

his country's history. The United States, among the youngest of nations, is yet foremost in the march toward an ideal civilization and government. The influence of the United States as that of no other nation has made the international rules and practices of war more humane and Christian. The United States to-day stands before the world, the chief advocate of international arbitration. We can but regret her unfortunate dealings with China. But much may yet be done. Let us who believe our treatment of China is wrong raise our voices in protest against it. Let us who believe our law is unjust petition Congress to repeal it. Let us who love our country see to it that upon its banner emblematic of the spirit which shall characterize our dealing with all the world is enscribed the word "Justice."

THE MUSEUM.

In accordance with a request from one of the editors of the HESPERIAN, I submit the following notes on the University Museum for the February number.

To write anything descriptive of the museum seems absurd, for its doors are open at all times of the day and visitors are always welcome to step in and form their own opinions concerning what they see. Yet a few words may not be out of place, if by way of apology for some impressions that may be formed. The apology will be, not for lack of material in the room, nor for want of labor in building up such a nucleus of a museum, nor for the fact that some of the best collections, amounting to something like \$14,000 in value, have been loaned or donated to the University within the past two years; but for the fact that the museum, along with the rest of the University, has grown to such an extent that it seems like a big fifteen-year-old boy clad in the garments of a ten-year-old. Nearly all of the growth is recent. In fact, even members of the present junior class can remember the museum as it was in the room, now occupied by the library, the rickety cases, the few birds, animals, shells and minerals, all cov-

ered with dust. Now, after walking about among the cases on the first floor of the museum, one cannot help an exclamation of astonishment at what has been accomplished, and no one can be more surprised than the writer.

Every case is full and more than full. The birds are all crowded together on the north side of the room. Geese, cranes, quails, hawks, sparrows, Mexican, South American and Nebraska birds are all crowded together without a possibility of systematic arrangement. The four improvised cases in the middle of the room contain material that can not be properly displayed in less than three times as many cases. The set of fishes presented by the Smithsonian institution in the first of these cases to the left of the entrance needs six times as much room, to say nothing of more suitable exhibition jars. In the same case is a valuable collection of fishes, amphibians and reptiles, made by Prof. Bruner during his trip to Mexico a year ago, which can scarcely be said to be displayed at all. A valuable collection of Nebraska fishes is packed away in a few museum jars for want of exhibition jars and room to put them in. In the bird case at the north of the room is one of the most incongruously situated pieces in the museum. It is a gigantic crazy bone of a prehistoric elephant placed in the bird case for want of a better place for it. Dr. Everett's fine collection of Indian relics has been arranged as well as possible under the crowded circumstances, on the west side of the gallery. Many very interesting pieces belonging to it have been tucked into other cases in the gallery and below wherever a corner could be found. The Glen collection of Indian relics containing over a thousand arrow points that cannot be displayed so as to be of use to the student and instructive to visitors in less than three times as much space, has been placed in a single case on the south side of the gallery. The Marshall-Oberlies coin collection has been given a place in a case of shells and minerals. Hon. Patrick Egan's Peruvian mummies have