



# The Elizabethan.

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## THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

So many letters have appeared in the last few numbers of the *Elizabethan* with reference to the Debating Society, that it may not be altogether inappropriate to give some account of its institution, and also to inquire briefly into the causes of the scorn with which it is generally viewed by the upper portion of the School at the present time. It is now almost seven years since a meeting of the Sixth was held in Library to discuss the possibility of starting a School Debating Society. Feeling in the School, be it remembered, was very different then to what it is now. Other schools, indeed, had long before started societies of every kind; but Westminster, whether we ascribe the reason to the strong Conservative feeling which certainly does and always has characterised the School, or to what our friends of the *New Quarterly Review* and the *Journal of Education* would probably call 'stagnation,' had refused to furnish the means for the intellectual development of its scholars out of

school already so lavishly offered to those of most of the other public schools in the kingdom. There is one exception, however, to the rule, which has just been stated. A Debating Society had existed in the School some twelve years before; but in the absence of a contemporary School paper we have little record of its doings, and all we can give as certain is, that it came to an untimely end in the Election Term of 1866, The Society of 1879 was therefore, to some extent, a revival; but, after the lapse of so many years, few of the associations connected with the old Society could have lingered on to form a groundwork for the new. Be this as it may, the meeting of the Sixth did not leave Library *ἀπρακτος*. They drew up a code of rules for the renovated Society which has continued, with but slight alterations, to the present time. The Society began its second lease of life with vigour, 'like a giant refreshed with sleep.' The speaking was, perhaps, of not a very high order, and the debates may have been dull enough, as they certainly are now; but Burkes and Sheridans are not to be met with every day, and a really

interesting speaker is a *rara avis* in a School Debating Society. It was quite sufficient that the attendance was regular, the proceedings orderly, the speakers well informed upon their subject, and the audience attentive. Thus, for the first few years of its new existence, the Society 'pursued the even tenor of its way,' not displaying any extraordinary brilliance of argument or wording, but doing good solid work. But troubles were in store for it. Unhappily, some three years ago, serious differences arose between the T.B.B. and Q.S.S. These differences were reflected, in no small degree, in the debates of this period, and party feeling appears to have run high. Of these unquiet times we have little information, as the *Elizabethan* maintained a discreet silence; for the debates, being chiefly taken up with mutual recriminations and a wordy warfare between the two parties, it was obviously out of the question to report them. It was not long, however, before the Society was led to see the error of its ways, and returned to the discussion of subjects better suited to its *raison d'être* and more conducive to the decorum which should be the essential feature of its proceedings. But it seems to have never quite recovered its early vigour; and from that time to this it has dragged on a weary existence, in a state of semi-torpor, with but an occasional flash of enthusiasm. Now, on ordinary occasions, few members can be induced to speak, except those directly concerned with the motion, and even these are not unfrequently entirely, or almost entirely, ignorant of the subject. Who, that has attended half a dozen meetings, is not familiar with the opposer of a motion who 'is afraid he has not had time to prepare his subject,' but, in spite of this confession of incapacity, recklessly proceeds to make extraordinary and impossible statements in refutation of the proposer's arguments, and in contradiction of his facts? or with the seconder who 'entirely agrees with all the remarks made by the hon. proposer, and does not think that anything more need be said on the subject'? Both these types—and they are not the mere creations of an imaginative brain, but may actually be found again and again in the course of each session—show a deplorable want of energy and enthusiasm, without which not a single human institution can hope to flourish. This brings us to one special point which we would impress on all those who have the welfare of the Debating Society at heart: it is impossible for the debates to be enlivened and made more useful and interesting than they are unless those who intend to speak prepare

their speeches beforehand. Many members come 'into the house' without the slightest notion of what is the subject of debate until it is announced by the president; indeed, we have heard members asking their neighbours what the motion is just before the division. Many more, though knowing the subject, have not given it a minute's thought. At the same time, almost all are prejudiced one way or another, with reason or without reason. These conditions are hardly conducive to good speaking, even in the best of orators. Even if a member has been energetic enough to think over the subject, and to jot down the outline of his speech on a piece of paper, he has little hope of making his arguments, however cogent, tell upon minds already decided and obstinately refusing to be moved by reason.

It is difficult, however, to attribute to any one particular cause the decline of the Society in popular favour. Here, as elsewhere, the effect reacts upon the cause. The debates are dull; therefore the larger portion of the Sixth, instead of coming up and doing their best to enliven them, speak of the Society superciliously as an 'effete institution,' 'that wretched Debating Society,' &c., and will have nothing to do with it. In this way the debates become duller than ever; for it is hardly to be expected that Under Elections and T.B.B. from the Fifth, who are the chief patrons of the Society, should be able to keep up such a running fire of eloquence, wit, and sarcasm as would keep the ears of their listeners enthralled, and prevent their heads from gently nodding on their breasts. When a Junior is elected to the Society, he feels it an honour far above his head, and goes up School to his first debate in a pleasing flutter of expectation, not unmingled with awe: he listens eagerly to the first speaker, and draws in every word, trying to imagine that he is hearing the eloquence of a Cicero or a Macaulay. But the delusion soon wears off; in a short time the new member gets to look upon the Society as it is, not as he had imagined it to be, and it is not long before he is quite resigned to the sad reality, and accepts it as a matter of course. This complacency is fatal to the prospect of improvement, for all progress is the outcome of discontent. One reason for the comparative failure of the Debating Society during the last few years is, unquestionably, to be found in the large number of other School Societies which have grown up since its foundation. In 1879 the Debating Society was the only movement of the kind existing in the School, and the Sixth

were able to concentrate their energies upon it alone. The case is now very different. The Sixth have so many calls of this sort upon their attention, that it is difficult for them to obey them all. There is a meeting of some society or other on almost every day of the week, to say nothing of the Chess Club, which holds its meetings all day and every day.

Nevertheless, the Sixth cannot be entirely freed from its responsibilities on this score. The Debating Society is the oldest established of all the School Clubs, and as such it has the first claim upon their attention. It was founded, and for many years supported, almost entirely by fellows from the Sixth; and surely it is a crying disgrace to the present generation to be so unpatriotic and apathetic as to let a society, the uses of which are self-evident, sink to so low an ebb from want of their support. A society of this kind essentially requires that the upper part of the School should take an interest in it. The Glee Club might flourish without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the Sixth, but the Debating Society cannot. It is undeniable that there are signs of improvement and of increased interest perceptible in the Society this term: it remains with the Seniors and Heads of houses to exert themselves to the utmost to build upon any indications of vitality which the Society still affords, and to bring it again into a position worthy of themselves and of their School. It is no great thing we ask. The meetings take place but once a week, and only in the Play and Spring terms. Half an hour's thought will enable any one to enter into the spirit of a debate, and to take an intelligent interest in it, even though he be too nervous to speak. Let the Sixth but awaken to their responsibilities, and we may hope that Westminster will yet supply Church and State with speakers to rival Wesley, Prior, Halifax, and Mansfield.

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## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

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### No. 5.—WILLIAM COWPER.

At Westminster, where little poets strive  
To set a distich upon six and five,  
Where Discipline helps opening buds of sense,  
And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,  
I was a poet too.

—*Table Talk.*

THE history of Cowper's life is so well and generally known, that nothing but an epitome of it will be here attempted.

At Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, was born on the 15th of November (old style)—or, according to the new computation, the 26th of November—1731, William Cowper, his father being the Rev. John Cowper, D.D., chaplain to George II., and rector of the parish, and his mother, Anne Donne, a daughter of Roger Donne, of Ludham Hall, Norfolk, and a descendant of the poet of that name. His great-grandfather was Sir William Cowper, Baronet; and his grandfather, Spencer Cowper, a judge of the Common Pleas; his great-uncle being William Cowper, who was the Whig Lord Chancellor of Anne and George I.

On the 14th of November, 1737, when he was only six years of age, Cowper had the misfortune to lose his mother, who died at the early age of 34. In after years he always cherished the fondest recollections of her memory, as is abundantly testified by his beautiful poem, familiar to every one, which has been termed as 'probably the most touching elegy in the English language,' and which was written on the receipt of his mother's picture, sent to him as a present by Mrs. Anne Bodham, his cousin. A delicate and sensitive boy, he was sent, in the same year, to a boarding-school at Market Street, a town between St. Albans and Dunstable, and situated in both the counties of Hertford and Bedford. The school was presided over by Dr. Pitman, and here, as we know from himself, he suffered many hardships. He says: 'I had hardships of many kinds to conflict with, which I felt more sensibly in proportion to the tenderness with which I had been treated at home. But my chief affliction consisted in my being singled out from all the other boys, by a lad of about fifteen years of age, as a proper object upon which he might let loose the cruelty of his temper. I choose to conceal a particular recital of the many acts of barbarity with which he made it his business continually to persecute me. It will be sufficient to say that his savage treatment of me impressed such a dread of his figure upon my mind, that I well remember being afraid to lift my eyes upon him higher than to his knees, and that I knew him better by his shoe-buckles than by any other part of his dress. May the Lord pardon him, and may we meet in glory!' Although his poem, the 'Tirocinium,' protesting against children being sent away from home for education at private and public schools, has been, by some, attributed to barbarous treatment at Westminster, there is no doubt that it was written chiefly, if not entirely, from the recollection of his treatment at the boarding-school already mentioned; and one of his letters distinctly shows that his life, while at Westminster, was not such a miserable existence as some have tried to make out. Had he suffered cruelty, by bullying or otherwise, there, he would scarcely have written: 'When I wish for comfort in looking backward, I send my imagination upon a trip thirty years behind me. She was very obedient, and very swift of foot, and at last set me down in the Sixth Form at Westminster, receiving a silver groat for my exercise, and acquiring fame at cricket and football.' One may well regret the non-existence of school papers in former days, as it would be deeply interesting to catch a glimpse of



the lives of eminent men while at school, and to trace their career in studies and pastimes, the school lives of many of them being shrouded in more or less complete obscurity. From Cowper himself, however, we are enabled to get a small insight into his life at school, and, though the little is not much, we are thankful for it.

After leaving the boarding-school, Cowper, as he was suffering from inflamed eyes, was sent to live with an oculist, with whom he remained two years. From here he went, when ten years old, to Westminster, where he stayed till he was eighteen, and where, from the quotation already given from one of his letters, he would seem to have gained some reputation in work and games. Westminster was then ruled over by Dr. Nicholls; and among his contemporaries Cowper numbered Warren Hastings and Elijah Impey; Charles Churchill and Robert Lloyd; Richard Cumberland, the author, who boarded in the same house with him; Cracherode and Lord Dartmouth; William Russell and five Bagots. For Vincent Bourne, who was usher of the Fifth Form, Cowper had a great regard, and esteemed him for Latin poetry the equal of Ovid. In his person, he records that 'Vinny' Bourne was slovenly to a degree; and he adds, 'I remember seeing the Duke of Richmond set fire to his greasy locks, and box his ears to put it out again.' However, although he states that Bourne, through his good nature and indolence, made him likewise indolent and idle, Cowper seems to have profited greatly from his instruction in Latin verse writing. It should be mentioned that Cowper's first poetical effusion was written in imitation of the 'Splendid Shilling,' and while he was still at Westminster.

For a profession, Cowper was destined, though not of his own choice, for the law, and he accordingly, on leaving school, took up his abode with Mr. Chapman, an attorney, to whom he was articled. His study for the law was the wish of his father, who had, no doubt, in his mind at the time the recollection of the legal honours attained by previous members of the family, and in the fond parental hope that his son, too, would in due course attain to the first rank of the profession. The attorney's house was situated in Ely Place, and most of the future poet's time was spent, as he himself again informs us, in 'giggling and making giggle' with his cousins Theodora and Harriet, the daughters of Ashley Cowper, who lived close by in Southampton Row. He had as fellow-clerk one who was destined in time to be promoted to the dignity of the Lord Chancellorship, Edward Thurlow. Cowper seems to have predicted his elevation to that position, as he obtained from Thurlow a promise of some future patronage when he became Chancellor; which pledge the Lord Chancellor kept, to the extent of some advice given when Cowper was occupied in the translation of Homer! The friendship between Cowper and his cousin Theodora gradually ripened into love, but his uncle would hear of no engagement, forbidding it on the ground of consanguinity, though Southey assigns the reason to his perception of Cowper's inaptitude for work, and consequent incapability of

keeping a wife. The articles of clerkship were determinable in three years, at the end of which period Cowper took some rooms in the Middle Temple, whence he afterwards removed to the Inner. In 1754 he was called to the Bar, and, from the fact that he was offered a readership at Lyon's Inn, we may conclude that he made some considerable progress in his legal studies. The Temple, however, at this time was the abode of poets, wits, men of letters, and men of the world, as well as of lawyers, and Cowper devoted most of his time to the pursuit that was most congenial to him—the pursuit of literature. The 'Nonsense Club,' the members of which were restricted to Old Westminsters, was in existence, and this club Cowper was induced to join, having as his *confrères* at their jovial meetings held once a week, Bonnell Thornton, Colman, Lloyd, and Joseph Hill. To the *Connoisseur*, a paper started by Colman and Thoninton, and to the *St. James's Chronicle*, edited by Lloyd, Cowper was an occasional contributor while settled in the Temple.

In 1756, Cowper became an orphan by the death of his father in that year, but they do not appear to have been much in each other's society. With his father's death the old home at Berkhamstead had, of course, to be given up, and the parting was a trying one to Cowper. He sighs musingly—

Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more;  
Children not thine have trod my nursery floor,  
And where the gardener Robin, day by day,  
Drew me to school along the public way,  
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd  
In scarlet mantle warm and velvet capp'd.  
'Tis now become a history little known,  
That once we call'd the pastoral house our own.

By the decease of his father he became possessed of a small patrimony, but this soon melted away in his hands in pleasurable indolence. It was about this time that he was made a Commissioner of Bankrupts, with a salary of £60 a year. Besides himself, there was now only one other member of the family living—his brother John, a fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. At the age of 32, Cowper, still an inmate of the Temple, made his first attempt at self-destruction. His kinsman, Major Cowper, was patentee of the office of Clerk of the Journals in the House of Lords; and, on this post becoming vacant, he offered it to his relation. This office was quite the sort of one that Cowper had wished for; but the fear of his examination as to his capability for it—which examination the candidate had to undergo owing to the right of patronage being disputed—coupled with his weak constitution, was too overpowering for his mind: he went quite mad, and attempted suicide. He has himself told us, with a painful minuteness of detail, the various ways in which he compassed his destruction, and how several times his hand was stayed; but we will not dwell on or repeat them here. The last trial only proved a failure through an accident. All thought as to his fitness for the proposed office was now dissipated, and nothing remained for poor Cowper but an asylum. The choice of his friends

alighted on a private one belonging to Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, and after being under his care for some eighteen months, Cowper was released from the asylum, completely cured. This deliverance he has sung of in one of the Olney Hymns, 'The Happy Change.'

(To be concluded.)

### School Notes.

THE subject selected for the Gumbleton English Verse is 'The Athenian Expedition to Sicily in B.C. 415.' The piece chosen for translation into Latin Prose comes from More's 'Utopia,' chapter vi., while a rather lengthy passage in Act I. of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' has been set for Greek Iambics. All compositions must be sent in to the Head-master before S. Matthias's Day, February 24th, 1886.

Since its doings were last recorded in these columns the Literary Society has been hard at work. It has completed 'Henry VIII.' and 'A Winter's Tale,' and is now well on with 'Othello,' which is the last play that will be read this term.

In 'Henry VIII.' the principal parts were taken as follows:—Henry VIII., H. Withers; Cardinal Wolsey, L. James; Cranmer, J. E. Phillimore; Queen Catharine, C. A. W. Shackleton; Lord Chamberlain, R. H. Bellairs. In 'A Winter's Tale' G. G. Phillimore took Leontes; C. A. Sherring, Camillo; J. E. Phillimore, Polixenes; R. H. Bellairs, the Clown; F. M. Yglesias, Autolycus; H. Harrison, Hermione; C. A. W. Shackleton, Paulina.

We are glad to see that O.W.W. have been successful, so far, in their Cup ties. In the first round in the competition for the Association Challenge Cup they defeated Hotspur by 3-1, though for some twenty minutes at the beginning of the game they were playing only ten men owing to the late arrival of Sandwith. In the second round they had to meet Old Brightonians, whom they defeated easily by 3-0. They have now drawn Romford, who ought to give them little trouble.

The Ashburnham Rovers, too, who may be described as an O.W. team under an alias, have sustained the reputation which they won for themselves last year. The three ties which they have already played for the London Cup have all resulted in brilliant victories: the first, against Hampstead, by 5-1; the second, against Champion Hill, by 5-0; while Upton Park, who were their next opponents, were defeated.

Many O.W.W. figure prominently in the Cup ties of several of the leading London Clubs. C. J. Fox, who has just returned from India, after an absence of several years, not content with playing in the O.W. team competing for the Association Cup, has been doing wonders for Clapham Rovers in their London Cup team; while A. L. Fevez, our last year's captain, has also proved of great service. In the Casuals O.W.W. are represented by J. Paul and H. Wetton.

For the future, Election is to take place at the end of the Summer term instead of at Whitsuntide, as hitherto. This change was almost a corollary to the moving of the Spring holidays from Whitsuntide to Easter, an alteration which has been contemplated for a long time, and which was finally decided upon at a meeting of the Governors, held in Jerusalem Chamber on Thursday, November 19th. It was also arranged that there should be only four weeks' holiday at Christmas; the loss of a week in the winter is to be compensated by the addition of an extra week to the summer holidays.

Canon Rowsell, in fulfilment of a promise which he made to us last term in the course of his interesting sermon on Mission work in the East End, gave a lecture up School on Wednesday, December 2, in continuation of the same subject. A full account will be given in our next issue.

The new Parliament will contain many O.W.W., notably the Right Hon. Sir John R. Mowbray, for Oxford University; Robert Uniacke Penrose Fitz-Gerald, for the borough of Cambridge; William Edward Murray Tomlinson, for Preston; Right Hon. G. Cavendish-Bentinck, for Whitehaven; and Colonel Howard Vincent, for Sheffield. It will be observed that Westminster fully justifies the reputation for Conservatism which it has won for itself of late years, as the above are, without exception, Conservatives. The nominations mentioned have all taken place during the first week of the elections; we hope that when the next number of the *Elizabethan* appears we shall be able to swell the list given above with the names of many other successful O.W. candidates.

With reference to Sir James Hudson, whose death was commented upon in the October number of the *Elizabethan*, the *Times* states that the Municipality of the city of Florence have resolved to place a tablet on the house which he inhabited, recording the great services rendered by him to the cause of Italian unity and independence.

Lady Vincent has generously offered to institute two prizes at the School for Elocution and English Literature combined, in memory of her son, who was educated at Westminster. She proposes that it shall be competed for annually by the members of those forms which her son passed through during his time here: one by the two divisions of the Fifth and the Upper Remove, the other by the Under Remove and Upper Fourth.

### THE FIELDS.

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. CLAPHAM ROVERS.

PLAYED on Wednesday, Nov. 4, in wretched weather. The School lost the toss, and Keely chose the church end of the ground to start from. Gibson kicked off from the Hospital end for the School. The Rovers quickly returned the ball, and Keely took it swiftly

down the left, and passed well, but it was sent out of danger by Man. Sandilands and Hurst now brought the ball towards the visitors' goal, and repeated efforts to score were made, but Macfarlane kicked the ball far away. Bickley and Holden-White were now conspicuous on the left, but their efforts to score were fruitless; soon, however, from an attack of the School forwards, a goal was scored for Westminster from the foot of Probyn. 'Half-time' was soon afterwards called.

The play of the School forwards was not as combined as it might have been. Holden-White, Bickley, and Keely now brought the ball close to the School goal, and a shot from the foot of one of the visitors made the score equal, 1-1. Westminster now 'wired up,' and Gibson put the ball through, but it was disallowed on the plea of 'off-side,' which, however, seemed very doubtful. Shortly afterwards the visitors scored another goal. The School now 'wired up' hard to equalise the score, and the ball was twice put through the visitors' uprights, but was as sure to be given 'off-side.' The game thus ended in a doubtful victory for the Clapham Rovers by 2-1. For us Man, Barwell, and Phillimore behind played well; while Gibson, Hurst, and Sandilands were the pick of the forwards. The School were deprived of the services of Petrocochino.

The School team consisted of:

C. Sherring (goal); E. Man, J. Veitch (backs); C. Barwell, H. Harrison, J. Phillimore (half-backs); R. Sandilands, A. R. Hurst (left); C. Gibson (centre); C. Page (capt.), P. C. Probyn (right).

The visitors omitted to leave their names.

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* BRENTWOOD.

Played Saturday, November 7, in better weather than we have lately had, but the ground was still heavy. The game resulted in a win for Brentwood by 3-1. The School won the toss and Britten kicked off for the visitors from the Hospital goal. Brentwood followed up the ball hard, and the School backs had plenty to do to keep off their attacks, and Sherring also in goal saved some hot shots. A good run on the left relieved the pressure, and Probyn kicked behind. The Brentwood forwards now penned the School severely, and the ball bounding off Man, Jobson took the corner for Brentwood, but nothing resulted. After about twenty minutes' play, from a good combined rush of the School forwards Probyn scored the first goal for Westminster, which proved also to be the last (1-0). The game now was very fast, good runs being made on both sides; but E. C. Evelyn frustrated all our efforts to score. Sherring and the backs had also plenty to do. At last from a good pass by Abbott, Lemarchand kicked a goal for Brentwood. The visitors, much heavier than we were, would have scored more than once had it not been for the good play of Harrison, Sandilands, Hurst, and Gibson, and Man and Barwell behind. The game was mostly in the School quarters, but no point was gained till, from a good pass from Lemarchand, Britten scored a second goal for Brentwood

(2-1). On starting again, the School 'wired up' hard, but were unable to score. Brentwood, however, managed to score once again, a shot from Britten's foot, which took the ball down the centre, taking effect. For us, Man, Barwell, and Phillimore behind were best, and forward Hurst, Gibson, and Sandilands. The sides were:

<i>Westminster School.</i>	<i>Brentwood.</i>
C. Sherring (goal).	A. G. O. Kenedy.
E. Man	F. A. Bowett
C. Barwell } backs.	E. C. Evelyn } backs.
H. Harrison	W. S. Jobson
H. Wyld } half-backs.	J. O. Bennell } half-backs.
J. Phillimore	J. N. Nickisson } (capt.)
R. R. Sandilands } left.	A. G. Lemarchand } right
P. C. Probyn	G. S. Sherrington
A. R. Hurst } centres.	T. J. Britten (centre).
C. Gibson	F. J. Abbott } left.
C. Page (capt.) (right).	W. S. Morice

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played on Wednesday, November 11, and resulted after an exciting game in favour of the School by 2-1. The School combination was remarkably good all through the game, and our victory was in great measure due to the accurate passing of Sandilands, Probyn, Hurst, and Gibson. The Engineers won the toss, and chose the Church goal, and Hurst kicked off from the Hospital end of the ground. The weather was dreadful. The Engineers, led on by Stafford, returned the ball, and James sent the ball over, and Sherring made a fresh start. Stafford still persevered, and being well supported made repeated runs towards our goal; but Barwell and Man, who were both playing in a very fine style, invariably sent the ball back. The play of the School forwards was unusually combined now. We penned the 'Sappers' considerably about this time, and Hunter-Weston had to use his hands frequently. No goal was scored at half-time, changing ends. The ball was now taken down the Westminster right, but was returned by Dumbleton, and soon another attack of the School forwards was frustrated by Hunter-Weston. At last a grand shot by Harrison enabled Westminster to score their first goal. Soon after, the 'Sappers' having penned the School for some time, out of a bully scored a goal (1-1). A heavy fog covered the ground, making the play very uncertain. The School, however, played up grandly, till at last, shortly before call of 'Time,' Gibson, from a very pretty pass from Sandilands, gained the last event, Westminster winning the match as before stated by 2-1. The sides were:

<i>Westminster School.</i>	<i>Royal Engineers.</i>
C. A. Sherring (goal).	A. G. Hunter-Weston.
E. Man	G. F. Symonds
C. Barwell } backs.	H. N. Dumbleton } backs.
H. Harrison	B. A. James
J. Phillimore } half-backs.	F. M. Medlicott } half-backs.
J. Veitch	Capt. Stafford (capt.) } left.
R. R. Sandilands } left.	E. J. Sherwood
P. C. Probyn	R. M. Quill } centre.
A. R. Hurst } centres.	G. Palmer
C. Gibson	J. G. Rimmington } right.
C. J. Page (capt.) (right).	E. de V. Atkinson



WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD  
CARTHUSIANS.

Played November 14, Saturday, in rain and semi-darkness. The visitors turned up with an extra man, and so we determined to play as we stood. After a good but unpleasant game, the result was a win for Westminster by 2-1. The School won the toss, and chose the Hospital end of the ground, and Escombe made a start for Old Carthusians. The School soon got the ball, and two consecutive corners fell to them, which Page took, but they resulted in no definite point. Hurst then made a good run, well backed up, but Causton saved from a claim of 'hands.' Harrison with a good shot nearly scored a goal, but Causton again got the ball away. About a quarter of an hour after the start W. J. Morrison gained a point for the Old Carthusians (1-0). On starting, the School forwards played well together, and Gibson almost succeeded in scoring, but England sent the ball right away. Two more corner kicks fell to the School, which Page took; nothing resulted from them. 'Half-time' was now called, the visitors being one goal to the good. The game, considering the state of the ground, was fairly fast. Sherring saved once or twice very well. At last, from a good attack of the School forwards, Page passed to Hurst, who rather missed the ball, but Gibson rushing up shot the ball under the tape (1-1). The School now penned the Carthusians considerably, good runs and passes being made by Sandilands and Gibson. Just before call of 'Time,' from a splendid rush of the School forwards, Probyn, with a very fine shot, gained the last event of the match, Westminster thus winning by 2-1. For us, Man and Phillimore played well behind, while forward Sandilands, Probyn, and Gibson were best. The School were deprived of Barwell's services. The sides were:

<i>Westminster School.</i>	<i>Old Carthusians.</i>
C. Sherring (goal).	E. Causton.
E. Man	H. Carter.
S. Petrocochino } backs.	E. B. Sewell.
H. Harrison	H. L. Lewis.
J. Phillimore } half-backs.	W. A. Evelyn.
J. Veitch	J. A. England.
R. Sandilands } left.	G. O. Powell.
P. C. Probyn	G. D. Morrison.
A. R. Hurst } centre.	R. L. Escombe.
C. Gibson	W. G. Morrison.
C. J. N. Page (capt.) (right).	T. O. Sturges-Jones.
	W. M. Crowdy.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.

This match was played on Wednesday, November 18, in fine weather. The School lost the toss, and 'Casuals' chose the Church goal, and Hurst kicked off for the School against the wind from the Hospital end of the ground. Hardly had it been started, than Gibson was on to it, and in less than no time the last-mentioned player, following some clever passing, shot a goal (1-0). Frequent charges were made by the visitors, conspicuous amongst whom were Bickley and C. 'Arley,' but their efforts were frustrated by the good back play of Barwell and Man. Some good

passing now took place between Sandilands, Hurst, Probyn, and Veitch, but the shot at goal failed. Farmer and Bickley, backed up by Thorne, now got away, but their efforts proved futile. The School play was so well together that the Casuals were fairly penned, and had it not been for the good runs of Bickley, and Paul, and Holman we should have scored oftener. The score was unaltered at half-time (1-0 in favour of Westminster). After half time, with the wind about back, the School were generally in the 'Casual' ground, but Farmer by a good run got away, and with a splendid centre to Paul, enabled the latter players to make the score level, 1-1. The 'Casuals' now made repeated attacks on the School goal, but all their attempts were well frustrated by Phillimore, Petrocochino, Man, and Barwell. The play also of Roller and Arthur must not pass unnoticed. Two corners fell to the School, but though exceedingly well placed by Phillimore, nothing resulted. Page now took the ball down the right, but his shot failed. But just before call of 'Time' Hurst, by a good shot, scored the last goal of the match, the game thus ending in favour of Westminster by 2-1. The sides were:

## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

C. Sherring (goal); E. Man, C. Barwell (backs); E. Phillimore, S. Petrocochino, J. Veitch (half-backs); R. Sandilands, P. C. Probyn (left); A. Hurst, C. Gibson (centre); C. Page (capt.) (right).

## CASUALS.

H. Heath (goal); C. T. Roller, S. Arthur (backs); G. H. England, F. Hoskins (half-backs); H. M. Holman, J. E. Paul (left); C. Arley, J. H. Farmer (centre); F. G. Thorne, F. Bickley (right).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* SWIFTS.

Played on Wednesday, November 25. Although our opponents were far heavier than we were, the game ended in another victory for the School by 2-1. The School again played exceedingly well together, and the passing was extremely accurate. C. Gibson kicked off punctually from the Hospital end of the ground. The ball was quickly returned by Miller, and Bickley running it up took a shot at the Westminster goal, but it was well handed out by Sherring. The ball was now continually in the 'Swifts' quarters, and the ball being passed to Hurst, the latter took a shot at goal, which however failed, as did likewise two others. Holden-White now made a good run, but he was well stopped by Man; and Sandilands took the ball down, but his pass was not taken advantage of. A fine attack by Holden-White, Ingram, and Bickley was well repulsed by Man and Barwell. Hands were now given against the School, but nothing resulted from the free kick. The School now made a good run, and Hurst nearly scored. Now occurred the finest piece of play of the afternoon. The ball being passed to Sandilands, he took it right down the left, and with a magnificent shot scored the first goal for Westminster. A claim of hands being allowed, the 'Swifts' had a free kick, but nothing resulted, and the backs

got the ball away. The School still pressed. The visitors and Hurst scored a second goal for the School (2-0). A corner now fell to the Swifts, then half-time was called. Changing ends another 'hands' was given against the School, and again a corner, but neither resulted in anything definite. The Swifts now got together, and Miller evaded the School backs, and put the ball through (2-1). Still the School 'wired up' splendidly, and Sandilands, Probyn, and Hurst figured prominently. The School nearly scored again, but Bickley by a good piece of head play returned the ball. Sandilands now put in a good run, but before it could result in anything definite, time was called, Westminster thus winning by 2-1. For us Barwell, Man, Petrocochino, and Phillimore were very good behind; while forward Sandilands, Hurst, and Gibson were most conspicuous. The sides were:—

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

C. Sherring (goal); E. Man, C. Barwell (backs); S. Petrocochino, J. E. Phillimore, J. Veitch (half-backs); R. Sandilands, P. C. Probyn (left); A. R. Hurst, C. Gibson (centre); C. Page (capt.) (right).

#### SWIFTS.

F. Wheaton (goal); J. Jeaves (back); F. Roper, R. T. Squire, N. Paine (half-backs); C. Holden-White, F. Bickley (right); J. S. Miller (capt.), Sir T. Pasley (centre); A. Maclean, C. F. Ingram (left).

#### UNDER-ELECTIONS v. GRANTS.

This match was played up Fields on Monday, November 16, and resulted in a victory for Grants by 4-1, after a more even game than would be inferred from the score. For Under-Elections Barwell, Preece, Street, and Sharpe played well, especially Barwell; while for Grants, Gibson, Veitch and Lambert, the last scoring a goal by a splendid long shot, were conspicuous.

#### UNDER-ELECTIONS.

A. J. Lee (goal); C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), C. G. Sharpe (backs); E. Clapham, R. Hamilton, W. Buchanan (half-backs); A. R. Knapp, P. Williamson (right wing); P. J. Preece (centre); C. S. C. Aveling, F. Street (left wing).

#### GRANTS.

W. Winckworth (goal); E. G. Moon, J. G. Veitch (backs); C. N. Clarke, R. Oliver (half-backs); C. Bompas, B. Winckworth (right wing); G. C. Gibson (capt.); J. Woodbridge (centre); G. Stevens, J. Lambert (left wing).

#### RIGAUDS v. UNDER-ELECTIONS.

Played on Friday, November 27, and after a fairly won game resulted in a victory for Rigauds by 2-1, which score, but for the carelessness of the Under-Elections, would have been diminished certainly by one goal, and the game might possibly have ended in a draw. For the winners, Man, Hurst, Petrocochino, and Berens played well, while for the losers Barwell, Street, Aveling, and Hamilton were good.

#### RIGAUDS.

H. Power (goal); E. Man, E. Jervis (backs); A. M. Balfour, S. Petrocochino (half-backs); P. C. Probyn, R. Gates (right wing); A. R. Hurst (capt.), F. Willett (centre); H. Berens, F. Burge (left wing).

#### UNDER-ELECTIONS.

A. J. Lee (goal); C. S. W. Barwell (capt.), C. C. Sharpe (backs); R. Hamilton, E. L. Clapham, W. Buchanan (half-backs); F. Street, C. L. C. Aveling (right wing); P. J. Preece (centre); A. R. Knapp, R. E. Olivier (left wing).

Some Junior House ties have been played off. Junior Rigauds met Junior Home-boarders, ending in the defeat of the former by 4-1. For Rigauds, good play was shown by Harrison (back), Gates, Willatt, and Burge forwards; Burge's passing being very accurate and neat. For Home-boarders, Doherty, Paul McHardy, C. Grant, Wilson (goal), and Prothero were best.

Junior Home-boarders, having defeated Junior Rigauds, met Junior Grants, and, contrary to general expectation, defeated the latter, after a close and exciting game, by 1-0. The play was good on both sides.

On November 16, Upper-Elections met Rigauds, when Upper-Elections were beaten by 4-0. Hurst, Probyn, and Jervis were in very good form for the winners, while for the losers Phillimore played splendidly at back, but met with little support from his colleagues.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on October 29 and September 5, and discussed House and School motions. One of these, proposing a vote of censure on the Secretary for an alleged refusal to pay his subscription, was lost by 10 votes to 17.

On November 12, Mr. C. Bompas moved:

That in the opinion of this House the practice of vivisection is permissible.

A good deal of interest had been excited about this motion, and its opponents had been supplied by the Anti-Vivisection Society with numberless arguments and pamphlets.

Mr. BOMPAS said that his opponents must either show that vivisection was useless, or that, if useful, it was still not permissible. He mentioned Hunter, Harvey, and Pasteur, as having made discoveries through vivisection. Vivisection gave you facts which must come before theories. He believed it was also useful for demonstration. No one attempted to teach any other science without ocular demonstration. He should think that if vivisection was useful you could not consistently forbid it.

Mr. PROBYN, in seconding the motion, objected to the action of his opponents in applying to the Anti-Vivisection Society for arguments. He mentioned the discovery of ovariectomy by Sir Spencer Wells, and of transfusion by Jennings, as instances of the use of vivisection. He thought that if by any chance the opponents of the motion had derived any personal benefit from vivisection, they would not act as they were doing. He thought that the Vivisection Act effectually prevented abuses. Many English doctors had to go abroad now to perform experiments.



Mr. CUMING, the opposer of the motion, said he would consider the question in its moral aspect. He was inclined to answer Yes, to the question whether it was right to inflict pain on animals to relieve the pain of men; but he thought that while vivisection might sometimes be permissible for investigation, it could not be so for demonstration. He did not think it was possible to separate legitimate from illegitimate vivisection. Might we, to acquire knowledge, do that which we should not do otherwise? In the case of physiology alone does the end justify the means. If vivisection were permissible, it must be permissible to a scholar to steal books to increase his knowledge. He would not allow vivisection for the purpose of satisfying curiosity or for demonstration, even if anæsthetics were used, as it must injure the operator morally. He would only allow vivisection in a case where an eminent man was convinced that he could make a discovery by it.

Mr. CLARKE opposed the motion. He read the Vivisection Act (!) which he thought was so lenient as to be practically useless. He explained that the Act was very badly carried out. The inspector appointed by it, himself a vivisectionist, only received £200 a year, and no travelling expenses, so that he could not inspect efficiently the vivisectionists' laboratories, which were scattered all over the kingdom. He mentioned the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, whom he called a leading member of the bar (!), as a very influential anti-vivisectionist. He denied that he had taken an unfair advantage in applying to the Anti-Vivisectionist Society for arguments.

Mr. PROBYN contradicted Mr. Clarke a good deal, and made some amusing but rather aimless comments on an anti-vivisectional pamphlet.

Mr. BOMPAS said that if others did not agree with him that vivisection was allowable for demonstration, still they must vote for the motion if they thought it was allowable for investigation. He showed the absurdity of Mr. Cuming's suggestion that an eminent man might be allowed to make an experiment in vivisection if he was sure of making a discovery by it. He asked why, if his opponents objected to vivisection because it was open to abuse, they did not abolish everything else that was open to abuse—that is to say, every human institution. If they objected to it because we might not give any pain to animals, they might at once sever our connection with the whole animal kingdom. If they thought the object was not great enough in this case, he asked what object could be. He showed that human suffering was not to be compared with the pain of animals. If they objected to it because it was morally harmful to the operators, they must object to surgery for the same reason. As to the usefulness of vivisection, he asked whether the medical men of England, as a body, were to be believed, or a society of agitators? He challenged any of his opponents who could get up and answer these arguments.

As they declined to do this,

Mr. ROOS spoke in favour of the motion. He thought surgeons were alone competent to form an

opinion as to the usefulness of vivisection. He could not see why Mr. Clarke objected to the inspector appointed by the Act being a vivisectionist; any honest man, whatever his opinions, could see whether the Act were observed or not.

The debate is not yet concluded.

The following have been elected members of the Society:—R. Hamilton, E. Man, W. Wheeler, P. Williamson, and W. S. Cox.

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## THE GLEE CLUB.

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THE third performance given by the Glee Club this term took place up School, on Wednesday, November 11. The attendance, as far as concerns outsiders, was decidedly good, but we regret to see that the members of the School are so slack in their attendance, for although we are greatly pleased at the tribute rendered to the merit of the Glee Society by the large gathering of strangers, it must still be remembered that the Society is essentially a School Society, and that the performances are given solely on the boys' account.

The first item on the programme (which, by the way, the Glee Society executive spell 'program,' on very good authority as they proudly state) was a duet between the piano and organ. The pieces selected for performance were Handel's minuet and bourrée. With Bellairs at the piano, and Yglesias at the organ, we expected a treat; we were, however, disappointed, for Yglesias, who seemed to be contending alike with the difficulties of supplying the organ with air and with those of the music, gave but a tame and inaccurate support to the tasteful and accurate playing of Bellairs. From what we know of the said organ we doubt whether under any hands it would be particularly pleasing or effective. The second item soon obliterated all remembrance of the failings of the first. Rounds must be excellently rendered if they are to give any pleasure; but badly performed rounds are the greatest torture which can be inflicted on any audience. The performance of the rounds in question was little short of execrable; we have never heard the Glee Society trebles perform worse, and the other parts were but little better.

The zither solo, by Grant Wilson, was a novelty which was fully appreciated by the audience. The zither, though by no means an instrument of the first rank, can furnish very pretty effects, as we learnt from Grant Wilson's playing, which well merited the encore which it received. 'The Lost Chord,' which followed, was well given by A. G. Clarke, but we should have thought that something more suitable might have been chosen, as Sullivan's beautiful song was hardly within the singer's register. Clarke's voice is a rich contralto, and his style pure, but his singing is rather wanting in expression, and would be much improved if he were to open his mouth and sing louder. The reading which followed was an amusing, though perhaps somewhat pointless, story, from Lever's

'Charles O'Malley,' given with much force by Harrison, who, however, seemed rather afraid of a popular representation of the Irish brogue. The rendering of the andante by Niels Gade, and of 'Musing' by Tozer was fair, but Erskine's playing lacks crispness, and he displayed a tendency to neglect the minor points of execution, which, if indulged, is fatal to the beginner. We should also advise him to give his audience less 'rubato,' and more of the music as it actually stands. We hope that he will take these suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered, and remember that they merely arise from the interest which we take in all our rising School musicians. The performance was concluded by the glee, 'Now is the month of maying,' by Morley, in which the chorus was decidedly bad. The rendering lacked combination, and the singing lacked body and power, while the trebles lacked voices. At the termination of the proceedings 'God save the Queen' was sung with great loyalty and lung power.

The entertainment was, on the whole, rather disappointing. The choruses were without doubt the worst feature of the afternoon; while at a School entertainment they should not only be the best, but also the most interesting. Are there *no* strings available in the School? Their absence is most severely felt; and if only any can be found, let no feeling of false modesty prevent their performing, as we are sure the audience, knowing the difficulties which attend schoolboy instrumentalists, would be most lenient.

However, let the Glee Society but persevere, and we have no doubt of its ultimate success.

The next performance was on November 25, and was in many respects far more satisfactory than the last; perhaps this was partly due to the encouragement given to the performers by the large number of visitors, especially if the inclemency of the afternoon be considered, who honoured the Club with their presence.

The proceedings opened with Horsley's beautiful setting of Ben Jonson's equally beautiful words, 'See the chariot at hand.' This was neatly sung by the chorus, though there was rather an absence of volume in the louder parts, and the composition undoubtedly lost much by the light and shade being insufficiently marked. Our young composer, C. Erskine, was again to the front in the next item, a tuneful Nocturne for flute solo; it was admirably rendered by H. W. Smyth, who was enthusiastically encored, when he played us, with the same delicacy and taste, 'Le Réve,' by Golterman.

Erskine's writing again was conspicuous for the fluent melody which has marked his former productions, and pleased the audience greatly. A rather more classical item followed in the shape of Hobbs' 'Phyllis is my only joy'—ably and accurately rendered by F. M. Yglesias. This singer is master of a very fair style, free from mannerism and such-like horrors, but it is a great pity that his intonation is indistinct and harsh in places, as this mars the effect somewhat. Nevertheless, it is quite a treat to hear a song so heartily sung, and we shall look forward to the next time we are to be thus favoured.

Then Bompas read us that extremely funny piece from 'Mark Twain' about the lady whom he pretended to know and didn't, but who knew him and had him on toast accordingly, and with this he kept us in fits of laughter while it lasted; the only pity was it was not longer.

Next, the Glee Club redeemed its credit in the matter of round-singing by its performance of that excellent round of Henry Purcell's, 'We merry minstrels.' The parts at first were sung by solo voices, and then augmented by the whole chorus, an arrangement which was carried out with an entire absence of confusion or mistake, and which allowed the magnificently broad harmonies of the work to be done full justice to. Horsley's quartett 'By Celia's Arbour' followed, sung by Mr. Ranalow, G. Hanmer, R. H. Bellairs, and F. Yglesias. This catchy piece of writing was accurately rendered, though in places it seemed somewhat spasmodic and lacking in breadth. Markham's playing of a minuet and trio of Mozart's was a pleasure, from his complete avoidance of affectation on the one hand and of a too mechanical action on the other. The entire force of the chorus 'made the welkin,' or rather the rafters 'ring' in Hatton's part-song, which was their final effort, and which they rendered with great spirit.

## THE CHESS CLUB.

In the middle of the month a meeting of the Chess Club was held, to draw up a code of rules for the competition for the handsome challenge prize, which the Rev. H. M. Ingram has so kindly given to the club. It is a silver chess-board, about three inches square, in a handsome case. On one side a chess-board is engraved, with the pieces set as at the beginning of a game, the squares being alternately gilt and silver; round the four sides of the board are engraved the mottoes 'Chess Challenge Prize, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Pro rege semper. Presented by the Rev. H. M. Ingram.' Above the board is a shield engraved with the arms of the School and the motto 'Dat Deus Incrementum.' On the back of the board are two columns, on which the names of the annual holders are to be engraved. We wish we could find suitable words to express our thanks to Mr. Ingram for his generosity. The board is at present in the keeping of the president. The rules drawn up about the competition for the Challenge Board were as follows:—

1. That the competition for the Board shall take place in the Lent Term.
2. That the annual winner shall keep it for the year, as the winners of the other School Challenge Prizes do.
3. That the games in the competition shall be subject to the rules used in the International Tournaments.

The question as to whether members of the School who do not belong to the Club should be allowed to compete was referred to the donor, as he gave it to the members of the Club.

The handicap tournament has been played off, except the final tie between Harrison and Thomas; and it looks as if it ought to result in the favour of Thomas, who has the odds of a Rook and a Knight.

The ties have been as follows :

B. M. Goldie (Rook) ...	beat	C. H. Bompas.
E. Thomas ...	..	.. R. C. Phillimore.
J. E. Phillimore ..	..	.. G. Aveling (2 Rooks).
H. Morgan-Brown ...	..	.. G. O. Roos (Rook and Kt.).
J. Salwey... ..	..	.. J. B. W. Chapman (Rook and Kt.).
B. P. Hurst ... ..	..	.. Hamilton.
A. E. Balfour ...	scratched to	Armitage.
R. Bellairs ... ..	..	.. H. Harrison.
G. S. W. Barwell ...	..	.. Shackleton.
K. Olivier ... ..	..	.. H. W. Smyth.

In the second round

Shackleton ... ..	beat	Hurst (2 Rooks).
Harrison ... ..	..	.. Goldie (Rook).
J. E. Phillimore... ..	..	.. Morgan-Brown.
Thomas ... ..	..	.. Armitage.
Smyth ... ..	scratched to	Salwey.

In the third round

Salwey (Kt.) ... ..	beat	Shackleton.
Thomas (2 Rooks) ... ..	..	.. Phillimore.
Harrison a bye.		

In the fourth round

Harrison ... ..	beat	Salwey.
Thomas a bye.		

The final tie has not yet been played.

N.B.—The pieces are placed after the names of those receiving the odds.

## POETRY.

### ANACREONTIC.

'TO A GRASSHOPPER.'

HAIL to thee, thou insect blithe,  
That from the greenwood tree,  
Sipping tiny drops of dew,  
Pourest royal melody.  
Monarch thou of all the mead,  
Of flower-painted lane :  
To thee the seasons bear their tithes,  
Thou friend of every swain.  
Thou wast ever free from guile,  
And joy to mortals dost thou bring,  
For in thy sweet and cheerful song  
We hear the voice of coming spring.  
Muses to bear thy chant delight,  
And Phœbus, lover of the lay,  
Who gave thee voice of shrillest note  
And age of never fading day.  
Earth-born sprite of minstrelsy,  
Nor Time nor Death can bring thee fear.  
Thou know'st not grief; of bloodless form,  
Almost of Gods thou seem'st the peer.

R. H. B.

## Obituary.

It is our sad duty to record that yet another Old Westminster has been gathered to his fathers—an Old Westminser of long standing, and coming of a family which has been, perhaps, the most loyal to the old School of all the Old Westminster families who have stuck to their 'Alma Mater' in its prosperity and in its adversity, as some twenty names on the end wall of the School can testify. The Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1840, was the representative of the elder branch of the Glyn family, and was the grandson of Sir Richard Glyn, the first baronet, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1758, and sat in Parliament for London and for Coventry. The late baronet was in his 82nd year, but had only given up active work in the Church for three years. Previous to his resignation he had held the living of Ewell, Surrey, for fifty years, viz., from 1831 to 1882. His two uncles, Richard Glyn, who was created a baronet in 1800, and Thomas Glyn, and no fewer than ten of his first cousins, were educated at the School.

The School has recently sustained a further loss by the death, in his 77th year, of the Rev. George Bridges Moore, Rector of Tunstall, Kent, who was admitted to College in 1822 as eighth in his election. He went to Christ Church as a commoner, graduated B.A. in 1830, and was presented to the living of Tunstall in 1837, which he held up to the time of his death.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### QUERIES.

DEAR SIR,—A few days ago I was reading an extract from Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' which told the amusing story, so well known to many of us, of Bentley, in his dressing gown, running across Little Dean's Yard with the Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament under his arm, which he had rescued from the fire in Ashburnham House. I noticed that it was there stated that this MS. and other valuable papers were placed in Little Cloisters, in the 'chamber of the Captain.' Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, tell me anything about this 'chamber'? The Captain has no 'chamber' at his disposal in Little Cloisters now, nor can I discover any other reference to a special room set aside for the Captain out of College. Of course, I am well aware that at the time of the great fire in Ashburnham House the present College buildings were not in existence, but I believe I am right in saying that the Q.SS. lived in their dormitory, the old Abbey Barn, in the day as well as night, as they certainly did, some time ago, in the present building.



I have no doubt that you, Mr. Editor, in your capacity of Captain of the School, would be delighted to have a withdrawing-room in Little Cloisters, where you could sip tea and write School notes in solitude, or entertain a select party of friends with muffins and metaphysics, when your arduous duties as Captain and Editor allowed you a little leisure. Any information on this subject will be gratefully received by yours, &c.—ANTIQUARY.

Could anyone inform me why the College note-paper is stamped 'College, Little Dean's Yard,' instead of 'St. Peter's College, Westminster'? I understand that the former has been the recognised address for many years; but why?—HAL.

### Correspondence.

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—The O.W. community up here has enjoyed profound repose of late, and I have consequently but little to tell. A large number of its members have been preparing, with much vexation of spirit, to face the dreaded 'Rudiments of Faith and Religion,' an examination which takes place on the 6th. One can only hope that they will pass without adding to the crop of 'howlers' which the School in question annually produces.

The University has been lately agitated to its foundations by the great question of who is to keep its archives? One of the candidates was an O.W. not unknown to Oxford fame, but he withdrew at the last moment. His opponent had made great exertions to whip up supporters from the country, and on the news of Mr. S——'s withdrawal, telegraphed to one of these rustivating M.A.'s—'I walk over.' The M.A. in question was away from home at the time, and the telegram fell into the hands of his wife, who, on opening it, sent seven miles to the nearest town for additional provisions, saying, 'Mr. B—— is such a very particular man, and will be so hungry after his long walk.'

In Athletics, R. H. Williams was stroke of the Ch. Ch. four, till it was taken off in consequence of the serious illness of one of the crew. F. W. Bain and O. Scoones have surpassed themselves in the football field, and C. W. Jenner has also occasionally played for the 'Varsity. Oxford Old Westminsters sent a fairly representative team to play Radley, but they were short of backs, and Scoones had to figure in that capacity. This weakened our right wing considerably, and Radley were able to rush the first two goals, but the O.W.W. afterwards pulled themselves together and finally won, 4-3.

Yours, &c.,  
FLOREAT.

### THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In the last number of the *Elizabethan* there appear two letters criticising the Debating Society. I think that before 'Cato' takes it upon himself to write another long letter abusing a School society, he had better inform himself as to the facts of the case. The number of members is already restricted to 36, and not to 50, as he seems to think. I admit, however, that the state of the Society is not satisfactory. There are some members who come up merely to make a row; but I think that the reason of this is to be found outside the Society; for the head Q.S.S., who ought to be the life of it, give it no support at all. There are the names of only three

Seniors on the books of the Society, and one of them but seldom attends. Seeing that almost all the head T.B.B. belong, I think it is rather a disgrace to College to be represented by Under-Elections. I do not think that any one but 'Debater' remembers our President being bearded—in his sense of the word. Perhaps when he grows up he may himself be the organiser of a better state of things.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours truly,  
SCHONE.

### THE CONTEMPORARY COLUMN.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—I have a suggestion which I should like to make known in your columns. When I first came to Westminster, the *Elizabethan* used to contain a column styled 'Our Contemporaries,' which both gave scope for the Editor's satire and, in some numbers, formed the most amusing part of the paper. To judge by the last number, the last page is somewhat empty. Why not revive the 'Contemporaries Column,' which would fill up the vacant space and amuse many of your readers?

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
CONSERVATIVE.

[The 'Contemporary Column' has been discontinued lately because it was understood that what 'amused many of our readers' gave offence to others—we presume those who were the objects of the mild sarcasm of the reviewer. It will probably, however, be revived in a somewhat modified form before long. 'Conservative' will doubtless appreciate the distinction between seeing other people 'scored off' and being 'scored off' oneself.—ED.]

### FOOTBALL.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—Don't you think the third game could have a ground in some other part of the square, as the present one is about half the full size and much too close to the other games? Hoping this may catch the Captain's eye,

I remain, dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
MUTABOR.

*To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'*

DEAR SIR,—Being frequently at Vincent Square to see your football matches, in which I take a great interest, I have often noticed the way boys crowd over the line in order to have a better view of the match, and so get in the way of the game and obstruct the view of others. Would it not be a great improvement, and very little trouble, to put up a rope in front of the footboards, so as to keep the boys back? Hoping this may meet with your approval,

I am,  
Yours truly,  
SPECTATOR.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUERELA.—Your communication has not been inserted, because we have been given to understand that some movement is being made in the matter about which you write. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the garden of Ashburnham House, and to decide how the extra space is to be employed.

LUMEN, S.R.R.A.—Your letters have been omitted from want of space; they will appear in the February number.

Floreat.