

without excluding other scientific and classical studies, *and including military tactics*, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, as the legislature of the state may prescribe."

Under this act of Congress, the University was established and successfully conducted for six years. But at the end of that time it was suddenly discovered that the clause including Military tactics had been ignored; and with this deficiency the title of the land might be questioned. So without farther delay the Military Department was opened in the University.

At this time a student upon entering the University was requested to take one of the courses then prescribed; and when the Military department was established, the same rule applied to it. But the department had few attractions for the students, so to make it a success, measures were taken by the Regents to make the drill and the purchase of a uniform compulsory upon all male students of the college classes.

That the Military department was necessary for retaining the lands, perhaps no one would deny. But after it was established, by what right or justice *it* should be singled out from all the rest and made compulsory, many are at a loss to see. For if the enacting clause compels this department to be compulsory, under the same act every other department is liable to a similar misfortune. If the Military department was so necessary for retaining the lands, why was the delay of six years before its introduction? And, when finally introduced why was it not made compulsory at once instead of waiting a whole year?

The Regents, before making the department compulsory evidently procured good legal advice; but while they were informed by some that compulsion was necessary under the enacting clause, others were of the opinion that the act demanded only the establishment of the department—the same as the others had been

established. Therefore since the opinion of good legal authorities differs, the legality of the act of the Regents is perhaps a question for the Supreme Court to decide; and until then, *sub judice lis est*.

But there is now before the Regents a resolution making the Military department a part of every course in the institution. But before such a measure receives the assent of the Regents, we sincerely hope that they will consider the steps that they have already taken. Though even should this resolution become a part of the regulations of the University, the students intend to obey it as long as they remain at the school. The discontent that the students have thus far shown, has been on account of the Military drill. Even here it has been slight. Hence the cry of insubordination in the University has been without foundation, and is a disgrace to the man who will allow it to appear in the columns of his paper. Nor must this discontent, as slight as it is, be misjudged. It is not on account of any member of the Faculty or of the Board of Regents; but on account of the Military drill, and that alone. Students have certain tastes for study and prefer to choose that course which will satisfy their tastes. Let that one who sees more in a brass button than in a useful book, pursue the Military course. He is a fit subject.

The students do not underestimate the advantages that the Regents have procured for the University. Nor do they intend to disobey any regulations that the Regents or Faculty see fit to make. But when those regulations become odious, and unnecessary students have no alternative but to seek other colleges. True the Regents have the power to regulate the government of the University; but whether they have the right to make one department compulsory upon all male students of the regular classes, and to compel the students to wear a prescribed uniform, may be questioned. And even should they possess such a power, they certainly, under the present condition of the state, would en-