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Contents :

	PAGE
Socialism—(<i>continued</i>)	- 257
Edward Henry Palmer	- 262
Nothing but Leaves -	- 275
A Story of Modern Japan	- 277
Ode to Tobacco	- 283
Cambridge Life in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century	- 285
The Lay of an early Bird	- 294
Obituary	- 296
Prize Competition	- 302
Our Chronicle	- 304

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SOCIALISM.

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

[Continued.]

BEFORE proceeding to consider the third phase of Socialism it may be worth while again to summarize the conclusions already drawn. There are before us three distinct phases. From 1760 to 1820 Socialism exists incidentally. The pressure of religious disability drives certain sects to take refuge in the New World. In their isolation they become Socialistic Societies modelled upon the early Church. From 1817 to 1848 Socialism undergoes a transition: a new movement takes its rise in France, and its preachers are all Frenchmen; but America again appears as the field of their experiments, the laboratory in which their conclusions are disproved or verified. The Socialism of this phase has a two-fold character. At its first appearance it is religious and arouses a religious enthusiasm, but this character belongs to itself alone. Before long this movement extends the sphere of its operations from the community to the State, and, in so doing, it loses its religious character. The light fades from the faces of its disciples, its inspiration vanishes, and its systems pass away. Socialism becomes cold, hard, scientific, and dangerous; in other words, it enters upon a new phase, and becomes political. This is the phase which remains to be discussed.

Before doing so, however, it may be remarked by way of parenthesis that Religious Socialism succeeds, while the more philosophical systems of the Transition Phase fail. An analysis of the American communities belonging to the two phases, which need not be reproduced here in detail, shews us that eight communities belong to the first phase of Socialism, and forty-five to the second; at the present time the forty-five communities have all been broken up, the eight religious communities are all flourishing. This is the point of contact between the past of Socialism and its future. The question may well be asked whether any Socialism can be established at all, except where the existence of a religious bond provides an exceptional uniting influence upon its members.

But what of Political Socialism—the Socialism of the third phase. The apostles of the systems which preceded it had been Frenchmen; the apostles of Political Socialism are Germans. French Socialism had been speculative and philosophical; German Socialism is practical and scientific. French Socialism had been national; German Socialism is international and cosmopolitan. French Socialism had begun by being religious and ended by being revolutionary; German Socialism is revolutionary throughout, and the only trace of its religious origin lies in the fact that its war against Society partakes of the nature of a crusade. French Socialism is represented in America; German Socialism is confined mainly to Europe. The reason of this last difference is due to the essential differences between the Old World and the New. Socialism, in one aspect, may be regarded as a device for enabling the largest possible population to live in comfort upon a given area: as such it is welcome by the proletarians, who are being crushed by the expansion of population against the rigid boundaries of the Old World. But in America the room for expansion is for some time to

come unlimited, thus Socialism of the political type does not flourish there. In Europe men are constantly being depressed to lower depths of misery; what wonder that they should ask themselves the question asked by the workmen of Paris in 1848: "How is it that the reapers hunger for a loaf, that the weavers of precious silks should be clothed in rags, and that the builders of palaces should be sometimes at a loss to find where to lay their heads?"

But it is time to leave the comparison of Political Socialism with that which preceded it, and to pass in conclusion to a consideration of the developments peculiar to itself. Of these, the salient points of German Socialism have been already indicated; it has thrown off two subordinate types, which it will be interesting to discuss for a moment. There are two countries which lie outside the range of German Socialism; each has developed a Socialism of its own. The one is Russia and the other Ireland.

Nihilism in Russia is a growth of the last twenty years, and is a sort of barbaric exaggeration of a single characteristic in Socialism—its opposition to the State. Upon this single idea the Nihilists have seized and reduced it to a system. But when the distinctive side of Nihilism is touched upon, its description is already complete. It begins and ends in the annihilation of existing governments. Nicholas Bakunin, the father of Nihilism, at a Congress at Geneva thus states its aims: "Hither with the axe and let us demolish everything." "God and Right," he continues, "are lies of Society. Let your own happiness be your only law." But Nihilism is successful because it has some of the characteristics of a religion, though a religion of assassination and a gospel of dynamite.

From Nihilism in Russia we proceed to agrarian Socialism in Ireland—the Land League agitation of 1880–1881. In its general outline this bears a resemblance to the Revolution of 1848. Both bear a double

character; they combine two movements wholly distinct, but these movements are in a different order. In 1848, Paris rose against the Government of Louis Philippe in favour of a Republic. After this had been provisionally established, the Socialists, headed by Louis Blanc, obtained its assistance in the realization of their schemes; and thus Socialism utilized an expression of national feeling for its own purposes. In the Irish agitation of 1880-1881 we have the same movements with their order reversed. The first movement, under the auspices of the Land League, was Socialistic. The misery of Irish cottiers caused a demand for the nationalization of the land and expulsion of the landlords. Outrages increased rapidly, and a Coercion Act was passed, while the grievances of the tenants were met by the Land Act. This latter measure is, on the whole, a success, but the agitation still continues. This is because, like that of 1848 in France, it is two-fold. The Socialistic movement is crushed, yet a National movement still continues. The prisoners of Kilmainham are not Socialists; they are Home Rulers, and leaders of the National party. The manifestoes of the Land League ceased to deal with questions of tenure; they became full of denunciations of the Union.

At this point we notice an analogy between the Land League agitation in Ireland and Nihilism in Russia. Their differences are considerable, for Nihilism is simple and barbaric, while the Irish agitation is complex and a product of advancing civilization. Like the Nihilists, however, the Land Leaguers misuse the language of liberty; they adopt the vocabulary of patriotism, and thus lend to the movements they lead an almost religious force. Mr. Parnell, in one of his speeches, alludes to "the silent martyrs in Kilmainham," and speaks of the English Government as "that alien rule which is keeping the country impoverished and in chains." Such language as

this is appropriate when describing the tyranny which Hofer or Tell endeavoured to overthrow, but it is only by an unjustifiable and misleading metaphor that it can apply to the conduct of the Irish Executive. But between Nihilism and the Irish agitation there is another resemblance. The Irish have borrowed from the Nihilists their doctrines of dynamite and midnight assassination.

Such are three phases of Socialism. It starts as an accessory to religion; it then becomes a religion itself, enthusiastic, brilliant, and successful. But in 1848 it passes from France into the colder atmosphere of German science. It becomes chilled; its enthusiasm fades; and it becomes scientific and political. From what is known of the portion of its orbit which it has already traversed, is it possible to trace the remainder of its path? It was pointed out that Religious Socialism only has been successful; from this we gather that one of the conditions of Socialism is a strong enthusiasm of the nature of a religion. That this enthusiasm can be supplied by systems religious only in the widest sense of that term there can be little doubt; but the Socialism of to-day is anything but enthusiastic, and we see nothing in the distance to inspire it with some of its old fervour and its old faith. Possibly the germ of a future Socialism is to be found lying in its earliest history; it may be that it is destined to revert to the spirit and practice of the Church of the Apostolic age. Be this as it may, a new inspiration is needed, and a new realization of the true relationship between man and man before we shall reach the Socialism of the Golden Year

"When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
But smit with freer light, shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands."

T.



EDWARD HENRY PALMER.

The late Professor Palmer after taking his degree in 1867 was somewhat uncertain as to what kind of career might open out before him. He had in mind such work as that of Attaché and Interpreter to our Embassy in Persia or some Consular employment in Egypt or the Levant. With this in view he collected Testimonials from various sources, and these were the grounds of his election to a Fellowship and eventually to his Professorship. They are a notable collection, both as evidence of Palmer's great linguistic ability, being given him before he had ever been in the East at all, and recommendation. They were printed in their original languages and in translation: by the kindness of Professor Mayor, who has preserved his copy, we give some of the most characteristic, verbatim.

*Translation of a Testimonial from HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
NAWAB IKBAL-ODD-DOWLAH, Boorhán-ool-moolk,
Muhsun Allie, Khán Bahádoor, Nusrut Jung, son of
His late Majesty Shums-ood-dowlah, and grandson of
H. M. Sa'adat Allie Khán, King of Oudh, in favour
of E. H. PALMER.*

I, who am a traveller by land and sea, and have examined mankind in both its good and evil aspects, have seen nothing more wonderful or astonishing than this in the course of my extensive travels (though the wonders I have seen would surpass the capacity of the most astute observer to describe), that I have met a young gentleman of very attractive exterior from the University of Cambridge, a place connected with London, endowed with learning and varied accomplishments. Notwithstanding the fact that he has never visited any Eastern kingdom, or mixed with Oriental nations, he has yet, by his own perseverance,

application, and study, acquired such great proficiency, fluency, and eloquence, in speaking and writing three Oriental tongues, to wit, Oordoo (Hindoostanee), Persian, and Arabic, that one would say he must have associated with Oriental nations and studied for a lengthened period in the Universities of the East.

Whenever he goes to the East, I feel assured that he will soon attain such proficiency and pre-eminence as to have but few equals. In addition to these high acquirements, he is the most honorable and gentlemanly of his race; and is, moreover, of such an extremely gentle, polite, obliging, temperate, and moral disposition that he attracts to himself the love and esteem of all hearts. He may be safely denominated "dear as one's life," or rather, "the amulet of one's life;" and will be found a most agreeable and trusty companion, and the twin brother of sincerity. Although it is in the nature of mankind to err and fall short, yet his greatest error in the three aforementioned languages may be considered as perfection itself; and we ought to observe with an eye of justice how, without leaving his own home, he has reached the highest pitch of perfection and proficiency entirely through his own talents and application to study. It only proves the truth of the saying that "the field of knowledge is very extensive, and the rank of a learned person is very lofty in the world." As Sa'adi says in his "Chapter of Counsel" in the (Pandnámah, commonly called Kureema),

"'Tis not from rank, pomp, or wealth that man attains to eminence, but from knowledge alone."

(Signed) IKBAL-ODD-DOWLAH.

Dated the 24th Mohurram, A.H. 1283.
11th June, A.D. 1866.

(L.S.)

Translation of a Testimonial in favour of E. H. PALMER, of St. John's College, Cambridge, drawn up in Persian and Arabic by SYED ALLY HASSAN, Tehsildar of Roy Bareilly, and MEER SYED MOHAMMED KHAN BAHADUR, late Tehsildar of Jubbulpore, and countersigned by the Ulamâ of Lucknow, at a public meeting held for the purpose in that town the 1st June, 1867.

After the customary solemn formulæ:

All persons of sound and steadfast minds, and blest with theoretical and practical knowledge, are aware that the rational sometimes exists and sometimes perishes, but nobility always exists and is always to be recognised. Now the existent is divided into two classes, mineral and vegetative, of which the latter is the most worthy, as all men know. The vegetative is either animate or inanimate, the former possessing the pre-eminence, inasmuch as it requires the concomitants of reason and judgment. The animate, moreover, may be either rational or irrational, and the rational is the most excellent. The rational, again, may be either learned or ignorant, but the former cannot be compared with the latter, inasmuch as it is capable of instruction and information; and we therefore see all men of taste and genius exerting themselves for the attainment of knowledge. Amongst those who have sought and striven to reach the pastures of perfection, and to drink from the divine fount, is the accomplished and intellectual scholar, the ornament to his school and creed, who sits on the throne of reputation and honor, reclining upon the pillows of fame, who has dived into the ocean of perfection after the fairest pearls, Jenâb Mr. EDWARD HENRY PALMER (may his rank be exalted and his length of days prolonged!), as not only I learn from the letters of my estimable nephew, Syed Abdoollah, himself of fair fame in the world and a blessing to me (God preserve his life and accomplish his desires!), who has dwelt for many years in London,

and as is also attested by printed newspapers and the written and oral assertions of trustworthy narrators; but Mr. PALMER has himself remembered me, notwithstanding the distance which separates us, and has written to me many letters in Persian, Arabic, and Hindústânî,—letters fraught with original ideas, the like of which one rarely sees, as delightful as groves of trees laden with varied fruits and blossoms where the streamlets bubble by, compositions which the

“Most extravagant encomiast could not describe, practised though he might be at description.”

By my life he is unequalled amongst his compatriots, and unrivalled amongst his contemporaries, confirming the poet's words—

“Writing is the greatest ornament of a man if he be learned too; even as the rain is sweeter when it falls on grass, and as pearls are fairer when upon a fair one's neck.”

Having made rapid progress and laid a solid foundation, after surmounting difficulties and keeping on his guard against hindrances, he has been good enough to ask me to state what I know of the extent of his knowledge and the excellence of his understanding. Nor will I disappoint his hope, and have therefore written these few lines at his request; for poor and insignificant as I am, I enjoy his friendship and remembrance, though circumstances keep us apart.

This accomplished and liberal-minded gentleman, as he has shewn himself to be, has not studied for long, and yet, in the opinion of connoisseurs, already surpasses his contemporaries in the knowledge of Oriental languages, thanks to his exact scholarlike attainments and his constant application. His writings, which have gone the round of literary society here, are a convincing proof of his having attained the highest degree of excellence.

(Signed) SYED ALLY HASSAN.

Son of the late Moulvie Syed Ghoolam Imam.

M M

[After an apology from Syad Ally Hassan for writing his testimonial and affixing his seal above that of his elder brother Meer Syed Mohammed Khan Bahadoor, follows the testimonial of the latter.]

It is not unknown to persons of acute intellect and scholarlike attainments that the learned in literature and the accomplished in every branch of science have from time immemorial occupied themselves with studying and promoting their special subjects of education, under the patronage of wise kings and rulers, and have thus enjoyed a foretaste of immortality, and carved out for themselves monuments of fame that will endure through all ages; "Men die, but the learned live." Wherefore it is that in India, and Turkey, and Persia, and Abyssinia, and China, and Tartary, and Egypt, and Europe, wise men have founded Universities and applied themselves to intellectual pursuits, that knowledge and learning may not be supplanted by careless indifference and ignorance, as is unfortunately too often the case amongst some bigoted and misguided people in our own time. Those few persons who have attained any eminence in knowledge are now too often hidden in seclusion and obscurity, and ignored by the world around them; but "pure musk can never be concealed, and by its scent confirms the perfumer's words." Now, as all the wonders of the Creator's mighty power, such as establishing the firmament of heaven without supporting columns, and kindling the torches of the sun and moon, and the candles of the various stars, and mixing darkness with light, night with day, and the production of clouds and winds and dust, and of trees that grow and bear fruit and blossom, laying the foundations of the earth in the midst of the waters, the combination of the various elements, and the existence of the trio, youth, age, and infancy, in the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, especially in man, the noblest being in creation, and as it were, "the fountain of

immortality amidst the darkness:" as these need no argument or proof, so the fame of the learning and scholarship, for which that honorable and respected gentleman (the most eloquent and accomplished philologist of his time) Jenáb Mr. EDWARD HENRY PALMER, Sahib Bahadoor, of the University of Cambridge (a well-known school of learning and science), is particularly distinguished, and with which he is specially endowed, is so universally spread abroad in these regions, and so well-known and apparent to all men as to need no description or comment.

I, Syed Mohammed, who have passed these seventy years of my life in literary society, and passed a long time in the University of Lucknow, and been for many years employed under the English Government in the Deccan and elsewhere, and have now, in consideration of my public services, received a fitting pension from the Indian Government and the honorary title of Khan Bahadoor, have carried on for some time a friendly correspondence with the aforesaid gentleman, and received from him at various dates letters in Arabic, Persian, and Hindústání, written in so elegant and accurate a style that the pen cannot sufficiently indite their praise, nor the most extravagant encomiast describe them as they should be described; and I have been astonished at this gentleman's unparalleled proficiency in literature, his fluent language, and his power of expressing himself on any subject. He has shewn himself well versed in European literature and a perfect master of the Oriental idioms. Nor is this my opinion alone, for all who can appreciate literary acumen are unanimous in his praise; for instance, Moonshee Kelb Hassan, commonly called Baleeg, a celebrated poet of Jyess, has extemporised a poem in praise of the gentleman aforesaid, which will be found in the margin of this paper; and a number of the principal nobles and savants of this town, who are acquainted with this gentleman's published

writings, have at my request corroborated my statement by countersigning this document and formally attaching their seals thereunto. With a prayer to the great originator of all things, I subscribe myself,

(Signed) SYED MOHAMMED AL JYESSEE.

Dated 8th Zi'l Hijj, A.H. 1283.

„ 18th April, A.D. 1867.

(L.S.)

The statement made by Syed Ally Hassan is fully confirmed and borne out by the writings of the gentleman referred to, which I have at different times seen and perused with much pleasure. Undoubtedly they prove conclusively his scholarship and high Oriental attainments. I willingly endorse Syed Ally Hassan's encomiums.

(Signed) SYED ALLY HASSAN ASHRAFI.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand and seal.

SHAH ALLY HASSAN, Sahib,
Pirzada of Jyess.

(L.S.)

The above statements in favour of this gentleman are undoubtedly correct, his letters and writings affording a conclusive proof of his talents and proficiency.

SYED MURTAZA HUSSAIN.

(L.S.)

I have seen the letters, and communications to the newspapers, of Mr. PALMER, which shew a great facility for composition in Arabic and Persian, and prove that the writer is perfectly master of these languages. I have, therefore, much pleasure in confirming the opinion expressed above.

SYED ALLY.

There is no doubt in it.

SYED NUJJUF HUSSAIN.

(L.S.)

Without doubt the writings of the gentleman referred to indicate his great proficiency. His essays are both elegant and interesting.

(Signed) SYED AKBAR HOOSSEIN.

(Signed) Moonshee TAFAZZUL HOOSSEIN,

Mir Moonshee at Artt in the Deccan.

There is no doubt in it.

SYED NUJMOODDEN HUSSAIN NAKAWEE.

(L.S.)

There is no doubt in it.

NEEAZ HUSSAIN NAKAWEE.

(L.S.)

The elegant writings of the gentleman in question conclusively prove his talents and perseverance.

IMDAD HUSSAIN BIN SHEIKH FURKHUNDA
HUSSAIN BIN MOHAMMED.

(L.S.)

The above Arabic and Persian writings testifying to this gentleman's talents are quite correct.

BAHADOOR HUSSAIN BIN SHEIKH
MUBARAK ALLAH.

(L.S.)

There is no doubt in it.

NEEAZ HUSSAIN JYESSE.

(L.S.)

This is a book in which there is no doubt.

RIZA HUSSAIN BIN KOJA MOHAMMED.

(L.S.)

The evidence of the proficiency of the gentleman aforesaid in literature, and of his mastery over Persian and Arabic is conclusive.

MOHAMMED ABDUL GHAFOR.

(L.S.)

The writing is palpably true.

SYED MOHUMMED HUSSAIN BIN
ABDOOLLAH BIN SYED MOHAMMED
ALLIE AL NAKAWEE.

(L.S.)

I, too, bear testimony to his attainments.

SYED WAJID ALLY SHAH BIN SYED MOHAMMED
HUSSAIN BIN ABDOOLLAH.

(L.S.)

The writings of the gentleman above mentioned are a conclusive proof of his literary knowledge and ability.

(Signed) SYED HASSAN BUKSH AL NAKAWEE.

(L.S.)

I have seen various writings of the gentlemen aforesaid, which prove the soundness of his knowledge, the fluency and correctness of his language. I have seldom seen his equal amongst the most distinguished persons.

(Signed) SYED MUSTAPHA HOOSSEIN.

(L.S.)

In truth, the statements made in the above testimonials are correct.

(Signed)

Pundit MADHO PRASAD.

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(Sealed)

NAJUF ALI.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Roy Bareilly.

The ability and perseverance of Mr. E. H. PALMER are clearly demonstrated by the style of the compositions alluded to by Syed Mohammed Khan Bahadoor of Jyess. In my opinion the gentleman referred to deserves to be considered as an unrivalled scholar.

CAZI BADUL HUSSAIN.

Formerly Cází of the Purganah of Jyess.

(L.S.)

*Translation of a Testimonial in favour of E. H. PALMER,
from His Excellency General MOHAMMED ALLY
KHAN, Ambassador in London from His Majesty the
Shah of Persia.*

LONDON, April 16th, 1867.

(L.S.)

MY DEAR AND HONOURED FRIEND,—I have received with much pleasure your eloquent and elegant letter and verses, and am inexpressibly delighted with them. I have been much gratified at your talent and quickness of apprehension in having acquired so perfect a mastery over the Persian language, especially in this country, where there are so few opportunities, and in so short a period.

I hope that so much perseverance and promise as you display in your Persian studies will meet with an ample reward, and be in many ways advantageous to you.

This I can safely say from my knowledge of you, that if an appointment were given you in the service of the English Government connected with the management of Eastern affairs, you are in every way qualified for it, and I am sure that you would be able to perform all the duties required of you in the most satisfactory manner.

Yours truly,

MOHAMMED ALLY.

16th April, 1867.

From Monsr. le COMTE DE SALLES, Professor of Oriental Languages at the "Ecole des langues Orientales Succursale Impériale"

MARSEILLES, 24th June, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,—Madame de Salles and myself thank you for your kind remembrance. We recall to memory with gratification the pleasant moments we passed in Paris and Marseilles in society with the learned, amongst whom you figured so eminently, despite of your age.

The languages of Asia, so dear to our home, and particularly Arabic and Hindústání, wherein, thanks to labour and long travel in the East, I procured some honour and consideration to my life, already so long: these languages, my dear Sir, are known to you, *calamo et verbis*, in theory and practice, in a way and degree to do you much credit, and as much to your method, schools, and masters.

My illustrious colleague, Garcin de Tassy, as well as our Indian circle in Paris, and Asiatic and African in Marseilles, have expressed to us on the subject in question their satisfaction and wonder. I feel personally happy to join herein my evidence, as you seem kindly to appreciate what we now tender with

sincerity. Please, then, to accept our best wishes for your present and further success. May they help to class you among the learned and daring *diplomats* that England may be called to launch in the affairs of Asia.

Accept, my dear Sir, our best cordial regards.

COUNT EUSEBE DE SALLES,

Professeur de l'Ecole des langues Orientales Succursale
Impériale à Marseille.

9, Rue Manguelone à Montpellier.

From MIR AULAD ALI, Professor of Oriental Languages at Trinity College, Dublin.

I have much pleasure in bearing my willing testimony to the high proficiency of EDWARD HENRY PALMER Saheb, a Scholar of St. John's College, in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání. I have no hesitation in justly stating that in the whole course of my life I have never met one European gentleman so well versed in the Eastern languages as Mr. E. H. PALMER.

Professor MIR AULAD ALI,

Trinity College, Dublin.

June 27th, 1866.

Certificate of the Proficiency of EDWARD HENRY PALMER, Sahib, in the Arabic, Persian, and Urdú languages, written by Moonshee SYED GHOLAM HYDER KHAN, Sahib, at Lucknow, the 1st June, 1867, with the consent and concurrence of the 'Ulama of that Town.

In order to prove more fully the elegance and correctness of the Essays and letters written by EDWARD HENRY PALMER, Sahib Bahadoor, in Arabic, Persian, and Urdú, published in various periodicals,

I have this day laid his compositions before a full meeting of the 'Ulamá, Professors and literary men of this place, and have, with the assistance and concurrence of the said gentlemen, carefully examined the correctness of the documents and idiomatic character of their composition. I now testify that the and essays aforesaid are written in extremely correct and elegant language, and that no difference whatever is apparent between it and the language and idiom used by the natives of this country, either in expression, metaphor, or order of words; and certify that the gentleman aforesaid has reached the highest proficiency attainable in the three languages specified above.

SYED GHOLAM HYDER
IBN MOONSHEE SYED MOHAMMED
KHAN BAHADOOR.

(L.S.)

NOWAL KISHORE,
Proprietor and Editor of the *Oude Akhbar*.

SYED ALI IBN SYED AHMED SAHIB,
Professor at the Royal University of Lucknow.

(L.S)



NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

SHAKING leaves, quaking leaves,
Leaves of varied hue:

A living fretwork interweaves
Against the sky's pure blue.

Spo

Flashing, shining, tossing, prancing,
In a manner most entrancing,

And bewitching too!

Sparkling leaves, darkling leaves,

Glancing in the light,

Bending o'er the sloping eaves

From yon starry height.

Quivering in the passing gale

With a gentle, moaning wail,

Rustling forth your artless tale

Through the livelong night!

Sighing leaves, dying leaves,

Hanging down your head;

Ah! your gorgeous tint deceives

Gold and Autumn red,

For the streams and woodlands hoary

And the winds will chaunt the story

Of your once resplendent glory—

Soon will you be dead!

Paling leaves, wailing leaves,
 Lying all around;
 Many a thought your presence breathes
 Scattered o'er the ground—
 Blighted hopes and withered schemes,
 Fading joys and passing dreams,
 And good fortune's transient gleams
 Everywhere abound!

Drifting leaves, shifting leaves,
 Circling in the dust,
 While your band still more receives
 With each windy gust:
 We, too, as a leaf do fade;
 We, too, in the dust are laid,
 Yet on One our hopes are staid,
 And in Him our trust.

H. W. E.



A STORY OF MODERN JAPAN.

*From a French version of the Japanese Novelist,
 Tamenaga Shounsoui.*

ON the north side of the city of Yeddo, in the fashionable quarters of *Terrace-of-Roots*, stood a little villa in a charming garden well filled with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and all kept fresh and green by a little stream which crossed the domain. Signs of artistic taste appeared on every hand, but the fair deviser of this paradise had, alas! vanished, and it was now the abode of a young bride, who had been, up to a few months before, one of the famous public singers of the day. At the close of her last stage engagement she had married a young merchant named *Bright-Stone*, and he, delighted with his attractive wife, had installed her in this retreat. The lady, whose name was *Little-Tiger*, was left a good deal to herself during the necessary absence of her husband at business in the City. And solitude led, as it always does, to ideas of a gloomy cast; her thoughts kept running back to her former life of gaiety, so different from the calm and monotony of her new condition.

One evening, just as the shadows were thickening, she tuned her guitar and began to sing a well-known song:

“As I was wandering on the Nippon road, solitary and sad, my heart beating violently and my bosom swelling like the hill of Imon opposite me;

“Neither the grasshopper nor the umbrella-merchant noticed that rain had fallen, and yet my sleeves were wet; it was with the torrent of my tears.

"As the shoots of the vines obstruct the way to the foot of Ouyeno hill, so is the way of love barred with thorny obstacles.

"The waters of the Soumida river calmly flow on their way, but when the course of my thoughts turns to my love, then I am assailed with perplexities and doubts,—"

Instead of finishing the song she put the instrument brusquely aside, and, leaning her chin on her hands, murmured in a dreamy tone:

"I feel sure that things are not going well with my husband since our marriage, though he will not confess it. I think he is wrong, in his position, to despise public opinion. Why has he brought me into this obscure place? Surely this is not the summer residence I have heard him talk about so often? It is only a house which he has rented on purpose for me. And more, he leaves the City early in the afternoon but does not return here until late in the night, and then his empty purse and his preoccupied look tell plainly of a story of trouble. Perhaps shame and fear of giving me pain keeps him from communicating the news of disaster; but, oh! I would rather hear the worst of his misfortunes and share his grief, for I know how doubly hard to bear are the torments of an unspoken trouble."

Her sadness was increased by the twittering of the birds as they called to their mates among the trees in the evening shadows, and tears began to flow down her cheeks.

Just at that moment she heard the front door open. Drying her eyes she rushed into the hall and received her husband. "Dear *Bright-Stone*," she said, "you are very late, I was beginning to be anxious."

"Never be alarmed, *Little-Tiger*, I have been a good deal occupied to day; I had to run about all over the City, and I have a call to make yet before going to bed."

He entered the house behind his wife; then she closed the outer door, knelt down near him, and said,

"Dear *Bright-Stone*, do not go out again to night, I beg of you; I can't tell why, but something tells me to ask you this. My heart is very sad."

He drew her to him, and placing her head on his lap, he replied as he caressed her shoulders: "I understand all about it, *Little-Tiger*; you find the difference between this place and your old gaiety too much for you. We will go, then, in a few day into our house in the City, and I feel sure you will be less sad there."

"My dear," she cried, sobbing, "you do not understand me. It is not my isolation that makes me unhappy but your secret troubles."

"*Little-Tiger! Little-Tiger!* who has been talking to you about my business affairs? "No one," said she, "I have found it out by watching you. O do not keep from me the nature of your misfortunes; if I am not worthy of sharing your troubles, I am not worthy of being your wife."

He was much agitated by these words, and for a moment could not speak. At length he said:

"Dear *Little-Tiger*, your love makes you exaggerate your fears. The fact is, my affairs oblige me to undertake a journey, and, to tell you the truth, I must go to-night. Now you know all."

"To-night!" she cried in despair, "No, not to-night: wait till morning."

"My dear little wife, I cannot. I must start at once. See," he added, drawing from his bosom a roll of bank notes and a sealed letter, "this is what I came to bring you. You will find in it my instructions, and the money will last until my return."

"O wait a little, I beseech you," she cried, fastening on to him, "if you must go to-night let me come with you."

"Nay, how could I take you where I loathe having to go myself? Come, my *Little-Tiger*, be brave."

Her woman's sagacity had penetrated the stratagem

which he was using out of love for her. Fixing upon him her streaming eyes, she persisted :

"My dear husband, don't be disturbed ; I understand all now. Some sudden blow has struck you, and you are going to put an end to your days. This letter contains your good-bye. I am abandoned. But, if I am to be separated from you I shall have no need of this money ; for I shall follow the same path you are going to take !"

Clinging to him with one hand she broke open the letter with the other. Her husband saw it, and cried, "My dear, this is not to be read just yet. I must go, and at once."

In her despair she only clung to him the more closely. She threw a rapid glance upon the letter, then let it fall, crying, "Ah, it is just as I thought ! what shall I say ? You are blameless ; it is I, a woman of humble birth, and but lately a stage-singer, who have brought this disaster upon you. And yet, do you think that I whom you have chosen for your wife could survive your death ?"

"No, dear and lovely wife," said he, with a sob, "I never thought you could be unfaithful. If I had, I should not have taken steps to provide for your needs when I am gone. I know well enough how the world will call me weak-spirited for having fled from my responsibilities instead of facing them. But alas ! I have been made so wretched that I am disgusted with life, and resolved to have done with it. Look at yourself, you have left your agreeable occupations in order to please me, and have only been a captive in this gloomy place, and I have come to think that you would be all the happier if I were out of your way. This little sum of money won't go very far ; but I have it from an honourable source and I beg you to accept it." As he spoke he sank down at her feet in an agony of grief.

A few minutes after, when she had a little revived his courage, she said to him : "The gods decide every-

thing for our good. We will go together to the *Forest-pool* near here, and there will put an end to our days. We will die in that charming place consecrated by the loyalty of the singer *White-oak*, who is buried near her lover under the thick branches of the weeping willow planted to her memory."

Bright-Stone rose, and looking tenderly at her, said, "They say that willow has a miraculous power. Come, we will seek its shelter."

They left the house hand-in-hand and advanced towards *Three-points* in the direction of *Forest-pool*. They paused to pray under the willow, and the young wife fastened her silk girdle to one of the branches in sign of renunciation of all hope of life. As they came near the pool, they saw the reflection of the pale moon on its still waters. Then they knelt and prayed their last prayer. All was solitary, a fit scene for grief.

At the end of a few minutes they rose and took hands. They were just ready to make the fatal spring into the pool when a *Samurāi* came on to the path and, immediately guessing their purpose, rushed forward and held them firmly back. The new comer was Sir *Little-Grove*, first councillor of Lord Chamberlain *Kira*. When he had drawn them away from the water he asked them the cause of their trouble. Their narrative raised in him a lively interest and he comforted them to the best of his power.

"My good friends," said he, "you are both very young, and no doubt you do not find yourselves capable of enduring a great shame or a great vexation, and you thought that your purpose was what circumstances pointed to as the best thing for you to do. But it was really very foolish. Every man has to meet with reverses, and who can say when any one is so low that he cannot rise again ? I was coming here this evening to pray under this venerable tree that the dangers which threaten my noble patron may be averted, and in the fortune which has permitted me to save you I see a good

omen for him: as you have been by me delivered from death so shall he, by my intervention, be delivered from his enemies. Now, dry your tears and come with me."

Bright-Stone and his wife were touched with the kindness of Sir *Little-Grove*. They bowed gratefully, thanked him, and accompanied him to his house, where he kept them with him for some days.

By good fortune it happened just then that an old friend of Sir *Little-Grove*, by name *Young-Island*, who was a manufacturer of mirrors, was desirous of adopting a son; and, on the recommendation of the councillor, *Bright-Stone* and his wife were received into this good man's family. How they had the happiness of requiting the good councillor, will appear at a later stage of my history.



ODE TO TOBACCO.

[Written immediately after the Debate on February 17th.]

EARTH-BORN and yet ethereal,
Thou sister-twin to Ariel,
All men do worship thee!
Then Spirit, thus material,
Of Essences imperial,
In this our College serial
My vows I pay to thee.

I.

Twisting, turning, wave on wave,
Vanishing in thinner air;
Dancing, glancing, glad and grave,
Born a moment's breath to brave;
Stricken through, then dying there!

II.

Saw man ever like to thee?
Sweeter mistress, friend as strong?
Heart of hearts, thou glow'st for me,
Giv'st thy sweetest beauty free.
When was mistress true so long?

III.

But alas! must thou too go,
Even thou, my faithful friend?
Say, oh! say it is not so,
Earthly friendships fail, I know,
Can a Spirit's have an end?

IV.

Only thou can'st soothe my pain,
 Lull to rest my aching heart,
 Still the torture of the brain,
 Make the ruffled smooth again.
 Only thou thus blessed art.

V.

Wilt thou turn despite my prayer?
 Can'st thou not a moment stay?
 Must again the carking care
 All my aching tissues tear?
 Stay, O Spirit, still I pray.

VI.

"Puff!"...she mocks me!...floats away
 On the smoke-wreaths' spiral blue,
 Let the baby Zephyrs play
 With tresses borne astray,
 Taste the beauties once I knew.

VII.

Thus the firmest friends at last
 Faint and frail and weary fall.
 Thou, sweet mistress, fad'st as fast
 As the moments, fleeting past.
 Change and Death breathe in them all.



CAMBRIDGE LIFE IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

TO those whose attention has been given to the history of academic life in past times, there are few passages more familiar than that in which a master of St. John's College, Cambridge, preaching at Paul's Cross, in the reign of Edward VI., describes the state of that ancient society as it existed when the principles of the Reformation had, for the first time, been triumphantly proclaimed in England, and when the confiscating and destroying spirit, which assumed the guise of religious freedom, pursued its career of devastation unchecked throughout the land. We see pictured before us a group of needy, poorly-fed students seated at their early ten o'clock dinner. Their meal consists of a penny piece of beef divided among four; to this is added a little porridge, which, as the orator informs us, had been made from the same piece of beef, a little oatmeal and salt being superadded, and, to quote Dr. Lever's own expression, 'nothing else.' This Spartan meal over, we see the students betaking themselves to their scholastic work, either as teachers or learners, until five in the evening, when a meal very similar to that of the morning is set before them. Then we see them devoting themselves to 'problems,' or some other exertions of the mental powers, until the hour of nine or ten has arrived. However cold the weather, there are probably no fires, unless indeed it be the season of Yule-tide; and so before they retire to their confined chambers, to seek repose, crowded four or five together in the same little room, they are fain to run up and

down the college court and cloisters, in order to gain a somewhat more active circulation of the blood than that generated by their meagre fare and sedentary life.

Such were the conditions under which the poor student was too often compelled to gather the fruit of knowledge (or what passed for knowledge) in those times. Parallel passages and like scenes might easily be multiplied. Whether as the result of the difficulties presented by the absence of adequate endowments for the encouragement of humble merit,—or of those created (as in the foregoing instance) by the cruelty of the despoiler, who had taken away from the college much of what the good Lady Margaret and the excellent Bishop Fisher had given,—or simply as inseparable from the mediaeval theory of education, the ascetic theory, according to which it was necessary to break the spirit in order to render the intellect docile,—it is undeniable that the path of the learner during a succession of gloomy centuries was beset by thorns and watered with many a tear. Rabanus Maurus at Fulda, Lupus Servatus at Ferrières, Erasmus at the Collège de Clermont in Paris, Roger Ascham at St. John's, Lady Jane Grey at Bradgate, are all examples which illustrate to a greater or less extent the traditions handed down from yet harsher times,—the times when ecclesiastics were largely recruited from the slave class, and when it was found necessary to pass formal enactments in order to prevent Christian abbots from putting out the eyes of offending monks.

What I propose, however, to attempt in the following pages is to supply a picture of a somewhat later period, derived from the characteristic features of college life in the latter part of the sixteenth century. That period may, I think, very fairly be looked upon as the transition period in our academic history, and its features may serve to render more intelligible the great change that subsequently took place: when our colleges, from being very poor, became rich—in

some instances very rich indeed; because, instead of great centres supplying an inexpensive education for the lower middle class, little more than finishing institutions in connexion with the public schools; when endowments, originally designed to assist the struggling young student in providing himself for a time with the necessities of life, were converted into a means whereby high-spirited youths were enabled to go out with their beagles, to follow the hounds, to give heavy breakfasts, costly wine parties, and uproarious boating suppers; and when Fellowships which had once afforded the holder only a scanty maintenance during years of strenuous mental exertion expanded* into luxurious life-long sinecures.

We must not, I think, regard the picture given by Dr. Lever, of St. John's, as very exceptional. On the contrary, throughout the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth we have evidence that nearly all the colleges—Trinity and King's perhaps excepted at Cambridge, and Christchurch and Magdalen at Oxford—were in a very necessitous state. It would be easy to bring forward evidence, from college archives and other like sources, shewing how one society, in order to pay its way, was obliged to pawn the college plate; another, to forego the election of the statutable number of Fellows; a third, to refuse admission to new students, because unable to build the rooms required for their reception; while a fourth would be found groaning under an incubus of debt, contracted through inevitable borrowing to meet its current expenditure. In fact, with the exception of King's College, which was guarded from spoliation by a special charter and by special immunities, I do not suppose there was any society at Cambridge at this time—I am speaking of the year 1576—which was able to do more than just pay its way.

Now supposing that any one, who had not happened to have given something more than ordinary attention

* Query, *dwindled*.—EDD.

to the history of our Universities, were to be asked how it is that we find our colleges passing somewhat suddenly from this state of penury to one of comparative opulence like that which they begin to present in the 17th century, he would probably endeavour to find an explanation of the phenomenon in the growing wealth of the nation, which rendered the lands and tenements belonging to each college more productive in the form of rental, and he would perhaps be disposed to conjecture that additional bequests from individuals, desirous of aiding the cause of religion and learning, did the rest. But these considerations give us only an imperfect solution of the difficulty. In order adequately to account for the change we have to take account of a special and somewhat remarkable circumstance.

I shall have occasion, hereafter, to refer again to one of whom the Cambridge of the 16th century might be justly proud, and who was undoubtedly one of the most able, most virtuous, most eminent, and most far-seeing Englishmen of the age—I mean, Sir Thomas Smith. He was a member of Queens' College in the days of Queen Mary,—a time when Cambridge was ruled, not without discernment, but somewhat despotically, by her chancellor, the celebrated Stephen Gardiner—and he afterwards rose to high office in the state, becoming a leading politician of the time. His name, however, notwithstanding the biography which we owe to the laborious pen of Strype, had been suffered to drop, as I cannot but think very unduly, out of notice, until, a year or two ago, Professor Stubbs, in the third volume of his *Constitutional History* brought him again to our recollection by a lengthy extract from his best-known work (that on the *Commonwealth of England*), containing a description of the order and formalities observed in a Session of Parliament in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Now Sir Thomas was not only a wise statesman and an able diplomatist, but he was also one of the very few who in those days bestowed any really intelligent observations on questions of national finance and on the general state of the currency. Among other proofs of his researches in this direction, there is to be found in the Appendix to his *Life*, by Strype, some Tables of Money which he compiled. But the special result of his observations with which we are here concerned was of the following character. It was the time when gold and silver were pouring in from the Americas in a continuous and apparently inexhaustible stream. There seemed to be no limit to the supply, and it was currently believed that there was no limit. On the other hand, land and the produce of land were alike supposed to be an ascertained maximum, the latter being liable to no variations saving those represented by bad seasons and deficient harvests. Agricultural chemistry lent no aid to nature; machinery afforded no assistance to the labourer. It was plain, therefore, that as the measure of value increased in quantity, the price of land and the price of crops, which it seemed could not increase, but the demand for which was steadily increasing, must rise, and all land-holders and cultivators of land derive a corresponding advantage. An auspicious conjunction of high qualities in Sir Thomas Smith, cast, at this juncture, a benignant ray on the future of academic learning. He was not merely the economist and the politician, but he was also the philanthropist and the scholar; and while our landed proprietors throughout the realm were building up princely fortunes on the broad acres wrested from the monasteries, his discerning eye descried a favourable opportunity for securing to our struggling colleges a certain share in the surrounding increasing prosperity. At his suggestion an Act was passed in the 13th year of Elizabeth, for 'The Maintenance of the Colleges in

the Universities,' and by this it was required that in all new leases issued by the colleges it should be made obligatory on the lessee to pay 'one-third part at least' of the old rent in corn or in malt—'that is to say,' says the Act, 'in good wheat after 6s. 8d. the quarter or under, and good malt after 5s. the quarter or under,' 'to be delivered yearly upon days prefixed at the said colleges,' 'and *for default thereof*, to pay to the said colleges after the rate of the best wheat and malt in the market of Cambridge.' The wheat, accordingly, although it might be worth six times or ten times the money in the fen market, could thus never be placed to the credit of the tenant at more than 6s. 8d. a quarter, nor barley at more than 5s. For some time past, as the newspapers shew us, the best wheat has been selling at the unusually low price of 37 to 44 shillings per quarter. There are those living who can remember how it once reached the figure of £5 the quarter, and the opposition which Robinson's Act encountered when it was proposed, in the year 1815, that whenever the price of wheat reached 80s. per quarter the importation of corn from other countries should be permitted. This one-third of the rentals paid to the colleges accordingly rose in time to be far more valuable than the remaining two-thirds, which were payable simply in the current coin of the realm, and the revenue resulting from this third gradually came far to exceed all reasonable requirements in the direction originally indicated by the framer of the Act, who (bearing in mind, possibly, Dr. Lever's pathetic description) inserted a clause requiring that the wheat, malt, or money coming of this same third should be expended 'to the use of the relief of the *commons and diet* of the said colleges.'

The term 'commons,' it may be as well to explain, denoted the meals partaken of by the members of the college in the *common* hall, and originally constituted

the chief if not the entire maintenance of a member, whether fellow, scholar, or sizar. Originally, this allowance represented the main though not the full value of a *fellowship*. A recent writer on the subject, Professor Montagu Burrows, of Oxford, has indeed gone so far as to say that before this time 'the whole system of regular money allowances to Fellows and Scholars was quite unrecognized.' I do not know how far this may be correct as regards Oxford, but we have ample documentary evidence to shew that, as regards Cambridge, it was usual, long before 1576, to pay to both Fellows and Scholars a certain stipend, distinct from the allowance for *commons*. Thus we find that at King's College, then the richest in the University, but where the Provost was allowed to appropriate a share of the revenue equal to that of ten Fellows, each Fellow, being a Master of Arts, received as his stipend, £1. 6s. 8d. yearly, and £4. 6s. 8d. for commons, besides a small allowance for clothes or, as it was then termed, 'livery.' At St. John's, the college described by Lever, the majority of the Fellows received 13s. 4d. stipend, and £2. 12s. 0d. for commons. At Queens' College, which was in somewhat better circumstances, stipend, commons, and livery amounted to £6. 13s. 4d.

Generally speaking, the Fellow of a college who received 1s. 6d. a week for what we should now term his 'board' thought himself well off. Archbishop Whitgift, when Master of Pembroke, received only £4 stipend and 1s. 6d. per week for commons. It is, I think, unnecessary that I should add anything more to explain how it was that this portion of the revenue of each college eventually increased to such an extent that, as Thomas Baker, the observant historian of St. John's College, writing about the year 1707, remarks, 'it usually made the third part more than the whole.' The fare at the Fellows' table underwent a vast improvement. And penny-

worths of beef and oatmeal gave place to luxuriously spread tables, and even to banquets at which Lucullus would not have disdained to preside, and from which an alderman of the Corporation of London might have retired not dissatisfied. For a long time, however, there can be little doubt that this sagacious device of Sir Thomas Smith was productive of unmixed good. In an account of the University submitted to Sir Robert Cecil in the year 1600, we find it referred to as affording 'happie help,' 'without which the colleges,' says the writer, 'had many of them been left forsaken by their studentes long ere this.' 'At this day,' writes old Thomas Fuller, 'much emolument redoundeth to the ancient colleges of each University by the passing of this Act, so that though their rents stand still, their revenues do increase. True it is, when they have least corn, they have most bread, I mean, best maintenance, the dividends then mounting the highest.'

I think, then, we may fairly look upon the year 1576 as that in which the colleges of both Universities were fairly started on the path of growing affluence, until, notwithstanding the losses they sustained in the Civil Wars, their wealth became in not a few instances even more detrimental to the cause of true learning than the state of indigence from which it was Sir Thomas Smith's beneficent design to raise them. But about the commencement of the seventeenth century, our colleges represent very fairly the half-way house between the hostel of medieval times and the societies of the present day. The ancient hostel, which was nothing more than a boarding-house for undergraduates under the superintendence of a Master of Arts, had at this time altogether disappeared, unable to maintain itself against the rivalry of the colleges and the far greater attractions there presented, in the shape of superior advantages for quiet study and security against the extortions and insolence of

the townsmen, in bursaries, exhibitions, and scholarships, which afforded substantial aid to the real student; and in fellowships, which now begun to be something far more valuable than a scholarship, and represented the crowning prize that adorned the term of the goal. Among the most important of the results attending the absorption of the great body of the students into the colleges, was the almost complete desertion of the University Schools. When Dr. Caius revisited Cambridge in the year 1558, for the purpose of refounding Gonville Hall and giving the society the name by which it has since been more generally known, he was sadly discomfited by the spectacle in some of the common rooms of a Professor lecturing to a single auditor. And so early as the reign of Edward VI., we find Walter Haddon, a distinguished scholar, earnestly remonstrating with the students, and especially those of Trinity College, on the manner in which they were forsaking the lectures in the schools and the customary public exercises and disputations in order to gather round their college instructors and to keep their common-places in the college chapel. Nothing, he assures them, was further from the intentions of the royal founder of Trinity College, than to erect a place of retreat wherein students should lurk, hid from view, and wrapt in private meditations. As, however, matters were then going on, he expresses his belief that the term 'common schools' would soon become a complete misnomer and those ancient structures would have to change their appellation and to be styled 'the private haunts of certain Professors.'

J. B. MULLINGER.

(To be continued).



THE LAY OF AN EARLY BIRD.

Words of love or deeds divine,
Freshman mine,
Faith, you will not learn them here;
This is but a lesson drear
Taught by woes, the which I fear
May be thine.

Once this cap and gown were new,
(Tassel too!)
And, howe'er remote it seem,
Tender fancies filled my dream,
Visions, that I've lived to deem
Far from true.

Then, methought, as Nature's child
Unbeguiled
I would live and like the lark
Rise betimes, though still 'twas dark,
—Every morn a chapel mark—
(And I smiled).

Blithely then I straight began
(Hopeful man!)
Bed at ten to rise at six:
But, alas, for numbered chicks!
How to wake me, 'twas a fix
Spoiled my plan.

Bed at nine, and, if too late,
Bed at eight.
Still, though thoughts of how to rise
Haunt all night my aching eyes,
Sound I sleep as darkness dies,
Sure as fate.

Came a day when I had slept;
Up I leapt:
Tubbed, and, spite of fingers cold,
Got my collar stud to hold,
Bounded forth, and (bliss untold)
Chapel kept.

Homeward then in hunger dire
(Sad desire!)
Back I turned to break my fast:
Oh, the scene I saw aghast!
Rooms untouched and no repast,
Nor a fire.

To my lips there rose unheard
But one word:
Sank my soul in mutterings,
Felt the emptiness of things,
Deeply stirred.
'Gainst the idiocy that sings
Praises of that early bird
So absurd.

SCRANNEL PIPE.

Obituary.

CANON HEY.

THE late Archdeacon Hey was born in 1811, at Ockbrook, in Derbyshire, of which place his father, the Rev. Samuel Hey, was Vicar for more than forty years. The grandfather of the Archdeacon was William Hey, F.R.S., of Leeds, himself one of the most eminent surgeons of the day, and the founder of a family of surgeons, whose reputation is more than local. A brother of this William Hey, the famous surgeon, and therefore a great-uncle of the Archdeacon, was John Hey, D.D., of Sidney Sussex College, the first Norrisian Professor in the University of Cambridge, whose published lectures are still standard works. Others of the same family graduated at Cambridge, and held honourable positions in the University. Archdeacon Hey was educated partly under the tuition of a relative, the Rev. J. Jowett, nephew of Dr. Jowett, the Regius Professor of Civil Law; partly under the Rev. Thos. Richardson, of York (who was afterwards Second Master at St. Peter's School, York, under his former pupil), and ultimately at the King's School, Sherborne, Dorset, under the Rev. Ralph Lyon, D.D. From Sherborne he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1834 as 12th Wrangler, and 2nd in the 3rd Class in the Classical Tripos. He was elected to a Foundation Fellowship at St. John's, in 1836. He was ordained Deacon in 1837, by the Bishop of Ely, and Priest in 1838, by the Archbishop of York. In 1839 he came to York as Principal of a newly-established Proprietary School; but this, a few years later, was amalgamated with the Cathedral School of St. Peter's;

and in 1844 the Rev. William Hey became Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, a position which he occupied exactly twenty years. The school rapidly developed under his able and judicious management, and he had the gratification of seeing a large number of his pupils distinguish themselves at the Universities and in their professions. Amongst those who obtained Fellowships at Cambridge may be mentioned the Rev. Canon Gray, the Rev. T. P. Hudson, the Rev. J. B. McClellan, and W. P. Turnbull, at Trinity College, and at St. Catharine's, the present Master, Dr. Robinson, the Rev. G. F. Browne and the Rev. G. W. Coopland; also the Rev. E. W. Crabtree, who took his degree at St. John's, and afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's; Dr. Bryan Walker at Corpus Christi; the Rev. A. Rose at Emmanuel, &c.

In 1854 the Rev. Wm. Hey was appointed Prebendary of Weighton, Yorkshire, and, in the same year, Vicar of St. Helen's, York. In 1864 he resigned the Head Mastership of St. Peter's School, on being appointed a Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral. In 1871 he was selected by the Archbishop as Succentor Canonicorum; and this office he held till 1881, when he became Precentor in the place of the late Dean Duncombe. In 1874 he was appointed by the Archbishop to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and made one of his Grace's Examining Chaplains. In 1877 he resigned the living of St. Helen's, on being made Vicar of the more important parish of St. Olave's, York.

In a recent notice of him, inserted in the "Church Portrait Journal," he is accurately described as "a man of much natural ability and mental power, which had been carefully and conscientiously cultivated in various directions, besides those which are generally supposed to belong especially to the clerical office." This well expresses his versatility, and his quickness

in grasping any subject brought before him. He was an excellent man of business; clear-headed, and full of strong common sense; and had the most equable temper and gentle manners, and a ready tact, by which he could overcome opposition, and yet avoid provoking resentment. As a preacher the University was able to judge of his high qualifications in 1878, when he was Select Preacher, and at other times when he occupied the University pulpit; and the clearness and precision of his arguments were as noteworthy as the earnestness of his purpose, for he was, above all, a man of high religious principle, and one who undertook none of his many engagements without the strictest intention of doing all that his duty demanded.

He died suddenly on the evening of November 22, 1882, after having spent the last day of his life in his usual energetic and painstaking manner, having taken his part in several meetings of charity and business, and twice appeared in his accustomed stall at the Minster.

A committee formed at York, with the Archbishop as president, has resolved to place a brass, or tablet, in York Cathedral, in memory of him, and to found an Exhibition, Scholarship, or Prizes, in connection with St. Peter's School, York. A large number of subscriptions have been already paid or promised.

B. W.

THE VERY REV. FRANCIS CLOSE, D.D.

WE regret to record the death of the Very Rev. Francis Close, D.D., late Dean of Carlisle, which occurred on Sunday, December 15th, 1882, at Penzance, where he was wintering for the benefit of his health. The deceased, who was over 85 years of age, was the youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Jackson Close, Rector of Bentworth, Hants. Having received his early education under the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then

Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and subsequently under the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, at the age of 19 he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a scholar. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1820, and priest in the following year, by Dr. Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield. Having held for a short time the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, in Warwickshire, he was removed in 1822 to the curacy of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. Thence, in 1824, he exchanged to Cheltenham, and became curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, the incumbent. On the death of Mr. Jervis in 1826, Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency, and from that date till 1856 he devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties. At the time Mr. Close entered upon the incumbency of Cheltenham, the population of that town was under 19,000, a number which had more than doubled by the time he relinquished it. During his career at Cheltenham he erected, or caused to be erected, no fewer than five district churches with schools, and he also contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. In 1856, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Close was nominated to the Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Tait to the Bishopric of London. He held the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's, Carlisle, from 1865 to 1868. In August, 1881, he resigned the Deanery through failing health. The late Dean was the author of a variety of sermons, pamphlets, and other works, more or less connected with religious subjects. While he was at Cheltenham he was a powerful opponent of horse-racing and theatrical amusements, and of late years he had maintained a strong opposition to the use of alcohol and tobacco. Dr. Close was a "popular" preacher,


and his discourses gave a faithful exposition of the doctrines of the "Evangelical" school in the Church of England. He was strongly opposed to "Tractarianism, Ritualism, and Rationalism," in every form. Dr. Close has been for some months in failing health, so that his death was not unexpected. The funeral took place at Carlisle on Saturday, December 21st. The body had been placed in the choir of the Cathedral on the Friday, and remained there during the ordinary morning and afternoon services on that day and the Saturday morning. In connexion with the afternoon service on the Friday a painful incident occurred. The Rev. Canon Boutflower, Archdeacon of Carlisle, had arranged to preach a sermon at the end of the service, but on the Thursday night he had a seizure of apoplexy from which he never recovered. The Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle attended the funeral, the Bishop was present, as were also the two Members for the city, Mr. Ferguson and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and there was a crowded congregation, although it was a busy market day. The service in the cathedral having been conducted, the funeral procession moved to the cemetery, where the graveside portion of the office for the Burial of the Dead was read by the Bishop, and a hymn was sung. The principal tradesmen of Carlisle partially closed their shops, and the window-blinds of many houses were drawn down during the funeral in respect to the memory of the late Dean.

THE VENERABLE SAMUEL BOUTFLOWER.

THE Venerable Samuel Boutflower, Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle, whose death took place at his residence in the Abbey, in that city, on Friday, December 20th, was the eldest son of Charles Boutflower, M.D., of Colchester, and was born in the year 1815. He became a scholar of St. John's College,

Cambridge, and graduated as 22nd Wrangler in 1838. He was ordained in the same year, and was appointed perpetual curate of Brathay, Lancashire, in 1839. In 1867 he was collated by the late Bishop Waldegrave to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and took the chapter living of St. Lawrence, Appleby, which he held till his death. He married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. William Rawson, vicar of Seaforth; and, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Giles Redmayne, of Brathay. He leaves a family of seven children. The Archdeacon, whose earliest religious training was received from the late Dr. Marsh, of Beckenham, was throughout life a consistent upholder of views generally known as Evangelical.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

HE Prize for the best English Epigram (Subject : Tecmessa Sits for the Previous Examination) has been awarded to the following :

If you believe an old divine of worth
 E'en heathen folk were Christian from their birth :
 Time has proved more, when every London 'Daily'
 Reports how fair Tecmessa knew her Paley !
 Alas, poor Ajax, fitly named, alas !
 No wonder that you came to such a pass,
 Whose wife in all domestic altercations
 Could always make eleven 'allegations.'
 Well might you cry "O woman, cease to pester us !
 ὦ παῖ, γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος."

Proxime accessit :

(Inscribed to the Girtonian Pallas)

Achilles donned a Grecian maiden's veil
 To 'scape the turmoil of the Trojan town :
 Modern Tecmessa, mad for all things male,
 Agog to be a don, dons cap and gown.
 The warrior liv'd a blissful maid by shamming :
 Behold, a maid turned man, for bliss of 'cramming' !

The first of these is by G. C. M. Smith, B.A., the second by W. S. Sherrington, B.A.

Another effort (received too late for competition):

Others have acted on till cruel doom
 Has cut them off. Thou wiser, in thy bloom
 Doffing the buskin, donning cap and gown,
 Forsak'st the actor's art, in *arts* to win renown.

A Prize of One Guinea is now offered for the best renderings into English of the following set of La Rochefoucauld's *Reflections* :

- (1) Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts.
- (2) Nous sommes si accoutumés à nous déguiser aux autres, qu'enfin nous nous déguisons à nous-mêmes.
- (3) Le vrai moyen d'être trompé, c'est de se croire plus fin que les autres.
- (4) Il y a des personnes à qui les défauts siéent bien, et d'autres qui sont disgraciées avec leurs bonnes qualités.
- (5) Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autrui.
- (6) Il est plus aisé de connoître l'homme en général, que de connoître un homme en particulier.

Conditions of competition as before. Open to all members of the College: to be sent in with pseudonyms, the name being given in a closed envelope. To be sent to Mr. Tottenham on or before April 30.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1883.

The preachers in the College Chapel during the present Term are Mr. Richardson, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Watson (Hulsean Preacher 1883), Canon Whitaker (Chancellor of Truro Cathedral), Mr. Hill (Tutor), and Mr. Torry (Senior Dean).

Mr. Whitworth's sermon preached in our Chapel on Sexagesima Sunday, 28th January, has been printed by request; copies of it may be obtained on application at the College Butteries. The sermon appealed to us as the 'Trustees of Knowledge,' in relation to the many who are 'Victims of Ignorance.' Mr. Whitworth asks whether or not the College, or rather Members of the College aggregately though not corporately, could not undertake the support and stimulation of a Mission among the uneducated in London or elsewhere. If so, why not let it be in 'Barnwell and Chesterton,' as the locality of 25,000 out of the 35,000 inhabitants of Cambridge is called? We hope before our next number to find that some definite steps will have been taken and that a working proposal, or proposals, may be set before Members of the College.

The Rev. Percival Frost, of our College, author of a well-known work on Solid Geometry, has been elected to a Fellowship at King's College, where he has for many years been a Mathematical Lecturer.

Mr. T. G. Tucker, B.A., one of the recently elected Fellows (Senior Classic, 1882), has been elected to the Professorship of Classics, founded by the New Zealand Government at their College at Auckland. Mr. Tucker has already sailed for his new sphere of work with the congratulations of his friends at the special good fortune which found him so promptly an appointment in the very climate which his health almost required him to seek.

Last Term a College Order was made to the effect that the office of Tutor might be open to Fellows of the College besides the three or four specially appointed as heretofore. Under this order the President, the Rev. P. H. Mason, and the Senior Dean, the Rev. A. F. Torry, have been appointed Tutors of the College.

The Rev. F. Watson, M.A., formerly Fellow, Rector of Starston, Norfolk, has delivered the Hulsean Lectures for 1883, which have been this year given during the Lent Term, and for the first time wholly in full Term. Mr. Watson chose as his subject, the Work and Influence of the Hebrew Prophet: criticising a modern theory which inverts the relationship between the 'Law' and the 'Prophets,' as hitherto regarded by both Jewish and Christian Churches. The Lectures were reported week by week in the *Cambridge Review*, and are now in the press as a small volume (Fabb & Tyler, Cambridge, price 1/6).

Mr. MacAlister has recently become co-editor with T. Lander Brunston, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., of the "Practitioner," a journal of therapeutics and public health.

The College living of Horningsey, the Village between Baitsbite and Claythithe, has been presented to the Rev. Alfred Caldecott.

The Rev. Thomas Adams, M.A., (formerly Scholar of St. John's, nineteenth Wrangler, 1873,) Senior Mathematical and Science Master in St. Peter's School, York, has been appointed Head-Master of the Gateshead High-School for boys, a new First-grade School for Tyneside and the Northern Counties generally.

Mr. S. C. Logan, M.A., (formerly Scholar, Second Class Classical Tripos, 1874) Head-Master of the Grammar School, Hull, has been appointed Head-Master of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

We have to record the death of the eminent physician and teacher of medicine, Sir Thomas Watson, Honorary Fellow of the College, Physician in ordinary to the Queen. Sir Thomas Watson took his degree in the Tripos of 1815: he was the Senior Member on our Foundation, and, with the exception of the Rev. Bartholomew Edwards (1814), was the oldest Member on the College boards. In our next number we shall print a short biographical sketch, which Mr. MacAlister has kindly promised.

We understand that the Theological men have been collecting donations from the junior members of the College for the Mason Memorial Fund. About £30 have been raised in small sums. Further subscriptions will be gladly received by H. R. Bennett, 21, Sussex Street, and by L. A. Pollock, D New Court.

We contribute two Members to the Committee of the Union this Term, W. Blain and G. C. M. Smith. There are several others who are permanent Members of the Committee, by virtue of having been elected to serve on three previous Committees.

The Seatonian Prize, given annually for the best English Poem on a sacred subject composed by a Master of Arts, has been awarded to George Earle Freeman, M.A., of St John's College. The subject of the poem is "The Transfiguration."

The Sedgwick Prize, founded in honour of the late Professor Sedgwick and given every third year for the best Essay on some subject in Geology or the kindred Sciences, open to all Graduates of the University, has been adjudged to John Edward Marr, M.A., Fellow of St. John's. The subject of the Essay is "The Classification of the Cambrian and Silurian Rocks."

The Maitland Prize for the year 1882 has been adjudged to John Spencer Hill, B.A., Scholar of this College. The Prize is of the value of nearly £100, it is given every three years for an essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the gospel in India and other parts of the heathen world. The subject of this essay is the Opium Traffic; it will be published shortly.

English Essay Prizes:—The subjects for these prizes are, for Students of the 1st Year: Bentley; for those of the 2nd Year: The English Factory Legislation; and for those of the 3rd Year: Progress and Poverty. The essays are to be sent in to the Master before Monday the 16th April next.

Books just published:—*A Text-book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis*, by Ernst Ziegler, Professor of Path. Anat. in the University of Zübingen: Translated and Edited by Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., Fellow and Medical Lecturer of St. John's College. Part I. General Pathological Anatomy, with numerous illustrations, medium 8vo., price 12s. 6d. Macmillan & Co, (uniform with Foster's *Physiology*, Balfour's *Embryology*, Gamgee's *Physiological Chemistry*.)

Mr. Heitland has just published an edition of *M. Tulli Ciceronis pro C. Rabirio (Perduellionis reo) oratio ad Quirites*, with notes, introduction, and appendices: University Press, price 7/6.

In the course of a brief notice in the *Academy* of February 17th, Professor A. S. Wilkins, of Owens College, says—"The fragment of the speech is of no great length, . . . but it raises several questions of considerable interest and of some obscurity in history and constitutional law. Mr. Heitland therefore needed no apology for the small proportion which the text bears to the whole work. An Introduction of more than forty pages contains an admirable discussion of the nature of *perduellio*, of the little-known duumviral procedure, with a critical examination of the case of Rabirius, and of the line taken by Cicero in defending him." The passages from the ancient authorities which bear upon the points under discussion are printed at length.

Professor Clark has in the Press *Practical Jurisprudence; a comment on Austin*.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, M.A., of St. John's, has just published some of those books which aim at making the Poll-man's life in Cambridge at once a utility and delight. *Outlines of* 2/-; *Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics*, 1/-; and an *Analysis of*

published by W. Tomlin, 24, Trinity Street. Mr. Thompson's experience and success as a private tutor will have enabled him to attack the real knots in these subjects: in the *Church History* we notice an excellent arrangement by which the left-hand pages are occupied only by questions, leaving ample space for notes original, and others.

Mr. Whitworth has recently issued the *Churchman's Almanac for Eight Centuries* (Wells, Gardner, & Co., 2/6).

The year's Calendar admits of 70 variations. Easter may fall on any day from March 22 to April 25, and the year may be a Leap year or an ordinary year.

Mr. Whitworth's book contains the 70 different Calendars of Sundays of the year, and above each Calendar a list of the years to which it is applicable from 1201 to 2000. Other tables are given indicating the page on which the proper Calendar of any particular year is to be found.

The use of these Calendars is two-fold. The simpler and less important is that of giving beforehand the Almanacs of the next century. In doing the same thing for the past the Almanacs are themselves a history and also an important aid in determining the chronology of history. The earlier dates refer to the Julian style, the later to the Gregorian, whilst the transition period, and especially the months of change, October 1582 at Rome and September 1752 in England, are carefully discussed. The value of the compilation as a handy guide to the determination of chronology will be sufficiently clear to anyone who knows how dependent we must often be for our dates upon the concurrence of epochs with certain days of the week, feasts, or celebrations, or one with another.

Fresh Editions are announced of Mr. Besant's *Hydrostatics*, and Mr. Garnett's; both in the "Cambridge Mathematical Series."

ORDINATIONS.

The following Johnians were ordained last Christmas:

ELY.—*Deacons*: Charles Hannibal Crossley, B.A., to St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's. Joseph Russell Olorenshaw, B.A. to Soham. *Priests*: George Russell Bullock-Webster, B.A. Alfred Caldecott, B.A., Fellow of the College. George Charles Griffinhoofe, B.A.

YORK.—*Priests*: James Oliver, M.A. William Seed, B.A.

LONDON.—*Deacon*: Henry Thomas John Coggin, M.A., to curacy of Finchley. *Priest*: Atherton Knowles, B.A.

WINCHESTER.—*Priest*: Walter Edward Stewart, B.A.

CHESTER.—*Deacon*: Arthur Mackenzie Cott, B.A., to Bromborough.

LINCOLN.—*Deacon*: Sidney Thorold Winkley, B.A., to St. Mary's, Nottingham.

PETERBOROUGH.—*Priest*: Frederick Charles Davies, M.A.

ROCESTER.—*Priest*: Rev. George Cantrell Allen, M.A.

BATH AND WELLS.—*Priests*: Walter John Gascoigne, B.A. Frank Hobson Turner Tarrant, B.A.

CARLISLE.—*Deacon*: Ellis Charles Mackie, B.A., to Milnthorpe. *Priests*: Charles Chapman, B.A. Frederick George Mayor, B.A.

ST. ASAPH.—*Priest*: John Brodie Armstrong, B.A., to Ruabon.

NORWICH.—*Deacon*: John Henry Matthews, B.A., to Chidgrave and Langley.

RIPON.—*Priest*: Alfred Ernest Jalland, B.A.

ST. DAVID'S.—*Deacon*: H. J. Lerigo, B.A., to Ysppyty-Ystwith w. Ystradmeuric.

The following Johnians have just been ordained:

CANTERBURY.—*Priest*: Frederick Charles Hill, M.A.

YORK.—*Deacon*: Gerard Edward Scudamore, M.A., to Parish Church, Doncaster.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—*Priest*: F. H. Hawkins, B.A.

LICHFIELD.—*Deacons*: Walter Atkins, B.A., to Camrock. B. E. Holmes, B.A., to West Felton.

MANCHESTER.—*Priest*: James Andrew Winstanley, B.A.

RIPON.—*Deacon*: Thomas Rigby, M.A. *Priests*: James Atkinson Burrow, B.A. William Barnes Chamberlain, B.A. Frank Webster Whaley, B.A.

WORCESTER.—*Deacon*: Richard Moon Perkes, Ll.M., to Harvington.

The following Members of our College have been appointed Examiners this year:—

Mathematical Tripos: Mr. Webb (Moderator). *Classical Tripos* (Part ii.): Mr. Graves. *Moral Science Tripos*: Mr. Foxwell. *PREVIOUS*: Mr. Cox, Mr. Gwatkin, Mr. Wace, and Mr. Gunston. *SPECIALS*:—*Theology*: Mr. Warren. *Law and Modern History*: Mr. Scott. *M.B.*: Mr. Main and Mr. Garnett. *M.B. 2nd*: Dr. Watney and Dr. Marshall.

The following Members of our College have been appointed Examiners of University Prize Exercises:—

Bell and Abbott: Mr. Smith and Mr. Tottenham. *Adams*: Mr. Besant. *Members' English Essay*: Mr. Cox. *Latin*: Mr. Graves. *Norrisian*: Dr. Taylor. *Sedgwick*: Mr. Bonney, Mr. Teall, and Mr. Hill. *Cobden*: Mr. Courtney.

The following Members of our College have been appointed Members of Syndicates.

Library Syndicates: Mr. Graves. *Lodgings*: Mr. Wace. *Museums and Lecture Rooms*: Mr. Garnett. *Observatory*: Mr. Hicks and Mr. Besant. *Press*: Mr. W. F. Smith. *Senate House*: Mr. Hill. *University Property*: Dr. Taylor. *Proctorial*: Mr. Torry. *State Medicine*: Mr. Main and Mr. McAllister.

The following Members of our College have been appointed Electors, under the new University Statutes, mentioned Professorships:

Ely Professorship of Divinity.—Dr. E. H. Gifford.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.—Professor Adams; Mr. Isaac Todhunter.

Professorship of Mechanism and applied Mechanics.—Mr. W. H. Besant. Knightbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy.—Mr. Isaac Todhunter.

Anatomy.—Professor Liveing.

Downing Professorship of Medicine.—Dr. F. J. Farre; Professor Liveing;

Mr. P. T. Main.

Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic.—Dr. Taylor.

Political Economy.—Mr. L. H. Courtney; Mr. A. Marshall; Mr. H. S.

Foxwell; Mr. H. J. Roby.

Downing Professorship of the Laws of England.—Professor E. C. Clark;

Mr. H. J. Roby.

Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy.—Professor G. D. Liveing;

Mr. P. T. Main, M.A.

Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics.—Professor R. B. Clifton;

Professor G. D. Liveing.

Professorship of Mineralogy.—Professor Liveing.

Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic.—Mr. Isaac Todhunter;

Professor J. B. Mayor.

Professorship of Music.—Mr. R. Pendlebury.

The result of the Examination held at the end of last Term for Scholarships and Exhibitions, open to the competition of persons who have not yet commenced residence, was announced on December 19, when the following awards were made:—W. C. Fletcher, Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove School, Bath, to a Foundation Scholarship; F. W. Hill, Manchester Grammar School, and S. A. G. Ram, of Charterhouse, to Minor Scholarships of £70 each, tenable for two years; W. Dunn, of Blackheath Proprietary School, to an Exhibition of £50, for three years; C. H. Heath, and C. W. M. Pond, both of the City of London School, to Minor Scholarships of £50 each, tenable for two years; A. J. Sainsbury, private tuition, to an Exhibition of £40, for three years; A. J. Pressland, Modern School, Bedford, to an Exhibition of £40 for one year; C. Rogers, Brecon School, Exhibition of £50 for three years, for Natural Science; A. G. C. Ewing and A. S. Hamilton, of Merchant Taylors' School, to the Hebrew Exhibition of £50, tenable for two years; J. R. Burnett was elected to the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitions, open to candidates from Sedbergh School.

Mathematical Tripos, Part III. (the names in each division are in alphabetical order):

Division I., Ds. A. R. Johnson.

Division II.—

Division III., Ds. M'Aulay; Ds. Newham; Ds. Posnett; Ds. S. O. Roberts.

The publication of the above list completes the Examination for the Mathematical Tripos, 1882—3, the first held under the new regulations. Only the Wranglers in the Examination held

last June were qualified to compete, and of these only seventeen out of twenty-nine presented themselves, and two of these were not passed into the higher stage.

Theological Tripos (the names in each class are in alphabetical order):

Class I. —

Class II., T. J. Jones.

Class III., Clark; Jackson (after taking the Theological Special in June).

Allowed the ordinary Degree, T. C. Ward.

Third Examination for the M.B. Degree, Part II.:

First Class. —

Second Class, F. J. Allen, M.A.

First Examination for the M.B. Degree:

First Class, Fuller; Sprague.

Second Class, Andrews; Kerr; Jagnes, B.A.; Olive; Wilkinson; Williams.

First Classes at College Examinations, Christmas, 1882:—

Mathematics.—3rd Year, *First Class*: Mathews, Hogg, Gifford, Semple. 2nd Year, *First Class*: Beckett and Pattinson *Æq.*; E. T. Clarke and Hensley *Æq.*; Moors, Harnett; Blain and Hall *Æq.*; Innes, Kerby and H. S. Lewis *Æq.*; Knight; Chadwick and Webb *Æq.*

Moral Sciences.—3rd Year, *First Class*: — 2nd Year, *First Class*: —

Law.—3rd Year, *First Class*: Langley, Douglas. 2nd Year, *First Class*: T. A. Morgan.

Natural Sciences.—3rd Year, *First Class* (Candidates who have passed the first part of Nat. Sci. Tripos): Andrews, Goodman; (Candidates who has not passed the first part of Nat. Sci. Tripos): Cooke, Watts. 2nd Year, *First Class*: Acton, Gepp, Jones.

NOTE.—The College Examination for the Classical men will be at the end of this (Lent) Term.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

It is an agreeable duty to have to chronicle the fact that there has been more enthusiasm displayed by the Members of the Boat Club during this Term than there has been for some time past. The Officers of the Club for the Term have been the following:—

1st Captain—L. H. Edmunds.

2nd Captain—E. H. Craggs.

Secretary—F. Mellor.

Sub-Treasurer—W. H. Moresby.

3rd Captain—L. H. Harrison.

4th Captain—H. M. Bennett.

There was a considerable increase in number of names given in for rowing this Term, and when the 3rd and 4th Boats were made up there were so many spare men that it was decided that Bennett should make up a 5th Boat, and see if we could not support five Boats on the river. The 3rd and 4th Boats soon began to go out regularly, the former under the care of Edmunds, and the latter under the care of Craggs. As there have not been more than three or four third year men rowing this Term, the Freshmen have had every chance of coming on, and it seems probable that the majority of the men in the 3rd Boat will be Freshmen.

Racing to get on the River.—These Races commenced on Thursday, February 22nd, and continued till the following Monday. Six Boats tried to get on in addition to Selwyn and Non-Collegiate Club, which came on as of right, and as there were no Boats taken off, it was arranged that the last four Boats on the river should race with the six others trying to get on, and that the two best of these, together with Selwyn and the Non-Collegiates, should occupy the last four places on the river. Thus there were twelve Boats competing, and it speaks very well for our Boat that it did so well. On the first day we drew against Catharine II., Caius IV. and Cavendish II. We won our heat very easily, but unfortunately fouled Caius and prevented them from coming in second. They, however, were allowed to draw for the next heat.

On the second day we drew against Caius V., Trin. Hall V., and Cavendish II. After a very good race we again came in first, beating the Hall Boat by something over a second.

There were now four Boats left in to fight for the two vacant places—Pembroke IV., L.M.B.C. V., Trin. Hall V., and Corpus II. The Hall Boat and ours were the two favourites. Owing to a mistake on the part of the starter, who gave the signal before our Boat had even got up to its post, and before the men were prepared, our Boat got off "anyhow," and had lost a couple of lengths before they got fairly going. This they were unable to make up and they came in a bad third,—Trin. Hall V. being first and Corpus II. second. We claimed to row over again but our claim was not allowed. The Crew was composed as follows:—

W. E. L. Stradling (*bow*)
2 Ll. C. Cutlack
3 T. Widdowson
4 J. H. Harvey
5 R. Roberts
6 G. T. Lloyd
7 E. T. Woodhead
J. S. Clarke (*stroke*)
H. H. Nurse (*cox*)

Our 3rd and 4th Boats are made up as follows, we wish them all success:—

3rd Boat.			st.	lb.	4th Boat.			st.	lb.
T. A. Beckett (<i>bow</i>)	....	9	12		C. E. Hartley (<i>bow</i>)	....	9	13	
2 D. M. Kerly	.....	11	2	2	A. G. R. Pearse	.....	10	9	
3 A. D. M. Gowie	.....	11	4	3	J. R. Cousins	.....	10	0	
4 H. T. Gilling	.....	11	6	4	H. Moxon	.....	10	6	
5 R. Roberts	.....	12	3½	5	J. G. King	.....	11	9	
6 W. N. Roseveare	.....	11	0	6	H. A. Francis	.....	12	6½	
7 W. E. Perrin	.....	10	10	7	F. H. Francis	.....	9	6½	
J. C. Brown (<i>stroke</i>)	....	12	3		C. H. Innes (<i>stroke</i>)	....	9	9½	
H. H. Nurse (<i>cox</i>)	.....	9	3		H. H. Hill (<i>cox</i>)	.....	8	4	

Six new Members have joined the Club this Term, so that we are gradually increasing our numbers, but we are still far from having that general support throughout the College which we so much need.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The bad weather we have lately had fully prepared us for two wet days for our Sports. And on the Wednesday when we woke to see ominous clouds everywhere in no way did our spirits rise. However, the rain kept off, and about two o'clock the sun smiled genially on our amusements. On the following day we had a shower or two early in the morning, but by mid-day the path was as hard as ever, and the sun again brightened the meeting. The attendance was at first very scanty, but those who had toiled up to Fenner's were rewarded by witnessing some very exciting races.

The heats for the Hundred opened the Programme. Hardman winning his heat easily and Smith beat Hogg on the tape, in the second. Sandford ran well for the Quarter. We were sorry to hear the time was so poor for the Hurdle Race, however, the winner was never pressed. Rees evidently possesses much "biceps," and if he learnt the professional style of "putting" would probably give a good record. Hogg put the Long Jump to his account, but his school reputation led us to hope for even a better record. The heats for the 120 Yards followed, giving one or two good races. Sandford ran splendidly for the Mile, winning easily, and we cannot help thinking this is more his distance than the longer race. Of the four heats of the Strangers' Race, three were won by scratch men, and the final issue became a matter of much doubt.

On Thursday the 100 yards was again the first on the Programme. Only two competitors came to the post, Hardman and Hogg, the race was therefore a foregone conclusion. Wells ran pluckily for the Half-Mile, but could never quite catch up Lund. Reed won the Freshmen's 200 Yards as he liked, and no Competitors arrived for the Rifle Corps Cup. Then came the big event, the Three Mile Race, for which six starters came to post. Prowde started off with the lead, holding it only for one lap, when Evans and Wilkes went on followed by Wells, Izon, and Prowde. During three laps Sandford caught up the last named and began to close the gap rapidly. Wilkes completed the first mile in 5 min. 20 secs.; Sandford now ran into third place and during five laps took the lead with apparently lots of power left in him. However Wilkes again passed him in the 6th lap, completing two miles in 10 min. 57 secs.; Wilkes was now allowed to make what pace he liked for the last mile. For Sandford soon collapsed and Wells never troubled him. His record for Three Miles was 16 min. 29½ secs., very fair time, considering he was handicapped by a nasty cough. Wells finished about 25 yds. behind the winner, with apparently far more left in him than Wilkes; and a good race followed for third place between Evans and Prowde. Parker finished alone for the Consolation and Shaw won a good race from Mosse in the Strangers' Handicap. A variegated display of colour brightened the field for the Servants' Handicap, which was carried off by Dickerson.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Like the Union Society, we still continue to hold debates, though, unlike that body, we leave it to others to maintain a library. Sometimes an eager disputant brings several volumes with him, and before the occasion others stealthily resort to the reference room. Some there are who sport their oak and, it may be, light an unaccustomed cigar. For all such preliminaries to an effective speech there are honourable precedents. For instance, we read that "Sheridan worked very hard when he had to prepare himself for any great occasion. His habit was on these emergencies to rise at four in the morning, to light up a prodigious quantity of candles around him, and eat toasted muffins while he worked." Certainly there is nothing antagonistic between retired culture and speech-making, indeed few things are better calculated to stimulate a student than that he should seek to take a creditable part in debate. It is sometimes objected to Debating Societies that, since nothing of definitely practical import depends on the discussions, they only tend to encourage talk for its own sake. But, even allowing that nothing practical depends upon the debates proper, we are not an irresponsible body. The momentous issues at stake in our private business meetings only those who have attended them would be able to infer. De Quincey has said that discussion not only gives us brilliancy, ease, and adroitness in expounding known truth, but actually brings to the birth absolutely new truth; and we have proved that it is so. No one but one of the audience would believe what new ideas are latent in criticisms or reports, speeches, motions, or points of order, which, with the uninitiated, would pass unchallenged; so conclusively do we shew and develop our powers to deal with practical matters. At the debates proper we cannot bring our thoughts to such a focus, the art of hair-splitting must give way. So far we have had before us the following five subjects:—Her Majesty's Government, University Representation, Imperial Representation, Dramatic Representation, and a Representation concerning the Use of Tobacco. Of the two last topics the former was discussed with special reference to the conduct of those of the clergy who attend theatres, the latter without any distinction being drawn between the clerical and lay conscience. These two debates were very interesting; there were a hundred present at each. The use of tobacco was approved by some who do not themselves smoke, and condemned by some who do; it was condemned by some who had given up the habit, though it was not approved by any who had only quite recently commenced it. Everyone had a word to say, and at one period it was not a question who would rise to speak, but who would retain his seat. Our three political debates shewed vitality, that on Her Majesty's Government very much. Without giving

the palm to either party we may say that all emulated the great controversialist, Dr. Johnson, who, if his pistol missed fire, knocked you down with the butt end of it. The motion was a Want of Confidence in the Ministry; it was carried by 45 to 34. Of all our meetings it may be said in a word that we endeavour, as heretofore, to 'prove all things,' and if our intention of 'holding fast that which is good' is not equally apparent, no doubt this will be the ultimate result.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Jan. 25. St. John's v. Emmanuel. We won by 10 goals to 1. Our ground, as on every occasion throughout this Term, was deplorably wet and muddy. Smith, being perhaps of a more amphibious nature than the rest of us, was so successful that he succeeded in scoring no less than 6 goals. Our opponents only mustered nine men, which partly accounts for the result.

Jan. 27. St. John's v. Old Salopians. We won by 5 goals to 3. Though the Old Salopians brought two 'Blues' with them, yet, owing to the skilful play of Garne and Smith in the centre, we managed to beat them.

Jan. 30. St. John's v. Jesus. Jesus won by 5 goals to 1. We played in this match worse than we ever played before; our only defence must be that Sharman and Hardwick, our two half-backs, were both absent.

Feb. 3. St. John's v. Trinity Harrovians. We won by 2 goals to 1. The Harrovians played one man short, and puzzled our forwards by continually putting them 'off-side,' which gave rise to some rather warm disputes. We just succeeded in winning however, thanks to our captain, who kicked both the goals for us.

Feb. 6. St. John's v. Trinity Hall. We scored 1 goal each. The game was very even and well contested throughout.

Feb. 14. St. John's v. Caius. Caius won by 3 goals to 1. We were playing one man short.

Feb. 19. St. John's v. Pembroke. We won by 5 goals to 0. In this, the concluding match of the season, our team played better together than they had ever been seen to do before. The passing was very good among the forwards, and the backs were all in their best form. It was a great treat to play on Parker's Piece after being accustomed to wallow in our own 'Slough of Despond.'

From the above accounts it will be seen that we have this Term won 4 matches, lost 2, and drawn 1; and that we have scored in all 25 goals against 14.

Our success this season must be attributed to the able management and indefatigable energy of our captain, W. H. Garne, who provided us with a large programme of matches, and got together a very creditable eleven out of not very promising materials.

Our chief strength lay in our backs, whose firm resistance often helped to change the fortune of the day. Fisher (full-

back) and Sharman (half-back) were great acquisitions to the team. Of the forwards, Garne and Smith in the centre always worked hard and honestly, and played most admirably together. The wings, unfortunately, were lamentably weak, and far below the average of the team; they never seemed to get together, and thus often neutralised the efforts of the hard-working backs and centre-forwards.

Next year, if we are able to supply the place of our captain in the centre, we ought to put a good team into the field.

RUGBY UNION.

Since the last publication of the *Eagle* we have played five matches, three at the end of last Term and two this Term.

On *November 29* we played and beat Clare, on their own ground, by 2 goals and a try to a goal and a try. We were without Newman and Stevens.

On *December 2* we played Corpus, and administered to them their first college defeat this season. We won after a slow game by 1 try to nothing.

On *December 4* we played Jesus on their ground. The match had been twice postponed to enable Jesus to play their full team. As neither team had been defeated the result was looked forward to with some interest. Up to half time, though we completely penned our opponents, we were only able to gain a try, Hogg being responsible. Shortly after half time, Izon, from a good pass by Newman, was able to run behind; from this Newman kicked a goal. After this Jesus played up hard, and not long before time Grigg ran it near the touch line, Lucas kicking a magnificent goal.

On *January 31* we played a scratch team, including Chapman and Threlfall. After a good game we won by 2 tries, obtained by Langley and Cadle, to 1 try. Chilcott and Roseveare, of the backs, and Stephens and Lund, among the forwards, played well for us. Chapman, Hargreaves, and Ransome were best on the other side.

On *February 14* we played the Old Rugbeians, and after a good game defeated them by 3 tries (Lund 2, Izon 1) to *nil*. Outside Izon, and in the scrumage Lund and Rees played best for us. Elder and Miley (Old Marlburians) played best for the Rugbeians.

We are glad to see that Newman's claims were at last recognized: his 'blue' was given him, and in the Oxford match he proved his right to it.

The success of the team was due in a great measure to the way in which he captained it. Let us hope his successor will be able next season to follow his example and preserve the team, as he has done, without a single defeat.

CRICKET.

A somewhat poorly attended meeting of St. John's College Cricket Club was held on February 13th, the President, Mr.

W. F. Smith, in the chair. The Chairman said that although the past year had been a good one, so far as the amount of subscriptions received went, yet almost the whole of this had been consumed by rather lavish expenditure. He therefore advised that a permanent treasurer should be appointed; and Mr. F. L. Thompson was unanimously elected to this post. The Officers for next season were then elected:—*Captain*: J. H. Izon; *Secretary*: E. Fisher; *Members of Committee*: W. H. Garne, P. A. Robin, W. S. Sherrington, and C. A. Smith. This leaves one vacancy in the Committee, which will be filled up next Term by co-option.

LAWN TENNIS.

A General Meeting of St. John's Lawn Tennis Club was held on Wednesday, February 21, to elect Officers for the ensuing Term and for general business. Mr. Caldecott, in the absence of Mr. W. F. Smith (*President*), kindly took the chair. The following Officers were elected: *Secretary*, W. J. Locke; *Committee*, H. H. Wilkes, F. A. Wells, N. H. Hardwick, and J. A. Pattinson.

It was decided that the present Subscription should be raised, for this year only, to Six Shillings, and that a Capitation Grant of Two Shillings should be made to the funds of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club, also for this year only. It was also decided that the Secretary be authorized to purchase balls from a wholesale dealer, to be sold at cost price to Members of the Club.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society continues to prosper, and is on the whole well supported both by Performing and Honorary Members. On December 9th, it gave a Soirée Musicale in the College Hall.

This is the first time we have had any performance in the Hall, and it went off very successfully; the Hall proved very suitable both for performers and audience with only a slight alteration of the tables and the introduction of some chairs; so there is reason to hope that we may be able to repeat the arrangement at some future time, as it is far more suitable and convenient for a small concert than to engage a room in the Town as we did last season.

The Programme proved rather shorter than was expected, and concluded about 10 o'clock, including several *encores*. Bell's song found great favour, as did also May's: two of the Part-Songs were also *encored*. Pearsall's Twelfth Night Song was sung with an enthusiasm that carried away one or two of the more energetic in a passage where the Composer had thought that silence would be most effective; and also Dr. Garrett's Finale. Of the Pianoforte Duet it is of course unnecessary to speak, as both the performers are so well known that criticism is neither possible nor requisite.

The Society will give its annual Concert in the Guildhall, the date having been provisionally fixed for Monday, June 11th,

the last day but one of the Races. For this we are rehearsing Gounod's 'De Profundis' (130th Psalm), and are also going to get up a Cantata, by Weber, entitled 'Kampf und Sieg,' which we translated for the benefit of the non-German Scholar, 'Battle and Victory.' This was composed on the occasion of the Battle of Waterloo, and performed from MS.; it does not seem ever to have been printed till 1870, when it was performed several times at the close of the Franco-German War. It has not, we believe, ever been performed in England, and a translation has been specially made for our benefit, by the kindness of certain friends interested in the Society. We hope the Concert will prove as successful as the two previous ones may, we think, without presumption, be said to have been.

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

There is very little to record concerning the doings of 'B' Company this Term, as there is less activity in Volunteer matters during this portion of the year than at any other time.

There have been Company drills on the Corps Ground every week; and Battalion parades were held on the 9th and 23rd ult., which were well attended, and the men were put through various manœuvres preparatory to taking part in the Easter Review at Brighton. There will probably be a good detachment from the C. U. R. V. which will attend the Review, forming the marching column on the Thursday or Friday before.

In shooting this Term 'B' Company have done fairly well, Lieut. Gossage being successful in the Scratch Fours and Capt. McLeod winning the Peek Bowl; and there are several promising shots in for 'Series A,' which has been postponed until next Term. The Company Cup was shot for on the 26th and the Adjutant's Cup on the 27th inst. The Company Medals are fixed for the 6th and 7th March.

Lieut. Gossage has been elected a member of the Shooting Committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. E. Cleaver, late Captain of 'B.' Privates Wills and Moors have been made Sergeants, and Privates Woodward and Goodwin Corporals.

At a meeting of the Shooting Committee of the C. U. R. V. held last week, it was decided to take some steps towards doing away with Snider rifles, and next Term the last three of the Wimbledon competitions, Series 'B,' and the Prince of Wales' Cup, will be shot for with Martini Henry rifles. The annual match against Oxford for the Chancellor's Plate will also be shot with the M. H. rifle. This change of rifles is a step in the right direction, and will greatly improve the shooting of our representatives at Wimbledon in July. Members of 'B' Company desirous of going to Wimbledon should practice with the Martini as much as with the Snider.

The Annual Inspection takes place early next Term, and anyone wishing to join should do so soon, in order that the Company may be as efficient as possible.

THE THESPIDES.

The Thespids gave their performances at the end of the Term in the Rooms of the Junior Conservative Club, and we think that they may fairly be congratulated on having achieved a great success. The performances, be it observed, are entirely of a private nature, only persons possessing cards of invitation from a member of the Club being admitted. There were three of them before differently composed audiences, namely, first, the College Servants; second, Undergraduates; third, "Dons" and Ladies, with a few friends.

The principal piece performed was a comedy by Tom Taylor, entitled, "Still Waters Run Deep," which was preceded by a comedietta, "I've Written to Brown; or, A Needless Strata-gem," by T. J. Williams. It was certainly a bold stroke to attempt a piece requiring such finely-conceived acting as the former, and it was evident that the actors had spared no pains thoroughly to comprehend and bring out the various points with which the play bristles. The plot may be briefly explained as follows: *Mrs. Sternhold*, an interesting widow, together with her brother, *Mr. Potter*, are represented as living in the house of *Mr. Mildmay*, the husband of their niece *Emily*. *Mrs. Sternhold*, being of a somewhat determined disposition, takes the whole management of the household into her hands, and *Mildmay* finds himself a nonentity in his own house. Certain indiscretions committed by *Mrs. Sternhold* with a *Captain Hawkesley*, who is a frequent visitor at the house, and to whom she had formerly addressed no less than thirteen letters, all said to be of a compromising character, form a means by which *Hawkesley* is enabled to pursue his attempts to gain the affections of *Mrs. Mildmay* without interference from *Mrs. Sternhold*. But *Mildmay*, acting on the knowledge of these facts which he has acquired unknown to *Mrs. Sternhold*, obtains the letters from *Hawkesley*, after a well-wrought scene, during which he threatens, should he refuse to give up the letters, instantly to disclose to the police the fact that he, *Hawkesley*, is none other than a certain Mr. Burgess, alias Boscawen, a noted forger and swindler. Matters might here end satisfactorily, had not *Hawkesley*, or rather Boscawen, determined to obtain satisfaction from *Mildmay* for the insult which he considers has been put upon him. With infinite effrontery he presents himself at a dinner party given at the *Mildmays'*, to which he had been invited prior to his interview with *Mr. Mildmay*; when all are assembled in the drawing-room, *Hawkesley* draws a horsewhip from his pocket and strikes at *Mildmay*. On his refusing to fight on the terms which *Mildmay* proposes, he is seized from behind by a detective, who has been concealed in the conservatory during the scene and who arrests him on the charge of a forgery committed four years previously. He is led off by the detective, and as *Mildmay* himself is made to observe it is pretty clearly shown that "still waters run deep." Much of the humour of the piece is occasioned by a

friend of *Hawkesley*, named *Dunbilk*, who, without being much concerned with the furtherance of the plot, forms with his amusing Irish manner a pleasant relief to the more severely cast characters of the play.

The piece was well mounted and, on the whole, well-acted. *Mr. Fleminge* showed wonderful force in his character of *Mrs. Sternhold*, and in the paroxysms of rage to which she gives way after the distressing interview with *Hawkesley*, proved himself thoroughly at home in the expressions of re-action. *Mr. Ouvry* played the part of *Mildmay* in a way which was extremely telling,—his quiet and unconcerned manner in the first few scenes, changing as it did into a more manly and spirited manner in the latter scenes, was highly appreciated by the audience. The breakfast scene was given in a charmingly natural style, and formed one of the most effective scenes in the piece. *Mr. C. A. Smith*, as *Hawkesley*, looked as complete a villain as one could have wished. His emotional parts were exceptionally well rendered, and his horror during the speech in which *Mildmay* reveals his knowledge of *Hawkesley's* real name and character was expressed in a manner which we are almost tempted to call perfect. His struggles in the last scene to keep up his usual off-hand manner in a very trying position was capital, and if at times *Mr. Smith* made *Hawkesley* appear rather a stronger character than *Mr. Tom Taylor* intended to depict in the form of a "battered London roué," yet on the whole his interpretation of the part was exceedingly well conceived and produced a very marked impression on the audience. *Mr. Barnett*, as *Brother Potter*, was a complete success, as the fact of his receiving the first call clearly proved. We think he showed best, perhaps, in the last scene, when his endeavours to keep up a running conversation with *Langford* and *Markham* hardly meet with the success his most laudable intentions deserve. *Mr. Barnett* had evidently paid great attention to the details of his part, and this perhaps may have led him to give his asides in what, we venture to think, was somewhat too studied a manner. *Mr. Lord* made a pretty and sympathetic *Emily*, and acted his very difficult part with much feeling. *Messrs. Roby and Gill*, as *Messrs. Langford and Markham* respectively, acquitted themselves creditably within their narrow limits. *Mr. Soares* played the somewhat thankless part of *Jessop* the butler, with much care. We must not omit to mention *Mr. Clive*, who, as *Dunbilk*, created an immense amount of amusement by his clever imitation of Irish brogue.

"I've written to Brown" is a comedietta in one act, the scene of which is laid at *Mrs. Walsingham's* country house—*Mrs. Walsingham* is represented as a rich widow, with whom *Laura*, her niece, is staying. *Mrs. Walsingham* is betrothed to *Mr. Dotts*, who is, at the time in question, on a visit to her house after a somewhat prolonged absence, during which time he has been abroad and has there met *Mrs. Walsingham's* niece, *Laura*. He has fallen desperately in love with *Laura*, while *Mrs. Walsingham* has transferred her affections to *Mr. Hetherington*, a neighbouring land-owner. *Dotts*, imagining that *Mrs.*

Walsingham is constant in her affections for him, writes to a friend, *Mr. Otway Sheridan Brown*, in whose powers of invention he has the greatest confidence, entreating him to hasten to the rescue of his distracted friend. *Brown* arrives and a scheme is devised, by which *Mrs. Walsingham* is induced to believe that, during his journey, *Brown* has been robbed of a packet of notes which he was bringing to *Dotts*, and which constituted his (*Dotts'*) entire fortune. Instead of this producing the expected effect of bringing *Mrs. Walsingham* to break off her engagement, she declares that now she must, at all costs, abide by her promise. However, fortune favours the cause of true love, and after various plots and counter-plots, matters are set right. The curtain falls, leaving *Brown* rejoicing over the satisfactory matrimonial tableau—the result, as he conceives, of his clever management.

This piece is especially suitable to amateur actors, for from the very nature of the plot it is almost impossible to over-act it, the horror and desperation of *Dotts* at the supposed loss of his property being intentionally exaggerated. *Mr. Thompson's* impersonation of *Dotts* showed that he thoroughly appreciated the humour of his part, more especially in the scene to which we have alluded. The principal interest in the piece was shared between *Mr. Thompson* and *Mr. Clive*, who, in his character of *Brown*, was wonderfully amusing and at the same time perfectly refined. His narrative of his pseudo-attack by robbers in a wood near *Mrs. Walsingham's* house was given in a delightfully realistic manner. Of *Mr. Fleming*, as *Mrs. Walsingham*, we have little to say, except that, for grace of manner and ease of expression, he almost, if possible, excelled his impersonation of *Mrs. Sternhold*. The part of *Laura* fell to the lot of *Mr. Gill*, whose "make up" was very good and his manner coquettish and winning. Unintentionally, however, his impersonation was one of the chief sources of the mirthful in the play, the handsome way in which the visible appearance of woman was counterfeited, contrasting with the husky baritone of the voice issuing therefrom with a comicality which never palled.

There was one thing, and one only, which produced an unfavourable impression on the audience, viz., the length of the "waits." It is, of course, a matter of great difficulty on a small stage for amateurs to get the scenes shifted quickly, and we believe that in this case there were extra difficulties owing to the very limited space behind the scenes. But we venture to think that the audience would have been better pleased to have been kept waiting a shorter time between the scenes, even though that might have involved a repetition of scenery. A few curtains hung up and a change of pictures and "properties" has a wonderful effect in changing the appearance of a scene, and we hope that the next time the "Thespids" give a performance they will consider this important point, and thus render their performances what they certainly deserve to be—most enjoyable recreations to their toil-worn friends.