ferred. Through his instrumentality the Deseret Museum was made a member of the Museums association.

PROFESSOR PAUL.

At the head of the Agricultural College is one of Utah's sons—Prof. J. H. Paul. As a student he first received instruction from Dr. K. G. Maeser, and later took a course in the Utah University, graduating with honor from that institution, in which he afterward became a professor and established a reputation as an instructor. Upon severing his relations with the University, he devoted considerable time to journalism in connection with the *Herald* of this city, and while so engaged became well known as a political speaker. Three years ago he was tendered and accepted the principalship of the B. Y. College at Logan, in which institution he discharged his duties with fidelity and ability.

In his new field, as president of the Agricultural College, he will be called upon to direct new lines of work in which the people of Utah are deeply interested. The affairs of a great and growing institution have been committed to his hands, in the belief that he will measure up to his task and responsibilities.

PROFESSOR KERR.

Another of Utah's boys who has acheived for himself honor and distinction among the educators of the Territory, is Prof. W. J. Kerr. Early in life he showed strong proclivities for an educational career, and to equip himself for the active duties of the profession of teaching he entered the University, where he made rapid advancement. Leaving that institution, he entered the B. Y. College at Logan as instructor in physiology, geology and physics, and later became instructor in mathematics. It was in this position that he developed a special adaptability.

Resigning his position in the college, he spent a year in Cornell University, after which he visited the leading educational institutions in the United States and Canada, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with modern pedagogical methods and the most efficient educational systems of the present. His relations with the University as professor of mathematics have been of the most satisfactory nature, having shown an aptitude for mathematical studies far beyond a man of his years. He also has been in touch with some of the most eminent mathematicians of the East relative to advanced research and investigation in his chosen theme.

In the position that he has been recently called to fill—president of the B. Y. College—the signal ability that has thus far characterized his career has opportunity to display itself with increased power.

DR. MILLSPAUGH.

Another citizen who has achieved eminence as an educator, and who has won for himself a high place, is Dr. J. F. Millspaugh. The initial step in his educational career was taken when he entered the high school at Ann Arbor. Graduating from that school, he entered the classical course at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1879. Upon leaving the university he became principal of the high school at Frankfort, Indiana, remaining there two years, when he returned to his alma mater, entering the medical department, and remaining one year. From thence he went to the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1883.

Upon leaving the University of Pennsylvania, he came to Utah and was chosen superintendent of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, remaining in that position seven years, when he was elected superintendent of the schools of Salt Lake. His relations with the public schools of this city date with the formation of the city schools into one school district. The work to be done was to crystallize into one system the various schools of the place. He has discharged this and other duties with superior skill and characteristic fidelity.

CHILD COURAGE.

The heroism of an American child, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, has recently received recognition from the French government. The incident which attracted the attention of President Carnot occurred a year ago in the heat of the World's Fair season. A ten year old Western girl was strolling along a railway track one afternoon when she noticed that the trestlework spanning a deep ravine had caught fire. Jennie Creek of Milford had keen perceptions and presence of mind beyond her years. She knew that an express train was due, and that she was the only one who could warn it in time to prevent a terrible accident. She whipped off a red flannel petticoat which she was wearing and ran up the track as fast as her little legs would carry her. When the train came in sight she waved the danger signal frantically. The engineer responded quickly and stopped the train before it reached the ravine. There were several French passengers on the train and they carried the story home with them. President Carnot, after correspondence with Governor McKinley, has sent to the little heroine a medal of the Legion of Honor.

Another story equally heroic is well told in The *Youth's Companion*. A schoolboy was on an accomodation train, studying his morning lesson, when a collision occurred with an express train. He escaped bruised and bleeding, from the wreckage, and pulled three or four men from the burning train before the by-standers could collect their wits. Beneath the wrecked engine, enveloped in escaping steam, there was a man crushed and apparently dying. The engine was tilted one side and threatened to topple over every instant. The conductor calling for a volunteer to go to the rescue. Strong men held back in horror, but the schoolboy quickly flung himself under the engine and was hidden from sight by the steam and smoke. In an instant he reappeared dragging after him the man for whom he had risked his life. That was the boy's fifth rescue on that scene of wreckage and slaughter, and it was made when he was blackened with soot and blood-stained from his own wounds.

Stories like these are constantly told in American newspapers, and they illustrate the quickness of mind with which children accept responsibility and devise practical measures of deliverance in sudden emergencies. They may not be more courageous or more heroic than French or English children would be in similar circumstances, but there is something in the blood and in the conditions of American life that develops in them maturity of judgment and precocity of invention. The French passengers on the exhibition train were not impressed so much with Jennie Creek's intrepidity and resolution as with her thoughtfulness and inventive faculty. They were probably right in assuming that only an American child would have had the quickness of perception and originality of mind required for improvising the danger signal. Yankee skill in invention has acquired a world-wide celebrity. It is a practical talent that is in the strain of the blood, and it is accompanied with keenness of perceptions and alertness of mind. American children come naturally by their precocity and coolness in moments of extreme danger. They have their wits about them, think quickly and act decisively in emergencies.

There was a nine-year-old boy in New England who rescued a young brother from drowning in a pond by swimming out to him, holding him up and carrying him ashore. This was not remarkable. Any boy who knew how to swim and how to support a drowning child could have done as much. Any intelligent Newfoundland dog could have rescued the child. But this nine-year-old boy completed the rescue by resuscitating the limp, motionless and breathless child when they reached the shore. Instead of leaving his burden and running for help he worked over him most intelligently, turning him on his side and on his back until he had restored respiration artificially, and then wrapping his jacket closely about him, taking him on his back and carrying him home to be put to bed. This was a notable instance of that precocity of judgment of which we have been speaking, and it was characteristic of American childhood.

UNIFORMING GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The new German uniform, in which the spiked helmet is to be replaced by the kepi or fatigue cap, makes the marching kit of the German soldier thirteen pounds lighter than it was, and with the exception of Italy, lighter than that carried by the soldiers of any continental power. The stand up collar, for instance, is to be replaced by the turned down one; the length of the coat is to be curtailed, the calico shirt is to be exchanged for one made of some knitted texture, the upper parts of the boots are to be made of lighter leather, and the nails employed in them are to be manufactured of lighter metal.

The knapsack and its contents will be considerably lightened. The weight of the polishing materials and of the tinned food will be reduced by 200 and 400 grammes respectively. The hinder cartridge pouch will disappear, and to compensate for its loss the two front ones will each contain forty-five instead of thirty cartridges, as hitherto, while an extra reserve supply of thirty per man will follow in the rear. Further, the present bayonet will be superseded by a new model weighing between 400 and 500 grammes l ss, the belts, etc., will be made of narrower leather, the mountings of the helmets will be made of aluminum and reduced in size, and the overcoats will not be so thickly padded as heretofore.—*New York Times.*