

RUSSIAN FORCE IS DRIVEN BACK

A BRISK ENGAGEMENT LASTING SIX HOURS IS FOUGHT NEAR SAIMATZE.

Japanese Troops Are Victorious—Russians Lose About 100—Continued Reports of a Fierce Battle at Port Arthur.

Russian Headquarters, Liaoyang, June 10.—Two Russian battalions of infantry, a squadron of Cossacks and one battery of artillery were engaged near Saimatze June 7 against two Japanese regiments of infantry with artillery, but with no cavalry. The Russian losses were 100. The Russian force was commanded by Gen. Erhoff, who engaged the Japanese advance at nine a. m. The Russian infantry advanced steadily, pushing the Japanese from their position, but their attack gradually developed strength and the Russians, finding themselves in the presence of an overwhelming force, retired in good order. Their losses were three officers and about 100 men killed or wounded. Russian observers think the Japanese lost more. The fighting continued until three p. m.

Says Great Battle Has Begun.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—A special cable received by the Indianapolis News from its staff war correspondent at Chefoo says:

"Chefoo, June 9.—The long contemplated attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur began early this morning. The Russian forces around the beleaguered city were reinforced by the troops which had garrisoned Dalny and Kinchow. The Russian vessels in the harbor, with their great guns, aided the land forces in repelling the attack. The fighting still goes on."

Peninsula Bombarded.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The emperor has received this report from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated June 8: "A Japanese squadron of six vessels, which was later reinforced by 11 others, appeared on the west coast of Liaotung peninsula June 7, about one o'clock in the afternoon. Six of the ships were of the first class, the others of the second and third class, and torpedo boats. The squadron cruised in sections, bombarding various points east of Kachau and Senyuchen, directing their fire on our posts and patrols wherever these appeared. The squadron ceased firing at seven p. m. and steamed away southward. Our losses are none, nor did we suffer any material damage. Six ships reappeared south of Kwantsung and lowered boats. Six other ships bombarded the coast near Senyuchen and the town itself, but there was no landing."

Siuyen Captured.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Japanese have taken Siuyen, driving out the Russians. The enemy appears to be advancing on Hsicheng.

Sharp Fighting.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The emperor has received from Gen. Kuropatkin the following telegram dated June 9: "The Japanese bombardment June 8 of the coast between Sonnyuchen and Kaiping caused no loss of life nor material damage, although a considerable number of shells were fired. One man doing hospital duty was slightly wounded and two wagons were damaged. All was quiet on the coast this morning, but several Japanese ships were cruising in the offing."

Cossaks Retreat.

"Japanese infantry then began advancing against the town from the east by the Fengwangcheng road, and came in contact with the Cossacks holding the pass. After two hours fighting the Cossacks were obliged to retire, and withdrew five miles from Siuyen, keeping up their fire from a battery on a dense column of the enemy at a range of 600 yards. The fire slackened about five o'clock in the afternoon. Among our losses were Cheremissneff, chief of Cossacks, Cornet Komarovski and Lieut. Col. Possokhoff."

The Battle at Saimatze.

"Details of the affairs at Saimatze follow: June 7 at six a. m. an outpost company on the Aivang road was attacked by the enemy. A detachment of chasseurs was sent as a reinforcement. More Japanese then appeared, one battalion with a mountain battery positioned before Saimatze. The chasseurs at first pressed the Japanese, inflicting losses and taking rifles and equipment from the killed, but the advance was checked by a very severe fire. Reinforcements now joined the enemy, bringing up their strength to a brigade of infantry, two batteries of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry. Thereupon the commander of our detachment ordered a retreat towards Fenchulin pass. The detachment withdrew slowly and in good order, holding successive positions. Our wounded included Capt. Makharoff and Lieut. Ronjitski. Both officers, however, remained in the ranks. About 100 men suffered severely. Accoutrements taken from the Japanese dead show that they belonged to the Twelfth division."

Turkey Will Maintain Neutrality.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—It is stated officially that no negotiations are taking place between Russia and Turkey concerning the passage of the Black sea fleet through the Dardanelles. The Turkish government has affirmed positively its intention to maintain neutrality and to observe strictly the obligations of the Berlin treaty. While diplomatic circles do not believe in the existence of danger in the Balkans, yet it is thought that Russia will not consider a reduction of the Black sea fleet at this time.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending June 11.

C. P. Dewey, of Manhattan, Kan., the millionaire ranchman, is dead at Wheeling, W. Va.

John Alexander Dowie has announced his intention to establish a Zion 40 miles from Berlin, Germany.

Democrats of the Twentieth Illinois district nominated Henry T. Rayner, of Carrollton, for congress.

Fire destroyed the Crescent Coal company's yards in Chicago, causing a total loss estimated at \$250,000.

The Pearce woolen mill at Greenville, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$80,000 with \$45,000 insurance.

The democrats of Colorado named delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. The delegation goes uninstructed.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute main building was totally destroyed by fire at Troy, N. Y. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

The great hive, Ladies of the Maccabees in session at Battle Creek, Mich., re-elected Mrs. Frances Burns great commander.

Cardinal Satolli was a passenger on the steamer Princess Irene, which arrived in New York from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar.

Dominic J. Murphy, commissioner of pensions under Cleveland, was elected by the Panama canal commissioners as secretary of that body.

Kokichi Maraka was hanged at Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. T. Yokimoto and another Japanese in Sacramento a year and a half ago.

William H. Colby, judge of the probate court of Sangamon county, Illinois, dropped dead in his office in Springfield, Ill. The cause was heart disease.

Laurence Hutton, the well-known author and literary critic and lecturer in English literature in Princeton university, died suddenly at Princeton, N. J., aged 61 years.

Secretary Wilson is on a tour of about ten days in western states to inspect the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. He will visit Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Isaac C. Alden, of Akron, O., formerly head of the Alden Rubber company, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are stated to be \$238,120, and assets \$108,113.

The government has nolle prossed the two remaining indictments against Harrison J. Barrett, former law clerk of the post office department, growing out of the postal investigation.

Julius Meinhock, who shot and killed Mary Dowdney in Cincinnati, died at the city hospital from the effects of morphine which it is said he swallowed shortly after killing the woman.

Morris Finkel, an actor, shot his wife at Vailsburg, N. J., and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Finkel is so dangerously wounded that she may die. The cause of the shooting is not known.

Milton E. Clark, a pioneer banker of Leavenworth, Kan., and father of Mrs. Flower, of New York, formerly Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna, died as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Members of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase exposition reached Washington and from that point will begin their tour of the United States as the guests of the government.

Frantic with fear at a fire in a six-story tenement house in New York, Mrs. Benjamin Apfel threw her only child, a babe of four months, from a window of her apartment to death on the pavement stories below.

Thibetans recently attacked the British post at Khangma. The British losses were one Ghurka killed and five wounded. The Thibetans left 174 men dead around the post and many others were killed in the pursuit.

The state convention of the prohibition party in Connecticut made nominations for state officers, for congress and for presidential electors. Fred C. Platt, of New Britain, was nominated for governor.

The national convention of the people's party will be held in Springfield, Ill., July 4. Among those mentioned for the nomination for president are Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, and Samuel W. Williams, of Indiana.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 11.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	55 00 @ 55 25
Hogs, Prime State.....	5 15 @ 5 20
Sheep.....	2 50 @ 2 55
WHEAT—Winter Straights.....	6 10 @ 5 35
WHEAT—July.....	91 3/4 @ 92 1/4
September.....	94 1/2 @ 94 3/4
CORN—September.....	33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
RYE—No. 2 Western.....	74 1/2 @ 75
BUTTER.....	13 @ 13 1/2
CHEESE.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 21
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Beeves.....	46 20 @ 46 50
Feed Texas Steers.....	4 40 @ 5 50
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 00 @ 5 30
Heavy Steers.....	5 75 @ 6 10
Calves.....	2 25 @ 5 50
HOGS—Assorted Light.....	4 75 @ 4 87 1/2
Heavy Packing.....	4 75 @ 4 95
Heavy Mixed.....	4 80 @ 4 97 1/2
SHEEP.....	11 @ 15
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 15
Dairy.....	11 @ 15
EGGS—Fresh.....	14 @ 15
POTATOES—(New) per bu.....	1 25 @ 1 58
MEAT—Pork—Cash.....	12 10 @ 12 20
LARD—Cash.....	6 00 @ 6 65
GRAIN—Wheat, July.....	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
CORN—July.....	48 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Oats, July.....	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Barley, Feed.....	40 @ 42
Rye, July.....	68 1/2 @ 69
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	96 1/2 @ 97
Corn, July.....	48 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	42 @ 42 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	75 @ 76
DULUTH.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	94 1/2 @ 95
Flax, May.....	1 07 1/2 @ 1 08
Rye, on Track.....	64 1/2 @ 65
Oats, on Track.....	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	41 00 @ 41 50
Texas Steers.....	3 50 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packers.....	4 80 @ 4 85
Butchers, Best Heavy.....	4 80 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Natives.....	4 00 @ 5 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	44 75 @ 45
Stockers and Feeders.....	3 75 @ 4 10
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 @ 3 10
HOGS—Heavy.....	4 45 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Wethers.....	5 00 @ 5 50

ON TO PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE ARMY NOW OCCUPIES FAVORABLE POSITION.

Military Experts at Washington Think, However, That the Storming of the Russian Fortress Would Be Suicidal.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

The military experts believe that the occupation of the elevated defenses near Kinchow must be regarded as an important incident in the Japanese plan of campaign, at least in the Kwantung peninsula. The Nanshan—call Nanshan hill pleonastically, since shan means hill—at which the hardest fight occurred, now seems to be not the one at the narrow part of the isthmus, just southwest of Kinchow, but the one some miles further down, directly at the northwest corner of Victoria bay, within cannon shot of Dalny. It was there that the Russians were beaten. It was thence that they were driven toward Port Arthur. Tafangshan station, where the Russians planted mines and blew up the station and the railroad, is at the point where the railroad touches the head of Hand bay. Shanchilliao, from which the Russians fled after burning the station, is at the point where the railroad branches, one branch running to Dalny and one to Port Arthur.

It is a valuable position for the Japanese to hold, mainly because it commands the approach of Port Arthur, which is evidently to be the object of Japanese assault, or, at least, siege. It still remains a question where the attempted reduction of Port Arthur will be worth its price, for there is much to be accomplished by the invading forces before they exchange places with the Russians in Port Arthur. Officers here express much curiosity in regard to the Japanese campaign, now that they have taken Kinchow, or, what is much more important, the adjacent hills. It remains to be disclosed whether the Japanese intend to sit down in front of Port Arthur and tire and starve out the Russians or attempt to carry the place by force.

There are perils in both plans. That of the siege opens the Japanese to attack from the Russian forces from the north; that of the attack means great losses, and perhaps entire rout, if all the calculations of the officers, they pay special attention to the work which may be accomplished by the mounted Cossacks, a part of the Russian force which is capable of great mobility of action and valuable in flank operations, and these must

counterfeit all the motions and bring into play the various muscles used in swimming. The great advantage of children being taught swimming in this manner is that the timid as well as the daring enjoy equal opportunities. In the ordinary way many children are paralyzed with terror when placed in the water, and it is impossible to instruct them.

If they have had a thorough course of instruction in the school gymnasium or the playground, however, they master all the movements, which practice renders in the course of time instinctive.

Thus when they at last enter the water they do so with confidence.

The children are first of all drilled in the movements of the arms, shoulders and legs. Then they are taught the side stroke, and after they have arrived at proficiency they undergo a course of instruction on the patent desk. When the children have thoroughly mastered all the movements they are taken to swimming baths. Last year 44,354 children were instructed in "swimming on dry land," 14,350 were taught to swim well, and 6,362 earned certificates for proficiency. Judging from these figures, it appears that in the near future Londoners at all events will become amphibious.

BUSINESS MAN FOR SENATE

Many Pennsylvania Leaders Urge the Appointment of Well-Known Coal Magnate.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Special.

With the death of Senator Quay men of business interests are looking about to make a business man his successor. Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal company, president of the Monongahela Coal & Coke company, and head of a score of other enterprises, is being urged. Pennsylvanians who know him believe that in Mr. Robbins they will develop another Mark Hanna. Robbins has made his great hit with the laboring masses. He favors the open shop and practices it, as union and non-union men are in his employ. He is friendly with the coal min-

ers employed by the coal companies, and he has managed them and used them for the bettering of the coal industry. He has been fortunate in having to deal with intelligent labor leaders, instead of having to meet common agitators with socialist and anarchistic views. Mr. Robbins has already gathered around him many of the republican leaders who favor his election to Senator Quay's position. Mr. Robbins is a millionaire. He is about 48 years of age.

Both Were in Ignorance.

While King Edward of England was staying as a guest at a country mansion, he visited the village school unexpectedly and began to ask the children a few questions. "Now, my young friends," said King Edward, cheerfully, "I dare say some of you can tell me the names of a few of our greatest kings and queens, eh?" With one accord they cried out: "King Alfred and Queen Victoria, sir." Just then a tiny clip of a boy, to whom the schoolmaster had whispered something, stood up and raised his hand. "Do you know another, my boy?" asked the king. "Yes, your majesty—King Edward VII." His majesty laughed, and again asked: "What great act has King Edward VII. done, pray?" The boy hesitated, then stammered out: "I don't know, your majesty!" "Don't be distressed, my lad," said the king, smiling. "I don't know, either."

To Tell Cotton from Linen.

To distinguish cotton from linen, when buying handkerchiefs, moisten the tip of the finger and press it on the handkerchief. If it wets through at once, it is linen, while if any cotton enters into its manufacture it will take several seconds to thoroughly wet the threads. In linen the threads are more uneven than in cotton.

LEARN SWIMMING ON LAND.

A German School Idea Which Has Been Adopted Both in Hlas and in England.

London (Eng.) Special.

Some ten years ago a well-known German doctor named Roth startled the educational authorities in Berlin by asserting that the proper way to teach swimming to children was to instruct them in certain movements and exercises in the playgrounds. Dr. Roth's theory was at first laughed at. The doctor, however, stuck to his guns, and today he has the satisfaction of knowing that the state schools of France and Germany have adopted his system. In London the school board regards it with great favor, and several schools have included it, with certain modifications, in their curriculum.

The London schools which have adopted Dr. Roth's system have added an improvement which consists of a curiously constructed desk on which advanced pupils are placed, and are able



SWIMMING ON LAND. (A German Idea Which Has Been Adopted by Other Countries.)

to counterfeit all the motions and bring into play the various muscles used in swimming. The great advantage of children being taught swimming in this manner is that the timid as well as the daring enjoy equal opportunities. In the ordinary way many children are paralyzed with terror when placed in the water, and it is impossible to instruct them.

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

State Fair at Mandan.

The North Dakota state fair at Mandan, which will be held September 27, 28 and 29, will be larger than ever.

The reputation of this fair has been well established by holding nine successful exhibitions. Each year has witnessed a steady growth in both exhibits of all descriptions and in point of attendance. The rapid strides this state is making in coming to the front as an agricultural and stock growing country has attracted many new settlers and the exhibits when viewed at the fair always cause expressions of surprise from those who are not acquainted with our resources. It is the duty of every loyal citizen to help the state fair management each year in trying to surpass the previous in bringing about a creditable exhibition for this state. The officers this year are in the field early and will make every effort to secure a creditable display. They are also securing attractions to amuse as well as the grounds are already being used as training quarters for several speedy horses.

A Clever Feat.

Superintendent of Bridges Ingalls, of the Northern Pacific at Jamestown, has just accomplished quite a feat in house moving, in transferring by cars one of the company's storerooms from its old site on the south side of the track west of Sixth avenue to a new site just west of the roundhouse. The building is a large frame structure 32x80 feet and was loaded on three flat cars and pulled to its present site in and out through switches and around curves to get it into position without a single mishap. The building extended beyond the side of the cars on either side a distance of twelve feet and required to be nicely balanced to insure its safe carriage. The building was moved a mile in about an hour's time.

Shot Twice.

Fred Forester, a prominent German farmer, lies at the point of his death at his home near Conway, suffering from two bullet wounds said to have been inflicted by his wife with a revolver.

The couple are middle aged persons. They have quarreled frequently. About 11 o'clock in the night, it is charged, in one of their quarrels, Mrs. Forester shot her husband once in the arm and once in the breast.

Little can be learned as to the nature of the alleged quarrel. The woman declares that the shooting was in self-defense, and the man is not in a condition to talk much. He says that he does not wish her prosecuted.

Odd Fellows.

Both the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs selected Minot as the place for the next annual session. The new officers of the Odd Fellows are: Grand master, John R. Gibson, St. Thomas; deputy, C. R. Green, Hamilton; grand warden, H. P. Cooper, Drayton; grand secretary, Don McDonald, Grand Forks; grand treasurer, Frank Gilmore, Hope; grand representative, F. W. Cathro, Bottineau. The Rebekahs officers are: President, Mrs. Maggie Poole, Forest River; vice president, Mrs. Emma Ellsworth, Jamestown; warden, Mrs. Eva Warner, Dickey; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Benedict, Fargo; treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Burton, Grand Forks.

To Kill Gophers.

An exchange says: "When plowing for corn carry a six or eight-ounce bottle of gasoline and a pocket full of rags. When you see a gopher, run him into a hole, take a rag, pour about a teaspoonful of gasoline on it, or more if the hole is extra large, put it down in a hole, and make air tight by packing the hole full of dirt. If more than one opening treat each the same way. An ten or fifteen minutes, on digging in, the gopher will nearly always be found near the rag dead."

It is well not to stop to light your pipe before putting the cork in the bottle.

Life Insurance.

The Insurance Press has compiled life insurance by the old line life insurance companies for 1903 and finds that the distribution for last year was in excess of \$346,000,000. The amount paid out in North Dakota was \$416,366, being an increase of \$100,000. It is announced that but two men in the United States carry \$1,500,000 life insurance, while eight carry a million. In the \$900,000 class there is but one. In the \$700,000 class there are eight. In the \$600,000 class there are three. There are twenty-seven carrying \$500,000.

Musical Festival.

Arrangements are being perfected for the seventh biennial musical festival to be held in Grand Forks July 7, 8 and 9 by the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' association. Two concerts will be given at the exhibition building at the Grand Forks fair grounds on the evening of July 7 and 8. A third concert will be given at the Chautauqua grounds at Devils Lake on the afternoon of July 9, where the members of the association and the visiting clubs will be taken for an outing on the last day of the association meeting.

News Notes.

Company B of Fargo is planning on building a new armory.

Occasional cakes of ice are still coming down the Missouri river.

The Devils Lake reservation will be opened on August 8, and will be the signal for a rush of settlers to North Dakota.

It is reported that wolves are killing calves in western Cavalier county.

The new depot at Litchville will soon be ready for use.

Dickinson Press: W. L. Richards and Alex Fowler have put in 2,000 brook trout at their Kidder ranch.

THAT TIRED SPRING FEELING

Which Comes to Many with the Season That Should Renew Life and Energy.

There are certain persons to whom the advent of spring, instead of bringing a sense of rejuvenescence, provides a very different sensation, says the London Lancet. The youth of the year, when nature seems to revel in growth and development, ought to give, it might be thought, to the human species, too, a sense of vigor and of the natural joyfulness of fecundity. When the birds are breaking into song and the plants into flower, poor man might also exult in life and its annual time of awakening growth. Yet to many the return of spring is only the return of a vague feeling of listless languor, a slack sense of fatigue that comes without labor and of weariness that is uncalled for by any unusual effort.

To those who dwell in cities, at any rate, spring has trials that are peculiar to itself. To some extent these arise from the knowledge that abroad in the country all is new life, refreshed vigor, and inspiring atmosphere, while in town the wonted thralldom is enhanced by the suspicion of these things that is gained from the trees and the plants of public parks and open spaces, where poor little bits of nature bloom only to suggest in vain all that awaits the town dweller if he could escape. It is not only dissatisfaction, though, at being unable to partake in nature's gaiety that produces the feeling of which we speak; something is due to climatic conditions.

Who does not know the enervating sense that accompanies the first warm day of the year? We may agree with Johnson that he is a weak creature who is influenced by the weather, but if we do we must confess with the same breath that to-day most of us are weak creatures. If, like Johnson, we lived in more leisurely times and regaled ourselves heartily in Fleet street about the middle of the day, following the meal with a comfortable discussion, maybe we, too, should be indifferent whether the sun shone or the rain fell. Unfortunately, we work our nervous systems more and our alimentary organs less than did our grandfathers. Inevitably we have a sensitiveness that was unknown to most of them. Their fits of "the spleen" were well earned, probably, by loads within the stomach. We acknowledge no such consoling cause for the ennui that often in the spring assails the town dweller. Happy he who can dispel it by a weekend in the country or at the sea before his regulation summer holiday arrives.

COPPERS BECOME A PLAGUE

Nearly \$15,000,000 Worth of the Coins Are in Circulation in England.

Many large towns in England are, like Leeds, suffering from a plague of coppers. The extension of tramways with half-penny fares, the use of penny-in-the-slot gas meters and automatic machines, and in London the Tube railway, with its two-penny fares, have produced an enormous change of small silver coins into pennies and halfpennies, states the London Chronicle.