

to suspect her truth, would love her all the more after they were re-united.

It was easy enough to make resolutions to be brave and patient as long as she remained in the solitude of her own chamber, but it was difficult to carry out these resolves while Darleston remained at Emstone and chance threw him frequently in her way; nor did it help her when she found him so carefully avoiding her that the entreating "Trust me till I can explain," which she longed to whisper, could never be spoken.

During the evening spent with the Misses Jones, Darleston sang with her from the same book, and while they stood side by side she heard him sigh impatiently once or twice, as if the constraint he was putting on himself was very irksome; yet when he might have had a few words with her alone, he did not avail himself of the opportunity; and Marian grew sick at heart and began to ask, "Is it really all over between us? Is my pleasant dream of being all in all to him at an end?"

Portly Mr. Jones did not join the party till they were gathering round the table, on which a substantial supper was spread. He had been staying in London for a few days transacting some business, and was pleased to retail to the guests of his daughters all the *ou dits* he had picked up during his sojourn in the metropolis.

"I saw one of the partners in your firm, Darleston," he called out across the table. "He told me that you were at Emstone for your health. I had a good mind to ask him if your doctor had prescribed musical evenings, and the society of half a dozen pretty girls, as those were the remedies I had left you trying." The brewer laughed at his own wit, then grew serious again.

"Our train to-night was twenty minutes late. Some one ought to write to the papers and complain of it.

They say it was some such want of punctuality that caused the terrible accident at Elsthorne the other day."

"Where's Elsthorne? What accident?" inquired several voices.

"In the North," was the answer to the first question, and Marian was interested enough to stop in the middle of something she was saying to Letitia Lee. "The through train came into collision with some wagons that were being shunted, and there were nine persons killed besides several injured more or less."

There was a little buzz of exclamations, some of horror, others of commiseration; and then several questions were asked, and Marian heard Darleston say—

"Why, that was the very train that Courtney, of our firm, was to travel by to Manchester."

"Courtney, did you say?" cried Mr. Jones, pulling a dish of cutlets nearer to him. "Why, that's one of the names in the list of killed."

Was he sure? Yes, he was quite sure, and he had brought the newspaper home in his portmanteau; for he recollected that the name struck him as a familiar one, and he meant to point it out to Patty when he came home, and ask her where he had heard it.

By this time Marian had fallen back in her chair, so pale, so horror-stricken, that Letitia, who was sitting next to her, called attention to her state. Gracie flew to her assistance, and there was a general confusion, but Marian was unconscious of it. Her thoughts had flown to the scene of the appalling catastrophe, of which Mr. Jones had discoursed between mouthfuls of a dainty dish, and in fancy she saw her father lying—one of a ghastly row of disfigured corpses—waiting to be identified.

Had she only found him to lose him thus?

END OF CHAPTER THE TWENTIETH.

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE:

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

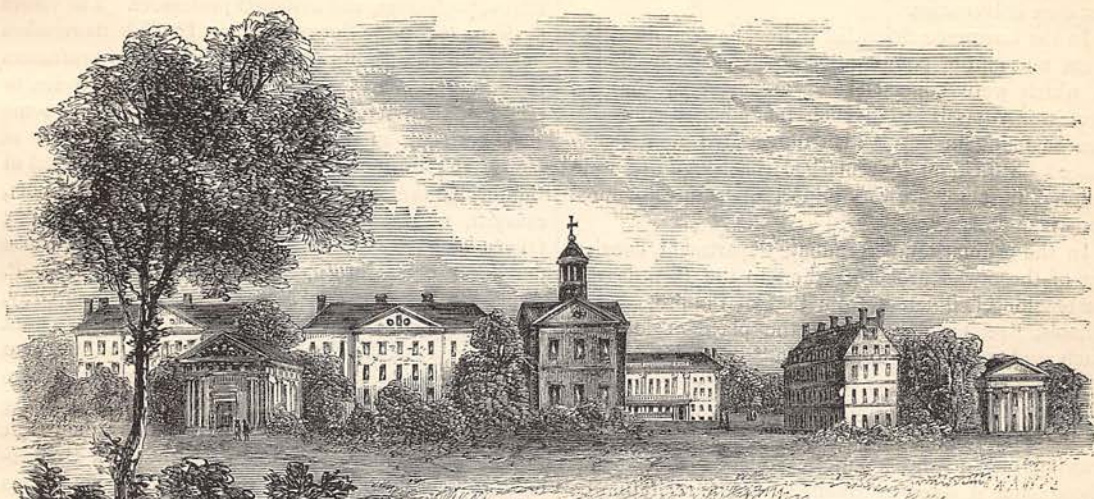


N account of the Centennial celebrations, popular attention is this year being directed to the United States—the manners, arts, and institutions of the people of that country. We propose in this article to say a few words about one very important institution, the college. The terms "college" and "university" are used in America in a

somewhat different sense from that in which they are used here. In England a university is an institution entitled to confer degrees. But in America colleges as well as universities may do this; the only difference between them being that a university combines with the ordinary undergraduate course, professional and scientific schools—that is, extraneous departments in theology, law, science, and medicine, and in some cases schools of dentistry and agriculture; while a college

proper confines itself merely to the providing of an ordinary liberal education. Many American universities are scarcely worthy of the name, some of them being very small, while others are merely large sectarian institutions connected with some denomination. The university of which we are about to treat, however (although more often called a college), is a real genuine university in the English sense of the term, the best in every respect on the American continent, and worthy to rank with our own. We refer to Harvard University, at Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, about three miles from the city of Boston.

Harvard is, for America, a very old institution, having been founded in 1636. Its site was fixed at Newtown, one of the earliest colonies, the name of which was subsequently changed to Cambridge, in memory of the old Cambridge over the ocean of which a number of the settlers were graduates. A grant of



HARVARD UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

£400 was made to the college by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay; and in 1638, John Harvard, a Puritan minister from England, bequeathed his library and some valuable property to the young college, which out of gratitude took the name of its benefactor. From that time to the present, Harvard College

has produced a number of eminent men, among them being some of the fathers of American independence, such as Adams and Quincy; and in later times Emerson and Lowell have been among her graduates, and the poet Longfellow and the naturalist Agassiz have been numbered among her professors.

The age at which students enter at Harvard is from sixteen to eighteen, and the course extends over four years. The requisites of admission are a testimonial of good moral character, and the ability to pass the required matriculation examination. This examination takes place at the beginning of the academical year, in September, the subjects of examination being as follow:—English grammar (on which great stress is laid in America), geography, arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratic equations, a portion of Euclid, Latin grammar and prose composition, a prose and verse Latin author (Sallust, and Virgil's *Æneid*), Greek grammar, translation of easy Greek sentences, and six books of the *Iliad*. This examination lasts two days; on the third day the names of those considered fit to enter the college are announced. A certain number are generally conditioned; that is, there are some weak points in their examination, and they are admitted on condition of their passing another examination in the deficient subjects at the end of the first term.

A chapel is attached to the college, in which daily service is held, at which the undergraduates are expected to be present. On Sunday there are two services, but students are not compelled to attend these, provided they shall send in on Monday morning a written statement setting forth that, with the consent of their parents or guardians, they have been present at some one of the churches in the city both morning and afternoon.

The system of meals in "commons" was long practised at Harvard, then given up, and since revived. The students take breakfast alone, or in clubs at some house in the town, but they dine together in a great room in the Memorial Hall, a magnificent structure, built recently to commemorate those Harvard students who fell in the Civil War.

Harvard, being a university, has a number of professional and scientific departments, in addition to its ordinary undergraduate element. There are, for example, the Cambridge Divinity School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School, the Medical School, and the School of Dentistry, which two latter departments are, for convenience, located at Boston. These different "faculties," however, are all integral portions of the university, though distinct from Harvard College proper, and as such are subject to the governing body of the university. No examination is required to enter these professional schools, nor need the student in any one of them have previously entered the college. Lectures in these departments are usually given once or twice a day, each occupying one hour; but besides lectures, the student is actively exercised in his profession. In the law department, *e.g.*, a "moot court" is held once a week, presided over by a professor: a certain series of facts being laid down and admitted on both sides, two students argue the law of the case proposed on one side, and two on the other, the professor giving his decision. The theological student is called upon to write a sermon or treatise on some

theological subject. This might well be imitated in our own universities.

In the Lawrence Scientific School is contained the great museum of comparative zoology, the specimens in which were collected and arranged by the late Professor Agassiz. No such magnificent collection can be found in any British university; and it may indeed be incidentally remarked that large and well-ordered museums are very important features of most American colleges.

In the ordinary undergraduate department, consisting of those who are proceeding to the B.A. degree, the teaching is different from that of the professional schools, "recitations" taking the place of lectures. Each student belongs to a certain "division," and this division is called up every day for an hour's "recitation." The tutor who takes the division has a number of cards, containing the names of the students; and drawing one of these out, he calls on the student whose name it bears to "recite." If the recitation be in Virgil, the student proceeds to read about ten lines, which he translates, and is then called on to answer questions in parsing, derivation, or on incidents mentioned in the text. If the subject be geometry, the student is called on to state and prove a given theorem. There are generally three recitations in different subjects every day.

The university was formerly officially connected with the State of Massachusetts; but in 1866 this connection was dissolved. The governing body is the Corporation, consisting of two houses, the Senate and House of Convocation. Three trustees are also elected from time to time, among the more eminent graduates, whose duty it is to control the finances and guard the property and monetary interest of the university.

The staff of teachers is a large one, consisting of tutors, professors, and assistant professors. The tutors perform the same duties as their English namesakes at Oxford and Cambridge. The number of professors is very large, there being at present about fifty-six, or ten more than at Oxford; and among these are some very eminent men, as Goodwin, the Professor of Greek, and author of a work on Greek Moods, used at Cambridge for the Classical Tripos; Lowell, the poet, essayist, and humorist, Professor of Belles-lettres; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy, whose delightful books are so popular in England; J. P. Cooke, author of "The New Chemistry;" Asa Gray, the well-known botanist, and others. The assistant professors resemble the *privat-docenten* of German universities, being distinguished young graduates who hope ere long to sit in the professor's chair. Among these is the eloquent young Everett, who graduated at the English Cambridge, and is the author of that delightful book "On the Cam." All these various grades of teachers are appointed by the Corporation of the university—generally, but not necessarily, from her own graduates. Longfellow, who preceded Lowell in the chair of Belles-lettres, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine; Agassiz studied at a Swiss university.

Harvard has steadily resisted all attempts to admit women-students within her walls; but within the last three years she has adopted from the mother university at old Cambridge the system of women's examinations.

The total number of students in the university (including the various departments) is at present about 1,200: most of them are from Massachusetts and the other New England States, but there are several from New York and the Central and Western States, and three or four from England.

LADIES' HOMES.



AMONG the most valuable achievements of a refined and truly Christian benevolence, may safely be reckoned the formation and establishment of those interesting institutions known as Ladies' Homes. The need of such institutions is but too apparent. Various circumstances are at work to bring ladies, properly so called, into a position in which aid of some description is indispensable. The failures that are everywhere occurring, the great and continued rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, the difficulties to the elderly and physically infirm in the way of obtaining employment, and the depreciations which of late years have taken place in the value of money are so many causes, all of which go to swell the sad effect of reducing to comparative indigence those whose social status would seem to demand a happier state of things. Among the inmates of these homes will be found the widows and unmarried daughters of military and naval officers, of clergymen and barristers—of those whose means

were once correctly expressed in the possession of a well-appointed domestic establishment, and the full complement of those normal surroundings of refined and high-class society with which, as a rule, these appendages of comfort will be found to be linked. The alteration in circumstances which induces ladies thus brought up to seek eagerly for admission to the Ladies' Homes, is better imagined than described. The height of the pillar must be allowed to determine in each case the length of the shadow. The intensity of that shadow is perhaps really appreciable by none save those who are the immediate subjects of it. It involves the forced surrender of all that long enjoyment has come to look upon as essential; the exchange of a pleasant dwelling for a dreary lodging in a third-class locality; the laying aside of the luxuries and refinements of former days for the privations and meannesses of impaired fortunes; solitude, becoming year by year more complete, instead of the sparkle and gaiety of happy domestic and social circles; the hourly burden of small anxieties, in lieu of the easy