

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MAGAZINE.

Editor :—P. J. ROSE.

Sub-Editors :—H. B. JENKINS, T. J. WILLIAMS.

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Cleber Impostures.

IV. THE DONATION OF CONSTANTINE.

THE false document with which this essay is to deal, has played no mean part in the history of the world. It has not only affected the fortunes of many of the nations of Western Europe, changing the course of affairs and affecting the policy both of Rome and her allies and of her opponents; it has also, on the discovery of a new world, extended its influence to the other hemisphere, and settled the question of the ownership of great territories in America. Its power was felt from the ninth century even to the nineteenth, and that in no small measure. Although false—so palpably false that even “a labouring man, a woman, or a child could detect its falseness”—it had for long all the force of verity, and its practical results were far-reaching and deep.

Briefly, the Donation of Constantine purports to be a deed of gift made to Pope Sylvester by Constantine the Great. The Emperor grants to the Pope imperial honours, the primacy over Antioch, Constantinople and Alexandria, makes him chief judge of the clergy, and offers him the imperial diadem. Last, but not least, the Pope was to have dominion over all Italy, including Rome. The wording of the document is “*Italice seu occidentalium regionum*,” and later Popes, translating “*seu*” as “*et*,” claimed nothing less than all of Western Europe. It is of course possible to exaggerate the influence of the false Donation, and to insist on it to the exclusion of other causes. It is necessary to remember that the Popes did not depend on this alone in their efforts to win political benefits. When they appeared in opposition to Princes, it was in the guise of representatives of the Holy Apostle, and, did anyone attempt to infringe their rights, the offender was unhesitatingly pronounced a spoiler of the Temple. In the subtle mechanism of the temporal Papacy, the mythic figure of the Apostle appears as the most powerful lever, and the superstitious dread of a dead saint, whose remains were supposed to lie buried beneath the shrine of the church which bore his name, formed the chief basis of the temporal power of the Papacy. Yet the false

Donation of Constantine must have had important effects. If it was not formally quoted, it was relied upon, and it served continually as a suggestion for the lines along which the Roman See should move.

On it Pope Stephen II depended at the Council of Quiercy in 754; Adrian I refers to it in his letter to Charlemagne; Luidprand, of Cremona, speaks of it in his account of the Embassy to Constantinople. When in 1054 Leo IX was disputing with Michael, patriarch of Constantinople, about the supremacy of the See of Rome in the church, he used the false Donation to prove his point. Gregory VII refers to it constantly: "Only the Pope can make use of the imperial insignia" he writes; he uses the very words of the document in exacting an oath from Rudolf of Swabia; he claims the regnum Hispaniæ on its authority. In 1091, Urban II grants the Liparian Islands to the monks of St. Bartholomew on the strength of it. Ireland was granted, by Adrian IV, to King Henry II, and John of Salisbury comments: "*Nam omnes insule de iure antiquo ex donacione Constantini dicuntur ad Romanam ecclesiam pertinere.*" In 1105 the Donation had evidently been doubted, for some monks of the monastery of Farfa, residing in Rome, in a lawsuit regarding the possession of a castle which some Roman nobles claimed on the basis of the Donation, called in the evidence of historical criticism to refute it. Still the Popes continued to make use of it. Innocent III re-affirmed it in his sermons: "*Vir Constantinus egregius imperator omne regnum occidentis ei (pape Silvestro) tradidit et dimisit.*" Gregory IX quoted it in dispossessing the Emperor Frederick II of the imperium, and it was used more than once for this purpose.

Then came the discovery of new countries and a wider application of the terms of the gift. All western regions implied all of the new world; all islands meant not only the islands of Western Europe, but islands everywhere. So Nicholas V grants, in 1454, to Alfonso of Portugal, and to the immortal Henry the Navigator, full and exclusive right to their discoveries in Guinea and other islands. Then came the famous Demarcation Bull of Alexander VI, 1493, dividing the discoveries in the new world between Spain and Portugal. This was followed by many similar bulls until 1514.

The same century that saw such an extensive use being made of the false Donation witnessed also a determined attack on its authenticity. Enea Silvio Piccolomini (Æneas Silvius), the secretary of Frederick III, had urged his royal master in 1443 to inquire into the authority of the document. Nicolaus Cusanus and Reginald Pecock, the bishop of Chichester, had both condemned it. But it was reserved for Lorenzo Valla, in 1440, to destroy its credibility by the posthumous work: *De falso credita et ementita Constantini Donatione Declamatio*.

This work is a masterpiece. The form of it is slightly artificial, as all which is of the rhetorical style, and demands symmetry; but the language is pure and drawn from good sources. The first pages are quite Ciceronic. Valla gives speech to the sons and friends of

Constantine, to the senate, to the people, who all beg him not to give the empire to the Pope, and lastly, to Sylvester himself, who refuses to accept the gift. The speech of Sylvester, above all, is remarkable. All the motives for refusing, which he could possibly allege, are with a malicious touch of humour, drawn from the prophecies and teaching of Jesus, from the Epistles of St. Paul, and the writings of the fathers, applied with a rare justice and adroitness; but it is a very keen irony which places in the mouth of a Pope this audacious counterpart of the pretensions of Gregory VII.

The discussion, properly speaking, of the act is, in the second part of the book, biting, forcible and witty. Valla—and it is not his least merit—opened the way for a criticism that should be diplomatic, an art still in infancy in his epoch. All brilliant and impassioned as it is, his discussion rests on a sound examination of the text. To take a few examples.—Valla notes that *princeps sacerdotibus* instead of *sacerdotum*, is used: false Latin for a writer of the time of Constantine to employ; that *luminariorum* is written for *luminarium*; *orientalibus transferri regionibus* for *ad orientales transferri regiones*. The word *phrygium* is used: a pure anachronism; and *diadema*, usually of stuff or silk, is spoken of as *ex auro purissimo et gemmis pretiosis*, of the purest gold and precious gems. The Donation speaks of the churches of Saints Peter and Paul: *ecclesie*; who could dare, asks Valla, to build churches when the Christian had not then any other refuge than caves and underground holes? Constantine speaks of transferring the empire to Byzantium, and building a city; this is another glaring error in time, and it was not at Rome, but at Byzantium, that the foundation of the empire there was decided upon. These will serve to show what was the character of Valla's attack, based as it was almost by intuition on the strictest rules of literary and historical criticism.

[It should be remarked as an after-note, that as late as 1885, the Spaniards based their claim to the Caroline Islands on the ground of the Demarcation Bull of Alexander VI].

Prize Distribution.

ON Wednesday evening, December 22nd, there was a large gathering of parents and friends to witness the distribution of awards gained at various examinations. Mr. Herbert Watts, M.A., presided, and amongst those present were the Rev. J. Sephton and Messrs. P. H. Holt, S. Spoonley, J. L. Thornely, and S. B. Leicester. In his introductory remarks, the chairman referred to the Literary and Debating Society. Such an organisation, he considered, was most valuable from an educational point of view. Mr. Watts made reference also to the fact that Mr. Justice Bigham was a pupil of the school, and that Alderman Hughes, the ex-Lord Mayor, was also an "old boy." Mr. Fletcher then made a brief statement as to the work carried on in the school, and remarked

that the entertainment that was to follow the prize distribution had been provided at the instance of the boys themselves. One disadvantage in schools was the difficulty of getting boys to do anything for themselves, and he was sure that all present would agree with him in feeling glad that, in this case, there was a manifestation of an independent spirit amongst the boys in the school.

Prizes and certificates gained in the Oxford Local, the Science and Art, and the Lancashire and Cheshire examinations, were then given to the gainers. Mr. Horsfall's Challenge Cup was announced as having been won by the "Fifths."

The second part of the programme began with the song, "Sweet Bells of Eve," by the Choir. The final scene from "The Merchant of Venice" followed, the parts being taken by W. Bell, G. D. Watts, W. Lythgoe, H. H. Ker, S. H. Nixon, E. G. Turner, A. Lodge, H. W. McCay, and T. Lodge; the last named, it may be mentioned, appeared at two days' notice, in place of T. O'Feely, who was unable to attend. The difficult scene was well rendered, and great praise is due, not only to the performers, but to Mr. Burton, who had most untiringly coached them. Mr. Book's "I fear no foe" was exceedingly well rendered and well received.

Next came an amusing scene from the French play "La Grammaire." The parts were taken by W. Scott, F. A. Cross, W. E. Whittington, H. Haworth, each of whom proved capable of good acting, and as far as we can judge, of good pronunciation. A wandering cat had been masquerading about the balcony of the gallery at various times during the evening, with the object apparently of diverting the attention of the audience from the performance, but about this time she retired in despair. "La Grammaire" was encored deservedly. The song "The Swallow's Flight" was given with great spirit and correctness by the Choir, whose performance testified to the good work Mr. Book and they have done during the term.

Mr. Groom accompanied all the musical items with his usual skill and good taste. At the end of the entertainment many of the visitors went down-stairs to see the Workshop.

Literary and Debating Society.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the Society was held on Nov. 26, 1897, P. J. Rose presiding. After the reading of the minutes, W. Winstanley, F. Cheeseright, W. Bell, C. Hill, G. D. Watts, A. Morice, A. Lodge, J. Bawden, J. Lloyd, H. Ker, and H. Lee were elected members. The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, P. J. Rose; Vice-Chairman, T. J. Williams; Secretary, H. B. Jenkins; Treasurer, E. G. Turner.

The passing of the rules with two amendments concluded the business of the meeting.

On Friday, December 10th, P. J. Rose presided over an attendance of 16. After several new members had been elected, the meeting went on to discuss the debate, "Is it desirable that foot-ball at the Institute should be compulsory?" C. Hill for the affirmative began with the splendid exercise, and brain-refresher argument; words failed him when he attempted to describe his pity for the boy who spent his half-holiday sitting over the fire. Patriotism should make every boy anxious to keep up the reputation of his school; if this feeling were not native in the young it must be inculcated, both for the profit of the boy himself and for the sake of the teams. At his last school the team could beat clubs like Old Boys' First, but we, alas, were not equal to Old Boys' Third. Here words again failed him, and he sat down very suddenly, in great emotion. (For the sake of any Old Boy who may read this report we may say that the Atlantic lies between Woodcroft Park and that awful school team. Ed.) H. B. Jenkins for the negative thought that boys played more heartily when not under compulsion. But even if compulsory foot-ball were good for boarding schools, at the Institute, where many boys came from long distances, and the ground again was another two or three miles off, it was not practicable. Also eight hundred boys was a large number to accommodate. G. D. Watts disagreed with Jenkins' first argument; a long journey, too, increased the pleasure of the game. T. J. Williams suggested that parents' feelings should be considered. F. Cheeseright spoke for the affirmative, and T. Lodge, W. Bell, A. Watt and the Chairman for the negative. The voting resulted:—Affirmative, 5; Negative, 10.

An extraordinary meeting was held on Tuesday, December 21st. The Editor announced that he had appointed H. B. Jenkins sub-editor. It was decided that old volumes of the *Magazine* should be bound and placed in the School library. A lengthy motion was then proposed and carried, and a sub-committee appointed to carry out its provisions.

On Friday, January 29th, P. J. Rose presided over an attendance of 13. The public business consisted of the debate, "Should a lawyer take up a cause which he believes to be wrong?" E. G. Turner for the affirmative drew a distinction between a lawyer who believes a cause to be wrong and one who knows it. He thought the lawyer ought to bring out everything in favour of the prisoner, so that he might get justice. That if public opinion were against a man, unless somebody who believed him right took up his cause he would have no one to plead for him, and so would have only a poor chance. T. Lodge, for the negative, argued that if a case came to a barrister, and he believed the man to be in the wrong, he could not do justice to the cause, and so would injure the man's chance. That a lawyer who obtained the acquittal of a guilty person was morally responsible if that man committed further crimes. G. D. Watts somewhat bluntly reminded the preceding speaker that the lawyer's pocket has to be considered. H. B. Jenkins supported Lodge, and W. Bell agreed with Turner. A

Morice and the Chairman also spoke. The voting resulted :—Affirmative, 6 ; Negative, 5.

On Friday, February 4th, Mr. Owen presided over an attendance of 32. The business of the meeting consisted of a paper by Mr. Burton entitled "Shakespeare's Moral Purpose." At the outset the essayist referred with satisfaction to the fact that the days of Shakespeare's probation are over. Men no longer presume to measure his ability by their own, to censure and denounce his work, and to shew us how much better this or that would have been if only he had had their knowledge and happy gifts. Now, their attitude is that of eager students who seek in his works treasures of thought and knowledge for the conduct of life and the ennobling of their aims. Cheap books were a feature of our day ; at the end of the sixteenth century, literature that would reach the artizan and trading classes must seek its influence through the stage. Mr. Burton went on to sketch the rise of the new art of the representation of life and character in plays after the Reformation. The movement, though vigorous, was marked at first by much that was coarse and false. The writers were without literary taste and capacity, the actors without grace and dignity of movement. Such was the wild untutored energy of the drama when Shakespeare came to London. With the power of genius and the bent of high moral purpose, he transformed the stage from being the means of a rude semi-barbarous entertainment into an instrument of culture and refinement. Dr. Johnson complained that Shakespeare seemed to have no moral purpose, casually dropping his precepts here and there ; but the answer is that Shakespeare was far saner than to introduce moral essays into dramas. Nor can the precepts, which we accept as maxims of life, be said to be casually dropped, for each occurs in its setting most suitable to the character who utters it. Cynics might suggest that Shakespeare's main purpose was to acquire wealth ; he could not think so. His experience taught him that, as a rule, gain was a secondary not the primary aim of men. To a thoughtful mind such a view of Shakespeare was impossible ; there is too much of life's energy expended in his work to let the student dwell longer than a moment on the thought. Moral purpose is what the name of Shakespeare stands for. To his mind, Shakespeare's view of moral obligation rests in this—that no man may withdraw his part and influence from the ceaseless activities that surround him. This is the gospel of work so enforced by the moralists in our own day—Carlyle, Jowett and others. The speaker then went on to pursue this thought in examining the chief characters of the three plays he had last read : *Hamlet*, *Coriolanus*, and *Henry V.* *Hamlet*, though a popular play at all times, had for long escaped penetration. Men had seen on it the stamp of genius ; but that genius they thought wayward and ungoverned. Goethe first saw that the play was directed to a definite end. Though perhaps his explanation was inadequate, he found the key that gave access to the whole. *Hamlet* was a man who could not perform the action laid upon him. The speaker then drew a sketch of the plan

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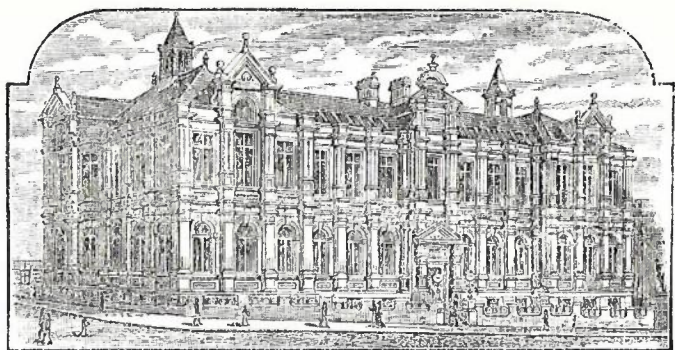
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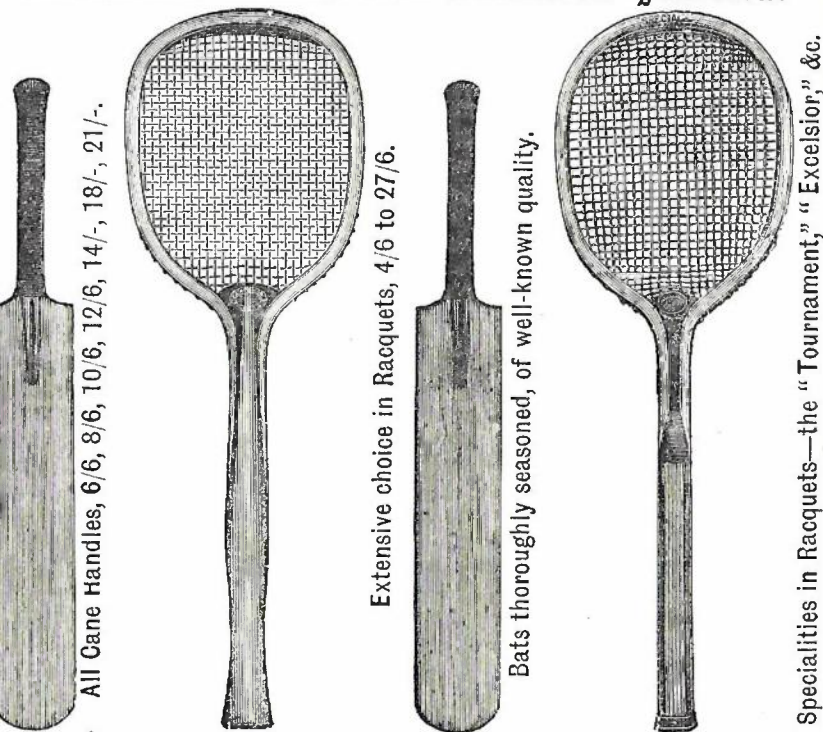
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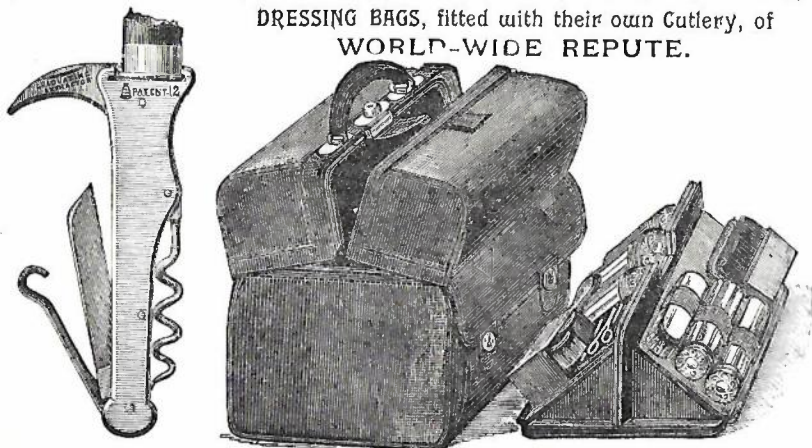


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CHAT ON THE CORRIDOR.

21

of the play as it appeared to him; he considered that the appearance of the ghost was not the beginning of the tragedy. The real source of all that followed was Hamlet's presence and inaction at the union of his mother and uncle. Having traced the guiding power of the writer from the beginning to the end of *Hamlet*, Mr. Burton turned to the characters of *Coriolanus* and *Henry V*, and treating them in like manner, he illustrated most effectually his claim of a moral purpose for Shakespere. In conclusion, he said that if it were suggested that Shakespere did no more than merely cast into dramatic form the histories and legends that were furnished for him, he must reply that the plays were like the work of a great landscape-painter, who, "by the supreme right of creative power, selects and re-arranges, combines, contrasts, makes prominent, dismisses. Then, at last, the pictured soul stands forth, a monument of its creator, powerful to chasten or enkindle the passions of others." At the conclusion of the paper, on the motion of P. J. Rose, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Burton, who replied that he trusted the essay had suggested some thought, and would excite some interest in the mind of his hearers. The meeting then terminated.

Chat on the Corridor.

THE order of knighthood has been conferred on Alderman Thomas Hughes, the late Lord Mayor, and an old boy of the Institute.

Mr. J. A. Brodie, M.Inst.C.E., has been appointed Engineer to the City of Liverpool, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. Mr. Brodie, who was a Whitworth Scholar, was formerly one of Mr. Owen's pupils at the evening classes.

The following is from the report of the Science and Art Department on the work of the May examinations:—"The number of candidates for Honours in Mathematics (1, 2, 3) is rather below the average of late years, but there is no falling-off in the general character of the work. One of the examinees (No. 158,110) sent up remarkably good papers." No. 158,110 is J. E. Wright, whose ability has thus received another remarkable recognition.

Mr. J. B. Tayler has gained the Sheridan Muspratt Scholarship open to "Chemicals" at University College.

Mr. B. Langley has passed fifth in order of merit, out of 117 candidates, in the final examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. He was articled to Messrs. Chalmers, Wade & Co. five years ago, previous to which he was at this school.

T. J. Williams has passed in the First Division in the London Matriculation.

J. E. Wright played in the Cambridge University chess team v. City of London, winning his game on board 13.

Mr. A. Brettargh played centre three-quarter in the North v. South match, at Exeter, on Feb. 26th.

Many will rejoice to see a Debating Society report again, and, if anybody thinks that we have allowed that report too much space, we must remind him that it is two years since we had the pleasure of printing anything pertaining to our parent society. There has been some good work done, particularly in the discussion of the less ambitious subjects. The one paper we have had was as pleasant as it was suggestive; but of the dulness which Mr. Burton claimed for it we confess we could find no trace. We regret that our report does not do justice to the best and most convincing part of the paper, viz., the studies of the plays of *Hamlet*, *Coriolanus*, and *Henry V*.

The Choral Society is in a most flourishing condition. The membership numbers about forty-five, consisting of first and second trebles. Tenors and basses have again failed, a number of applicants for these positions having discovered that their voices could not be assigned to any of the four usual classifications. Already, we learn, two pieces of considerable difficulty have been mastered, and will be heard, no doubt, at some time in the future. The time of practice has been changed to Wednesday, after morning school. It may be mentioned here that the Games Committee have decided to defray the expenses of the choir.

The Rugby Football team enter upon the Shield matches (or match) without the advantage of the experience and example of the late captain, C. M. Long, who has received an appointment in the Bank of Liverpool. Long entered the School in 1890, and the Sixth Form in 1894. He gained Third Class Honours in the Junior Oxford, 1895, and Third Class Honours in the Senior, in 1897. He obtained Lord Derby's Modern Language Prize in 1895, and was captain of swimming 1895-97. He played in the first XV during the seasons 1894-98, and has been captain since 1896. He was a most hard-working and plucky forward, and a good defensive three-quarter. His place as captain is taken by T. J. Williams. The following members of the team also left at Christmas:—W. R. Long (sub-captain), C. Hill (secretary), F. Brettargh, and King.

After these losses our hopes are not at all bright. We are drawn against College Upper School, but we fear that the playing of the tie, which is fixed for February 23rd, at Woodcroft Park, is almost a "shuparfluous necessity" (as Mulvaney says). Yet we always expect the team to play somewhat above its reputation in these matches, and hence we hope to have cause to praise the pluck, if not the success, of the XV in our next issue.

The Association team have drawn with Birkenhead Institute in

the semi-final of the Shield competition, and, as the replayed match is at Wavertree, we should appear in the final against the Liverpool College. We have not seen the eleven play, but on present form they do not seem to be equal to the combined schools of the College. If we get into the final the team, particularly the defence, must be prepared for a very fast game; last year, the game was lost in the last quarter of an hour. We wish Mackenzie and the eleven every success in their efforts to bring back the Shield.

It has been suggested that the *Magazine* would be made more interesting to subscribers if we published, from time to time, descriptive letters or articles from old boys abroad; such letters would be interesting both personally and educationally. We have already written to several gentlemen abroad, and shall be glad to receive assistance in the shape of the addresses of old boys who have settled in foreign lands. To our subscribers in Canada, India, Germany, etc., this notice is intended as an invitation to send letters or articles as soon after the receipt of this issue as they can, and to continue to write several times a year in the future.

One difficulty would be the time taken between the despatch of the correspondence and its arrival at the Institute; yet the nature of the letters would be such that a month's lateness would scarcely affect the freshness of the news. We ask all who have the power to do so, to assist us in carrying out this proposal.

Games Reports.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—FIRST XV MATCHES.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (M.S.)

THIS match was played in fine weather at Fairfield, on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1897. The ground was very muddy, and in some places the water was lying in pools. The Institute were poorly represented, and both teams were short. The College won the toss, and W. Long started the game for the Institute. Well on in the first half Long scored in a good position, the same player improving the try. At half-time the score was:—Institute, 1 goal; College, *nil*. The second half was more even, each side pressing in turn. Williams scored for the Institute, Long again converting. After a very scrambling game, the Institute won by 2 goals to *nil*.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (A.)

This match was played at Sefton Park, on Saturday, Dec. 4th, 1897, in a drizzling rain. The Institute were without C. Long, but they soon got to work, a try resulting, W. Long failing at the place-kick. Soon after this Williams scored again for the Institute, the place-kick falling short. At half-time the score stood:—Institute,

2 tries; University, *nil*. During the second half the "Varsity" had most of the game, and scored twice, the place-kick failing in each case. A good game ended in a draw of 2 tries each.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. OLD BOYS' THIRD.

This match was played at Sefton Park, on Saturday, Dec. 28th, 1897. The Old Boys turned up with a strong team. In the first half they scored twice, one try being converted. Half-time:—Old Boys, 1 goal 1 try; Institute *nil*. In the second half the Old Boys scored two more tries, one of them being converted. Result:—Old Boys, 2 goals 2 tries; Institute, *nil*.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (U.S.)

This match was played on Wednesday, January 26th, at Sefton Park. The Institute turned up with a very weak team, and were also two (Hall and Evans) short. A one-sided game resulted:—College, 57 points; Institute, *nil*.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This match was played at Wavertree, on Wednesday, February 9th. The "Varsity" turned up with a very strong team, their 1st XV being without a fixture. Result:—University College, 3 goals 7 tries; Institute, *nil*.

SECOND XV MATCHES.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played at Waterloo, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, 1897, in a storm of wind and hail. Williams scored twice for the Institute, and Waterloo scored once, their try being converted. Result:—Institute, 2 tries (6 points); Waterloo, 1 goal (5 points).

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. PARKFIELD SCHOOL.

This match was played on Parkfield's ground, on Wednesday, February 2nd. Half-time:—No score. Result:—Parkfield, 1 try; Institute, *nil*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INSTITUTE v. CALDAY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PLAYED at Wavertree on Wednesday, Jan. 19th. Institute won the toss and decided to kick against the wind. West Kirby thus had both the hill and wind in their favour, but were unable to make use of their advantage. At half-time neither side had scored. On restarting, the Institute had the best of the play, and, after some good combination, Lythgoe scored. The game continued in our favour, Emerson defending well for our opponents. Lythgoe scored again; and the Grammar School were kept on the defence; Mackenzie adding a third point. Final:—Institute, 3 goals; West Kirby, *nil*.

INSTITUTE v. WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

Played at Wavertree on January 26th. Waterloo started with the wind in their favour. The game was very even, the Institute forwards attacking, but meeting a good defence. After some neat play the High School attacked, and Mr. Owen scored with a long shot. This reverse roused the Institute, and almost immediately, from a centre by Jones, Lythgoe equalised. Half-time:—Waterloo, 1 goal; Institute, 1 goal. After the interval, Institute showed good combination, but were met by a strong defence. Jones placed a good corner, and, from the scrummage in the goal mouth, Short scored the winning goal. Final:—Institute, 2; Waterloo, 1.

INSTITUTE v. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE (COMMERCIAL SCHOOL).

This match was played on Wednesday, February 2nd. The weather was dull and there was a strong wind. Playing with the wind the Institute broke away, but sadly lacked combination. Our forwards improved, and after the some good play on both wings Short scored. We continued to have the best of the play till half-time, but there was no further scoring. Lythgoe restarted for the Institute, who at first pressed, but were unable to score. The College settled down to good steady play, and, ten minutes after half-time, they equalised. Rain added to our difficulties, and our backs were kept on the defence. They succeeded in keeping the opposing forwards out till close on time, when, with only a few minutes to play, a mistake in the goal-mouth enabled the College to score a winning goal. Final:—College, 2; Institute, 1.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE GAMES CLUBS.

Dr.	ACCOUNT FOR SEPT.-DEC., 1897.		Cr.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance from Sports' Fund	2	7 4	By Rent of Ground, Wavertree	4 0 0
" " Chess Club..	0	19 6½	" Sugg	5 13 6
" " Bicycle Club	0	5 0	" Marples and Tyerman	
" Sale of Cards ..	0	4 0	(Cards)	1 2 6
" Subscriptions (366 at 1/-) ..	18	6 0	" Goal Posts	1 7 0
			" Chessmen (Com., Prep.) ..	0 10 0
			" Sundries	0 9 6
			" Balance	8 19 4½
	<u>£22</u>	<u>1 10½</u>		<u>22 1 10½</u>
Balance in hand ..	£8	19 4½		

W. SNOW, Treasurer,
January 11th, 1898.

Audited and found correct,
JOHN A. OWEN.

In Memoriam.

We regret to have to record an event of great sadness. REGINALD GIBBS-JONES entered the High School in September last, and was in the Lower Fifth Form. He was at school on Monday, January 17th, and although ill on the following day he was not

thought to be in great danger. On Friday evening he passed away; the immediate cause of death being peritonitis. So sudden was the end that we at school had scarcely noticed his absence when the sad news came.

We feel that we are speaking the thought of our school-fellows when we express our deepest sympathy with Mr. Gibbs-Jones and his family in their great bereavement.

WILLIAM GLEIG, DIED AT MANAOS, BRAZIL, NOV. 28TH, 1897. AGED 22 YEARS. REGINALD NAYLOR GIBBS-JONES, DIED JAN. 21ST, 1898. AGED 14 YEARS.
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Editorial Notices.

H. B. Jenkins and T. J. Williams have been appointed Sub-editors.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of annual subscriptions from Mrs. A. Holt, Messrs. P. J. A. Francis, H. Eggington, A. Scott, and N. C. Miller (two years).

Since our last issue we have received the following Magazines from other Schools:—*Red Man*, *Ipswich School Magazine*, *Kelly College Chronicle*, *Sphinx*, *Portcullis*.