

The tramp is a product of our civilization, asserts the New York World. There are about 2,000,000 of them in this country.

India and Ceylon are increasing their production of tea to such an extent that it is expected that they will furnish seventy-five per cent. of the amount consumed in Great Britain this year. China is a great sufferer from this change.

A cynical Italian journalist has been telling his countrymen how to make their fortunes. All they have to do, he says, is to go to America, work as laborers until they have saved \$400 or \$500, and then return to Italy, buy a title and again go to America and marry an heiress!

The Minister of Instruction in Bavaria is giving much consideration to the mode of writing adopted by the students in the schools. Instantaneous photography has been used to obtain illustrations of different methods, and Von Muller, the Minister, has taken a course in writing in order to correctly inform himself.

A correspondent writing to the Atlanta Constitution from Pensacola, Fla., says that the yearly consumption of timber is something appalling. There is little left on the water courses, and logging railroads are pushed into the interior to supply the demand. Old lumbermen say that in twenty years there will not be a tree left.

All accounts from British India concur in stating, notes the Philadelphia Record, that the rapid extension of railroads and telegraphs is working prodigious social changes in that country. At last the Hindoos are shaking off their superstitions, their sloth and their inveterate system of caste, and are preparing to enter on a new civilization.

Some idea of the immense transportation facilities of the United States can be gained by the fact that the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia turned out on an average three locomotives per day during last year. These engines are worth \$18,000 each, and represent the output of but one among a score of prominent shops, a very small percentage of the machines manufactured going to foreign countries.

There is a man in New York, alleges the Commercial Advertiser, who has the magazine fever in its worst stage. His idea—which he is going to carry out, he says—is to start a local magazine in each of the large cities of America, with local writings by local authors, and a corps of editors at each post. "I shall have twenty magazines in all," said he recently. He will certainly have his hands full. One magazine is about a very comfortable plenty for any ordinary man.

To marry in haste and repent at leisure has been a common fault in most fault in most communities. It is satisfactory to find that it is becoming less common in England. The proof of this, which is found in the registrar-general's annual report, is about the most welcome piece of news the document contains. There has been a steady rise, it appears, in the average age at which men and women take upon themselves the responsibility of contracting matrimony ever since 1873.

"When I see," says a retired physician to the New York Tribune, "that more than 10,000 medical students have grown into full-fledged physicians in the United States during the last two years, I am inclined to rejoice at the fact that I am no longer practicing. The extraordinary increase in the number of doctors, the evolution of the patent medicines from absurd quackery to scientific remedies, and the growth of the prescribing habit among druggists make it hard work for the doctor to earn a living. Of course, the specialist makes a big income, but there are many really clever physicians to-day who find it hard work to make both ends meet."

What the world needs to-day is not more medicine, but less of it. Not new methods of shutting out sunlight and the only true elixir of life, but more pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, pure food to eat, less overwork and overworry, more rational methods of labor with many toilers with brain and hand, more wholesome exercise and a calmer, more cheerful frame of mind. Tens of thousands die before their time through consuming fear of unseen and purely imaginary foes, and other tens of thousands through false teaching, the influence of false ideas, and, in consequence, of senseless violation of nature's plainest laws. Instead of losing our grip on life, we of this generation ought to be getting a firmer hold. Our boastful modern ways are pitifully weak and unreliable, asserts the Philadelphia Telegraph. It will take a hundred Kochs to lift us above the ever-swell tide that is sweeping mankind so helplessly along toward the end of all things human.

Athletic young ladies are coming to the front again, announces the Boston Transcript, and muscular development is quite the rage among fashionable girls. This has a very threatening aspect. A future generation of powerful mothers-in-law is something which cannot be sneered at.

The amount of money paid by Great Britain for meat from foreign countries has been increased of late years. In 1889 it was larger than it had been in any other corresponding period. But in 1890 the amount of the preceding year was far exceeded. Up to December the amount paid in excess of that of the first eleven months of 1889 was nearly \$15,000,000.

A San Franciscoan says: "There is a strong sentiment on the coast, and is gaining in strength, that will demand the repeal of the anti-Chinese laws in the near future. If it had not been for Chinese cheap labor California and the whole Pacific coast would have been at least twenty-five years behind the time, and the people are beginning to realize that fact."

"No one," argues the Baltimore American, "would think of depending upon wild strawberries for the supply of the markets. Ten years from now the cultivation of oysters will be accepted as naturally as the cultivation of strawberries. We have about exhausted nature's bounty, and we must help nature to repair that exhaustion. Oyster farming is both a demand and a necessity."

The season of 1890 was the banner year in ocean steamship travel for New York, declares the Mail and Express. More passengers arrived at this port than ever before in its history, the steamers making a total of 914 trips, bringing 454,971 cabin and 371,593 steerage passengers. Three hundred and sixty-four of these trips were made by English steamers, and during the year there were forty-nine births, sixty-three deaths and eleven suicides on the passenger steamers included in the above.

A municipal youngster of marvelous growth, thinks the New York Telegram, is Fairhaven in the State of Washington. Its population in the month of September, 1889, was 750. Exactly one year later it had 7000 residents, with handsome hotels, churches, factories, railroads, steamships and newspapers. It is situated in the angle where the waters of the Gulf of Georgia and the Strait of Juan de Fuca meet and its hustling citizens feel that they are endowed with a "manifest destiny" of very large dimensions.

"Real estate," said a Washington man, to the Man About Town of the New York Star, "is about the poorest thing you can own if you want to realize on it in a hurry. I own several houses in Washington, but last week I wanted to raise \$5000 for a special purpose. Not a money lender in Washington could I find who would advance me the money on this security, and had I been forced to sell could not have realized one-quarter of the money I had actually invested. Yet according to all the calculations of real-estate men my houses are worth from twenty to thirty per cent. more than I paid for them."

Says the New York Press: "On the rear end of a big empty truck that went rumbling up the Bowery the other cold morning there perched a ragged, bright-eyed bootblack. He had his diminutive 'kit' under his arm, and as he jolted along he knocked his dangling feet together to keep them from freezing in the frosty air. Also he made disrespectful and unbecoming gestures at his less fortunate fellows who were trudging along the sidewalks or standing shivering on the corners. At Grand street there was a Bowery 'jam.' Teams, wagons and street cars got themselves tangled together with much alacrity and dispatch, while their drivers swore at each other calmly and delighted small boys volunteered shrill advice from the outside. The bootblack's truck was in the midst of the 'jam.' Another truck pushed up closely in its rear. The end of the pole struck the bootblack savagely in the side and he fell to the pavement. They picked him up and took him to a nearby drug store. Even as they laid him down again he gasped once and died. Except for a few coppers, his pockets were empty. No one knew anything of him, and there was absolutely no method of identification. He had dropped out of the city's life as suddenly and with as little stir as a starved sparrow that is hit with a stone and falls into the gutter. Had he parents or friends? No one knew. Apparently, in this city of a thousand costly churches, no one cared. The boy had not been so far wrong when, mounted on his truck, he had crowded over his less fortunate comrades on foot. For he had ridden straight into a land where there is neither cold nor hunger nor raggedness nor weeping. And they are with us still."

ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

Fatty Degeneration of the Heart Killed Him.

A Sketch of the Naval Hero's Long Career.

Admiral David D. Porter, who has been in failing health for some time, died suddenly at 8:15 o'clock a few mornings ago, at his residence in Washington City from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Dr. Wales, the physician attending Admiral Porter, was hastily summoned to his bedside, but the Admiral was dead before he arrived. All the members of the family were at home at the time. Although death came suddenly, it was not unexpected by the family.

Sketch of His Life.

In the death of Admiral David Dixon Porter the country loses the last of a trio of naval commanders who sustained in the Civil War the traditions of the old navy. Though far from being alone in this record of gallantry, the names of Farragut, Poote and Porter have a pre-eminence of their own.

In every man his ancestors live over again, and the biography of David Dixon Porter, in the person of that David Porter, born in Boston, 1780. Five generations of his family have served in the navy. Alexander, the grandfather of Commodore David, commanded a Boston merchantman, giving his aid to the colonies, and his son, Captain David, the Commodore's father, commanded vessels commissioned by General Washington in the Continental service. Commodore David Porter's career was distinguished throughout, culminating perhaps in his brilliant fight of the Essex in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili. This breach of neutrality was a favorite reproach of Americans against the British until we found it needful to follow their example in taking the Florida.

David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Penn., June 8, 1813, and thus lacks a few months of completing his seventy-eighth year. David D. had his first experience in the Mexican service in 1837, being then fourteen years of age. In 1839 he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy, and attained his lieutenantcy in 1841. He served during the entire Mexican war, and had charge of the naval rendezvous at New Orleans, and was engaged in every action on the coast.

Afterward he commanded for some years steamships in the Pacific Mail service between New York and the Isthmus of Panama. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed to the command of the frigate Powhatan, on service in the Gulf. In Farragut's attack on New Orleans, Porter now promoted to Commander, commanded the mortar fleet. Farragut, having destroyed the Confederate fleet of fifteen vessels, left the reduction of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip to Porter while he proceeded to the city. The forts surrendered in April, 1862. Porter then assisted Farragut in all the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he effectively bombarded the forts and enabled the fleet to pass in safety.

For his services at Vicksburg Porter received the thanks of Congress and the commission of Rear Admiral, dated July 4, 1863, the date of the fall of the town. He ran past the batteries of Vicksburg, and captured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf which put him in communication with General Grant. In the spring of 1864 Porter cooperated with Banks in the Red River campaign, and later in the same year transferred to the North Atlantic squadron, and reduced Fort Fisher. General Terry commanding the land forces. Rear Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress, which was the fourth that he received during the war.

Rear Admiral Porter was promoted to be Vice-Admiral on July 25, 1869, served awhile as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and was then transferred to Washington. On August 15, 1870, he was appointed Admiral of the Navy, the highest grade in the service. In 1885 Porter published "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War."

FIFTY MILLION HOGS.

Plenty of Swine Left Notwithstanding the Large Number Slaughtered.

The estimates of numbers and values of farm animals, made at the end of each year and returned in January to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, have just been consolidated. There appears to have been little change in numbers, except on the Pacific coast and in certain portions of the Rocky Mountain area, where the loss of 1889-90 was unusually severe. Losses were especially heavy on the Pacific slope. The number of horses on farms, say, reported, is 14,052,793, and the average price of all ages \$67, a decline from last year of \$1.84. The number of mules is 2,296,032, having an average value of \$77.88, a decline from last year of thirty-seven cents.

The number of milk cows is 16,919,591, an increase of 68,708 from last year. The average value per head is \$21.62, which is less by fifty-two cents than last year's average. There is a tendency to increase of dairying in the South, especially in the mountain region, which offers inducements of cheap lands and abundant grasses. Other cattle aggregate 36,873,648, including those on ranches. The highest value is \$28.64 in Connecticut, the lowest \$8.46 in Arkansas and in Texas \$8.89.

The estimated number of sheep is 43,431,138; the average value \$2.51, or an increase of twenty-four cents or more than ten per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the States, though the heavy losses from the severe winter of last year on the Pacific slope have decreased the aggregate.

The aggregate of numbers of swine is 50,025,100, showing a decline of nearly two per cent. The average value is \$4.12, a decrease of fifty-seven cents per head. The scarcity of corn caused a slaughter of stock hogs in poor condition, tending to glut the market and reduce the price temporarily.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

He Begged for Food, Though He Had Amassed a Fortune.

Thomas Thomas, a hermit, aged seventy-five years, residing at Carmanston, N. J., died a few days ago after several months' suffering from a cancer. The deceased was well known throughout the county and had lived the life of a miser for many years, and since his wife's death he lived by himself, doing his own housework. The old hermit, it is said, is worth about \$50,000 in money and owns several fine houses. He has been known to beg food on street corners, carrying a chest full of money, it is said, in his pocket. Six children, all married, survive him. He owned a considerable quantity of real estate in different parts of the county.

The South Australian wheat returns show that 12,000,000 bushels were reaped and that 9,000,000 are available for export.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The strike of coke workers and miners in the Pennsylvania (Central) region is general. All the plants have closed down. Order prevails at all points. Over eighteen thousand men are idle.

The Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Penn., has just given up another flood victim. The body, which is that of a woman, is safely preserved except that it is headless.

The Connecticut House in session at Hartford voted to recede from its position and concur with the Senate.

JAMES REDPATH, the well-known abolitionist lecturer, journalist, author and Irish nationalist, and Vice-President of the Anti-Poverty Society, who was run down by a horse car in New York City, died from the effects of his injuries, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

A WESTBOND passenger train was wrecked at Groveland, N. H. Two passengers were killed and several injured.

The State Senate at Albany, N. Y., confirmed the nomination of James F. Pierce to be Superintendent of the Insurance Department; six Republicans voted for him.

HAROLD E. SPAULDING, Cashier of the First National Bank and Treasurer of the City of Lowell, Mass., has resigned his position. He has gone about \$20,000 in cash. The two institutions have closed their doors.

The official statistics of loss of life and limb in the Third Anthracite Coal Mining District of Pennsylvania for the year 1890 show that this was the most disastrous year in the history of the region. One hundred men were killed, fifty-five of whom left widows, with a total of seventy-six orphans.

EDWARD RUCK was killed and Pass Boardman and James Long fatally injured by an explosion of gas in the Nelson colliery at Mansfield, Ohio.

ALLAN M. MORPHY, sixty years of age, of Barge, Mich., lost \$400 in Philadelphia, Penn., by the green goods game. When he made complaint to detectives he was locked up, much to his surprise, under a recent act of Congress, which makes the negotiator in such cases equally guilty. The men who played the game were freed.

WITHIN twelve days four men, all employees, were killed on the system of elevated roads in New York City.

WILLIAM H. M. SEXTON, once a banker and broker, was arrested in New York City charged with having swindled August Hecksher, a Philadelphia man, out of \$63,000.

LINCOLN'S birthday was celebrated with fireworks in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Saratoga and Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL MOREY, who came into prominence during the Garfield-Hancock Presidential campaign of 1880, died a few days ago at Nashville, N. H. He was arrested in connection with the famous Morey letter, and spent several days in Ludlow Street Jail, New York. Morey was a penicillin stealer and a member of the Grand Army.

EDWARD WERKHEISEN and his team were killed in Williams township, Penn., by a cave-in of the road over an ore mine.

MISS CATHERINE DREXEL, the \$7,000,000 heiress took the final vow and became Sister Mary Catherine at Pittsburgh, Penn.

The one hundredth anniversary of Peter Cooper's birth was celebrated by a large gathering at the Cooper Institute in New York City.

CHARLES H. MURRAY, Supervisor of the last census in New York City, refused, on orders from Superintendent Porter, to give information about it to the Assembly Investigating Committee.

South and West.

TWO boys, aged ten and twelve, sons of a German farmer, near Duluth, Minn., were found dead two miles northwest of Duluth. They were caught in the blizzard.

JUDGE W. H. CLAGETT was elected United States Senator by the Idaho Legislature, he will contest the previous election of Dubois.

NATHANIEL GREENE, bookkeeper for Farnsworth & Higgins, San Francisco, Cal., has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$30,000.

GEORGE J. GIBSON, Secretary of the "Whisky Trust," was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and held in \$20,000; he is charged with bribing a gangster to blow up an anti-trust distillery.

The Kentucky Union Land and Railway Company has come into the hands of a receiver, temporarily, as a means of protection against numerous suits.

A COLLISION occurred at Inglewood, Mo., between a west-bound Wabash extra train and an east-bound freight train. W. M. Bush and Knefer, brakemen, were killed. John Broderick, a conductor, and John Conroy, a fireman, of the Wabash, were seriously injured.

JUDGE WILSON LEWIS, who has been active in the prosecution of the desperadoes who have been carrying on bloody feuds in the mountain regions of Kentucky, has been shot and killed by his own son, Sidney Lewis.

SIX weeks since J. A. Hale, a contractor at Durv's stone quarry at Ranger, Texas, killed a Mexican in self-defense. Next day the dead Mexican's brother went on the hunt for Hale. He found him near Canyon Switch, and attacked him with a knife. Hale shot him dead.

ECK NORTON, of Louisville, Ky., has resigned the Presidency of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A SPAN of the Baltimore and Ohio bridge under repair at Fairmount, W. Va., fell into the Monongahela River. Charles Joyce was killed and William Thompson fatally and John Broderick, a conductor, and John Conroy, a fireman, of the Wabash, were seriously injured.

The Windsor, Commercial City, Wichita and Depot hotels, five wooden structures of Wichita, Texas, were burned, together with six business houses.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ALEXANDER HUGH HOLMES STUART died at Staunton, Va., in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

By a boiler explosion in the flouring mill of Churchill & Oswald, at Windsor, Mo., Hugh L. Smith and Tom Tilberry, boiler-makers, who were at work on the boiler, and Walter Beaman, engineer, and Charles Sturtevant, a miller, were instantly killed. The large mill was blown to atoms.

ITALIANS stopped work on the World's Fair site in Chicago, Ill., through fear of the mobs of unemployed workmen.

MRS. HEDWIG WENDLAND, wife of an Illinois physician, is the first victim of treatment with Koch's lymph in Milwaukee, Wis. She died at Passavant Hospital a few days since, but the matter has been kept quiet by the physicians.

PRIVATE ALBERT FLACKMAN, of Battery B, Fifth Army, shot and killed Gottlieb Nonnenman, second cook of the company, at Presidio, Cal.

Washington.

The Department of Agriculture reports the cotton crop at 100 per cent. of the product of last year.

The President made the following nominations:—To be United States District Judges—James H. Reed, of Pennsylvania, for the Western District of Pennsylvania; James H. Beatty, of Idaho, for the District of Idaho.

The Secretary of Agriculture has just issued his Texas fever regulations to the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others, "in accordance with an act of Congress."

The conference of Sioux with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ended at Washington.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury issued warrants for the payment of \$1,000,000 on account of pensions aggregating \$30,000,000 due in the quarter ending March 4.

The latter amount represents the present available cash balance of the Treasury, so that only these payments shall have been met is now estimated at less than \$10,000,000.

By direction of the President, Colonel J. W. Forsyth, who was suspended by General Miles for his conduct of the fight at Wounded Knee, has been restored to his command. This action was taken as a result of the investigation of the Wounded Knee fight.

The Judiciary Committee has recommended that Judge Boardman, of the Western District of Louisiana, be impeached.

The Indian Chiefs called at the White House in a body and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and several interpreters. The reception took place in the East Room.

The President has approved the act for the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the bay of New York between Middletown and New Utrecht.

The Postmaster-General has established an experimental system of free delivery among twelve towns and villages, for which purpose Congress had appropriated \$10,000. The intention is to have free delivery tested in different parts of the country.

Foreign.

A FEW days ago there were two desperate combats near Mier, Mexico, between customs guards and smugglers in which four of the guards were killed and one of the smugglers wounded.

THREE Chilean men-of-war have seceded from the revolutionary fleet, and have arrived at Montevideo in safety.

A DECREE has been issued under the authority of the King of Italy, forbidding any one to emigrate under the age of twenty-four unless accompanied by the father of the emigrant. This is intended to put an end to the pauper traffic in children.

M. VICTOR MACE, a Paris (France) banker has disappeared, leaving due to depositors about \$4,000,000.

MR. PARNELL has abandoned hope of coming to an agreement with the McCarthys; Mr. O'Brien has issued a statement concerning the reason for the failure of the negotiations.

IMPROBATION received from the Rio de la Plata districts of the Argentine Republic shows that locusts and drought have reduced the maize crop to a quarter of what the crop was in 1890.

The United States steel cruiser Baltimore sailed from Toulon, France, for Chili.

MR. MANFIELD (Gladstonian) was elected to the British House of Commons for the middle vacant by the death of Mr. Bradlaugh; his majority was 5013.

THOUSANDS of unemployed men are besieging the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, for work.

MICHAEL PACIA, the celebrated Turkish diplomatist, for many years Ambassador in London, England, is dead.

The Khedive of Egypt has accepted the resignation of his Ministry.

MESSRS. DILLON and O'BRIEN, the Irish agitators, were taken from London, England, to Ireland, and lodged in Clonmel Jail.

The Newfoundland Legislature has upbraided England for not ratifying a reciprocity convention with the United States, and there is talk of annexation.

The German General von Braun committed suicide in Berlin by shooting himself with a revolver.

DISPATCHES received in regard to the revolution in Chili say that the House in the town of Pisagua and Iquique have been set on fire by shells thrown during a bombardment by the insurgent fleet.

A WOMAN about twenty-five years old, known as "Carrotty Nell," was found dead in the Whitechapel district of London, England, and is supposed to have been murdered by "Jack the Ripper." She was lying on her back with her head nearly severed from her body.

Mrs. LAFRANCE and her two children were burned to death in their dwelling-house at St. Albert, Canada.

A NATIVE of the Shan States in India received a bullet in the chest from Major Nixon, Lieutenant Jameson and two Sepoys dead.

TREATED LIKE SLAVES.

Terrible Sufferings of Polish Immigrants in Brazil.

M. DYGANSKI, the special correspondent of the Warsaw (Poland) Courier, who was despatched to Brazil by that paper to report on the condition and treatment of immigrants to that country has returned from his mission. M. Dyganski made a tour of the Provinces of San Paulo, Parana and Santa Catharina. He asserts that every possible abuse was thrown in his way by the Government of Brazil, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he ascertained the truth concerning the emigration question.

Some time ago, he says, Brazil decided to import 10,000,000 emigrants, and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company had already landed 140,000, receiving \$100 each for them. Immigrants were not allowed to land colonies, but were scattered in forests and abandoned to die of hunger, fever and snake bites or to be devoured by beasts of prey. Unable to communicate with friends, few of who survived made their way back to Rio Janeiro, begging food of planters, for which they were compelled to render slavish services.

Arriving at Rio Grande, M. Dyganski found that of his unfortunate countrymen, huddled together in a wooden chapel, while thousands were camping in the open air, in the streets of cities and in the primal forest alleys.

THE most powerful and best organized body among the British workers is the Coal Miners' Union. Of the 500,000 men employed in the mines of England, Scotland and Wales, 100,000 are organized. There are five of their members directly representing these organizations in Parliament. And Michael Davitt says these unions, with other great combinations of workers, will lay hold of the political power and gain supremacy over "vested interests."

THE Coroner of New York City, under advice from the Corporation Council, has formally notified all the hospitals and institutions of that city where Koch's lymph is in use that any person dying in their charge who had been treated by the lymph in office must be informed, so that an investigation can be made.

HORRIBLE reports of deprivations by wolves have been received from Standu, Hungary. On Baron Wollauer's estate alone twenty persons have been devoured by the ravenous beasts. The Government authorities are organizing a party of hunters which will undertake the extermination of the wolves.

ONE HUNDRED acres of land, just south of Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., recently was sold for \$1,000,000. The land is under water. It was sold for the defunct Third National Bank, which will now pay \$1.60 on each dollar of its capital stock.

SEVENTY-EIGHT deaths from insuperable in Boston, Mass., in 1890, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over 1889, when it was not necessary for a person to sit in order to get a drink.

RESCUED ALIVE.

Thrilling Experiences of Three Imprisoned Miners.

Shut Up in a Nanticoke (Penn.) Colliery for 115 Hours.

John Rineer, William Cragie, and Michael Shetling, the three men caught by a mine flood in slope 3 of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Grand Tunnel, opposite Nanticoke, Penn., were rescued alive from their underground prison, after being confined 115 hours. The point where they were found was fully 4000 feet from the mouth of the slope, and almost 500 feet from the main gangway where the water broke. It was upon the place in which they were at work. Here they remained captives in the flooded mine, without food or drink, and in total darkness, for 115 hours. The story of the rescue, as told by George Bendell, who was the first to reach the three men, is thrilling.

When the mine pumps had got the water down to a point which would allow the use of a boat, Bendell, finding no boat available, got upon a raft constructed of brattice boards, and pushed along through the gangway. He managed to get under two low sets of timbers by lying flat upon the floor and pulling himself along by the roof of the mine. Reaching a third timber set, he found it so low that there was scarcely room for the raft. But, on looking between the water and the roof, he noticed that just beyond the timbers was a rise in the top of the gangway. Thereupon he slid into the water from the raft, swam alongside, and so passed the obstruction. He lost his lamp in the attempt and called for a light. In answer William Bowen and Anthony Jones plunged into the murky abyss, wading part of the distance and swimming the rest to where they could reach Bendell.

Bowen got to him first and pushed his lighted lamp over the top of the timber. He then told Bendell to get on to the other side of the dip and get out of the water. As he went up along the brattice-work, about sixty feet from the timbers, he heard a call: "For God's sake, hurry up, boys, and get us from here."

It was Rineer calling to him, and he responded: "All right, men; we are coming as fast as we can."

Then he ran back through the water to where he could call to Bowen and Jones. "I have found you," they were called, "alive!" he shouted, and the three were picked up by the men at the pumps and sent on up the slope to where other men were resting from their many hours of hard work, for some of them had not been out of the mine since beginning the work of rescue five days before.

Then Bendell went back to the men. The first one he reached was Rineer, who threw his arms about him and cried with joy, and said: "God bless you, George. How is the water?"

Being told that it was nearly low enough to permit their escape out, the men all offered up thanks to God for delivering them from death.

It was nearly 5 o'clock before the men could be taken down from the cross-heading where they had found a refuge. They floated one at a time on the raft across the gangway, and then were carried to a place where they could receive medical treatment. The only nourishment allowed them was milk in very small quantities.

At 6 o'clock the men were taken from the mine and removed to their homes—Cragie and Rineer to West Nanticoke and Shetling to Grand Tunnel.

The first man who went wild over the rescue of the men, who had been given up for dead by the mine officials and all familiar with the workings of the mine, excepting those who had a slight hope the men might have escaped into the airway. This they could not do, however, and their lives were only saved by a narrow margin. The story told by the rescued men is as follows:

They were at work off from the main gangway about one hundred feet when they heard the distant roar of the running water. They feared there was danger, and dropping their tools, ran from the gangway. The water was already at hand, but when they reached the door the volume of the torrent fairly burst upon them. It was a race for life, and they turned and ran back to the point they came from, the water in swelling billows reaching now and then to their feet, but with hastening step they kept safely ahead of it until they reached a cross heading, running from the main gangway. It was here they turned and ran back to the point they came from, the water in swelling billows reaching now and then to their feet, but with hastening step they kept safely ahead of it until they reached a cross heading, running from the main gangway. 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