

it is impossible for us to refrain from dispensing gratis, some of the things we have learned along the way.

You enter school now with an abundance of enthusiasm. Your ambition is up to the sticking point. Keep it there. Don't let it lag for one minute. Study so hard that you can not hear the gong ring, yet don't study too hard.

The above is the first and greatest requirement. Namely to keep your studies paramount. But there are other requirements quite as important in their way as this one. Man cannot live secluded in college any more than he can in that larger school of the world. Your school life will not be pleasant, it will not be nearly so profitable unless you associate with your fellows. Don't wait until people pull you out of your shelf, come out yourself.

Of course we do not advise any one to be too forward, to rush in ahead of their time. You cannot advance in college as you do in the side entrance of a theatre. But don't be scared, don't be backward. That stern, morose professor, to whom you think you will never be nearer than the north pole, may prove to be your best friend if you approach him at the right angle.

And now with regard to associates, THE HESPERIAN advises to be generous in your friendships. Don't be so narrow-brained or selfish as to tie yourself to a little click and think the earth revolves in your orbit, and indeed that it would not revolve at all but for your crowd. For men of that stamp the University has no place or purpose. You ought to be here with a purpose.

Don't allow any man or body of men to pour silly trash into your ears that tends to elevate yourself and to pull down your fellows. In short, be your own judge and act slowly and with discretion.

Be democratic. It is the only true life. Touch all kinds of people from all sides. The moment you do otherwise you narrow your influence. Learn to stand alone. It is dangerous to depend upon others to hold up your hands.

Go to chapel, and go every day. Look at your song book and not at the girls.

Lastly, join something. Get in line. An organization can live a good deal longer without you, than you can without the organization. If you perform conscientiously all of the above suggestions we will promise never again to mention the subject.

THE establishment of the Conservatory of Music, probably the first complete school of music west of the Missouri river, marks an epoch in the history of the University. The statutes of this state expressly call for the creation of a College of Fine Arts when the revenues of the University exceed a hundred thousand dollars per annum. That point has been reached; and the only question now is how can such a college be established without serious expense to the tax-payers of the state. So far as the music side of such a college is concerned, this question has been answered. The Conservatory, which is a success from the start and which will grow as rapidly as the University itself has grown, is the private enterprise of the director, Professor Willard Kimball, and its plant and maintainance will be supplied by him. This means that the expense will be borne by those who wish their children educated in music, and not by the tax-payers at large. Yet it is a department of the University; receives full faith and credit in its work upon the books of the University; its faculty are selected by and with the consent of the Board of Regents, and their names appear in the usual place in University publications; and the University stands pledged to see this work done in a thoroughly creditable way. That it will make good this pledge is shown by the first Conservatory faculty, which unquestionably is in every respect equal to the faculty of any conservatory in the country to-day. It is not as large nor as varied as that of the Boston Conservatory; but these characteristics will come as the University grows. It is a typical faculty, however, just as the Conservatory building, even in its incomplete condition, is a typical building. It