

sidences, supervision and instruction for female students, than to prescribe, as at Girton, a course of studies identical with those of undergraduates. Selected candidates were, at the same time, encouraged to compete in the honour examinations with results as satisfactory as at Girton. In the first six years twenty-two honours were gained in the various examinations; three in mathematics, four in classics, five in moral sciences, four in natural sciences, and six in history. Encouraged by these results, and by the demand made upon them by candidates for admission, the association have now erected a second building, so that together about seventy students are housed. The arrangements seem to be on a more economical scale than at Girton, and single rooms are the rule. The charge for board and instruction is also less; that at Newnham being seventy-five guineas a year. In both colleges many advantages are offered to deserving students in the form of scholarships, and of other pecuniary assistance when required.

The social life of the students is not very different from that of undergraduates. There are the regular lectures in or outside the college, the recreation and meals in common, with considerable freedom allowed in the employment of their leisure. Too much praise cannot be given to those ladies directly responsible for the supervision of the students, and the success of this very novel institution in a place like Cambridge is mainly due to the tact and good sense of these managers. Considerable prejudice existed at first against the experiment, and failure was freely prophesied. If the chief characteristics of the students had been other than what they have been seen to be—steady and unobtrusive work—and if the *tragedy* which might have been unduly developed by the novelty of the situation had not been judiciously kept in hand, we may be sure that the two colleges would not have received so readily the recognition of their merits from such a conservative body as the University of Cambridge. The students have strictly maintained among themselves a wholesome public opinion—they have had the *esprit de corps* of pioneers—many, probably the majority, looked forward to educational careers, to which success at the University would readily lead; none, at any rate, were there, like so many young fellows at Oxford and Cambridge, almost avowedly idling some of the best years of their lives away. Whatever dangers may befall Girton and Newnham in the future, if success should bring with it its attendant evils—if, especially it should ever become as fashionable for young ladies to go to college as it now is for young men—there can at least be no doubt that all dangers have been successfully avoided hitherto. Mrs. Grundy, who is as powerful at Cambridge as elsewhere, has even acquiesced in the *fait accompli*.

That the course of training is healthy is attested by the evidence of one of the chief physicians in Cambridge, who stated in a recent public discussion on the subject that he knew of no instance of harm to brain or body having occurred to any student who had distinguished herself in the University examinations, and that the chief evils caused to girls by the strain of mental work at home, when combined with social requirements, were in his opinion avoided by residence at the University. As far as can be observed within so short a time the subsequent careers of students, who have passed through Girton and Newnham, have been impressed for good by the training there received. Some of them are usefully employed in the education of others; some are busied quietly at home; many of them have married happily. All speak with affection of their college days, and are conscious of having derived from them wider sympathies and interests and a more extended knowledge than would otherwise have been open to them. This testimony is very valuable, as there must be many girls to whom Girton and Newnham may prove of equal service, and who may have the opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages they offer. Many of course have duties elsewhere, and especially at home; but there are others on whom no such imperative call is made, and to these residence at one of the colleges may well be recommended. The old prejudices against female education are now fast disappearing; girls are not turned into blue stockings of the old offensive type any more than boys necessarily become prigs and pedants after similar studies at the University. Neither need the true sphere of woman be interfered with at all. People who expect to find specimens of the "emancipated female" to be common at Cambridge, must look elsewhere for their ideal. Had it been otherwise, failure on the part of Girton and Newnham would before this have been visited on their heads, and a very different verdict pronounced upon their work than that just delivered by the University.

—Court Journal.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LONDON DISASTER.—Last week we published full particulars of this terrible occurrence with such illustrations as we were enabled to procure in the short time which elapsed between the accident itself and our going to press. These we now supplement by further drawings sent from the scene of the disaster. On the front page our artist has illustrated a scene which has been commented upon in so many of the daily papers, the recovery of his darling child by an almost heart-broken father and his refusal to surrender his dead to the ordinary methods of conveyance, bearing her away clasped in his

arms. On another page are some scenes of the gloomy morrow on which the undertakers were taxed beyond their power to provide coffins for the dead. These incidents are from sketches by Mr. W. L. Judson of London. Yet another page gives the portraits of the crew of the *Victoria*, and some landscape sketches by the same artist of the scenery about Spring bank, whence the ill-fated voyagers were bound homeward when the accident happened. On Thursday the people paid the last sad rite of love for the dead. The streets were filled with a vast funeral procession. The Mayor's proclamation asking the citizens to hold the day sacred to the sorrowful duties which devolve upon them has had the effect of closing the places of business almost without exception. The morning trains were met at the station by numbers of citizens to meet those coming to take part in the obsequies of some dead relative or friend. The crowds on the streets grew larger and larger as the hours grew later, just as on other days, except that the absence of the hurry and bustle of the beginning of an ordinary business day, would impress even a casual stranger with the belief that this was an extraordinary occasion. Here and there, on different streets, were to be seen small collections of vehicles standing in front of houses marked with the insignia of the destroyer. The gloom of the disaster of the 24th is over everything. The terrible nature of the calamity is told in brief by fearfully suggestive words, in the middle of the long account of the loss given by one of the morning papers, where a paragraph says: "A car load of coffins arrived per G. W. R. yesterday." Could words say more. Notwithstanding that so many hearses came in from different parts of the adjoining country the idea of procuring one is in many cases not to be thought of, and all sorts of vehicles were pressed into the service of bearing the remains to the various cemeteries. Vehicles of any kind were absolutely unobtainable at any price, and even at nine o'clock some of the hack horses looked worn out, having been driving since early morning. All morning funerals were starting from different parts of the city. Services proceeded in many cases simultaneously at different graves in different parts of the same burial ground. Where so many were called upon to mourn their own dead the number attending each funeral, except in one or two cases was necessarily small, but nothing could be more solemn or impressive than the manner in which the last rites are observed.

OUR illustrations represent the mournful procession which filed through almost every street in the town throughout Thursday afternoon. Another sketch taken on the previous day gives the delivery of the coffins as they arrived and were carted off to their destinations.

MAY FLOWERS.—The pretty little child, in M. Chaplin's pleasing picture, has got as much as she can well carry of floral treasures. Her apron, or the skirt of her frock, and the bosom, with both arms holding masses of blossomy branches, or sprays of every flowering tree, shrub, and creeping plant in season, and the basket-like hat which hangs by its ribbons from her lifted elbow, are filled with the lovely produce of genial spring. It is a rich booty that this fair and innocent deprecator among the hedgerows and thickets has gathered, and is now bringing home in triumph—as declared by the light in her eyes and the gentle pride of her countenance and gesture—to decorate the bower where a gladsome birthday festival, happily falling in the sweet month of May, will be celebrated with a party of her youthful friends. But, the other day, in a suburban field half-defaced with bricks and mortar for house-building, half remaining in a grassy state, and no longer used for pasture or fenced against idle intruders, we saw a ragged and dirty child of the London streets, picking a small heap of buttercups and daisies. And that was quite as good to little Mary Ann, and it did us good to see that she was so easily made happy.

On the next page we illustrate the Thanksgiving Service held in the Boer camp immediately upon the arrival of the news of the signing of the treaty of peace. The ceremony was most impressive, the effect of the candle-light, by which the service was conducted, rendering the solemnity of the scene more marked, and offering a chance to the special artist of the *Illustrated London News* which he was not slow to avail himself of.

The illustration on the same page shows the manner in which Mr. Walter Burke, an Irish landlord was reduced to taking the law into his own hands. Finding that no process server would undertake to serve the writs which he had obtained for the ejection of refractory tenants, he determined to take the risk of serving them himself. Armed with a revolver, and accompanied by a single trusty servant he made the round of his property, and entering the houses of those who were to be served, presented the writs in silence, accompanied by a significant presentation of the revolver he carried in his other hand. So good an argument for their acceptance of the proffered document did not fail of persuasion, and Mr. Burke was successful in every case in effecting service, reaching home in safety. One man endeavoured to escape him, suspecting his errand, but Mr. Burke dismounted and pursued the fugitive up stairs and from room to room till he ran him to ground at last in the garret and presented him with the Queen's message, unaccompanied by any comment of his own.

THE WESTERN BOUND EMIGRANTS.—The picture of an emigrant train going west is familiar to most of our readers, and presents a picturesque though not altogether inviting appearance. We all of us can recognize Mr. McCutcheon's characteristic sketches. We all of us know the uncomfortable seats, the despairing efforts at placing oneself in a position for sleep, and the imminent risk of dislocating one's neck when sleep does ultimately come. We all know the privileged passengers who alone is allowed the monopoly of the seats without a word of remonstrance; we all know the man who has lost his ticket, and the conductor who insists upon it being found. In these things emigrants are but like the rest of the traveling world though they have generally to fare farther and worse than their companions. But the occupants of this train are unmistakably of that cosmopolitan aspect which newly arrived emigrants ever wear and we can allow our imagination full play as to the sunny drives (or other wise) they have left and the country to which they are going, intent upon making a home for themselves which shall remind them of some loved spot in the old country.

ŒDIPUS AT HARVARD.

A dramatic event of unique importance was the performance on the 19th ult., at Sander's Theatre, Cambridge, Mass., of the "Œdipus Tyrannus," of Sophocles, in the original Greek, by Harvard students. Elaborate preparations had been made to produce the play with as close an attention to classic details and as nearly in the spirit of antique art as the conditions of the modern stage would permit, and the success of the effort has been very generally described as beyond all expectation. Œdipus, the leading part, was taken by George Riddle, of the class of '73, and professor of elocution at Harvard. The remainder of the cast was as follows:

- Jocasta.....L. E. Opdycke, '80.
- Creon, her brother.....H. Norman, '81.
- Tiresias, a blind seer.....C. Guild, '81.
- Priest of Zeus.....W. H. Manning, '82.
- Messengers.....Messrs. Roberts, '81, and Wister, '82.
- Leader of chorus.....L. B. McCagg, '74.
- Servant of Laius.....G. McLane, '81.

The chiton of Œdipus was of deep red surah silk. It was fastened at the shoulders with jeweled clasps, and by a girdle of metal about the waist, falling in graceful folds to his feet. A broad gold band ran around the bottom. The himation, or outer garment, was of satin, purple in color, and with a pas-ementerie border, having patterns traced upon it with gold cord. This was thrown over the right shoulder and left the arms free and bare. The model of his golden crown was dug up by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae. Sandals of white buckskin, fastened with golden thongs, completed his attire. His two attendants wore close-fitting tunics of lavender, with gold embroidered borders and plain sandals. Jocasta's chiton was of flesh-coloured silk, showing only what corresponds to the skirt of a modern dress, the waist being concealed by a diploidion, or wrapper, of gauzy texture, fastened at the shoulder with those sharp "brooch pins" with which Œdipus destroys his eyes. The outer garment, or himation, thrown over the shoulder, was a lightly woven silk stuff, of a golden color, and traversed with threads of gold, and having little balls depending from the corners. The hair was drawn tightly back and gathered in a simple knot at the top of the head. Her two attendants wore ornamented blue diploidia, with gold fillets about their black locks trained low across the forehead. Together with their royal mistress, as they stand at the doorway of the royal house, they form a picture truly superb in richness of color and classic in grace and suggestiveness. The chorus are attired in draperies of softly harmonious tints, subordinate, yet adding much to the rich general effect, and the pure white garment of the old priest and of the blind seer are not the least effective. To Mr. Frank D. Millet, the artist, was intrusted the costuming of the actors, and his work is a great credit to him.

At the close of the first performance Mr. Riddle was called out and presented with a wreath of laurel. The audience also called out Professor Paige, who wrote the music for the choruses; Professors Goldwin and White were complimented in like manner for their important share in the preparatory work. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of President Elliott, which was attended by those who had taken part in the play and by many men of eminence in letters and art who had witnessed it; among whom were included, besides Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, the distinguished professor of the Harvard faculty, the Governor of the State, Judges Gray, Putnam and Lowell, Mr. Winthrop, Archbishop Williams, Mr. Howells and other local notables, President Robinson and Professors Harkness and Lincoln, of Brown University; Professors William S. Tyler and Mather, of Amherst College; President Gilman and Professor Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University; Professor Drisler, of Columbia College; President Porter and Professors Whitney and Packard, of Yale; ex-President Hill, of Portland; President Chase, of Haverford College; President William B. Rogers, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor H. M. Tyler, of Smith College; Professor Fernald, of Williams College; President Warren and Professor Back, of Boston University; Rev. H. W. Bellows and Mr. George William Curtis, of New York; Rev. W. H. Furness, of Pennsylvania, and other eminent citizens and scholars.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—On Thursday last the Philharmonic Society gave their second concert of the season to a crowded house. On the occasion of the last concert I felt compelled to speak somewhat severely of the shortcomings of orchestra and chorus, and it is the greater pleasure to be able to record so decided an improvement in all respects in the present case. The performance consisted of Gounod's "Gallia," a *molt* for soprano solo and chorus, Massenet's "Narcisse," and Sir Michael Costa's *serenata* "The Dream." In addition to these the Symphony Society, with Mr. F. Boucher, played Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. The light music of the present performance was incalculably better suited to the capabilities of the Society than Judas Macabbeus, which formed the staple of their last concert, and the result was shown in the greatly improved style in which the music was sung. The orchestra, too, were far better than before, and with the exception of a want of precision amongst the brass, always the least musicianly part of a band, did well, though I noticed a tendency to over-accompaniment, which told against the somewhat light voices of some of the soloists. There were Messrs. Norris and Tibbs, and Misses Lushen, Perrault and Maltby, all of them too well known to need much comment. Miss Perrault has a taking dramatic style, though a little exaggerated at times, but her voice is light. Miss Lusher sang remarkably well, but lacked power in the latter part of her number in the Narcisse.

Of the violin concerto, which was to musicians the treat of the evening, I will only say that Mr. Boucher played like an artist, and though the accompaniment dragged a little, especially in the last movement, which was altogether too slow, yet the *tout ensemble* was very remarkably good, and the performances should be a feather in the cap of the *Société des Symphonistes*. For the rest, Mr. Couture is to be heartily congratulated on the highly satisfactory result of his labours during the past few months. —Musical.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

- THE Emperor of Germany is ill.
- MOUNT Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.
- A MINISTERIAL crisis impending in France.
- NEW YORK steamers arriving at Vera Cruz are quarantined on account of cholera.
- BISMARCK will introduce a bill in the Reichstag to prevent the manufacture of dynamite.
- AN Arab rising has occurred in Southern Algeria, during which the French lost a number of men.
- A PROMINENT Washington divine has challenged Col. Ingersoll to a theological discussion on paper.
- A DESPATCH to the New York *World* speaks of a contemplated reorganization of the English Cabinet.
- THE recent census taken in London makes the population of that city nearly seven million.
- SOUTH African despatches say the Boers are seizing cattle and plundering the property of the British.
- CONKLING's friends have decided to run him for re-election, and Platt will also offer himself as a candidate.
- TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, proprietor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, and chief organizer of the Land League, has been arrested.
- TWENTY-FOUR persons, mostly high officials, have been arrested in connection with the frauds on the Greek treasury.
- A ST. JOHN, N.B., despatch says a New York company, with \$2,000,000 capital, is going into gold mining on the River du Loup.

THE Glasgow authorities have ordered the slaughter of the cattle cargo of the steamship *Phœnician*, nearly 300 head, from Boston, on account of foot and mouth disease amongst them.

A SERIOUS conflict occurred between the Socialists and police in Copenhagen on Monday, during a Socialist demonstration against the refusal of the King to pardon the negroes implicated in the West Indies insurrection.

A HARTFORD woman, one night last week, in response to a tramp peddler's insolent "You're alone, ain't yer?" responded by presenting her husband's revolver at his head, with the additional answer of "No; I'm not." The peddler did not stop to display his wares.

ACCORDING to Josh Billings, pashence is a good thing for a man to have; but when he has got so much of it that he can fish all day over the side of a boat without any bait on his hook azyness is what's the matter with him.

TO RECOVER THE ELASTICITY OF RUBBER.—For articles of rubber, says a writer, which have become hard and brittle, Dr. Pol recommends the following treatment: Immerse the article in a mixture of water of ammonia one part, and water two parts, for a time varying from a few minutes to an hour, according to the circumstances of the case. When the mixture has acted enough on the rubber it will be found to have recovered all its elasticity, smoothness, and softness.