably over one thousand lines. An extract from the author's preface is certainly rather 'exuberantly verbose'; but if we may judge from *The Newtonian's* extracts from the poem itself, though of course there are many faults, the work does not seem utterly 'indignum tanto hiatu.' The bard himself, we are glad to learn, has been elected to one of the junior open vacancies in college here. Well, we have not had many poets at Westminster since Southey left; and this one bids fair to rival Cowley or Dryden as far as precocity goes, if no further.

Our School Times is remarkable for a letter against corporal punishment, actually written to the Head Master of Foyle College by a small Foyle collegian. Shade of Busby! what next?

As it is our custom to present our readers with biographical sketches of Old Westminsters, so also does *The Salopian* publish the lives of Shrewsbury's old alumni. Oddly enough the celebrity at present in print is both an Old Salopian and an Old Westminster; as Shrewsbury and Westminster divide the credit of having produced Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. A correspondent who has denounced the Shrewsbury 'runs' is now denounced in turn by two letters of immense length, full of arguments of the most convincing and conclusive character in favour of the institution in question.

The Ulula is not quite so scientific as usual, and in consequence is more interesting—at least, to people like ourselves.

The Wellingtonian complains that it is not supported by Wellington as it ought to be. No more is *The Elizabethan* by Westminster; in fact, a good many school papers seem to be like the Pickwickian Chemist, who would have had assistance 'if he got on as well as he deserved; but he didn't.'

The Wykehamist has a clever and interesting article on 'Notions'; which, we are told, do *not* mean 'the Wykehamists' slang' but 'the Wykehamical dialect.' 'Bless thee, Bottom! thou art translated.'

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I was delighted to see in one of the late numbers of *The Elizabethan*—in the leader—that a suggestion was made to start a School Library. I think, of all the various and numerous things that have been suggested in *The Elizabethan*—and I am sure everyone will agree with me in saying that suggestions have been very various and numerous in *The Elizabethan*—there has been nothing brought forward more to be desired, now that the School has its Debating Society, than a School Library. I know that, as a general rule, it is most disadvantageous for anything that is especially wanted in the School to be brought forward in *The Elizabethan*, for, immediately anything appears there as a suggestion of something new, it dies a natural death. This no doubt is owing chiefly to the conservatism there is in the School. But let us hope that on this occasion this will not prove the case. I, for my part, can see no reason why it should fall to the ground, unless it is because there is no one possessed of sufficient energy to bring it forward. For I am sure that, if once started, there will not be wanting plenty of people to keep it up. It was just the same with the Debating Society, which no one can deny is at present in a most flourishing condition, and which has continued to improve, both in the interest taken by members in the debates and in the speeches made. For a very long time the Debating Society was suggested in *The Elizabethan*, and it was not until a large number of letters, and comments on those letters, and leaders on the subject, had appeared in *The Elizabethan*, that it was at last started. But, immediately it was once started it was found that there was no lack of willing members, no lack of subjects for debate, and energy to keep it going. Such is the interest now taken in the Debating Society, that a short time ago one of the debates was adjourned twice, on which occasion one of the members delivered a very eloquent speech of an hour and three-quarters' duration. What reason is there why a School Library should not succeed as well as the Debating Society? On the contrary, I maintain that there is every reason for a Library getting on much better still; first, because the whole School would be able to partake of its benefits, whereas there are only forty members in the Debating Society, and so it would have plenty of support; and, secondly, because it would require much less trouble to keep a Library than a Debating Society on its legs. I am sure that if subscription lists were started among boys' parents and Old Westminsters, there would be no want of money to obtain the books. For the manner of carrying it on, the suggestion in the December number would be most useful, and there is no reason why that plan should not be followed. The present is certainly a most favourable opportunity for starting it, as there is a new set of seniors coming into office who no doubt would be most willing to start it. Hoping the Library will not be forgotten, I am yours truly,

S. N.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I have often noticed how few boys high up in the School put in an appearance 'up Fields' on half holidays. These absentees may object to playing football, but they might at least go 'up Fields' when there is a match. But I do not see why they should not play. Some boys make the excuse that they cannot. No boy can without practice; and, with practice, I am convinced that every boy could learn to play. It is a very good thing that the present example is not followed by all the School, or otherwise we should not be able to get up an Eleven at all. Hoping that this letter will have the desired effect, I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

ENTHUSIAST.

[We quite agree with the remarks of our youthful mentor, except as regards his last sentence. He is surely oblivious of the fact that the Sixth beat the School last term by one goal to none.]

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—If the 'ostensible object' of the 'machine' in Gym. is, as 'Justitia' alleges, 'to develop certain muscles which strengthen the back,' I can only say that the development must be dearly purchased at a terrible sacrifice of form—a sacrifice which 'Justitia' can only properly appreciate by herself paying a visit to Gym. and seeing the machine worked. 'Justitia' considers my attack ungenerous. Let her remember that the welfare of the School must not be made subservient to sentiment and private interests, and that the use of a machine that cannot but do harm to good form in rowing ought at once to be discontinued, even though the inventor of it is Mr. Creagh, for whom I may add I entertain a great regard, and hold a high opinion of his professional abilities.—I am, Sir,

T. B.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I wish to make a suggestion, the novelty of which, if not the feasibility, I am assured of, in that I have not seen the proposal in your columns for the last two or three years. Sir, I am a keen appreciator of music at times, but no instrumentalist, I am sorry to say. On the practical side of the question, therefore, I speak as an outsider, and, as I trust, the more impartially. I would ask, What are all the musical ears and geniuses in the School about? We are not 'savage beasts' certainly; but why should we be confined to the music supplied us by the one or two hard-worked pianists, and the equally assiduous performers on the *vox humana*, who favour the library on their journey down School, with the stirring strains of 'Tommy, make room' &c., and other obsolete airs? To come to the point, is there not musical talent enough in the School both to start a band and to keep it up? There is no reason to fear that our one society for debate would suffer from the existence of a sister association, while the advantages would be manifold. In the first place, a Musical Society would stimulate the choir to further exertions, which appear to be needed, and ultimately, I think, the two bodies might coalesce. Secondly, it cannot be denied that native talent in the instrumental line would lend aid and interest to the Annual Concert. Thirdly, it would be a School society, in which the homeboarder element would predominate, resulting in the promotion of a closer unity between them and the boarders. I suggest this reason, as the former have greater facilities for practice and assistance; although, undoubtedly, there are a few boarders who, like myself, would endeavour to shine, however humbly, on the kettledrum or castanets, were they not leaving the School. Moreover, the usual argument is obviated that the boarders are too few in number to start a new society. Fourthly, the practice obtained by the individual members of the band, so useful in after life, and the pleasure enjoyed by the audience are worthy of consideration. And, fifthly, a School band is useful on such occasions as the Charterhouse Match or the Athletics. In the conviction that the objections are merely superficial, while I

have not enumerated all the advantages, and that therefore this proposal is deserving of notice and trial, I remain, yours truly,
A. A. S.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All contributions for insertion in the June number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before May 26, to the Editor, S. Peter's College, Westminster.

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

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

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

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

Subscribers, on changing their addresses, are requested to forward notice thereof to the Secretary.

Most of the back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each. A limited number of complete sets of one or both volumes (with the exception of Vol. I., Nos. 2, 3; Vol. II., Nos. 8, 10, 14, 18) have also been prepared, and may be secured by an early application to the Secretary, price one guinea for 45 numbers, including frontispiece and photograph of the drop scene at the 'Play.' Several of the numbers included will subsequently be out of print.

'ELIZABETHAN' ACCOUNTS.

The following statement of *The Elizabethan* accounts has been received from the Treasurer, which is on the whole satisfactory, as it is evident *The Elizabethan* has during the past year succeeded in reducing the standing deficit by £1. 19s. 5d., and if this could once be got rid of, it may confidently be hoped that *The Elizabethan* would pay its way.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
O.W.'s	21 11 6	Deficit from 1878	10 19 4
Masters	3 10 6	Paid to Spottiswoode	50 13 5
College Subscriptions	7 15 6	Postage	2 16 2
Home Boarders	3 12 6		
Rigauds	6 3 0		
Grants	7 10 0		
Voluntary Subscriptions	3 18 0		
Back Numbers	1 8 0		
	55 9 0		
Deficit	8 19 11		
	<u>£64 8 11</u>		<u>£64 8 11</u>

Floreat.