

fair average of the number who crossed themselves before it.

As I strolled on, I met a beggar every three and a half minutes for the next half hour or more.

The doves swarm everywhere, by the thousand, and are protected by all the faithful.

The most interesting spot in Moscow is the Kremlin, which is surrounded by an irregular wall, enclosing about forty acres. This wall is penetrated by seven gates. One of these, called the *Iberian* gate, has suspended over it a especially sacred Ikon, which has ascribed to it special and miraculous power. No man, be he Russian or foreigner, ever passes through this gate with covered head.

One evening, I saw a woman driving through this gate, holding in her lap a child of perhaps three years. As they passed under the arch, she removed the child's hat, muttering at the same time a prayer.

The religion of the country is, in its form, somewhat related to the Roman catholic church. In its beliefs, however, it is rigidly different. The Russian church is sometimes spoken of as the "Greek Church," but it is no more Greek than the Church of England is Roman catholic. The Russian church separated itself from the Greek, not far from the time of the separation of the Church of England from Rome, and the two are not so widely different. That is to say, the Russian and the Church of England of today bear more resemblance to one another, so far as their outward forms and published creeds are concerned, than do either to their parent church.

If one can judge from a hasty and superficial observation, the similarity ends here, or not far away. There is in the Russian church, as now constituted, an immense amount of formalism. Persons who are communicants in good standing live lives of very doubtful morality, more or less openly, and little is thought of it. An American gentlemen of forty years' residence in Russia told me that he was sure that the moral standard was much higher than when he

first went there, and constantly being raised.

It is to be sincerely hoped that this is true, and that the religious element in their natures in working out into true piety.

EXECUTIVE EXCERPTS.

ON THE RECENT LEGISLATURE.

So many students are asking what the legislature did for the University, that it seems proper to explain its action through one of the University papers.

The most important legislation was that which gave the University its entire revenues—about \$231,000—in two "lump" sums: one for salaries and wages, and one for current and incidental expenses. This form of appropriation leaves the Regents free to use the utmost economy and financial skill; and is a great advance over the old method of granting specific amounts for specific purposes. Not even the Regents could determine for a coming biennium how resources could be most wisely expended—much less, the legislature.

The usual "formal" bills were passed without hesitation. These are made necessary by a somewhat peculiar construction of our state constitution. They appropriate the matriculation fees for library purposes, the law fees for the support of the College of Law, and the (general government) Morrill fund for the uses of the Industrial College.

Statutes were also passed admitting the graduates of the College of Law to practice, without further examination; and making the library of the College of Law a depository for the reports of the supreme court. Both these acts will be very helpful to this growing branch of University work.

By a special statute, the botanist, geologist, chemist, and entomologist of the University become the acting state botanist, acting state geologist, acting state chemist, and acting state entomologist. This is a peculiarly gratifying recognition, ensures the state most skilled service in the respective departments, and makes possible definite state surveys in the several lines indicated.