

# THE EAGLE.

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N.B.—Contributors of anonymous articles or letters will please send their names to one of the Editors who need not communicate it further.



## SOCIALISM.

“μᾶλλον γὰρ δεῖ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὁμαλίζειν, ἢ τὰς οὐσίας.”

**T**HE word *Socialism* is one of the vaguest in the vocabulary of politics. It was regarded, not long ago, as a term for all that is revolutionary and “advanced;” and it was associated with that class of agitation which takes its rise in the anxiety of the agitators for their personal aggrandisement and advantage. At the present time it is looked at more impartially, and we think of it as one of the schemes for future reform, or, rather, as a generic name for a whole class of schemes, all aiming at a reconstitution of society in different fashions upon the same general basis. And in this way Socialism always connects itself with the prospects of the future. Its advent is spoken of by its most ardent supporters as a sort of millennium, and it looms large in the vision of every political prophet. Since this is the case the past of Socialism seems of little value, and it is sometimes hard to realise that it ever had any past at all. And yet a historical treatment of Socialism is of some importance, if a study of its past can throw light on its probable future, for it is in History that it has been successful, and therefore it is to History that we must go if we wish to discover the conditions of its future realisation. Any attempt to discuss Socialism historically, in addition to its own peculiar difficulties, is influenced by the fact that it is a question of comparatively recent date; and it is always much easier to consider a

subject when it has crystallised into history than when it is still held in solution in journals and pamphlets. Notwithstanding, such an attempt may be legitimately made, for it is possible to divide the history of Socialism into phases, and to watch its development through half a century.

The first forms of community of property carry us back to early times. The Buddhist monks that followed Gautama, the "Light of Asia," held all their property in common, with the exception, according to the sacred books, of private property in a complete outfit of rags, a begging-bowl, a razor, and a water-strainer—afterwards sacred objects among the Hindoos. The Essenes also held somewhat similar views; and all Christian monastic communities, from the apostles downwards, have held property in common, and are thus in a sense Socialistic. They may, however, be dismissed from the present classification, since they are only incidentally Socialistic.

The history of Socialism begins at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the first true Socialist communities are to be found in America. But it is to be observed that their existence there is distinctly traceable to the influence of European thought. They may be divided into two classes, each springing from a distinct movement in Europe. The first of these classes is religious and the other secular. The formation of the first can be traced to that pressure of religious disability which came as a kind of after-swell to the tide which swept the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of the New World. In 1758, Ann Lee, the foundress of eighteen communities of Shakers, was driven from Europe by persecution; so also the Rappites in 1805, and the Separatists in 1817. These are only instances of the general fact that a large class of American Socialistic communities owe their geographical position, if not their existence, to the stress of orthodox zeal in Europe. They found in

the New World a harbour of refuge from the sectarian storms of the Old.

These American communities are, moreover, not only religious in their origin and purpose, but religious in the bond of union which holds their members together. The Shakers are united by their special creed, which teaches them to remain "separate from the world," and thus holds them together in close union amongst themselves. They call themselves "a Millennial Church or Society of Believers," or "a Church of the last Dispensation." The same is true of all the American Socialist communities which belong to the class of religious societies we are now describing; they all retain some article of belief peculiar to themselves which holds them closely together, and at the same time definitely severs them from the world of ordinary men.

Another fact to be noted in connexion with the religious type of Socialist community is the theocratic character of its control, by which the province of government is indefinitely extended. Inspired legislators and priests rule them under direct divine guidance, and they form themselves on the Mosaic model. To revert to our previous example, we find that the government of the Shakers is vested in the "Visible Head of the Church upon earth," a ministry of three members which is self-perpetuating. This ministry exercises through subordinates an autocratic supervision over the smallest acts of the individuals of each Shaker community, and guides, with the most absolute authority, the course of every department of industry in which the societies engage. It is this theocratic form of government which renders such societies possible by keeping in check the centrifugal forces, which must necessarily operate to prevent a heterogeneous body of men from holding permanently together.

One more important characteristic of American



Socialism of the religious type remains to be noticed. Its communities are almost all celibate. The Shakers and Rappites make celibacy one of their fundamental articles of faith; the Inspirationists regard marriage as involving a loss of religious status; and the Separatists definitely discourage marriage, though they do not actually forbid it.

The conclusions arrived at from these data may be summarized as follows: at the beginning of the present century Socialism passed through a Religious phase—the first phase in its history. During this time, sects took refuge in America from the persecutions in Europe, and there founded communities upon the model of the early Christian Church. The three great problems of later speculative Socialists they solve in a manner peculiar to themselves. They render a close union of their members possible by introducing a religious bond between them; they create a strong government by adherence to a theocracy derived from the Old Testament just as their general organization is built up upon the New; and they determine the problem of a “standard of comfort” by adherence to celibacy. Their existence therefore begins in religion; it may be shewn that it is rendered possible only by religion; and with their creeds, their life must cease.

The second class of Socialist communities in America is connected with quite a distinct movement, and bears an entirely different character. After setting on one side those communities which belong to the Religious phase of Socialism, there remain others, traceable to two secular movements, and these may be referred to a Secular phase of Socialism. They originated with two revivals, the first of which appeared upon the Eastern shore of America in 1824 and moved westward, culminating in 1826, only to subside again and vanish, leaving behind it eleven Socialistic communities to witness to its power. The

second movement rose in 1842 under the guidance of Albert Brisbane and Horace Greeley. Its course was more sudden, but more successful than that of its predecessor, and on its decline in the next year it left 34 communities as its practical result. For the causes of these two revivals we must look again to Europe. The movement of 1824 is English, and connects itself with the writings of Robert Owen; that of 1842 is French, and belongs to Charles Fourier. These are not the only European writers on Socialism, but they are the only ones who have any great influence in America. Many preach the gospel of Socialism in the Old World, but it is the followers of Fourier and Owen alone who practise it in the New. Hitherto Socialism has existed only as the outcome of a religion; now it becomes a religion itself, with its own articles of faith, and its own priesthood, which teaches special laws of life. But Socialism does

political; thus the second phase of Socialism is transitional: its history is the history of a development. This development must be examined at two points, first in its theoretical commencement in Europe, afterwards in its practical manifestations in America.

The second phase of Socialism therefore begins with Owen's "*Report on the Causes of Poverty*" in 1817, and ends with the downfall of Louis Blanc in 1848. Its transitional character is marked by the appearance of St. Simon at its commencement in the character of the Priest of a New Religion, while Louis Blanc, a political Revolutionist, is the prominent figure at its close. St. Simon preaches Socialism with all the enthusiasm of a prophet commissioned from on high. The text of his great work, "*Nouveau Christianisme*," is the Christian motto of "Love one another." Lacordaire said of it, that from a religious point of view, it was the most important work since the time of Luther. Bazard, his disciple, is sent to

Brittany to "preach a holy revolt" against the sins of society, and to inaugurate a new reign of righteousness on the earth. In the utterances of Enfantin, the remarkable successor of St. Simon, the enthusiasm of the new ideas crystallises into a definite creed. In the proclamation of 1830, he denounces the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church, not as a son, but as the teacher of a rival faith. "When this new religion shall have realised upon earth the reign of God—the reign of peace and of liberty—which the Christians have placed in heaven alone, then the Catholic Church will have lost its power, it will have ceased to exist." Here he appears as a commissioned prophet; a little later he claims a still higher place. His disciples are taught to address him as "Père Suprême." "Father, you are the Messiah of God, and the King of Nations!" exclaimed an enthusiastic pupil; and the title was not refused.

If we leave theoretic Socialism and cross the Atlantic to study its practical manifestations, we find there the same characteristic. The two Socialist revivals of 1824 and 1842 are preceded by the two religious revivals of Nettleton in 1817 and Finney in 1831, and it is possible to trace their connexion. The language of the Socialist writers points to their faith in Socialism as a religion. The *Harbinger*, the newspaper of the Fourierists, in speaking of the Trumbull "Phalanx," as their societies were called, remarks, "We rejoice to learn by a letter just received from a member of this promising association, that they are going forward with strength and hope, determined to make a full experiment of the great principles which they have espoused... A few years will present the beautiful spectacle of prosperous, harmonic, happy phalanxes, dotting the broad Prairies of the West, spreading over its luxuriant valleys, and radiating light to the whole land that is now in darkness and the shadow of death." This choice extract may be

supplemented by another, which urges men on to "that wished-for goal, when the redemption of humanity shall be fully realized," and exhorts them "to lead the kingdoms of the earth into the regions of light, liberty, and love." Socialism is evidently no longer the outcome of Christianity; it has adopted the vocabulary of Christianity, and is the object of much fervent but not permanent faith.

It may be interesting to note in passing another characteristic of the American Socialistic communities belonging to this second phase—the reappearance of the old sophistry of a "State of Nature." This is one cause of the prominence given to agriculture in all practical Socialistic schemes. One exuberant writer remarks, that "the lowing of cattle is the natural bass to the melody of the human voice." This sentence enables us to see at a glance the pastoral ideal which the Fourierists had set before themselves for realization. But they are content to begin their approaches to Nature in a humble way. A visitor to the Skaneateles Phalanx writes: "The question of diet is one about which the community was greatly exercised, and there seems to have been an inner circle among whom the dietetic furor worked with special violence. For the purpose of living what they considered a perfectly natural life, they betook themselves to an exclusive diet of boiled wheat, and built themselves a shanty in the woods, hoping to secure long life and happiness by thus getting nearer to Nature."

The first element of the Socialism of this phase is therefore religious; but the phase is one of transition. While Socialism as a religion gets weaker, Socialism as a political force grows stronger; till in 1848, we find ourselves in a new phase—the modern phase of Political Socialism properly so called. The horizon of Socialism had hitherto been bounded by the limits of small communities; in this third phase it begins to look further: it seeks to usurp the state machinery

for its own purposes, and thus becomes a force in opposition to the state. Owen, 'the father of Socialism,' extends the limits of his communities, but he is content with his 'quadrangular paradises' of about thirty families each. St. Simon however, proclaims the doctrine distinctly, "that it is the object of government to extend the circle of well-being by any means, and the only way in which this can be done is by the inauguration of a Socialistic state." Fourier speaks in the same sense, and the idea of a political Socialism is for a moment actually realised in France under the supremacy of the Revolutionary Government, of which Louis Blanc was a member. This is its only practical manifestation; the phase of transition comes to an end with his fall, and a new phase of Political Socialism begins. The end of this phase cannot yet be foreseen.

*(To be continued).*



## ATHLETES AND ÆSTHESIS.

*An Idyll of the Cam.*

It was an Undergraduate, his years were scarce nineteen,  
Discretion's years and wisdom's teeth he plainly ne'er had seen,  
For his step was light and jaunty, and around him wide and far  
He puffed the noisome odours of a two-penny

It was a sweet girl-graduate, her years were thirty-two,  
Her brow was intellectual, her whole appearance blue,  
Her dress was mediæval, and, as if by way of charm,  
Six volumes strapped together she was bearing 'neath her arm.

'My beautiful Æsthesi,' the young man rashly cried,  
'I am the young Athleti, of Trinity the pride;  
I have large estates in Ireland, which ere long will pay me rent;  
I have rooms in Piccadilly, and a farm (unlet) in Kent.

'My achievements thou hast heard of, how I chalk the wily cue,  
Pull an oar, and wield the willow, and have won my double-blue;  
How I ride, and play lawn tennis, how I make a claret cup,  
Own the sweetest of bull terriers and a grand St. Bernard pup.

'But believe me, since I've seen thee, all these pleasures are a  
bore,  
Life has now one only object fit to love and to adore;  
Long in silence have I worshipped, long in secret have I sighed:  
Tell me, beautiful Æsthesi, wilt thou be my blooming bride?'

'Sir Student' quoth the maiden, 'you are really quite intense,  
And I ever of this honour shall retain the highest sense;  
But forgive me, if I venture'—faintly blushing thus she spoke,  
'Is not true love inconsistent with tobacco's mundane smoke?'



'Perish all that comes between us,' cried Athletes, as he threw  
His weed full fifty paces in the stream of Camus blue:  
The burning weed encountered the cold river with the hiss  
Which ensues when fire and water, wranglers old, are forced to  
kiss.

'Sir Student, much I thank thee,' said the Lady, 'thou hast  
shown  
The fragrance of a lily, or of petals freshly blown;  
But before to thee I listen there are questions not a few  
Which demand from thee an answer satisfactory and true.'

'Fire away,' exclaimed Athletes 'I will do the best I can  
But remember, gentle Maiden, that I'm not a reading man;  
So your humble servant begs you, put your questions pretty plain,  
For my Tutors all assure me I'm not overstocked with brain.

'Sir Student' cried the Lady, and her glance was stern and high,  
'Hast thou felt the soft vibration of a summer sunset sky?  
Art thou soulful? Art thou tuneful? Cans't thou weep o'er  
nature's woes?  
Art thou redolent of Ruskin? Dost thou love a yellow rose?

'Hast thou bathed in emanations from the canvass of Burne  
Jones?  
As thou gazest at a Whistler, doth it whistle wistful tones?  
Art thou sadly sympathetic with a symphony in blue?  
Tell me, tell me, gentle Student, art thou really quite tootoo?'

'Pon my word' replied the Student 'this is coming it too strong,'  
I can sketch a bit at Lecture, and can sing a comic song;  
But my head with all these subjects 'tis impossible to cram,  
So, my beautiful Æthesis, you must take me as I am.'

'Wilt thou come into my parlour,' sweetly blushing asked the  
Maid,  
'To my little bower in Girton, where a table shall be laid?  
Pen and paper I will bring thee, and whatever time thou crave  
To reply to all my questions, gentle Student, thou shalt have.'

Lightly leapt the young Athletes from his seat beside the Cam:  
'This is tempting me, by Jingo, to submit to an Exam!  
So it's time, my learned Lady, you and I should say good-bye'—  
And he stood with indignation and wild terror in his eye.

They parted, and Athletes had not left her very far,  
Ere again he puffed the odours of a two-penny cigar;  
But he oftentimes lamented, as to manhood years he grew,  
'What a pity such a stunner was so spoilt by being blue!'

And Æsthesis, as she watched him with his swinging manly  
stride,  
The 'double-blue' Athletes, of Trinity the pride,  
Found it difficult entirely to eradicate love's darts,  
As she listened to thy Lecture, Slade Professor of Fine Arts.

And Ruskin, and the warblings of Whistler and Burne Jones,  
And symphonies in colours, and sunset's silent tones,  
Move her not as once they moved her, for she weeps in sorrow  
sore,

'O that I had loved Athletes less or he loved culture more!'  
ARCULUS.



## STYLE IN ROWING.

**I**N a former article I ventured to urge on those readers of the *Eagle* who take an interest in rowing the importance of cultivating a thorough knowledge of the elementary part of the subject, and I propose now to submit for their consideration a few remarks as to the style which, in my humble opinion, should be aimed at, after the rudiments have been thoroughly mastered.

My observations lay no claim to originality, being in fact founded mainly on my recollections of the instructions which I received twenty-five years ago in the Lady Margaret tub. Since then I have been for several years a member of a Metropolitan Club, and have boated on various rivers with friends from Cambridge, Oxford, and London, but I have never found any reason to consider that the principles laid down for the edification of Johnian freshmen in the year 1857 were either incorrect or antiquated. What was true then I believe to be equally true now, and to be quite unaltered by the introduction of the sliding seat or any other modern innovation, though there is doubtless something to be added to the wisdom of the ancients. Much of what I have to say will seem to be little more than a truism to some of my readers, but it is precisely these familiar truths which require to be constantly repeated and insisted on, and which are most frequently overlooked in practice.

First of all let me define, as well as I can, what I mean by style, the word being used in different

ways by different people. Let us suppose two boats of similar build, manned by crews of equal weight and strength, both of which are blameless so far as the time of the oars is concerned, and which, to a casual observer, appear to be equally good. It is found that one of these crews is faster than the other over a given distance, and various critics account for the difference of pace in various ways. They agree, however, in saying that the "form" or "style" of the winning crew is the most effective, and we may therefore say correct that style is the method of rowing which will, *ceteris paribus*, produce the best pace over a distance sufficient to test the real powers of the crews, and that a knowledge of style is simply the correct analysis of the difference between the two (or more) methods of rowing. I start with this definition because many people seem to think that style depends entirely or chiefly on local or accidental conditions, *e.g.* that the style suitable for a heavy boat is essentially different from that which is best in a light one, and that different rivers produce in those who row on them different styles of rowing almost as a matter of necessity.

This, as I shall endeavour to shew, is only true in a very partial and limited sense. The race of Thames watermen, now nearly extinct, but who were, in their day, about the best oarsmen known, got all or nearly all their practice in Thames wherries, which were in-rigged skiffs, capable of holding three or four passengers. Yet these men, when they got into a racing boat either to train for a waterman's race or to test the pace of the University crews, shewed excellent form and pace, their constant habit of economising their strength and using it to the best advantage having impressed upon them those principles which are essential to good rowing in any boat, be it heavy or light.

Another fact to be noted is that the style at either

University has varied considerably at different times. The present Oxford style may almost be said to have been originally borrowed from Cambridge, being a development of the style acquired by the Oxford crew of 1852 under the coaching of Mr. T. S. Egan, of Caius. The Cambridge style has varied much in the last quarter of a century, but one fault, of which I am old enough to remember the origin, has clung to it, more or less, ever since the May Term of 1860, and has, at times, been intensified by a belief in the ridiculous phrase "catch at the beginning," which I rather think was invented to account for the success of the Oxonians. This phrase led to a supposition that the fault in the Cambridge rowing had reference exclusively to the way in which the stroke was begun. But the real fault had far more to do with the end of the stroke than with its beginning. In 1860 some College crews, the Lady Margaret crew among the number, adopted what was then called the "new style," the principal feature of which was a peculiar squaring of the elbows at the finish of the stroke, which was supposed to give increased power and which was thought to be very effective, at least over the College course. The effect of this, some of the consequences of which may have outlived the practice itself, where the latter has been discontinued, was to place the oarsman in an extremely helpless and awkward position at the end of the stroke. He found himself with his wrists and arms bent sideways, *i.e.* not at right angles to the oar, and his shoulders turned inwards, and it was even difficult to sit up to his work and keep his back straight. This, of course, led to a very slovenly finish to the stroke and a slow and hesitating "recovery." The hands not pushed out promptly from the chest, the oar was not properly feathered, and in order to make up for the time lost it became necessary to "bucket" violently forward with the body, instead of swinging slowly and

steadily. This, in its turn, spoilt the beginning of the stroke, it being impossible to grip the water firmly and keep hold of it after a hurried swing forward. So one thing led to another, more and more work was thrown on the arms, and the weight was seldom put into the stroke except just for a moment when it was about half rowed through, and any attempt to mark the beginning simply made matters worse and led to a sort of pause after the beginning—a double stroke, as it were. It might be thought that the baneful effects of such a practice would be obvious from the first, and that the evil would speedily correct itself, but the armwork and hurried feather were less obviously fatal to speed on the smooth water of the Cam than on the tideway, and when it was merely a question of getting as rapidly as possible over the first half of the College course, the strength of a powerful crew was not entirely exhausted even by this ruinous waste of force.

Yet there were signs which ought to have attracted attention. In 1868 and 1869 the University Fours were won (rather easily, if I remember rightly) by the comparatively weak Sidney crew, who, fortunately for them, were so far out of the fashion as to have relapsed into something like true form.

Then the coaching of Mr. G. Morrison in 1869 and 1870, and afterwards that of Mr. J. G. Chambers, whose knowledge of the theory of rowing stood successive University crews in good stead, should have taught a lesson to the whole University. But somehow, although the Cambridge crew, and occasionally a College crew at Henley, were from time to time coached into good form, the bad habit originally contracted so long ago continued to hang about College rowing, and, as a necessary consequence, to reappear every now and then in the University boat, neutralising the efforts of coach and stroke, and producing the edifying spectacle of a powerful crew of picked Cam-

bridge oarsmen vainly attempting to attain to the form which any College crew from Oxford would have shewn after two or three days on the tideway. Is it too much to hope that this fatal habit may be eradicated at any rate in the Lady Margaret Club? A little care and attention, and our men would no longer be remarkable, as a body, for their clumsy finish, hurried and irregular feather, and feeble beginning. These strictures may appear too sweeping, as of course we know that Cambridge oarsmen are by no means always and invariably open to such criticism. I am, however, speaking of Cambridge rowing "in the lump," and without reference to certain meritorious exceptions. There is no doubt that, on an average, Cambridge rowing is inferior to Oxford rowing at the present day, and I have endeavoured, in this and a previous article, to point out one or two of the reasons why.

If all our rowing men would take pains to revert to the old Cambridge "drag" and bring the elbows well in to the sides, keep the wrists flat and drop the shoulders at the end of the stroke, we should, I am confident, see a great improvement, though, as I said on a former occasion, there is something else required, which must be antecedent to considerations of style, viz. careful attention to the little details of rowing, and the exhortations of the coach to "keep your eyes in the boat," "sit up," "feel your stretchers," &c., which everyone knows all about, though many seem to think them rather beneath the attention of an oarsman.

There remain, of course, various purely mechanical questions which depend for their practical solution on the judgment of the coach or captain and the boat-builder, such as the way in which the seats and "work" (*i.e.* the outriggers) should be placed, so that the ship may fit the crew and enable them to row with comfort and economy of strength. This is a class of questions which, so far as my observation

goes, is very well understood at Cambridge as a rule, though on some occasions Cambridge crews have been considerably "underboated," owing perhaps to the difference between the Cam and the Thames. On the former river it is perhaps better for the boat to be a little too small than too large, whereas on the latter the reverse is the case, the small boat "burying" so much as to stop the way between the strokes.

I have said nothing about the sliding-seat, the subject having been very ably treated in an article in the Rowing Almanac for 1881, by Mr. J. H. D. Goldie, who, I believe, was one of the first among English amateurs to appreciate and utilise the invention, and whose authority in all such matters is beyond dispute.

I may here quote the observation of an old Oxford blue in 1870, when Cambridge had at last succeeded in turning the tables after nine successive defeats. Many people at that time, rather than admit that a Cambridge crew could under any circumstances be good, were inclined to think that the Oxford crew must have been exceptionally bad, but this old hand said: "Your people were a really good crew this time; there was a unanimity about their rowing, and Morrison had thoroughly coached them out of their faulty style." These two points struck me as being very accurately put, viz. the implied distinction between mere uniformity and "unanimity" and the cure (for the time being) of the "faulty style." It is on those two points that the prospects of our crews mainly turn: the perfect machine-like swing throughout the boat and the avoidance of a radically vicious style which wastes a great part of the men's strength, which is not really indigenous to Cambridge, and which is not a necessary consequence of the local conditions of Cambridge rowing.

I have still a vivid recollection of the magnificent form of our crews of 1858, 1859, and 1860, the 1859



crew being, to my thinking, the best of the three, though they were so unfortunate in the race, owing partly to being underboated and partly to having the Surrey station on a very stormy day—no joke in those days, when any number of steamers might accompany the race and behave pretty much as they liked!

It may not be generally remembered that on the morning of that disastrous day the odds of three to one were freely laid on the Cambridge crew, and even after the race the general opinion, including that of many Oxonians, was that the losers were the best crew.

I hope, after all that has come and gone since then, that I may yet live to see a succession of really fine crews hailing from Cambridge, not merely as the result of a lucky combination of public school men or pupils of some London Club, but crews which have learnt to row, or at any rate advanced in rowing, on the Cam, and which will remind one of the times when Hall, Lloyd, Williams, Havart, Paley, and others whom I recollect shewed what manner of oarsmen Cambridge could turn out.

There is no reason why this should not be. I am sure we have men who are quite worthy to be the successors of those I have named, and of the more recent heroes who for a time succeeded in recovering something of the style of other days; and as for our much-abused river, it is wonderfully improved since those days when if a man got upset he was probably in more danger of being suffocated by the mud than drowned in the water.

I must not, however, give way to the garrulity of age. I have spoken my mind on a subject on which I am no authority, not without much hesitation, but with the idea that my suggestions might (in the absence of better) be of some little use to the old club, and I hope others will do likewise, and do it to better purpose than I can.

One word in conclusion to those who may think it rather absurd to make all this fuss about a mere amusement like rowing. It is quite true that men do not come to the University merely to learn rowing, but it is also true that prestige counts for a great deal in this world, and, that being so, it is no small matter if the name of Oxford comes to be associated with the idea of success and that of Cambridge (however unreasonably) with the idea of failure, and of this I fear there have lately been some signs, owing, as I think, to our comparative want of success in a manly and thoroughly English sport.

OLAF.



“LUCIS CREATOR OPTIME.”

[*R. C. use: Paroissien; Tours: 1876, &c.*]

LUCIS Creator Optime  
Lucem dierum proferens,  
Primordiis lucis novæ  
Mundi parans originem:

Qui mane junctum vesperi  
Diem vocari præcipis;  
Illabitur tetrum chaos:  
Audi preces cum fletibus.

Ne meus gravata crimine  
Vitæ sit exul munere:  
Dum nil perenne cogitat,  
Seseque culpæ illigat.

Cœleste pulset ostium;  
Vitale tollat præmium;  
Vitemus omne noxium;  
Purgemus omne pessimum.

Præsta: Pater piissime!  
Patrique compar, Unice!  
Cum Spiritu Paraclito,  
Regnans per omne sæculum.



TRANSLATION: EVENING HYMN.

SOVEREIGN Creator of the Light,  
Parent of day's effulgence bright;  
Whose glorious beams with earliest ray  
Shone o'er the young world's opening way:

Thou eve and morn in one day's space  
Blendedst, our lapse of time to trace:  
Now stoops night's chaos from the skies;  
Incline Thee to our prayerful cries!

Leave not our souls 'neath guilt's dread load:  
Exiled from Thee, and Life's abode:  
Forgetful of their heavenly birth;  
Caught in sin's toils, and bound to earth.

Teach us to knock at Heaven's door!  
Grant us Life's Prize for evermore!  
Help us to shun each deadly bane;  
And purge us from all hateful stain!

Hear us, O holiest Father! hear,  
Coëqual, only Son, our prayer!  
Hear, Thou, too, Paraclete Divine!  
Reigning on high,—Eternal,—Trine.

‘ADAM.’



## O'CLOCK.

LEARNED MR. EDITORS,

**A**S I have not had the privilege which yourselves and most of your staff have probably enjoyed of lifelong residence in this country, it is not as presuming to impart, but rather as desirous of gaining knowledge, that I venture to address you and your readers. I have often been puzzled as to the exact meaning of the expression which is my superscription, and as to the reason of its use among the English; for, so far as my observation goes (the field of which has, however, not been world-wide) and my memory serves (albeit that too is by no means perfect), this mode of denoting periods of diurnal time is confined to this island nation. For in my own dear old land it suffices to point to certain quarters of the heavens, signifying thereby the position of the sun, to denote any particular period of day-time; and as for the night—why, we sleep through that, regardless of time and all else sublunary, or, if we wake for a midnight foray, we avail ourselves of the moon and stars as measures of time. To pass to a district a little more civilized, in the Cape Colony the old Dutch Boers often content themselves with the same natural indicators of 'the course of time,' and even though they possess clocks do not obtrude the fact on your notice (as is the custom here), but consider it enough to say, in their barbarous and illiterate patois, (*v. g.*) "tien heur" or "halve tien heur," *h. e.* "ten hour" or "half ten hour" = half-past nine. [In this latter we must apparently understand

the preposition "to" so as to bring the expression up to the Scotch usage "half to ten."] Similarly, on the continent of Europe the hours are expressed without the information that they are "hours of the clock."

Why, then, in crossing to this island do we find (as one of the obstacles to be overcome in learning this difficult language) quite a unique mode of expressing time? The reason lies probably in some idiosyncrasy of the people. I can only suggest a possible solution, and ask for more certain information.

It is evident, from many existing monuments, that the former inhabitants of this country recorded the passage of time by means of sun-dials. How these instruments indicated the hour of day or night I leave it to archæologists to determine; suffice it to notice by the way that I have often endeavoured (but always in vain) to learn the time of day from them, by igniting, in the usual lack of sunshine, a lucifer match. And in this connexion it may be interesting to record that the matches that light only on the box are no whit more effective than those that light not at all.

It would appear that these gnomons met (as they deserved) with national disapproval, for at a certain point in the history of this people clocks were invented, and in course of time superseded the old sun-dial, and now arose the new phrase "o'clock" to denote the novelty of the method of time-measurement. As to the grammatical meaning of this phrase, it is probably not what classical grammarians call a vocative, although something might be said for this view; for have we not here an apostrophe? and does not an apostrophe imply the turning away from one object to address another? And can we not imagine the mediæval English turning from the useless sun-dial to the expressive face of the clock, and exclaiming, with both hands uplifted, "It is twelve o! clock"? But, in spite of this possibility, the "o" is apparently a preposition, and not an interjection. But what

preposition? Surely not "of," as I am often told it is. For what sense could we get out of a possessive or genitive case? We may speak of any "hour of day" or "of night," but an "hour of clock" is nonsense. No; the preposition wanted is without all doubt "on"; and in this preposition we have handed down to us a picture of the transition from the old sun-dial to the clock face. Every time I hear that expression "o'clock" there is brought before my mind's eye the picture of some quaint English town in the Middle Ages; I see the burgesses of this ancient town anxious to learn (for some important purpose) the exact time of day: they betake themselves to the gnomon, but in vain, for the sun is (as usual in this country) invisible, and lucifer matches are as yet unknown, and the tinder-box and flint and steel, though affording useful sparks, yield no flame to cast a shadow. After some time of puzzling their brains and of grumbling at the weather, some sharp-witted genius of the group bethinks himself of the newly-erected clock on the church tower above them, and, after deciphering as well as they can the hour indicated thereon, they declare—jubilant at their discovery, but yet half dubious of the trustworthiness of this new-fangled invention, and withal contrasting it with the old familiar index—that it is this or that "on clock," for in their wonder and admiration of this new dial, so independent of the glorious sun, on which all other creatures seem to depend, they straightway personify it, and treat its name as a proper noun, and forbear such familiarity as the definite article might imply.

This, which is in my eyes the true account of the origin of this unique expression, shews the marvellous tenacity of the English mind in preserving for so many generations the impression made on the childlike, wondering minds of remote ancestors by the introduction of clocks. Succeeding ages produced so many novelties that the invention of watches is not

noticed in stereotyped phrase as equally marvellous, though to me it seems most illogical that the expression "o'clock" should still be universally used in notifying the time, even when no clock has ever been consulted. It is quite time that the phrase "o'watch" should have its due place given it in the language, and I commend it to the consideration of this reforming age to install this expression as an integral part of the vocabulary of nineteenth-century English.

Allow me, Learned Sirs, to remain yours ever,

ON THE WATCH.

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FROM "SIMONIDES OF CEOS: 85."

NAUGHT is that resteth sure for mortal kind.

Those words the Chian sang in peerless rime,—

"Man fadeth as the leaves in autumn time"—

Sound in our ears, untreasured in the mind;

for each hath Hope, that natural plant intwin'd

in youthful hearts; and while the luscious years  
of life bloom on, the silly soul uprears

plans that shall never their enactment find:

old age each hopeth none, no deathbed his;

nor heedeth sickness, so he yet be strong.

Poor baby fools and fond! knowing not this,

brief is the bloom of life, nor life is long.

Read thou thy lesson, friend: let Righteousness

feast thy unfaltering soul or old or young!

W.





## MY PORTFOLIO.

## LETTER I.—CARLYLE.

DEAR A—,

**Y**OU would not let me say that Carlyle hadn't any fixed belief in a law of life, and refer me to his '*Sartor Resartus*.' I must say I was thinking of his *French Revolution* when I made that remark, but I am sure I can justify it from his writings generally. Carlyle has indeed written that "Generation stands woven with generation; now we inherit not life only, and work and speak, and even think and feel as our fathers and primeval grandfathers from the beginning have given to us:" "Now mankind is a living indivisible whole." Even this is only a detached suggestion and does not enter into the organism of his doctrine. In his writings there is a general lack of faith in men. We are fallen and depraved, and can be drilled only in old forms. Everything "is rotten in the State of Denmark." He sees only a series of realities, each of which is cancelled by or cancels the other. To him there is no history beyond facts and their immediate significance. He judges of things by their success or failure. He sees a pendulum oscillate, not that it records time. He is satisfied that Frederick made himself master of Silesia, but does not see that the day of Jena was coming. He is satisfied that grape-shots on the 13th Vendémiaire brought Sansculottism to order and an end, but not the ulterior effect—how

permanent elements of disorder were thus implanted. Bonaparte had his retribution at Waterloo and St. Helena, but if he had lived and died in all honour and glory we should have him put forward as a wholly true man. Charles I. was beheaded—necessity of his historical moral; but the failure of Cromwell does not fit in neatly, it remains isolated and incoherent. The philosophy of history consists in properly interpreting apparently singular incidents, in working out a general law out of confusion. Like the mathematician, the historian ought to find out that singular points are often satisfied by the equations to definite curves, and although these may cross and re-cross in the immediate neighbourhood, they may approach one another at infinity itself, that there is a beyond where divergent rays may be focussed.

Carlyle sees that there is a positive side of Frederick's disruption of Europe in 1760, but he does not see that there *is* a positive side of the disruption of the French Monarchy fifty years afterwards. This man believes in the French Revolution and in Frederick, to a certain extent and in a certain way, but from entirely different points of view. This lack of faith ruined his life, which, like Goethe his master, he *contemplated*, but never *felt*.

I have taken a cruel pleasure in running your hero down, but with all kind regards to self,

Ever yours, C.



## LOVE'S CALL.

### THE INVITATION.

STRAYING by the willows white,  
Boy and girl together!  
Eyes are bright and hearts are light  
In the winsome weather.  
Shine the meadows golden-fair,  
Fairest blue the heaven,  
Perfumes rare enrich the air  
On the breezes driven.

Now they pluck forget-me-nots  
Where the brooklet rushes,  
Now they list the pealing notes  
Of a quire of thrushes;  
Now they mock the mounting lark  
Up in heav'n's high places,  
Now they laugh to see the lambs  
At their giddy chases.

Children, dare ye disobey?  
Love himself is calling;  
All the world for this one day  
Bows to his enthralling.

### THE RESPONSE.

Strangely thrills the maiden's voice,  
Simple though her story;  
Strange the joy which fills the boy  
Of her girlish glory.  
Maiden's eyes more lustrous grow,  
Boyish blood runs faster;  
Can ye spurn the call? Ah, no,  
Love is Lord and Master.

Happy youth and happy maid!  
Wiser now and bolder;  
Love that found you as ye strayed,  
Touched, and left you older!  
Older, yet for ever young!  
Fair or foul the weather,  
Love shall keep you all along  
Boy and girl together!



## OUR COLLEGE REGISTER.\*

**N**EARLY 120 years after the foundation of St. John's it was determined that a Register of all its Members should be kept, and this Register, begun on the 30th Jan. 1638, and continued to the present day, is now under publication in yearly parts. The first part, comprising 36 years, appeared early this Term.

The utility and interest of such a publication to the University generally and to our own College in particular need little comment: the first pages of Professor Mayor's preface, which show the pains necessary to establish (in the absence of a College Register at that date) our claims to Herrick, make us wish that the entries of admissions reached back to the earliest days of the Lady Margaret's foundation. It is true we cannot expect all the names here preserved to be of equal interest with that of Herrick, still all are of some interest, for (in spite of Dr. Grosart) nobody is a nobody to everybody, and the mere record of the names and numbers of students, of the ranks and localities from which they are drawn, shews us that then, as now, our College was foremost in educating and influencing the life of the whole nation by attracting hither from the most distant parts the poorest and the richest to mingle in one society, and to carry the training they here received into the world at large.†

\* *Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge*, Part I., Jan. 1638—1665. Deighton & Co., 1882, price 2/6.

† See the Table at the end of this article, shewing the proportions between Fellow-Commoners, Pensioners, and Sizars at that time.

No apology, however, is needed for any obscurity on the part of the names here preserved to us, for the book contains an unusually large number of names of great public interest. Cooper's "Notes," prefixed to this part, pp. xix—xxix, shew that hardly a page fails to give the name of at least one distinguished scholar, divine, nobleman, or martyr. For instance, on one day are admitted the three sons of "Henry, Baron Mowbray and Matravers," two of whom became in succession Duke of Norfolk and the third a cardinal. On 29 May, 1635, Isaac Basire enters as a Fellow-Commoner. But the list is most fruitful in men who suffered for loyalty to their king or for firm adherence to their religious convictions.\*

We owe Professor Mayor many thanks for his painstaking editing of this Register. The difficulty in deciphering and identifying names will be understood when it is remembered that they were written down from oral pronunciation.† The wayward variation in spelling thus produced seems quite to justify the editor's abhorrence of the "phonetic" system, if indeed that can be called a system which would rob us of all rules or orthography, and give us instead only a record of each speaker and hearer's idiosyncrasies of pronunciation, and hearing and powers of transcription. Blewmorris (Beaumaris), Catlidge (Kirtling and not Chatteris, as at first supposed), Isington and Islington (Easington, Yorks.), Zanod (St. Neot's?), Ontchaster, Utcitter, and Uttoxeter (Uttoxeter), Ridriffe (Rotherhithe) will illustrate both the vagaries of spelling and also the breadth of the field whence our alumni were drawn.‡

\* The case of Edward and Antony Turner (sons of a Vicar in Leicestershire) is a peculiar example. Both became Jesuits: Edward died in prison; Antony was executed. p. 65, no. 1; p. 71, no. 27.

† On p. 39, nos. 26, 27, we have two entries made by students (Fellow-Commoners) themselves.

‡ Many names are still waiting identification. Sometimes a change in the name of a place increases the difficulty.

But not only did all localities contribute, but also all stations of life, from the "*institiarius Angliae summus*" down to the "*operarius*" or labourer. Several of the terms used to denote professions and occupations are curious and interesting to the classical student; we can only mention a few in passing: *e.g.* *brasiator* and *bynefex* (maltster), the former connected with *βράζω*, *brasserie*, our brew, and the latter from *βύνη*; *pandoxator* (a brewer and inn-keeper), *πάνδοξ* *πάνδοκος* (a host); *potifex* (brewer, lit. 'drink-maker,' reminding us of the time when tea and coffee were unknown luxuries, and ale, lauded with such gusto by Isaak Walton, was the only or chief drink of the people); *ferrivendulus* (ironmonger) and *pelivendulus*\* (fellmonger); *aromatopola* (grocer) and *minutiarius* (retail dealer); *aedituus ecclesiae* (parish clerk); *capitaneus*; *verbi Dei minister*, etc., all shewing how well St. John's succeeded in attracting all classes and uniting them in one commonwealth of learning.† The phrase *subsizator* (rarely *sizator*) *pro* or *sub magistro*.... reminds us that each member of this class of students was attached to a Fellow or Fellow-Commoner, and received his share of the College education in return for service rendered. The bond, by no means of a degrading character, thus established between the richest and poorest was often the only means that enabled the latter class to enjoy the advantages of University life. The proportions of the three grades of students will be seen at a glance from the table appended; in the year of the largest number of admissions (1645-6) the Fellow-Commoners exceeded one-sixth, and the sizars (as is often the case during these thirty-six years) exceeded one-half of the total number; in only eight years during this period are the sizars fewer than the pensioners.

\* The irregularity of the English spelling of the period will perhaps account for inaccuracy in spelling Latin words.

† The names of ranks pass into each other, *e.g.* p. 57.13 "*plebeius*" at Oxford appears as "*gent.*" at Cambridge.

It is noticeable that the title of Tutor occurs rarely in the earlier pages of the Register. The first mention I have found is on p. 9, no. 14 (Dec. 1631), and it recurs very irregularly till 1644, and is then used (as frequently throughout the rest of this period) in conjunction with 'surety.' This latter term means (apparently) the person who held the caution-money and was responsible to the College for the student whose surety he thus became. This office was not always joined with that of Tutor (p. 38, nos. 15, 16), though it generally was so united. Sometimes 'sponsor' occurs instead of surety (p. 25, no. 50; p. 68, no. 5). In all matters of University and College payments this side of the tutorial office would be the most important, and this may account for the prominence here given to it. The office was not confined to one or two, but shared by all resident Fellows (Bachelors included). Thus in 1644-5 twelve different Tutors (one a B.A.) are named. It is perhaps worthy of note that while Bachelors (if Fellows) seem to have had larger powers than at present, M.A.s (not Fellows) appear to have been under greater restrictions, at least they had to have sureties. This appears from the entries of those who migrated from other Colleges into ours (see p. 66, 4).

The number of migrations into St. John's was very large at this time, and included no small proportion of Graduates. The "Non-Collegiate" system does not seem to have found much favour, for even a late Fellow of Pembroke Hall joins our society in 1634 (p. 21, no. 13). Of the unusually large number of immigrants in 1634-5\* six (or seven, if no. 25 on p. 22 is not from Oxford) came from Jesus College—an evidence, it would seem, of the popularity of Dr. W. Beale, who was translated from the Mastership of the latter College to that of St. John's.

\* Between May 6, 1634, and July 8, 1635, I have counted 17, including the famous "*Isaacus Basir, Rothomagensis*" (who is entered out of his proper order).



Migration was sometimes for economy's sake, for in St. John's poor students have always been welcomed and assisted. Thus (pp. 56, 57, no. 10) a Pensioner\* of Emmanuel enters with the following certificate, which may serve as a specimen of those that the immigrants usually brought with them:

"These are to certify whome it may concerne that William Holland was admitted into Emanuel college the 21 of Aprill 1638, and hath free liberty to betake himself to any other college for his best advantage. Ric. Clark. Rob. Sorsby tut."

"Sir, These are to certify you that Will. Holland never did vndergoe any publick censure in the coll. but was as diligent at prayers and publick exercises as others usually were: his meanes being short, not sufficient for a pensioner, he desired to be admitted sizar of another house. Rob. Sorsby. 26 Octob. 1640."

The age of this person is "fere" 20: the usual age at admission is between 16 and 19, though a few occur of 14 and 15.

Returning for a moment to College officers, we notice that in Queen's College, Oxford, there were (1634) a "Catechista," a name lately adopted in Queens' College, Cambridge, for the religious instruction under the new statutes, and a "*magister puerorum*" (p. 20, no. 6). Is this latter the Junior Dean?

The dates of admission are spread pretty evenly over the year; there was no grand beginning of an October Term as now, but each joined in a free and easy manner whenever he thought fit. Thus, taking the academical year 1644-5, we find

Between July 5 to Nov. 22 (1644)...14 admissions

" Jan. 11 „ Mar. 19 (1644½)...10 „

" April 2 „ June 30 (1645)...18 „

Total for the year...42

\* A "commensalis" of Ch. Ch. Oxon. enters St. John's as sizar, p. 24-38.

The year began in July, and was divided into terms, but these do not seem to have been separated by vacations as at present. From the time that the student passed the entrance examination, paid his admission fee of 6*d.* (for sizar) or 1*s.* (for pensioner), and was admitted, he seems to have lived up here almost continuously till he graduated. The bad state of the roads and the difficulty of locomotion would probably prevent him visiting his home (if distant) more than once a year at most. (There is a slight break in the admissions about Christmas time in some years.) Arthur Young and other travellers of the last century describe Undergraduates setting out for a year's sojourn at the University, travelling in panniers strapped across donkeys' backs.

It is assumed above that admission meant commencement of residence; this seems clear from the mention of the exceptional case of a student's being admitted in his absence (p. 156, no. 52). He came up a day or two afterwards, passed his entrance examination, and chose his own tutor and surety.\*

The title "Sir"—the translation of *Dominus* as applied to a B.A.—is noticeable (*e.g.* p. 53, no. 39). We find Brasenose College figuring as "*collegium Aenei Nasi*" (pp. 38 and 59), which is an error in derivation, if Brasenose means, as we are told it does, the college built on the site of a former brewery

\* The entrance examination is alluded to in the following testimonial, which seems worth transcribing as a specimen of the English of the period: (It is addressed "To the right worshipfull his very loving and respected friend Mr. Dr. Beale.") "Worthy Sir. My best respects remembered vnto you vnkowne. My testimony of Henry Hattons time which he hath spent in Oxford is this. He came to me in act tearme being the yeare of our Lord 1634, and hath continued with me till this present day being the 25 of September of the yeare above mentioned; this of his time. His demeanure and carriage with me hath bene civill and ingenuous. His learning and ability that which, I hope, will be found by the triall which must be had of him att his admission. So with my best respects I rest your loving friend, Thom. Terrent."

(cf. *brasiator* and *brasserie*). In an extremely long and formal testimonial (p. 41, no. 43) we have "domus seu aula Beatae Mariae Virginis Oxon. vulgo vocata Oriell."

Some of the names of persons are very curious. To give a few: Mahaleel Ryme (24.34), Rhesus Phillips (8.3), Surety-on-high Nichols (66.3), Barjonal Dove (113.13), German Pole (69.7), Lively Moody (103.67). John Archbishop, natione Gallus, is rather a puzzler (45.55).

As the entries made at admission include so many details (although the completeness and accuracy vary with the Registrar from year to year), there are many classifications of the students that would be interesting. Specially so would be a classification of schools, that we might see to which we owed most at that time. I have not gone into the matter very carefully, but there is one that occurs on nearly every page, viz. Sedburgh; the next in order of frequency is perhaps Repton. Cambridge school contributes a good proportion; Eton, Shrewsbury, and Winchester, and the London Schools, Westminster, Merchant Taylors', and Sutton's Hospital (Charterhouse) recur frequently; while a large number are sent from their local grammar schools or from private tuition at home or in the family of some neighbour (e.g. p. 7, nos. 63, 64).

No analysis of the book is here attempted, only an indication of the great and varied interest to be found in its pages. The chief value of the record lies, of course, in the names and personal characters of those here admitted into our society, and in this respect the entries of these thirty-six years form a brilliant period in the annals of a College always noted for the numerous examples of learning and virtue which it has given to the world. W. W.

Table shewing the proportion of admissions of each class of students:

	Fell.-Comm.	Pensioners.	Sizars.	Total.
1629-39	43	213	240	496
39-49	63	183	234	480
49-59	54	249	298	601
59-65	20	157	196	373
	180	802	968	1950



## ST. JOHN'S AS IT SHOULD BE.

A.D. 1900.

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be."

*Jones.* Hollo, Brown! Glad to find you in. What on earth are you doing?

*Brown.* Oh, you know, it's my day for scrubbing my rooms.

*Jones.* Do you do that yourself? Well I draw the line there. A charwoman comes in once a Term and does mine. I think when a man has made his bed, cleared up, dusted his rooms, and trimmed his lamp, he has about done his duty. By the bye, what I came about was to ask you to lend me your 'How to dress on £5 a year as a gentleman.' I want to find out what the author advises when one has had one's gown torn to ribbons, and one's board smashed. I'm fearfully afraid my total expenditure for this year will be OVER £100.

*Brown.* Oh, you're so extravagant. There's not the slightest reason why a man should spend nearly so much. There are now no causes to 'militate against frugality.' Resolute effort and some sacrifice can accomplish almost anything. The 6d. breakfast in Hall is a marvel of cheapness.

*Jones.* No doubt, but one does get rather tired of only bread and butter and marmalade day after day. Then, considering that punctuality is compulsory, I think 7.30 is a somewhat inconvenient hour.

*Brown.* Most men seem to like it, and of course it can only be done at that figure if all agree to breakfast at the same time.

*Jones.* Well, even YOU can't call the 10d. dinner an unqualified success. I daresay the nettle soup is highly invigorating, then mashed potatoes followed by blanc-mange may be wholesome, but they are hardly toothsome, washed down as they are with lemonade—by the bye, I wonder what the compound that goes by that name is made of? Doubtless those men who do not object to compulsory vegetarianism find the meal a delightful one; for my part I occasionally sigh for a cut off a joint.

*Brown.* But you forget that it has been conclusively proved that meat of any sort is quite a superfluity, if nothing worse, for men who live as we do. We might feel the want of it if we rowed, played football, or went in for athletics; but, naturally, subscriptions necessary to keep clubs for these purposes going, militated against frugality, and a wise reform has swept them all away.

*Jones.* After all, I suppose, the way we do things now IS an improvement on the old method. But when you look round a man's room, doesn't it sometimes strike you that it would look snugger if a carpet had been laid down? Then, again, a table without a tablecloth, to say the least of it, has the appearance of bareness. I know I am peculiar in my tastes, but to my mind no room is quite perfect without an easy chair, if not a sofa. Of course, you will say that these cane-bottomed bedroom chairs answer their purpose, but there is not much comfort, let alone beauty in them, after all.

*Brown.* Comfort, no doubt, has to some extent been sacrificed, but then, you see, economy is triumphant. Till, say twenty years ago, luxury rather than frugality prevailed, "not merely in Cambridge, but throughout the country."

*Jones.* I may seem to you to be weak, but I think sometimes I would have been an Undergrad before everything had been made subservient to economy. Fancy the luxury of a gyp and a bedmaker, whose aims in life were to make a man comfortable; who took a pride in keeping your rooms scrupulously clean and neat; who, no doubt, kept carefully dusted all your furniture, books, pictures, and ornaments, for, you know, men did have pictures and ornaments in those days. Then it was part of a gyp's duty to keep your clothes thoroughly brushed, and of a bedmaker's never to allow a button to be missing from your shirts. Oh, those must have been halcyon days!

*Brown.* Yes, and men used not to have to do their own washing. So I suppose there was not the weekly transformation of the New Court into a washerwoman's yard, by suspending lines with clothes hung out to dry across from window to window. I have even heard, though I can scarcely credit it, that in those days the Fellows of the College had periodical feasts of more or less magnificence.

*Jones.* I can well believe that these, to use your own phrase, "militated against frugality."

*Brown.* Assuredly, as did also extensive grounds, stately buildings, and large retinues of servants. That the paddock should now be a plantation of turnips, and wilderness a potato-field, are matters for congratulation, though, personally, I consider the transformation of the library into a barn for storing these valuable roots is carrying things a little too far, though I grant the architect seems to have designed it for that end, so well does it answer the purpose.

*Jones.* What's that bell ringing for? I thought the 'Varsity had decided, from motives of economy, that the incessant ringing of bells should be discontinued.

*Brown.* Oh, don't you know? It is for the funeral of poor old Robinson, the last private tutor. He was

the sole remaining relic of a time when "private tuition was generally resorted to by students in Colleges." They say he died of starvation. His individual case was a hard one; but, remember, he was the victim of a system which has done incalculable good. It has "improved" that purely ornamental race off the face of the earth, and substituted College Lecturers, who actually teach men enough to ensure their getting a degree.

*Jones.* That reminds me I have got to keep a lecture at 12 o'clock, and I haven't opened a book for it yet. Besides, I must try to mend my gown and repair my cap before then. I hope I haven't interfered much with the scrubbing. Good morning!



## EDWARD HENRY PALMER.

**T**WICE during the last few months have the University and the nation been thrilled with horror by the tragical and sudden end of a great intellect just in the very fulness and abundance of its promise. It is painfully observable that the last two or three years have robbed Cambridge of some of the most brilliant of her younger generation; Clifford and Balfour are names that will hardly perish while the foundation of Trinity lasts; and the memory of Garrod and Palmer will ever be green in our own College. Once more there falls to us this melancholy duty, to relate the life of one snatched from us, that those whom he has left may know the greatness of their loss—to put together the fragments of the vessel, that men may see the beauty of that which is broken.

With the circumstances of Professor Palmer's death, as far as they can be known, all Englishmen are by this time familiar; one point only, about which doubt has existed, we need to make clear, namely, the nature of his fatal errand.

Towards the end of June last, when affairs in Egypt were becoming serious, he furnished the Board of Admiralty with some valuable information about the Bedouins of the Peninsula of Sinai, and consequently was despatched from England on the 30th of June to undertake a journey from Gaza to Suez. His mission was to calm the fanaticism and lull the suspicions of the Bedouins,



and it was given to him because there was no other man in Europe who could execute it. He arrived at Suez on Aug. 1st, and in a private letter thus described his doings:

"I have been most successful in my preliminary journey, and only wait for the word from home to bring fifty thousand Bedouins over to our side. In the meantime Ahmed Pacha Arabi has only succeeded in getting two thousand fighting men from the Nile tribes, and my men will drive them like rats from the Canal when I give the word."

It is hardly too much to say that without the accomplishment of such good work the English advance from Ismailia would have been imprudent, perhaps impossible. This was Professor Palmer's mission, and this constitutes his claim upon his country as a public servant. Afterwards, on the 8th of August, he left Suez with Capt. Gill and Lieut. Charrington, on a second mission into the worst part of the Arabian desert, with the intention of proceeding to Nakhil to procure camels for the Indian contingent. A few days later, as all know, the little party was overwhelmed, captured, and murdered. No true sons of the desert took their lives, we may be sure, says one who knows the Oriental nature well, but rascally Turks under orders from Constantinople or Cairo. It was no case of robbery, for the gold they carried was found untouched: it was political murder after the Turk's own heart.\* 'The 'only consolation,' writes another, 'for this most terrible 'misfortune is the thought that no soldier ever died 'more bravely for his country than Palmer; that 'no more gallant achievement has been recorded 'in history than that first journey of his in which, 'alone and unprotected, he turned back the tide of 'fanaticism, and persuaded countless hordes of the

\* Professor Palmer had often expressed his great detestation of the character of the Turk.

'desert to sit down in quiet and become friends of 'the Feringhee.'

Edward Henry Palmer was born at Cambridge on August 7, 1840, his father being the master of a private school in Green Street. At an early age he was left an orphan. His education was a private one, and while still quite a child he made his first acquaintance with Eastern languages. In after years the Professor used to say that he could not remember when he did not know Arabic; he knew that before he was eight or nine years old he had picked it up, and that he got his first knowledge of it from an Arab servant, a groom or something of the sort. Further teaching and encouragement he received, we know, from the late Rev. George Skinner, of Jesus College. In early youth, however, he left Cambridge with a view to entering upon a mercantile career, and settled in London. Of his City life little is known; during these years he became master of French and Italian; his Oriental studies, too, were certainly carried on, chiefly, we believe, by means of frequenting the London Docks, where he gained a great knowledge of Eastern life and language.

At the age of twenty-three he determined to give up his business pursuits, and entered himself on the books of S. John's College. As an undergraduate he read but little Latin and Greek, and did not strive to attain to classical scholarship, so that in the Tripos of 1867 he was placed in the third class; but in Arabic and Persian he studied deeply. Indeed, rumour tells of the complainings of some nameless neighbour on his staircase, whose wrath was kindled by the daily droning that reached him through the walls; it was Palmer reciting the Koran, already committed to memory. In 1867, in consideration of his Oriental studies, he was, by a most wise choice, elected a Fellow of his College. In 1869 he for the first time visited the East, accompanying the Sinai Survey

Expedition: the next year, by arrangement with the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, he and the late Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake journeyed through the almost unknown districts of south-western Palestine, a popular account of which he published under the title of "The Desert of the Exodus." In 1871 he was appointed by the late Dean of Windsor to the vacant Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic, the stipend of which was increased by the University from £40 to £300 a year, on the condition that the Professor should give lectures in Persian and Hindustani. Being enabled by this preferment to retain his Fellowship, towards the close of the same year he married his first wife.

In 1874 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and, although not intending to adopt the law as his profession, he continued to go on circuit and frequently held briefs.\* In 1878 he had the misfortune to lose his only son, an infant; and later in the year his wife died, after a long illness. About this time he lived a good deal in Paris in the intervals of his professorial work, finding the climate better for his own delicate health, and, at the same time, enjoying the use of the fine Oriental library there. In 1879 he married a Polish lady, resident at Hamburg, his present widow. In the course of the next year he ceased to deliver lectures in the University, and the stipend of his professorship was accordingly reduced to £40, as it had been formerly. In June, 1882, he once more started for the East, only to meet his terrible end.

Such is the bare outline of his life, falling, as it were, into three distinct phases. At one time there

\* Among his forensic triumphs is still remembered his defence of a certain most notorious pickpocket, on whose person, while asleep, some articles, obviously stolen, had been found, but about whose conviction twelve worthy British jurymen argued and hesitated for three-quarters of an hour, so ingeniously had his counsel pleaded.

is the hard student, studying even amidst commercial pursuits; at another, the venturesome traveller, so completely Eastern in voice, look, and manner as to pass among natives as the Sheikh Abdullah, and no European; then the University lecturer and examiner, the writer of many books, and frequent journalist. In his person he was a man of small stature, quiet manners, and gentle voice; a peculiar Oriental placidness and composure always seemed to rest upon him, and gave to his humour an indescribable drollery. In health he was never strong, and latterly he suffered a great deal from asthma.

Between 1871 and the present year, it has been remarked, the productive work of his life was done; and it is wonderful how vast a quantity of work he got through during these ten years. A History of Jerusalem; a Translation of the Koran; an Arabic Grammar; an Arabic Manual; a Persian Dictionary; an edition, with English Translation, of the Arab poet Boha ed Din Zohair; a Translation into Arabic of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri;" a life of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid (in the 'New Plutarch' series); the "Song of the Reed," chiefly from Arabic and Persian sources; a volume of verse in Romany, written with Miss Tuckey and Mr. Charles Leland (Hans Breitman); a Translation of the Swedish poet Runeberg, with Mr. Magnusson—these, together with a Report on the Bedouins of Sinai, form a good example of a professor's activity and research. Besides these books, he wrote occasional articles for the *British Quarterly Review*, including one of special merit on the Secret Sects of Syria; for the *Saturday Review*, the literary journals, and for several of the *Monthlies*.

He was also a frequent correspondent to a Persian newspaper; for its readers, he translated into Persian much of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," the peculiar humour of which was greatly appreciated by

the Orientals. His last important work before leaving England was the final revision of Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament. Dr. Bruce, of Julfa, his associate in it, writes that he and Professor Palmer spent six months together in comparing the translation with the Greek, and fitting it exactly to the Persian idiom; and when any difficulty as to theological terms arose, it was marvellous with what facility the Professor could quote from memory one Persian author after another to settle the exact application of the word in question. The association of Palmer's name with that of Henry Martyn, our Senior Wrangler and missionary martyr, must indeed have a sad interest for all Johnians.

In his gift of tongues he displayed an extraordinary genius; one of our best known orientalists, Mr. S. Lane-Poole, writes of him as follows:—"Palmer was the rarest of men, a born linguist. It would be hard to say what language within reach of the North Sea and the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean he did not know. He was so perfectly at home in Arabic, that the Bedouins took him for an Eastern born: Persian and Hindustani were as English; and all the tongues of Modern Europe seemed to come naturally to him. Readers of Mr. Leland know that 'the Palmer' was wholly at his ease in Romany. I never met his equal as a linguist, and I do not believe that his equal lives." Lane, the great translator of the *Thousand and One Nights*, had the highest expectations of Palmer, and knew he would do great things, because he had 'a genius for Arabic,' an instinctive apprehension which is beyond all book-learning and grammatical precision. Again, Mr. Walter Besant, the novelist and critic, in a most sympathetic notice of him,\* says "It is difficult to enumerate the languages he had acquired, because he was continually learning

new ones. Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Urdu, he was familiar with; Turkish he knew; French, German, Italian and Swedish, with its cousins of Denmark, Norway and Iceland. He knew some Polish and some Russian, and he could talk Romany as well as any gipsy on the road.\* Add to the fifteen above-mentioned languages his knowledge of the more minute variations of Eastern dialect, as well as his acquaintance with Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, and we can only wonder at his prodigious facility and genius as a linguist.

A still sadder interest gathers round the man when we come to know more fully his peculiar personality, and to recognise that singular *sympathy*, in the widest sense of the word, which so strongly marked him. A certain mental adroitness, an Attic quickness and subtlety of intellect, combined to form in him a unique sympathetic power, like that possessed by great actors. By the help of it his whole being unconsciously assimilated itself to his surroundings; his thought and language became attuned to that of those with whom he was conversing. So, in writing, too, he would become completely abstracted in his subject; frequently, after composing a column for the *Standard* or *Times*, which he would do in the space of some two or three hours, he would visit a friend, merely, as he said, that the sound of a human voice might recall him to his own identity, so far had he lost himself in the world of his imagination.

Again, the versatility of his accomplishments was most surprising. The science of legerdemain had no mysteries for him, we are told. When he was in Paris, living in rooms where the walls were all covered with mirrors, he used, in idle moments, to practise his conjuring, and actually acquired such dexterity that he could not detect himself in his own

\* We are very glad to learn that a man so competent in every respect as Mr. Walter Besant has decided to write a biography of Professor Palmer.

\* Of Romany dialects he spoke four or five at least.



tricks and passes as he made them. Latterly, however, he feared that his hand had lost some of its cunning. As a thought-reader and spiritualist he rivalled the most popular of public charlatans. He was an excellent actor, a marvellous mimic, a master of the art of caricature-drawing, and he wrote English verse with great ease and fluency.

Let us here quote once more the words of Mr. Lane-Poole: "I believe there was nothing that Palmer could not have done, if he had given his mind to it. He was a barrister for the amusement of going on circuit, an actor, a conjuror, a thought-reader, something of a draughtsman; at once a man of learning and a thorough Bohemian; a Cambridge Professor who taught the Koran, and an 'improvisatore' who delighted the Rabelais Club; a man who could preach in a mosque, sing Persian Ghazels, and chaff gipsies in their own tongue. And, with all this, Palmer had no grain of conceit or self-importance. He was the quietest and most unassuming of men of genius, who never set himself to shine, or spoke for effect."

Well may the College grieve for the loss of so rare a man; who, in spite of his learning, had the light heart of a child; who was himself a solitary point of contact between the wisdom of the West and the subtlety of the East; who fearlessly went to do a great service for his country, and never counted the cost.

W. S. SHERRINGTON.

## Obituary.

THOMAS TYLECOTE, B.D., Hon. Canon of Ely, Rector of Marston Moretaine (Moretegne), Bedfordshire, in his Eighty-fourth year. Seventh Wrangler in 1821; Fellow; appointed to this College living forty-five years ago; Author of "The True Development of the Binomial Theorem," "Sermons for the Holy Seasons," &c. "From other sources," writes Mr. Bowling (his neighbour, at Houghton Conquest) in the *Guardian*, "you will have heard of the loss which the Church has sustained by the death of Canon Tylecote. As a friend and near neighbour of his, I hope I may be allowed to touch on some points which, owing to the absence of self-esteem in his character, are better known to his personal friends than to the outer world. As a Churchman he was essentially loyal and true. With a moderation and self-restraint not often seen in these days, he joined none of the parties which are now distracting the minds of many and exposing the Church of England to the danger of division. His keen intellect and large heart enabled him to see much that was good in the work of those with whom he differed in opinions; but the old paths were those in which he himself loved to walk. His Bible and Prayer-book were the guides of his life and teaching. His love of the Church of England and his fidelity to her doctrine may be seen in a volume of poems written by himself and daughter (Longmans, 1867), a work in which the poetry of true devotion is blended with



sound and faithful teaching. Consistent in his life and teaching, he won the respect of all his parishioners; but he won more than their respect. Few parish priests have been more beloved by their people than the late Rector of Marston Moretegne. Young and old, rich and poor, knew by experience his kindness of heart, his words and works of Christian love, and his courtesy of manner. His congregation felt that the words "Dearly beloved brethren" were from him no mere form of words, but a reality. His social qualities, his hospitality, heartiness, and wide sympathy had gained him the love of many friends, and he retained to the last the gift, so rare in old age, of attracting the young by a sympathy as sincere as it was genial. The circle of his domestic life is at such a time as this doubly sacred; if any proof of the true goodness of the man were needed, it would be found in the *reverential* love which he inspired in all those by whom he was known and loved the best."

JOHN MAURICE HERBERT, of Rocklands, Herefordshire, Judge of the Monmouthshire County Courts, died last month, at his residence near Ross, in his 75th year. He was educated at the Cathedral School, at Hereford, and afterwards entered St. John's College. He was the 7th Wrangler in 1830, and took the M.A. degree in 1833. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of his own College and also of the Geological Society. He was called to the Bar in 1835 (Lincoln's Inn), and practised for some years as an Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. He was also for some time an Assistant Tithe and Copyhold Commissioner and a Commissioner for enfranchising the assessionable manors of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was appointed County Court Judge for M. circuit in 1847.

EDWARD HEADLAM, formerly Fellow, Double-First in 1847, twelfth Wrangler, ninth Classic. Mr. Head-

lam's double reading made him eminently fitted for the important post which he held at the time of his death, that of Director of Examinations to the Civil Service Commissioners.

EDWARD DUFFIELD JONES, M.A., of this College, one of the chief officials of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Duffield Jones was for some years in the Consular service in China. On his return home he joined the R.G.S., and wrote on Geography and Travel for several periodicals. The "Academy" (Oct. 28) especially regrets his loss as that of a "regular and valued contributor," adding that his loss will be much felt by the Geographical Society.

ARCHDEACON PREST was born at York in the year 1826. He was educated at Wakefield and Uppingham, and afterwards became a Foundation Scholar at St. John's. He graduated 2nd Class Classics and Junior Optime, 1847, in which year he was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford, and, after holding a curacy in the south, he removed to the Diocese of Durham as Chaplain of the Sherburn Hospital in 1851. At the death of the Rev. G. Stanley Faber a new scheme of management of the Hospital was under the consideration of the Church Commissioners, and during the interval which elapsed between the death of Mr. Faber and the commencement of the new *régime* Mr. Prest managed the affairs with such consummate ability that Bishop Baring appointed him to the Mastership. His power of organization and grasp of many subjects were soon seen. To the ancient Hospital there is attached an extraordinary parochial district, including a colliery. This soon became a model parish, in which every adjunct of parochial machinery was at work. He was a zealous member of the Church Missionary Society and also of the C. E. T. S. Bishop Baring, on being placed in the

See of Durham, singled out Mr. Prest for the compliment of an honorary canonry. He was sent to the Rectory of Gateshead soon after it became vacant by the death of Dr. Davies. At the end of 1861 the vacant Archdeaconry of Durham was conferred on the Rector of Gateshead, having been declined by the present Dean of Exeter. This was not a popular appointment at the time, but the patience, the humility, the untiring labour of the new Archdeacon soon silenced all criticism. A leading layman of the Diocese, who had disapproved the selection, within a year after publicly remarked, "If ever there was an unexpected appointment which has justified itself it is that of Archdeacon Prest." From that time forward the career of the Archdeacon was that of unsparing work for twenty years, and it was work that was felt and has left its mark in every part of the diocese. It would be perhaps interesting to show the extent of his work. As Rector of Gateshead, Archdeacon Prest's labours were most valuable. During his Rectorship no less than seven new parishes were formed and endowed out of the parish of Gateshead. Two years ago he was removed by Bishop Lightfoot to the less exacting parish of Ryton, being succeeded at Gateshead by another Johnian, Mr. W. Moore Ede. Archdeacon Prest was very active in educational matters, as Chairman of the Gateshead School Board, Governor of Durham Grammar School, and Chairman of the Diocesan Board of Education; he availed himself of every opportunity of infusing vigour into all public education in that district. Besides all these he had time to be "the very life of temperance work in that part of England," never sparing himself, always ready at the call of the organizers of the work. From beginning to end we have the record of the life of a faithful and devoted Churchman and Philanthropist.

## PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

THE Editorial Committee have decided to commence a series of Prize Competitions such as have proved so successful in the 'Journal of Education.' In each number a prize of *One Guinea* will be offered for a translation from French or German; an English Epigram in a given Subject; a Mathematical or Logical problem; or some other Literary or Scientific pastime. They may be sent in the competitor's real name or anonymously; in the latter case the name must be sent in a closed envelope, to be opened only if belonging to the winner. Competition is limited to Members of the College, resident or not.

Subject for No. 69:—An English EPIGRAM IN VERSE after any model or in an original form, not exceeding TEN lines.

"Tecmessa sits as a candidate for the Previous Examination."

To be sent to Mr. Caldecott, on or before February 1st, 1883.



## OUR CHRONICLE.

*October Term, 1882.*

Mr. Cox was elected (Nov. 30) to the seat in the Council of the College vacated by Mr. Freeman.

Dr. Parkinson having announced his intention of resigning his Tutorship, the Council have appointed Mr. Hæitland and Mr. Ward to succeed him.

Four of the five Fellowships which the College is bound by the new Statutes to attach to University Professorships are now filled up. We had already the Professors of Latin (Mr. Mayor), and Chemistry (Mr. Liveing). Early this term the College filled up two of the vacancies by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, Dr. E. C. Clark, of Trinity College, who is thus a member of both the greater Colleges of Cambridge, and of the Professor of Botany, Mr. C. Cardale Babington, one of the oldest M.A.'s on the College boards; the remaining one need not be so attached until two years from now.

Fellowships have been vacated during the year, by Mr. Herbert Cowie (Inspector of Schools), Mr. John Collins (Master at Rugby), Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (Master at Merchant Taylors), all by lapse of tenure; by Rev. William Spicer Wood, M.A., on expiration of year of grace, after being appointed to the College living of Ufford, near Stamford; and by the Rev. Alexander Freeman, Deputy to the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, on his marriage (under the old Statutes). Mr. Freeman, who was formerly Junior Bursar, has been instituted to the College living of Murston, near Sittingbourne, Kent.

The vacated Fellowships have been filled up by the election of the two Professors already named, and of the following gentlemen: (1) Mr. William Johnson Sollas, M.A., First Class in Natural Sciences Tripos, 1873 ("Balfour's year"), formerly one of the University Extension Lecturers and now Professor of Geology at University College, Bristol; author of a number of monographs on geological subjects; (2) Mr. John Shapland Yeo, Second Wrangler in January, 1882, the last of the old Mathematical Triposes, and Second Smith's Prizeman, now Master in Fettes' College, Edinburgh; the papers set in the Fellowship Examination, it may be noted, gave Mr. Yeo an opportunity of showing his proficiency in Classics as well as

his eminent ability in Mathematics; (3) Mr. Thomas George Tucker, the latest Senior Classic and the last, Craven Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist.

The College living of Marston Moretegne, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Canon Tylecote, has been accepted by the Rev. John Spicer Wood, D.D., formerly Tutor, and lately President of the College.

The living of Horningsea is vacant, through the resignation of the Rev. David Lamplugh, M.A., now Vicar of Yalding, Kent.

The President of the Union this term is J. Peiris, LL.B., Scholar of St. John's. Mr. Peiris is a native of Ceylon: his good degree, (First-class in the Law-Tripos 1881) and his success with his fellow students both in College and out, as shown by his presidentship, very pleasantly prove that our fellow subjects from India (if Ceylon is India) may do well when they come to Cambridge, and find hearty appreciation on all sides. We also supply the Vice-President, J. R. Tanner, B.A., and G. W. C. Ward, B.A., and W. Blain are on the Committee. Perhaps we can trace here the effect of the College Debating Society as a training ground for oratory.

The vacant Macmahon Law Studentship has just been filled up by the election of William Barton, B.A., First-class in Law Tripos, 1880, who rowed in the University Boat, 1881.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during Term by the Master, Professor Mayor, Dr. Kynaston (Head Master of Cheltenham College), Mr. Foxley (Hulsean Preacher 1881), and Mr. Moss (Head Master of Shrewsbury School).

It may be interesting to Members of the College intending to take Holy Orders, to know that the new scheme, called the 'Cambridge Clergy School,' is now doing very satisfactory work. It is presided over and directed by Professor Westcott, and offers lectures, advice, and devotional help to Bachelors of Arts who are desirous of spending a year between degree and ordination in special preparation in learning and in practical work. The 'School' was founded by one of our late Theological Lecturers, Mr. Body (now in Canada); Mr. Ward and Mr. Caldecott are on the Committee and would be happy to explain the method and the conditions of Membership. There are several Bachelors of the College now in residence on purpose to take advantage of this scheme, which fulfils the functions of a Theological College, while leaving its Members still in Cambridge life, themselves an influence for good.

One of the effects of the new Tripos regulations is apparent this Term in the small number of Questionists in residence. For the advanced part of the Mathematical Tripos (in January) to which only Wranglers at the June examination are admissible, 17 out of 30 are proceeding.



The lengthening of actual Term to an average of 9 working weeks has caused the Private Tutors in Mathematics to raise their terminal fees from £8 to £9. Classical Private Tutors have decided that the fee shall vary with the length of the working Term.

#### THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

It is almost universally acknowledged by the College Societies that this is an exceedingly good year for Freshmen. There are good men for rowing, good men for football, and also good Members for the College Musical Society. More than half the Freshmen have joined the Society, either as Performing or Honorary Members.

The performing portion of the Society has been during the Term in practising several part-songs, madrigals, and a charade, of which the following is a list; "I saw lovely Phillis," "The Villagers," "Come let us be Merry" (Twelfth Night Song), "Hie away!" all of which are by R. L. de Pearsall; "Good Night" (Dr. Garrett), "Daylight is Fading" (Leslie), and "There sings a Bird" by Fanny Abb.

Endeavours, which we hope will be attended with success, have been made this Term to obtain the use of the Dining Hall for the Terminal Concerts. If the College Council can be persuaded to grant our request, it will be the means of lessening the working expenses of the Society in no slight degree, and of making any concert which is given in other Terms than the May, strictly a College affair.

It is worth noting that every other College in the University that boasts of a Musical Society, has the use of its Dining Hall for its Concerts.

The Committee are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Council on this subject, before they can conveniently settle upon a work for the representation in the May Term.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

There has been no play on the grass this Term, but we are glad to chronicle the following statement as to some permanent courts now nearly finished.

At the end of the Long Vacation two Asphalte Lawn Tennis Courts were begun at the expense of the Racquet Courts Company, who have already so liberally furnished most of the funds for the erection of the Cricket Pavilion. The Lawn Tennis Courts would have been ready for play by the middle of October had not the continued wet weather prevented the Contractors from finishing their work. It has been thought advisable, at least in the first instance, to limit to some extent the use of these Courts to Members of the College Cricket Club and to make some charge for their use, for the purpose of paying the rent of the ground and for the necessary working expenses &c.

As soon as the courts are finished they will be available for play under the following regulations:—A book will be kept at the Cricket Pavilion in which names may be entered for the purpose of taking a court not more than two days beforehand (e.g. Monday for Wednesday), Members of the Cricket Club being allowed to enter their names before 10 o'clock in the morning, other Members of the College not till after that time. Members of the Cricket Club will be charged Sixpence an hour, Non-Members Ninepence an hour for a four-handed game. The charges will be doubled in the case of two-handed games.

Persons taking the court and failing to keep their engagement (weather permitting) will be expected to pay forfeit.

#### LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are glad to record a good entry this Term; 54 new Members; which is about half of the Freshmen, and there are signs of some quality as well.

At the first General Meeting the following Officers were unanimously elected:—

<i>President</i> —Rev. A. F. Torry.	<i>Sub-Treasurer</i> —K. M. Eicke.
<i>1st Captain</i> —L. H. Edmunds.	<i>3rd Captain</i> —W. W. Gossage.
<i>2nd Captain</i> —A. F. Williams.	<i>4th Captain</i> —W. F. Lund
<i>Secretary</i> —F. Mellor.	<i>5th Captain</i> —H. L. Harrison.
<i>Treasurer</i> —Rev. A. Caldecott.	<i>6th Captain</i> —E. H. Craggs.

Lund having resigned his captaincy, the new Captains were *4th Captain*—Harrison, *5th Captain*—Craggs, *6th Captain*—H. M. Bennett.

By the judicious plan of canvassing all the Freshmen, the Officers were able to get 54 new Members to join the Club. This is a larger entry than there has been for several years and is a hopeful sign.

*University Fours*.—We put a 'Four' on the river more from the fact that we have always done so, than from any hopes we entertained of its success. We were in the first heat against Jesus, and were easily beaten. We might have made a better fight, had not our 3's stretcher given way at Grassy.

	<i>Crew.</i>	st.	lb.
*W. H. Dodd ( <i>bow</i> )	.....	10	9
2 E. H. Craggs	.....	12	5
3 A. F. Williams	.....	12	7
L. H. Edmunds ( <i>stroke</i> )	.....	11	11
* Steerer.			

*Pearson and Wright Sculls*.—Rowed on Tuesday and Wednesday Nov. 7th and 8th; four entries.—Cousins, Craggs, Gossage, Green. On the 1st day Craggs beat Gossage easily, and Green beat Cousins. The final heat was between Green and Craggs, and after a very good race it ended in a dead heat. Time 14 mins. 30 secs. The stream was running very strong.

*Colquhoun Sculls*.—Tuesday Nov. 14th, and two following days. Two representatives of the L. M. B. C. entered, Craggs



and Green; and, as usually happens in such a case, they both drew in the same heat. The other man in the same heat was a Caius man, Wyatt Smith. After a good race, Craggs won by about two seconds. Green being last.

In his second heat Craggs drew Hardacre of the Hall, who was too good for him by about fifty yards.

*The Trial Eights* were rowed on Friday Nov. 24th. There were two Senior Crews and three Juniors, the Senior boats being decidedly better than last year, and the Juniors quite as good.

Seniors.			
Edmunds ( <i>coach</i> )			Williams ( <i>coach</i> )
	F. W. Fisher ( <i>bow</i> )		J. R. Cousins ( <i>bow</i> )
2	T. A. Beckett	2	R. S. Barnett
3	W. E. L. Stradling	3	C. E. Hartley
4	J. S. Clarke	4	A. G. R. Pearse
5	A. D. M. Gowie	5	W. N. Rosveare
6	H. C. Moxon	6	D. M. Kerly
7	E. H. H. Bartlett	7	F. H. Francis
	C. H. Innes ( <i>stroke</i> )		J. C. Brown ( <i>stroke</i> )
	W. H. Moresby ( <i>cox.</i> )		H. H. L. Hill ( <i>cox.</i> )

Williams' boat came away from the start, and gained gradually the whole way, eventually winning by about 20 secs. Time 9 mins. 30 secs.

Juniors.	
Harrison ( <i>coach</i> )	
	F. E. Perrin ( <i>bow</i> )
2	G. T. Lloyd
3	A. E. Douglas
4	J. Neale
5	J. G. King
6	R. Roberts
7	E. T. Woodhead
	H. T. E. Barlow ( <i>stroke</i> )
	N. D. Maturin ( <i>cox.</i> )

Mellor ( <i>coach</i> )			
J. G. H. Halkett ( <i>bow</i> )			Bennett ( <i>coach</i> )
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	2	P. E. Tooth ( <i>bow</i> )
3	A. C. Roberts	3	R. A. Stuart
4	W. L. Orgill	3	T. Widdowson
5	W. S. Picken	4	J. H. Harvey
6	L. E. Shore	5	H. A. Brady
7	W. E. Perrin	6	W. R. Blackett
	H. T. Gillling ( <i>stroke</i> )	7	T. H. Kirby
	H. H. Nurse ( <i>cox.</i> )		Ll. C. Cutlack ( <i>stroke</i> )
			J. H. Nichols ( <i>cox.</i> )

In the Plough Reach Bennett's boat, which had middle station, quite fell to pieces and impeded Harrison's boat which was behind. The latter, however, managed to pass and beat

Mellor's boat after a good race, by about 2 secs. Time 9 mins. 40 secs.

*The Trials* on the whole were good, and there ought to be some good material for the Lent Races.

On Monday, 27th November our *Scratch Fours* were rowed. There was the unusually large number of forty-five entries, making nine boats. After three preliminary heats, the following crew proved successful in the final one:—

	J. S. Clarke ( <i>bow</i> )
2	R. S. Barnett
3	E. J. Woodhead
	L. H. Edmunds ( <i>stroke</i> )
	A. F. Douglas ( <i>cox</i> )

Three of these, as will be seen, were Members of winning crews in the Trial Eights.

A. F. Green rowed 5 in the 'Varsity Trial Eights. This race was rowed on November 29th, we believe that this is the fourth time that he has been in the winning Trial, and we heartily hope he may at last get his blue.

## FOOTBALL.

### Rugby Union,

1st Captain—C. H. Newman.	2nd Captain—S. W. Stephens.
Hon. Sec.—J. H. Izon.	

Matches played up to November 24th:

Oct. 27th	v. Bubble & Squeak; John's 1 goal 6 tries to nil.
„ 30th	v. Old Rugbeians; John's 1 goal 1 try to nil.
Nov. 1st	v. Emmanuel College; off
„ 3rd	v. Jesus; postponed
„ 6th	v. Queen's; John's 3 goals 6 tries to nil.
„ 8th	v. Christ's; drawn
„ 13th	v. Camb. Marlborough Nomads; drawn
„ 14th	v. Caius College; off
„ 17th	v. King's College v. 2nd XV.; postponed
„ 22nd	v. Pembroke; John's 1 try to nil.
„ 24th	v. Trinity Hall; off

### Association Football.

		St. John's.	Opponents.
Sat. Oct. 21	..... Old Salopians	2	0
Thur. „ 26	..... Old Carthusians	1	1
Sat. Nov. 4	..... Pembroke	2	1
Tues. „ 7	..... Trinity Etonians	6	3
Wed. „ 8	..... Trinity	0	0
Thur. „ 9	..... Emmanuel	3	0
Sat. „ 11	..... Caius	3	0
Thur. „ 16	..... Trinity Hall	1	3
Thur. „ 23	..... Clare	4	0
Tues. „ 21	..... Magdalene	8	0

Seven victories, two draws, and one defeat.

In the Cup Tie we were drawn against Caius and lost by 5 to 0. C. A. Smith was unable to play for us and H. S. Gill was injured during the first 5 minutes.

Only six Matches have been played; four have been won

and two drawn. Nothing up to the present has been scored against us. Jesus have postponed their Match four times.

The tries have been mostly got by Hogg, Chilcot and Newman; the goals kicked by Newman. We have been disappointed by Emmanuel, Caius and Trinity Hall, who for some reason or other have not come into the arena.

#### C. U. BICYCLE CLUB.

The October Term races took place on Wednesday, Nov. 8th. E. J. Slive of St. John's, who had not before appeared on the path, had an easy task in carrying off the mile handicap. He had 150 yards start, and his time was 3 mins., 1. 3-5 secs. E. H. Brown of this College came in third; with a start of 75 yds.; he also gained the third place in the Ten Mile Scratch Race. The Annual General Meeting was held on Monday, Nov. 13th., when E. H. Brown was elected one of the Committee.

In the long distance competition, 40 miles, on roads (St. Ives, Potton, Barton, Cambridge), E. H. Brown, 'ran up' to J. S. Whatton, Trinity, about 3 minutes behind; five others started, the roads were bad and the wind tempestuous.

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY.

There is a story told of an Irishman who, on the occasion of some public disturbance, flourished his shillalah and after knocking down several people, exclaimed, "God grant I'm on the right side." It is possible for a Debating Society to become an arena for the exhibition of as much impetuosity mixed with even less conscientiousness; for some, in their fulminations, have been so far from desiring to be on the right side as to take their stand intentionally on the wrong. But when a man comes forward on two occasions with the same motion we must at least acquit him of lacking scrupulosity, and so we must if he always votes with his party. By such tests as these we are able to say that our own Society has this term maintained its reputation, not only for oratory, but sound opinion.

The Term commenced with a debate on Party Spirit. And here we at once have an instance of the wise cautiousness of the house. Emulating the judicious Hooker, they would neither adopt the amendment in favour of Party Government, nor yet the original motion condemning it. The week following, however, the balance between discretion and valour was restored, for Free Trade in Land was approved by a majority of nine. And extreme measures became still further the order of the day, in so far that the next motion submitted to the house, "That Cremation of the dead should be universally adopted," was easily carried. So far were they ready to go, but no further. The three remaining decisions of the house were all of a Conservative character. They did *not*

sympathise with Socialism, they did *not* repose confidence in the present Government, and they did *not* desire the abolition of the Parliamentary Oath. The concluding debate of the Term will be on The Sunday Opening of Museums.

"The cry is still they come." The average attendance has been much greater than ever before; it is 88, one night there were 126 present, as against 105, the largest attendance previously recorded. Of the eighty-three speeches made, only two have been neutral, while forty were "for," and forty-one "against." These things are more encouraging than a sentence in a recent notice of the Society, "owing to the scant attendance, and to the comparative unanimity of the speakers, the Debates were not vigorously sustained." As regards the duration of the speeches, all we can undertake confidently to affirm is, that they did not much exceed an average of ten minutes; but this is not to be taken as proving the incapacity of the speakers to go on longer.

#### THE THESPIDES.

The "Thespids" have decided, with the kind permission of the Master and Council, to give performances on Dec. 6th, 7th, and 8th at the Rooms of The Junior Conservative Club. The plays selected are *Still Waters Run Deep*, by Tom Taylor, and *A Needless Stratagem*, by T. J. Williams. The former is a piece which will require all the abilities of the Club to ensure success, and we look forward with pleasure to seeing some original acting, for which the play affords

Much amusement may be anticipated from Mr. Williams' Comedietta. The audience on the first night will consist entirely of College servants, and this, no doubt, will prove a wholesome trial of strength to the actors.

A full account of the performances will, we hope, appear in the next issue of *The Eagle*.

#### C. U. R. V. C. (B COMPANY.)

The Volunteer year ended on 31st October, and from the beginning of the Term until that date, all Members of the corps were busily employed in completing their number of drills. All Members of B Company did well, and this year we have increased the number of efficient Members on our muster-roll, so that we rose to the third place for the efficiency cup, whereas we were fifth last year.

We have lost several prominent Members among whom were W. E. Cleaver and D. E. Kay Winans. The former commanded B Company from June 1881, and by his energy and the interest he took in raising its efficiency, gained the respect of all the Members. G. K. McLeod will take command of the Company, and Serjts. E. F. Gossage and J. H. Ford have been recommended for the vacant Commission.

As regards shooting, the Members of B seem<sup>o</sup> to have become somewhat lax, and we have fallen off considerably from the position we had gained during the two Terms previous to this. However, there is every hope of our efficiency in shooting approaching and surpassing any previous records, and we are very sanguine of sending a good team to shoot for the Company Medals next term. The number of Recruits, who have joined this term is small in comparison with that of previous years; but there is little doubt many more would join if they were aware of the advantages enjoyed by this corps over others throughout the kingdom—especially in opportunities for Rifle Practice.

The Company Cup was shot for on November 29th, in some wind and a bad light, hence the scores were low, Lieutenant G. K. McLeod winning with 63 out of 105.

There will be a Battalion Parade on December 1st. Our Adjutant, Major Harris, (an old 'Varsity Cricket Blue) has given a cup, value 10 guineas, to be shot for by the recruits who joined since October 1st, 1882. The first stage for this will be shot on December 2nd. The ranges are 200 and 500 yards, 10 rounds at each range.

We cannot close our Chronicle for this Term without a word in praise of the College gardener, for the splendid show of Chrysanthemums in the beds in front of the New Court. We are aware that comparisons are 'odorous,' so we forebear to draw one between our own flower-beds and those in the New Court of Trinity. Suffice it to say that although Trinity has beaten us in the Fours and the Colquhouns, we have held our own as regards Chrysanthemums.

Mr. Tottenham has been elected an Editor by co-option; A. Chaudhuri by the Subscribers, in place of A. E. Brett, to whom the Magazine is indebted for energetic discharge of secretarial duties.

The retirement of Mr. Sandys from the Editorial Committee marks another epoch in the life of the Eagle. At various points in its history it as been supposed to be moribund; it was thought so nine years ago when Mr. Sandys took it up; but it has lived on and is now twenty-three years old, a remarkable instance of longevity in this species of the Kingdom of Literary works. The present Editors are prepared to watch over it in the immediate future, but they can hardly be expected to grow its food, and they look forward with some interest to see during this year whether the College still desires to have as its device a living bird or whether it is satisfied with the figure which here and there adorns the College buildings or marks the College plate. Contributing to its pages and subscribing at its publisher's are the two factors by either or both of which those who wish to see the "Eagle" live on and prosper can make their wishes into reality.

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FOURTH YEAR [40].

*Michaelmas Term, 1882.*

Barnicott, O. R., Waverley, Chester- ton Road	McAulay, F. S., new court F
Bateson, W., new court I	Mackintosh, A., 13, St. John's Street
Bell, C. E. B., 27, Green Street	Newman, 29, Bridge Street
Clark, G. W., new court H	Newham, A., 3rd court F
Clarke, W. J., new court A	Ormesher, J. E., Herbert Street, Chesterton Road
Clive, F., 11, Green Street	Posnett, L. W., 2nd court E
Crossley, C. H., Laburnum House, Milton Road	Ransome, H. A., 22, Magdalene Street
Davies, R. B., 7, Magdalene Street	Roberts, S. O., new court H
Dodd, W. H., new court G	Roberts, T., new court D
Edmunds, L. H., new court A	Samways, D. W., 1st court I
Eicke, K. M., new court D	Sandford, F., new court B
Fisher, Rev., W.	Sherrington, W. S., new court B
Garland, N. H., 1st court A	Simkin, T. L. V., new court C
Gipps, H. F., new court D	Stout, G. F., new court B
Haviland, J. H., Rose Nursery, Chesterton Road	Shepherd, new court D
Jackson, G. F., 18, Portugal Place	Tanner, J. R., 1st court F
Knowles, E., new court G	Thompson, W. N., 3rd court C
Lister, J. J., 6, Portugal Place	Ward, T. C., 3rd court F
Love, E. F. J., 2nd court E	Wells, W., 2nd court K
	Wilkinson, M. E., new court E
	Williams, C. F., 2nd court K

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THIRD YEAR [80].

*Michaelmas Term, 1882.*

Andrews, E. C., new court E	Lomax, J. F., new court B
Barnett, R. S., new court I	Looker, F., 3rd court C
Bayard, A. V. C., 1, Regent Terrace	Lucas, R. N., 1, Park Street
Besch, J. G. Q., The Grove, Newnham	Mainwaring, 2, Orchard Street
Brown, E. H., 5, Portugal Place	Lund, W. F., new court A
Butcher, W. E., 2nd court O	Marshall, F., new court G
Cahusac, A. F., 1st court I	Mathews, G. B., 2nd court B
Carpmael, A., new court B	Merrifield, J. H., 2nd court G
Chance, H. G., 2nd court K	Morgan, G. E., 33,
Chester, F. E., 1st court K	Odling, H. H., new court H
Christie, P. R., 3rd court D	Oldham, J. B., new court H
Clementson, F. W., New court H	Patten, F. W., 96, Castle Street
Cooke, R. D., 17, Hills Road	Pearce, A. G. R., 1st court E
Court, J. W., 2, Jordan's Yard	Penruddock, F. F., 3rd court E
Day, F., new court B	Phillips, W. R., 1st court H
Douglas, A. F., 1st court H	Pollock, L. A., new court D
Facey, W. E., 33, Bridge Street	Pound, R. W. G., The Perse School
Fisher, J. W.	Powell, E., 9, Portugal Place
Ford, J. H., new court H	Raby, E. W., 71, Bridge Street
Garne, W. H., 1st court I	Rafique, M., new court C
Gifford, A. C., 3rd court E	Ray, J. F., 26, St. Andrew's Street
Goodman, R. N., 2nd court K	Roberts, R., 43, Jesus Lane
Graham, J. H. S., 4, Clarendon Street	Robson, C. T. Y., 1st court H
Greeves, F. B., 3rd court F	Roscow, B., 2nd court K
Hardman, W. M., new court C	Sanders, C. H. M., Strange's Villas
Hardwich, N. A., 12, Park Street	Sankey, E. H. O., new court H
Harrison, H. L., new court F	Semple, R. H., 2nd court O
Haythornthwaite, J., 33, Thompson's Lane	Smith, H. W., new court H
Herbert, G. C., new court I	Smith, N. H., Dudley House, Hunt- ingdon Road
Herbert, J. A., 3rd court F	Sowell, R. H., 1st court G
Hill, F., 1st court F	Taylor, J. S., 2, Quay Side
Hogg, R. W., 1st court G	Theed, C. H., 3, Short Street
Holden, R., 18, Park Street	Theed, E. A., 33, Thompson's Lane
Holden, W., 18, Park Street	Town, W. E., 2nd court O
Izon, J. H., 57, Bridge Street	Tyler, F. W., 13, Willow Walk
Jones, T. J., 10, Bridge Street	Watts, E. H. R., 10, Clarendon Street
Jones, R. M., 10, Bridge Street	Wells, F. A., 3rd court E
Langley, J. A., 2nd court O	Whiting, W. H., 5, New Square
Lewis, E. T., 1st court K	Wilkes, H. H., new court F
Livett, J. J. W., 52, Hills Road	Williams, A. F., 18, Park Street



# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECOND YEAR [107].

*Michaelmas Term, 1882.*

Acton, E. H., 3rd court D  
 Bain, D., 1st court C.  
 Barclay, A. D., 3, Regent Terrace  
 Bartlett, E. H. H., 67, Bridge Street  
 Beckett, T. A., 49, Park Street  
 Bennett, H. M., 14, St. Edward's  
 Passage  
 Blain, W., 1st court A  
 Blaxter, W. F., 15, Norwich Street  
 Boys-Smith, E. P., 1st court K  
 Brady, H. A., 59, Park Street  
 Bridger, F. J., 31, Thompson's Lane  
 Brown, Alf., 1st court J  
 Chadwick, A., 2nd court K  
 Charlesworth, J. G., new court G  
 Chaudhuri, A., 20, Sussex Street  
 Clarke, E. T., 1st court G  
 Cocks, C. M., 17, Brunswick Place  
 Colchester, H. B., 3rd court E  
 Collier, E. C., 2nd court E  
 Cousins, J. R., new court C  
 Craggs, E. H., new court H  
 Crook, F. W., 21, Malcolm Street  
 Cooke, E. H., 1st court I  
 Davis, J., 3, Melrose Terrace  
 Dewar, D., 6, Portugal Place  
 Dodson, H. C., 1st court A  
 Drysdale, J. H., new court I  
 Eady, W. H., 5, Portugal Place  
 Easterby, W., new court C  
 Ede, E. H., new court H  
 Egerton, W. R., 8, Earl Street  
 Fearnley, J., 1st court B  
 Field, A. J. P., 2nd court F  
 Fisher, E., new court E  
 Francis F. H., 2nd court M  
 Frost, C. C., new court F  
 Fuller, H. H., new court A  
 Gepp, A., 3rd court E  
 Godwin, H., new court D  
 Gossage, W. W., } new court A  
 Gossage, E. E., }  
 Hall, H. A., 44, King Street  
 Ham, J. M., Bellevue Terrace  
 Harnett, F. R., 15, Portugal Place  
 Harpley, T. A., 1st court F  
 Hartley, C. E., 31, Thompson's Lane  
 Hensley, E. H., new court H  
 Huntley, F. T., 10, Brunswick Place  
 Innes, C. H., 12, Maids Causeway  
 Jones, H. R., new court A  
 Kerr, J., new court D  
 Kerly, D. M., 3rd court G  
 Knight, J. T., 1st court K  
 Kynaston, W. H., new court E  
 Lansdell, F. J., 3, Melrose Terrace,  
 Chesterton Road

Lewis, H. S., 2nd court I  
 Lloyd, G. T., new court C  
 Locke, W. J., 3rd court E  
 Lomax, W. J., new court A  
 Lunt, Rev. J., 35, Emery Street  
 Marsh, J. B., 1st court E  
 Mattinson, G. F., 3rd court E  
 Maturin, N. H. D., 3rd court F  
 McLeod, G. K., Clare Buildings,  
 Magdalene Street  
 Mead, G. R. S., 103½, King Street  
 Mellor, F., new court H  
 Mitchell, F. G., 3rd court E  
 Morgan, T. A., 3, Round Church St.  
 Moors, E. M., 5, Park Street  
 Moresby, W. H., 12, Maids Causeway  
 Morrison, W. H., 1st court B  
 Moxon H. C., 33, New Square  
 Murray, J. R., 1st court H  
 Nabi-Ullah, S. M., 3, Portugal Place  
 Olive, E. J. P., Sydney House,  
 Chesterton Road  
 Pantom, R. B. M., 20, Portugal Place  
 Parker, F. W., new court I  
 Parker, T. H., new court C  
 Pattinson, J. A., new court H  
 Perrin, F. E., 3rd court E  
 Phillips, R. W., 3rd court C  
 Prowde, J., 40, Park Street  
 Punch, E. A., 55, Park Street  
 Riley, G. M., new court G  
 Robin, P. A., new court A  
 Roby, A. G., new court I  
 Sampson, J. R., 34, Thompson's Lane  
 Smith, C. A., new court F  
 Soares, E. J., new court H  
 Sprague, J. S., new court H  
 Stanwell, H. B., new court F  
 Stevens, S. W., 2, Wentworth Terrace,  
 Huntingdon Road  
 Strong, S. A., 2nd court F  
 Taylor, J. R., new court H  
 Topple, A. C.  
 Ward, R. V., 1st court A  
 Warner, H. J., 1st court I  
 Webb, A. J., 1st court H  
 Webb, A. E., Greenwood Terrace,  
 Chesterton Road  
 Williams, A. H., 16, Portugal Place  
 Williams, R. P., 20, Rose Crescent  
 Wills, A. G., new court A  
 Wills, H. T., new court A  
 Wilson, H., new court E  
 Woodward, W. H., 4, Clare Terrace  
 Worsley, G. M., 2, Jordan's Yard  
 Westlake, C. E., 1st court E

*October Term, 1882.*

# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FIRST YEAR [106].

Andrews, C. G., 5, Park Street  
 Ayles, H. H. B., Milton villa, Milton  
 Road  
 Barlow, H. T. E., new court H  
 Baxter, A. Y., new court E  
 Benoy, J., 2, St. Clement's Passage  
 Blackett, W. R., 2, St. Clement's  
 Passage  
 Botterill, F. W., 3, Warren's Yard  
 Bradley, H. W., 14, Portugal Place  
 Bragg, R. J., 13, Park Street  
 Branscombe, H. S., new court D  
 Brown, J. C., 4, St. Clement's Passage  
 Browne, S. R., 19, Eastbourne Terrace  
 Bushe-Fox, L. H. K., 3, Parker Street  
 Cadle, H. S., 2nd court M  
 Carlisle, H. H., 29, Bridge Street  
 Charlesworth, W. H., new court G  
 Chilcott, E. W., new court G  
 Clarke, J. S., new court E  
 Clifton, A. B., new court F  
 Cook, E. H., 2 Quay side  
 Coyle, D. I., Belle Vue Terrace,  
 Chesterton road  
 Curtis, T. W. K., 17, Magdalene Street  
 Cutlack, L. C., 3rd court D  
 Darlington, T., 3rd court D  
 Davies, D., 22, King Street  
 Dyer, C. M., new court E  
 Eardley, W., new court H  
 Ellerbeck, E. M., 17, Magdalene Street  
 Elsee, H. J., 4, Portugal Place  
 Evans, A. J., 59, Park Street  
 Featherstone, A. B., 18a, Earl Street  
 Fisher, L., 3, Warren's Yard  
 Frossard, F. H., 2nd court K  
 Fuller, L. J., 9, Brunswick Walk  
 Gill, H. S., new court C  
 Gilling, H. T., 4, Portugal Place  
 Glover, A. F., 22, King Street  
 Gomes, E. H., 2, Strange's villas,  
 Chesterton Road  
 Goulding, E. A., 32, Thompson's Lane  
 Gowie, A. D. M., 13, Brunswick Walk  
 Green, G. E., 36, Warkworth Street  
 Green, W. H., 14, Park Place  
 Halkett, J. G. H., new court C  
 Hall, W. T., 50, Bridge Street  
 Hampson, H., 20, Portugal Place  
 Harper, W. N., 1st court E  
 Harvey, H. B., 14, Park Place  
 Harvey, J. H., 2, Short Street  
 Hill, H. E., 2nd court H  
 Hill, H. H. L., 2, St. Clement's Passage  
 Holmes, R., 12, Sussex Street

Hooppell, W. T. M., 60, Park Street  
 Hoyle, J. J., 61, Bridge Street  
 Hughes, R., 59, Park Street  
 Jackson, M., 48, Bridge Street  
 Jagger, J. E., 42, Jesus Lane  
 Kelland, W. W., 3rd court D  
 King, J. G., 15, Portugal Place  
 Kirby, T. H., 59, Bridge Street  
 Large, R., 3rd court C  
 Leon, J. A., new court A  
 Lord, C. D., new court E  
 Love, A. E. H., 6, Portugal Place  
 Macklem, J. C. S., 6, Portugal Place  
 Martin, J., 3rd court D  
 May, J. P., 7, Bedford Terrace  
 Mills, J. S., 2, Quay Side  
 Morris, A. L., new court H  
 Morley, F., 5, New Square  
 Mossop, G. A., 3, Clare Terrace  
 Neale, J., 48, Bridge street  
 Nichols, J. H., 32, Bridge street  
 Nurse, H. H., 2, Short Street  
 Orgill, W. L., new court H  
 Paton, J. L. A., 2nd court C  
 Peck, T. W., 60, Park Street  
 Pegge, J. V., 1, Sussum's Yard  
 Perrin, W. E., 12, Clarendon Street  
 Petley, J. L. W., 5, Ferry Path  
 Picken, W. S., 3rd court F  
 Prowde, R., 9, Portugal Place  
 Raynor, A. G. S., new court G  
 Reed, L. W., 48, Bridge Street  
 Rees, W. L. L., 3, Brunswick Place  
 Richards, T. L., 15, Portugal Place  
 Roberts, A. C., new court E  
 Rogers, A. T., 3rd court C  
 Roseveare, W. N., 13, Park Street  
 Scott, J. D., 16, Portugal Place  
 Sharman, A. H., 1st court G  
 Sharp, W. J., 1st court I  
 Sheppard, C. P., new court E  
 Shore, L. E., 7, Round Church Street  
 Slater, G., 1, St. Clement's Passage  
 Stonham, E., 4, Willow Walk  
 Strading, W. E. L., 12, Park Street  
 Stroud, H., new court A  
 Stuart, R. A., new court F  
 Symons, C. J. F., 29, Bridge Street  
 Teape, W. M., 2, Portugal Place  
 Tooth, P. E., 15, Portugal Place  
 Turner, C. E., 50, Park Street  
 Ward, H., new court I  
 Warner, G. F., 14, Portugal Place  
 Widdowson, T., 1st court G  
 Woodhead, E. T., 2nd court C