

Vol. VIII. No. LIII.]

[Price 6d

THE  
**SHIRBURNIAN.**

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SECOND SERIES.

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"A trivial Grammar School text, but worthy a wise man's consideration."—*Bacon's Essay on Boldness.*



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JUNE, 1875.

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"RECENT LATIN VERSE."

HE controversy in *Macmillan's Magazine* between Mr. Keibel and Mr. Munro, which has been noticed in the *Shirburnian*, suggests that the subjoined translation of a very grand passage of Isaiah may be not without interest at the present time. The lines are not, so far as I am aware, in print; they were given to me when I was at Sherborne, by (I think) the Rev. J. T. Pearse; their authorship I do not know. But their force and beauty will, I think, be allowed.

As to the "Recent Latin Verse" discussion, Mr. Munro's ebullition brings to mind the days when scholars pelted each other with the Latin superlatives most expressive of contumely. His vehement assertions in defence of his version of the elegy are strangely out of harmony with the *sancta quies* of the elegy itself, as well as with the moderate tone of his antagonist.

With regard to the line

"The path of glory leads but to the grave,"

I venture to submit that the following rendering by a Shrewsbury contemporary of Mr. Munro's:—

"Est via, quâ ducit gloria, mortis iter"—

is better than either Gilbert Wakefield's

"Ad tumuli fauces ducit honoris iter,"

or Mr. Munro's

"Metaque mors, quoquo gloria ducit iter."

I have added at the end of the translation from Isaiah a version by the same hand of some pithy lines which may be new to some readers of the *Shirburnian*.

G.F.G.

## ISAIAH XIV.

v. 4. Thou shalt take up this proverb against the King of Babylon, and say, How hath the oppressor ceased? the golden city ceased?

5. The Lord hath broken the staff of the wicked, and the sceptre of the rulers.

6. He who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke, he that ruled the nations in anger, is persecuted, and none hindereth.

7. The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet: they break forth into singing.

8. Yea, the fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid down, no feller is come up against us.

9. Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming: it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth; it hath raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations.

10. All they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou also become weak as we? art thou become like unto us?

11. Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of thy viols: the worm is spread under thee, and the worms cover thee.

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

Io triumphos instituas novos  
Judaea tellus! Occidit, occidit,  
Superba moles; en ruentes  
Intremuit labefacta muros.

At servitutis vincula sentiunt  
Excussa gentes; ridet amabili  
Quiete tellus, et per orbem  
Lactitiae ferit astra clamor.

Quin ipse tutus vertice Lebanon  
Nutat comanti, dum Babylonias  
Despectat exsultans ruinas:—  
Sub pedibus tremuit inferorum

Commota sedes, et vaga faucibus  
Imis dehiscens (dum, Babylon, tui  
Gratatur adventum tyranni)  
Spectra ciet; soliisque regum

Consurgit unà vulnera denotans  
Augustus ordo: dum fugit, et minas  
Horrescit execrandus ille  
Per medios levis umbra Manes.

Audite! raucæ concava personant  
Sepulcra voces. "Siccine pulveri  
Desertus exaequatur ille,  
Quem domitæ tremuere gentes?

Quo pompa fugit? Quo strepitantium  
Clangor tubarum? cur neque tibiae  
Dulces, nec adventum superbi  
Tympana praecinere reges?

12. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

13. For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north:

14. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High.

15. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.

16. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee, saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms;

17. That made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; that opened not the house of his prisoners?

18. All the kings of the nations, even all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house.

19. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcase trodden under feet.

Videtis ? ingens praecipiti ruit  
Ex arce coeli Lacifer impetu ;  
    Jacetque prostratus, ferebat  
    Qui tumidam super astra mentem,

Dixitque secum'; " Non ego subditâ  
Tellure claudar ; quin solio Dei  
    Sublime considam, Deusque  
    Suppositus, prece cultus, ipse

Res ordinabo." Te tamen impie  
Ferocientem praecipiti Deus  
    Mersit ruinâ, te cadentem  
    Tartarae rapuere fauces.

Fors et viator, solus inhospita  
Dum tesqua lustrat, flebile conspicit  
    Cadaver, inversamque sortem  
    Sic dubio meditatur ore.

" Jacetne magnus sic Babylonius  
Regnator ? hic est qui modo prouit  
    Duces et exegit tyrannos,  
    Qui pavidas tremefecit urbes ?

Atqui tyrannos magnificae tenent  
In morte sedes : tu sine nomine  
    Putrescis, invisum cadaver,  
    Alitibus canibusque praeda.

Nam nec sepulcri te patrii tenet  
Augusta moles, nam neque laurea  
    Manes obumbrabit superbos,  
    Nec decoris monumenta seri

20. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land, and slain thy people: the seed of evil-doers shall never be renowned.

21. Prepare slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise, nor possess the land, nor fill the face of the world with cities.

22. For I will rise up against them, saith the Lord of hosts, and cut off from Babylon the name, and remnant, and son, and nephew, saith the Lord.

23. I will also make it a possession for the bittern, and pools of water: and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts.

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*It cannot be gotten for gold.*

Life is a city with many a street,  
Death is the market where all men meet:  
If life were a thing that men could buy,  
The poor could not live, and the rich would not die.

Tropaea surgent : sed sine gloriâ  
Condentur omnes illacrymabiles,  
    Quicumque dextras immerentum  
    Sanguine commaculant tyranni.

I, stringe ferrum ! morte luant scelus  
Nati parentum ! " Non ego (quem genus  
    Mortale, quem caelestis ordo  
    Invocat) omnipotens Creator,

Non cui rubescit fulmine dextera,  
Impune laesum conquerar impotens  
    Numen, sed exstinguam nefandae  
    Nomina relliquiasque gentis : "

Jehova dixit, " Qua Babylon caput  
Sublime, nuper regia, sustulit ;  
    Hic stabit informis profundi  
    Unda lacus ; laticesque foedos

Inter palustris perstrepet ardea,  
Lugubre plorans. Improba senties  
    Tellus, quid indignata magni  
    Dextra dei selerumque vindex."

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*Divitiae vitam non emunt.*

Est urbi similis, qua se via plurima pandit,  
Vita, forum mors est plebs ubi tota venit :  
Vivere non posset pauper, decedere nollet  
Dives, venalis si modo vita foret.

## HISTORY—A DIALOGUE.

 WE were talking the other day about the use of history, and I have just come across a passage in Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, which I should like to show you.

You mean that where he compares history and poetry in point of truth ?

Yes. Let me read you two passages which I have marked as giving the gist of his criticism. "Very few histories tell us what has really happened. They tell us what somebody or other once conceived to have happened, somebody liable to all the infirmities, physical, intellectual, and moral, by which man's judgment is distorted." Then, after making exception in favour of autobiographies, good biographies, and some contemporary histories, he adds, as an example of the last, "In Thucydides, too, and in him alone, there is that union of the poet with the philosopher which is essential to form a perfect historian. He has the imaginative plastic power which makes events pass in living array before us, combined with a profound reflective insight into their causes and laws ; and all his other faculties are under the dominion of the most penetrative, practical understanding. . . . Yet Thucydides, true and profound as he is, cannot be truer and profounder than his contemporary, Sophocles."

Let us take the argument in detail. We are to assume that accuracy of statement is the criticism of a good historian, and because facts must always be warped by the peculiar powers of perception and judgment of the historian, nobody can really come up to the true standard. But why except Thucydides ?

Partly because of his "imaginative powers," and partly because he "has a statesman's discernment, and knows how men act, and why."

Then, in preferring him, the author claims for himself the very power of distinguishing between the true and the false. In

fact this objection, so far from leading us to reject history, points to one of its most important uses; the encouragement it gives to critical faculties and the power of estimating evidence.

Still this applies only to the historian himself. Most people take the authorities at second or third hand, and are content merely to get up the facts.

Not, surely, where the historian knows his trade, and recognizes and embodies in his work the principles of criticism and the critical spirit. I should not call the mere story-teller an historian at all.

Well, but how with the second objection? The historian has to unfold the origin and connexion of events. Being brought about by the agency of man, he must show how these grow out of, and are influenced by, his character; whence he must represent men in action; and this is just what the poet does, and does better than the historian, because he is less hampered. For "the true knowledge to be learnt, whether from poetry or history, the knowledge of real importance to man for the study of his own nature . . . . which may teach him how to act upon himself and others—is the knowledge of the principles and the passions by which men in various ages have been agitated and swayed, and by which events have been brought about. . . . Thus, in other sciences it matters little whether any particular phenomena were witnessed on such a day at such a place, provided we have made out the principles they result from, and the laws which regulate them."

Your author here seems to me to have abandoned his former position, and to have substituted a new and different test; and that is, that the work of the historian should have a direct bearing upon human action; that he should be occupied less with showing how men have acted in the past than with giving principles for future guidance. But if this is true, how can the poet be said to be superior to the historian in this respect? The poet's work is essentially emotional, and very far removed from the purely intellectual process, the dry logical analysis, which is implied in the task of tracing out uniformities in the sequence of events.

I think you rather mistake the point. The author seems to me to be speaking, not of the discovery, but of the exhibition, of a law of human nature. He looks at the poet as already in possession of the law, and anxious that others should see it too, and regulate their conduct by it. Now there is no more powerful a way of influencing men than by appealing to their feelings, so that a truth shall receive more than a merely verbal assent, and shall bear fruit in action. The poet, then, has this advantage over the historian, that, though both may equally well apprehend the law, the former is not bound down to its logical statement, but can represent it actually working. He can make a complete picture, because he is allowed to fill up the details from his imagination; but the historian's representation must be partial and incomplete, because accuracy is imposed upon him as a primary condition, and where his authorities fail, he must content himself with an outline, as it were, drawn in a tentative and shadowy manner. Once more, the poet can take advantage of the tendency in men to centre their affections round individuals rather than ideas, because he can idealize the individuals. He can pick out from the crowd of actors who figure on the historian's stage a single character as the centre of interest, and make him typify, as it were, the age in which he lives, and the motives and actions peculiar to it; and thus he gives a unity to his subject which is wanting in the plain historical narration, and draws to a point all the current ideas, hopes, and pleasures which he wishes to bring out. So it is that biography approaches most nearly to poetry in interest as well as educational value.

But have we not already heard of the "imaginative plastic power" of Thucydides? Here, then, is one historian at least who fulfills this requirement of dramatic power. So, then, it is no fault inherent in the nature of things which you are laying stress upon, but one which finds its true remedy in the nature and power of the historian. A bad workman is not likely to produce a good work. I grant you that the historian is always limited by the nature of his materials; but is the poet not similarly limited? Why have we not always great poets? Why was there no English

literature for more than a hundred years after Chaucer, and what was the reason of the wonderful outburst at the Elizabethan age?

But the historian can never possess the impressive force of the poet. "There is something," says Hare, "in the immediate presence of an outward reality which in a manner overawes the mind, so as to hinder the free play of its speculative and imaginative powers."

The former criticism was true as far as it went, but this last seems to me to be false, and indeed inconsistent with the other. You have already urged that the point in which the poet excels is in the more real, vivid presentation of a principle in a concrete form. But how—and here we come to the third question—how does the poet acquire the principle which he wants to embody? Is it through a sheer effort of imagination? That last passage would certainly lead me to suspect such an interpretation. I am willing to concede that, although a descriptive historian cannot be really great, cannot command the attention of his fellowmen without a large share of dramatic power, yet in this respect he of necessity falls below the poet. And as a reason for this, besides those you insist on, I would add this—that part of the dramatic interest in a poet's work comes from the fact that he takes the men of his own time as his ground-work, so to speak, and so secures more ready listeners among his hearers. One need only compare Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* with Browning's *Balaustion* to see how the latter, with far more historic truth, produces a sense of artificiality, of a want of ease, which the former, considered simply in itself, apart from time and place, is free from.

Well, but is not that just Hare's point, that the poet may be true to nature without being true to history? In conceding that you seem to me to have conceded all.

No; for my question is still unanswered—How does the poet acquire his principles? Shakespeare draws his from his experience of living men and women from the Elizabethans of his own time; Browning studies men in the light of dead authors. In the former case, as Shakespeare's age was not very far removed from our own,

almost anyone can enter to some degree into his spirit, and understand and enjoy what is written ; but in the latter it is only those whose researches have been similar to the poet's who can hope to grasp his drift and recognize the truthfulness of his imaginative power.

You take the dictum, then, "that the poet is truer than the historian," to be valid in this sense, that he is truer for his own time, he appeals more directly to men's feelings. The historian's work is, like the really historical poem, a work for scholars.

Certainly. And so I question whether in educational value the poet can compare with the historian. For a nation whose interests and influence extend beyond its boundaries, a people who are brought into frequent and necessary contact with peoples whose civilization differs from their own, scarcely any principle can be of such value as an historical spirit, a sense that institutions are to be judged in reference to their place in the history of the world's progress, and not by the political creed of a single people at a single period as a final and sufficient standard. It is this spirit which more than any other marks off the writings of the present century from those of the eighteenth.

You will find that Hare speaks of this himself, and insists upon it as strongly as anybody.

It is the more remarkable, then, that he should not have seen its bearing upon the present subject. But let us not forget that we are speaking of one aspect only of the historian. He is more than a dramatist ; he is a philosopher also. He has not only to exhibit in a narrative form the principles which guided men in the past ; he must also be possessed of insight and powers of generalization such as may previously help him towards their discovery and clear apprehension. Perhaps, indeed, this is his most important office, and the other qualifications we have been considering are to be thought secondary. When your author talks slightly of the historian's truth and value he does not seem to see that without the historian, or at least the powers of mind which go to make an historian, there would be no means of getting at the principles he

would have dealt with by the poet alone. Just as Shakespeare, exercising his powers of observation upon the men of his generation, learnt by their help to see with almost the certainty of intuition "how men act and why," so the historian, by the same divining glance and powers that differ only in the field of their operation, looks into the past and sees how and why men acted then; he, too, may return to the present with increased experience and widened sympathies.

YEW.

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### THE RACES AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our annual sports were held on Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of April. The weather was fine throughout, but a cold wind somewhat thinned the number of spectators on the first day. A new course was tried both for the mile and half-mile, taking a much larger circle, and lessening the number of laps by nearly half.

The system of medals was tried for the first time, and seemed to give pretty general satisfaction; it certainly puts an effectual stop to the objectionable custom of pot-hunting, which is often prevalent where prizes are too valuable. The medals are all of bronze, bearing on one side the School coat of arms, still to be seen on the outside of the "Old House," and on the other the name of the race, with space left for that of the winner.

We had to regret the loss of two of our best runners in Barnes and Merriman, the former of whom was unavoidably absent, while the latter was prevented from competing by his late accident at football. In consequence of this the times of the senior races were not quite up to our usual standard, though the competition was generally good.

Owing to the lateness of the races very few old Shirburnians were able to be present, and consequently the old Shirburnians'





was second till close to the tape, when he was picked up by Bristow, who ran pluckily throughout.

1st, E. Watts.                      2nd, E. Bristow.

Time, 44 secs.

#### Half-Mile Handicap.

Eighty-two entered for this race, of whom a large number started. Cockeram (150 yards) led for more than half the distance, closely followed by Roper (150 yards) and some others. On coming up the hill for the last time, Smith (30 yards), who had been picking up fast, began to look like winning; but on turning the last corner Roper spurted well, and came in first by several yards; Smith being second, and Cattley and Cockeram third and fourth respectively. The winner, we venture to think, had a great deal too much start for his size.

1st, Roper.                      2nd, Smith.

Time, 2 mins. 15 secs.

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#### SECOND DAY.

##### Throwing Cricket Ball (Under 15).

1st, T. C. Northey.                      2nd, J. L. Vail.

Distance, 72 yards 7 inches.

##### Flat Race Quarter Mile (Under 16).

On the flag being lowered, Bewes rushed off with the lead, which he kept until very near home, when Battiscombe, who was evidently in better training, overhauled him, and won by about two yards. Edwards and King were the only others who finished. The time was very good.

1st, W. W. Battiscombe.                      2nd, H. Bewes.

Time, 59 secs.

##### Flat Race of Quarter Mile (Open).

Pink led by some way for about a third of the distance; here he fell behind, and Finch went to the front. Coming into the last thirty yards, Twynam spurted pluckily, and almost caught Finch,

who breasted the tape barely a foot in front. This was the best race of the day, and had there been a few more yards we think Twynam might have made it a dead heat.

1st, R. T. Finch.                      2nd, H. M. Twynam.

Time, 56½ secs.

Flat Race of 200 yards (under 13).

Fowler won easily. The time was not very good.

1st, W. N. Fowler.                      2nd, J. H. Parker.

Time, 30 secs.

High Jump (Open).

Only three jumped. Elrington was the favourite, and eventually won, but owing to indisposition failed to reach more than 4ft. 10½in., which is an inch and a half less than he did last year.

1st, C. A. Elrington.                      2nd, H. D. Tyacke.

Height, 4ft. 10½in.

Flat Race of 100 yards (under 15). Final.

Gosling led all the way, and came in some way ahead of Hughes, Galpin was expected to do well, but was unfortunately disabled.

1st, H. Gosling.                      2nd, E. H. Hughes.

Time, 13 secs.

Flat Race of 100 yards (Open). Final.

Tyacke got the best of the start, and was never headed, winning by more than a yard. Twynam ran well for second. Vail was a good third. Finch lost ground at the start, which he was unable to make up.

1st, H. D. Tyacke.                      2nd, H. M. Twynam.

Time, 11¼ secs.

Drop Kick.

This was a new event, and scarcely, we think, proved a success. Drop kicking is always uncertain, and the nervousness of the competitors prevented them shewing themselves at their best. Schacht won with a fair kick.

1st, F. F. Schacht.                      2nd, R. T. Finch.

Distance 46 yards 2 feet.

## Hurdle Race of 120 yards (10 flights).

Tyacke got off first, and, increasing his lead all the way, won somewhat easily. The time was rather poor. Five started. Tanner and Finch were third and fourth respectively.

1st, H. D. Tyacke.      2nd, G. E. Twynam.

Time, 20 secs.

## Flat Race of One Mile.

Upon the word being given, Glasgow made the running at a good pace. At the end of the first round only five were left, Glasgow still leading, with Twynam and Smith next, a few yards behind, Pink and Webb bringing up the rear. Of these Pink soon retired, and at the commencement of the last round Twynam and Smith, in the order named, passed Glasgow, who was evidently run out. Twynam gradually increased his lead, and spurting well at the end, won by fifteen yards. Smith ran well for second place. Webb was the only other who finished, as Glasgow retired in the middle of the last round. The time was a great falling off from the two previous years.

1st, G. E. Twynam.      2nd, R. W. Smith.

Time, 5 min. 16½ secs.

## Consolation Race of 200 yards (under 15).

1st, Whitehead.      2nd, Porter.

Time, 27½ secs.

## Consolation Race of 200 yards (Open).

1st, C. Pink.      2nd, H. W. Vail.

Time, 24 secs.

The two winners were a long way ahead of the rest. The Challenge Cup thus went to R. T. Finch, who obtained three firsts; he ran well throughout, and fully deserved his success.

Challenge Cup for greatest number of First Prizes—won by R. T. Finch.

Challenge Cup for best average of Runs in Cricket—R. A. Bewes.

Challenge Cup for Fives—F. F. Schacht.

Challenge Belt for best Bowling Average—H. M. Merriman.

House Challenge Cup for Cricket—	Wood's.
House Challenge Cup for Football—	The Town.
Prize for best average of Runs in Cricket—	R. A. Bewes.
Prize for second-best ditto—	E. Tanner.
Prize for best Fielding—	H. W. Shettle.
President .....	Rev. H. D. Harper.
Judges .....	Rev. H. P. Price and F. E. Bennett, Esq.
Starter .....	W. L. Hetherington, Esq.
Time-keepers ...	Rev. M. T. Park and Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Referee .....	A. M. Curteis, Esq.
Stewards.....	W. M. Barnes, H. M. Merriman, F. F. Schacht, R. T. Finch, G. E. Twynam, W. F. Evans, T. H. Attwater, A. W. Upcott, and R. Tanner.

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### CRICKET.

We began the season with only four of our last year's eleven left—W. M. Barnes (Capt., 1874), H. M. Merriman, F. F. Schacht, and R. T. Finch. The first match was the First Eleven *v.* Next Sixteen, in which the Eleven easily disposed of the Sixteen. The principal scorers for the Eleven were Schacht (23 and 6), Finch (39 and 8), Eade (27 and 11), and Barnes (40 not out and 19). No one among the Sixteen made a long score. Several fellows have been batting well; Rees especially has improved a great deal since last season, and if he continues playing carefully bids fair to make a useful bat. One or two fellows with good batting powers would do well to improve their defence. We are greatly in need of one or two good bowlers, but there seems to be no one coming on at present. The fielding still requires, and must have a great deal of, practice to make it what it should be. Our match with the 60th Rifles, which was to have been played on Friday and Saturday, May 21st and 22nd, unavoidably fell through, as the regiment was ordered off to prepare for some manœuvres.

The best match that has as yet been played was W. M. Barnes' side *v.* H. M. Merriman's, in which the former totalled 123 and 106 in their two innings; the latter only had one innings, which reached a total of 111. We append the full score:—

W. M. BARNES' SIDE *v.* H. M. MERRIMAN'S.

## BARNES' SIDE.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
W. M. Barnes, b Price ... .. 34	st. Finch, b Price ... .. 22
T. W. Wilson, Esq., c Bennett, b Price 15	c Bennett, b Price ... .. 47
F. F. Schacht, b Price ... .. 16	c Twynam, b Price ... .. 5
J. Kennedy, Esq., b Bewes ... .. 5	st. Finch, b Price ... .. 3
W. Evans, c Price, b Bewes ... .. 12	b Price ... .. 0
G. E. Twynam, c Darrell, b Price ... .. 2	b Price ... .. 0
E. A. Travers, run out ... .. 1	b Price ... .. 12
W. Crosby, b Darrell ... .. 22	b Bewes ... .. 6
R. Tanner, l b w, b Price ... .. 0	not out ... .. 1
F. E. Lacey, b Eade ... .. 14	b Price ... .. 0
E. H. King, not out ... .. 0	b Price ... .. 9
Bye 1, w 1 ... .. 2	Bye 1 ... .. 1
Total ... .. 123	Total ... .. 106

## MERRIMAN'S SIDE.

H. M. Merriman, b Wilson ... .. 54
Rev. H. P. Price, b Wilson ... .. 24
F. E. Bennett, Esq., b Wilson ... .. 2
R. T. Finch, b Schacht ... .. 0
T. A. Rees, b Wilson ... .. 11
E. S. Eade, b Wilson ... .. 4
E. E. Heathcote, b Schacht ... .. 2
H. Bewes, b Wilson ... .. 1
J. A. Darrell, run out ... .. 2
H. M. Twynam, b Twynam ... .. 8
A. W. Upcott, not out ... .. 3
Bye 1, leg byes 3 ... .. 4

111

The following fellows have been presented with their Second Eleven Colours:—W. Crosby, J. A. Darrell, T. A. Rees, R. Tanner, F. Lacey, and H. Bewes.

A match has been arranged for the Second Eleven against Somerset College, Bath, to be played at Bath, Tuesday, July 6th.

Any Old Shirburnians who wish to play in the Past *v.* Present match, which is fixed for July 30th and 31st, are requested to send their names to the Rev. H. P. Price, Greenhill, Sherborne.

## SCHOOL NEWS.

We have to record two Scholarships won since our last number—viz., an open Classical Scholarship at Brasenose by W. M. Barnes, and a mixed Scholarship at Pembroke, Cambridge, by T. H. Attwater.

C. A. Elrington and F. W. Fox matriculated at Merton and Brasenose respectively; the latter passed first in the examination.

We are glad to see that E. W. Wallington played for Oxford against M.C.C., making 10 in the first innings. Among various large scores of old Shirburnians in college matches E. W. Wallington made 156 not out for Oriel *v.* Brasenose, and L. E. Upcott 93 for Corpus Past *v.* Present.

H. Whitehead rowed stroke of the Trinity eight.

A concert was given in the Music-room on the last Monday of the term, of which we append the programme. The sextett from "The Woman of Samaria" was very well sung, as it deserved; while "Glorious Apollo" was much appreciated. The chorale from the new Hymn-book was exceedingly fine.

## PROGRAMME.

German Chorale..... (Hymn) ..... 1704.  
Aria..... "O rest in the Lord" ..... (Elijah) ... *Mendelssohn*.

AINSLIE.

Chorus..... "For unto us a child is born" (Messiah) ... *Handel*.  
Song..... "Adelaide" ..... *Beethoven*.

MR. PARKER.

Recitative and Six-part Chorus ... From "The Woman of Samaria,"  
"Therefore they shall come and sing"..... *Sterndale Bennett*.  
Violin Concerto (No. 7) ..... *De Beriot*.

Andante Allegro.

MR. REGAN.

Glee..... "Glorious Apollo" ..... *S. Webbe*.

The Second Act of the Opera of Orpheus .....	<i>Gluck.</i>
Part Song..... "Lützow's Wild Chase" .....	<i>Weber.</i>
Overture..... "Othello" .....	<i>Rossini.</i>
Part Song.. "Dawn of Day" .....	<i>Reay.</i>

## DEBATING CLUB.

*Committee.*

*President:* A. W. UPCOTT.  
*Vice-President:* R. TANNER.  
*Secretary:* W. LLEWELLIN.

E. A. UPCOTT.  
 J. L. HOLLAND.  
 F. F. SCHACHT.

March 31st.—Proposed, E. S. Eade: "That Cricket, as a Game, is vastly superior to Football."

*Speakers for.*

E. S. Eade  
 C. W. Nash  
 R. L. Retallack  
 J. C. Barton

*Speakers against.*

J. L. Holland  
 E. A. Travers  
 E. A. Upcott  
 R. Bradish  
 C. F. Sanctuary  
 R. Bere  
 R. Tanner  
 H. P. Tregarthen

For the motion, 16 ; against, 15.

We fancy that the proposition would have met with more favour had it been more moderately worded. We noticed that one of the propositions brought forward for the next debate was, "That Education is a curse."

April 7th.—Proposed, C. W. Nash: "That Dr. Kenealy's conduct last year was not reprehensible."

*Speakers for.*

C. W. Nash  
 E. S. Eade

*Speakers against.*

E. A. Upcott  
 R. Tanner  
 H. P. Tregarthen

For the motion, 13 ; against, 15.

As the proposer had unfortunately to leave at an early stage of the debate, and the arguments were somewhat slack, a second proposition was brought forward, which occupied the remainder of the evening. It was proposed by E. S. Eade: "That the system of Medals in Athletic Sports meets with the approval of this House."

*Speakers for.*

E. S. Eade  
E. A. Upcott  
E. A. Travers  
H. W. Vail

*Speakers against.*

R. Bradish  
R. Tanner  
R. Cunningham  
H. P. Tregarthen  
J. A. Rees

For the motion, 14; against, 19.

This proposition called forth a spirited debate, being eventually lost by 5 votes.

April 13th.—Proposed, H. P. Tregarthen: "That Bird's Nesting, both in theory and practice, is cruel."

*Speakers for.*

H. P. Tregarthen  
E. S. Eade  
A. W. Upcott  
E. A. Upcott  
H. W. Vail  
T. A. Bees  
H. Harper  
H. Tryon

*Speakers against.*

R. Cunningham  
R. Tanner  
H. J. Lloyd  
R. Bradish

For the motion, 29; against, 21.

H. M. Merriman also spoke slightly in favour of the proposition, but preferred remaining neutral. The attendance at this debate was very large, and the applause somewhat uproaring, as it was the last night of the term. We heard various experiences related by different connoisseurs in the art; other members preferred taking a more moral view of the case. One of the best speeches was that of H. Tryon, who was an unexpected supporter of the proposition.

At the close of this debate the clause in Rule IV., "And of this committee three members shall retire in rotation each term," was unanimously struck out.

Saturday, May 15th.—Proposed, A. W. Upcott : “That Oxford, as a University, is superior to Cambridge.”

*Speakers for.*

A. W. Upcott  
E. A. Upcott  
J. L. Holland  
W. Llewellyn

*Speakers against.*

Petherick  
R. Tanner  
E. A. Travers

For the motion, 8 ; against, 4.

The extremely small attendance at this meeting was mainly owing the fact that many members, who would otherwise have been present, were at the Choir Practice, which unfortunately began at the same time. We hope that it may be possible in future to arrange some time which will not be occupied by other pursuits, but this is always a difficult matter in the summer term.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following School Magazines :—April.—*Marlburian*, *St. Edward's School Chronicle*, *Uppingham School Magazine*, *Blue*, *Epsomian*, *Felstedian*. May.—*Ulula*, *Rossallian*, *Wellingtonian*, *Uppingham School Magazine*, *Radleian*, *St. Edward's School Chronicle*, *Tonbridgian*, *Blue*, *Marlburian*, *Reptonian*.



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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No contribution will be inserted which is not the *bonâ fide* production of some one who is, or has been, a member of the School.

No anonymous contributions will be accepted: but the full name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened if the article be rejected.

If an article is to be continued in successive numbers, the whole is to be sent in at once.

N.B.—No contributions will be returned.

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*Contributors are requested to write legibly, and only on one side of the paper.*