# HOMEWARD BOUND FROM FAR ALASKA

Incidents of the Return Voyage from the Land of the Glaciers.

FAREWELL GLIMPSES AT OLD SITKA

An Entertainment on Board Ship for School .- The Comments of Distinguished Touirists on Alaskan Scenery and Prospects--Last Re-

Written for The Tribune.

We closed our seventh day's experience in Alaska in the society of Chief Annahootz on board of our steamer. Possibly some reader may think we are dwelling too much on the mission work among the Indians, but there is an interest in all this that the general reader cannot fully comprehend until he takes the trip and sees for himself. What an object lesson, what an inspiration this visit has been to us in witnessing the results of the training of these natives, old and young, not only into pure good living, and into Christian life and practice, but into making them intelligent, useful, self-supporting and loyal American citizens. The best investment the benevolent Christian can make in the interest of his fellowman is to support a scholarship in this industrial school at the yearly cost of one hundred dollars.

#### CLIMATE.

It is not our intention to discuss the climate of Alaska, only in a very general way. It is not altogether a land of icebergs and glaciers and barren snowcapped mountains. There are regions where man can make a comfortable living in his field, where the sun shines as brightly and the grass is as green, and the wild flowers grow as profusely six months in the year, as in the majority of the northern states. In these places, the winters are not nearly as severe as in Montana, Idaho, or any of

the New England states. As to climate Alaska differs with different regions. What the gulf stream does for the western and northern countries of Europe is done in exactly the same way by the great Kuro-Siwo, or Japan current. The climate of the Pacic coast is much more temperate than that of the same latitude on the At-lantic side for the Japanese current runs nearer the Pacific coast than the Gulf stream does on the Atlantic coast. This current becomes charged with the heat of the tropics at the equator, and retains it in its northerly course through the Orient and along the coast of Asia, until it sweeps around and skirts The coast of Alaska, British Columbia, and the state of Washington on its return circuit home

The rain fall at Sitka is very great and is a serious drawback. It is like that on the coast of Oregon and Vancouver Island. One says, "Sitka is the rainlest place in the world outside of the tropics." The warm Japanese current brings not only a mild temperature but continuous rain. We are told out of 265 days, only one-third, or 100 days, are clear. Another says, "265 days are given over to rain, snow and foggy shrouds which wet the rain itself." On most bulldings here is found a heavy green moss, especially the roofs, which are densely covered.

The mean temperature of Sitka is 43 rrees, some four degrees warmer than at Portland, Me.; actually milder than that of Boston and the same in winter as at Newport. Dr. Sheldon Jackson says: "The temperature of Richmond Va., and S'tka are nearly identical." While St. John's, Newfoundland, is beleaguered by icebergs in summer and its harbor nearly frozen solid in winter, Sitka, ten degrees farther north, has an open harbor, and snow rarely lays on the ground for any time, and the mercury seldom falls to zero. During thirty-six years of Russian occupancy it sank below zero but once. The intensely humid atmosphere, the almost constant rain are adverse to the cultivation of cercals, as it is almost impossible for them to ripen for the want of sunshine. Still, the soil is porous and certain gardens we saw which provided

## POINTS OF INTEREST.

There were two weekly newspapers printed in Sitka, but they are now combined in one, The Alaskian, a bright, newsy and up to date sheet, much sought after by tourists, and the editor whom we met, is exceedingly intelligent, courteous and willingly furnished us valuable local information. We acknowledge also the courtesy extended to us by Photographer Albertstone, and would advise all tourists to visit his

The Sheldon Jackson Museum should be visited by every tourist. It contains the largest collection of Alaska curios in existence, both Indian, Russian and Lutheran. It is a marvelous collection which Dr. Jackson has spent years in gathering and would be difficult to duplicate. The odd little building which holds these relics is of itself interesting. but the new octagonal shaped cement dome-covered structure built by "Boston Man Smith" is a marvel that even natives cannot account for. This building itself is the greatest of all curlos to the natives who remark when viewing it: "Boston man heap great.". Everything American which the Indians think well of, they call "Boston." Those who are Americanized call themselves "Boston The missionaries are known as "Boston men," and the Queen and other steamers are called "Boston

It is wonderful what a superstitious aversion the Siwash have to the camera. When we tried our kodaks on them they instantly enveloped themselves in their blankets and no amount of reasoning or coaxing will avail with them. They yield to nothing but the

silver "half dolla." The prices of the principal articles of food here are as follows: Fresh salmon from one to one and one-half cents per pound; halibut and black bass at one-half cent per pound; venison at from six to eight cents per pound, and teal ducks at twenty cents per pairand other variety of game food at corondingly low prices. Deer in Sitks in the month of August at \$2.50

The almost nightless day that pre vails in this northern latitude at mid tourist who is anxious to see all he can, and he virtually lives two days in one. The twilight is of such long duration that it can scarcely be said to get dark the last glow hardly dying out in the

HOMEWARD BOUND.

It is Sunday morning, Aug. 18, the

must weigh anchor and set sail on our "homeward bound" trip at 3 o'clock. We leave Sitka with feelings of regret and had it not been the last trip the Queen was to make this season we would have been tempted to remain

Sabbath morning, with the friendly and regretful adieu from the crowded wharf of friends (who were but yesterday these waters. strangers, as if parting with their own kin) we can truly say the memory of these impressive scenes will remain with the Benefit of the Indian Training us as long as we live. The day is perfect, the sun shines brightly, everybody is on deck, everybody is happy and de-lighted with their wonderful experi-ences, having some little interesting episode to relate. There is no grumbling, no words of disappointment, and universal satisfaction is evinced by all. Everybody on shore waved a part-ing salute, even the little Siwash tota

kissed their grimy hands to us as we showered them with cake, nuts and candy. We watched them on shore until tooffar away to distinguish any form or proving object. What a charming picture as we sail through this, the most beautiful harbor on the coast. with its hundreds of exquisite emerald. pink, yellow and crimson islands so close to each other as we wind around them at so rapid a rate of speed that the swell from our steamer sends the waves high up on their banks, even enough to scare the wild ducks, goese and ravens from their hiding places! After leaving Sitka Sound for the first takes the outer channel around Krugtime in many trips, Captain Carroll off Island, on which is Mount Edgecombe, and goes well out to sea, steering due north on the broad Pacific into Salisbury Sound, and eastward into Peril Strait and southward into Chat-ham Strait to reach Killismoo in the early afternoon and Juneau at 9 p. m. The air is bracing, the mercury stands at 43 degrees, and the bosom of the deep lue sea is agitated just enough to send the timid and nervous to the seclusion of their staterooms.

MOUNT EDGECOMBE. The extinct volcano (Mount Edgeombe) is the center of attraction and is n our right for two hours. Nearing it, we distinctly see with our field glasses, the gaping mouth of the crater and the deep ravines cut by the rivers of lava ration of the day and the scenes so profoundly, that scarcely a word is uttered except a few exclamations of awe and admiration, especially as we look far off to the western horizon, where the Pacific washes the shores of Eastern Asia -Siberia. The day, the scenery, the mood all in harmony call for a recogni-tion of a kind Providence who has watched over us and given us life and health and the opportunity to take this trip and behold His glorious handlwork in America. Accordingly, divine service was held in the social hall at 10.30, where all assembled and listened to a profound sermon by Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, arch-deacon of the diocese of Washington, D. C., assisted by Rev. Dr. Warren F. Day, D. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., and Rev. N. H. G. Fife, of Pasadena, Cal. With such a distinguished audience as was here assembled; such stirring devotional exercises, followed by such an able and patriotic sermon nd the pure spirit of sincere praise and falls to one's lot to behold and enjoy. Arriving at Killisnoo at 2.45 we hailed the United States coast survey steamer Patterson, at anchor-which we suc-

return trip while going over the cours we came, is so arranged as to pass by daylight much of the marvelous scenery that we lost in the night coming up It was daylight, 9.30 p. m. when we reached Juneau and tied up to the long wharf. Here the gang plank is thrown out again for a five hours stay and we are permitted to re-visit our new made acquaintances and also decline an invitation to visit a glove contest and "shaman dance." We left Juneau at two . m. next morning, Aug. 19, just at day

break. This whole livelong day was spen n watching porpolses and whales and passing through innumerable flords and straits, which presented a kaleidoscoole landscape, and also waterscape till Fort Wrangell was reached at three p. m. As I think back it comes to me

#### ike a delightful dream. IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

In the canyon through which we next eassed, so narrow is the passage between these walls that we could almost shake hands with our neighbors on shore. Here a veritable American eagle goars aloft from her nest amid these fastnessess, and gracefully swoops down upon, and encircles the steamer for miles until we reach open sea, when it finally alights on the highest twig of a cedar tree, flaps his wings as if to bid us God-speed while Chief Engineer Alison sounds the whistle and Captain Carroll waves his colors to the loyal bird amid the cheers of the enthusiastic passengers. For portions of the day and evening Social hall is given over to the lady passengers to arrange an entertainment in the interests of the Industrial school at Sika. During the night we passed through Stikine and Clarence straits, and early morn, Aug. 10. finds us at Millers Fishery in Cordova bay, where we stop to take on a arge consignment of packed salmon for the Sound ports. Being low tide we could not reach the wharf and were obliged to anchor some distance from shore and receive the freight from

During the four hours' wait for the ncoming tide, we were courteously invited by Purser Rogers to take a cance trip and witness an Alaskan school of salmon, which would eclipse anything in the way of a trout catch we had seen in Yellowstone park. So, boarding an Alaskan canoe, manned by two stalwart natives, the purser at on end and the writer at the other, with improvised seats so arranged as not to disturb the equilibrium of the apparently frail (Indian) rate of speed for five miles to the mouth of a convenient river. It is needless to say, we cautiously took passage in the little craft, as we did not desire to sound the depths of the deep black water, which we surely would have done had we been spilled out. We soon lost sight of our steamer as we wound around islands upon which the foot of the white man never trod, upon whose bold shores/we could not land or cedar, spruce and hemlock which those of Pennsylvania can only approximate even the vast fall of dead timber, too, indicating great age and an unexplored

Soon we reach a small cove at the mouth of a small river and behold a sight of immense salmon sporting, such jam of fish as can be found only in more salmon than water to float them. Their numbers seem most incredible, even to the natives and bears who drag them out, the former by the spear and by hand and the latter by their tory and one of infinite possibilities. He celebra clate a clate a even by hand and the latter by their

ascend the river to spawn that they be come stranded, and many die, leaving an offensive odor, while others, with wonderful instinct and energy, leap and flop themselves until they reach the over a voyage to take in other points of of these fish. Many weigh from fifty interest surrounding this ancient town. As we steam away on this beautiful thority states that salmon six feet long

#### HAIDA INDIAN CANOE.

The canoe is a necessity, and considered the most precious of the Alaskan possession. Sedom is anything but an Indian canoe met. They are fashioned from a single log of red cedar and carefully hollowed out until quite thin and of a uniform thickness. They are given their flare and graceful curves by being half filled with water and hot stones The steam thus generated renders it pliable, so that the sides can be braced out to the requisite shape. The Haida war canoe is especially a thing of beauty. It has a curved bottom, flaring sides, a high rounded stern and a long. projecting prow. It is the lightest, most buoyant, graceful and proud-looking craft we have ever seen. They are from fifty to sixty feet long, elaborately painted and carved, and capable of car-

The Halda family, or traveling canoe, which we meet mainly along the coast, is a graceful, slender gondola-like affair, twenty to thirty feet long, by four to six feet wide and range in price at Port Simpson from \$75 to \$150 each. The hunting, or otter canoes, in which the Haida experts go far out to sea, are cockle-shells, similar to those we have seen on the St. Lawrence river, say, six to ten feet long and cost from \$30 to \$50 each. All these canoes require constant care while out of the water and must be protected from the sun's rays and always kept wet. The draped canoes, as seen along the beach fronting a village, are the most picturesque adjuncts of native life

At Hunters' bay our steamer stops again to receive another consignment of salmon. Here we visited some primitive huts and seen miniature idols, labrets and small totems, and uncleanliness that seems to out-rival Fort Weangell. At 4 p. m. we sail down Clarence strait and Tongaer narrows, arriving at Mary's Island at 6. Here is a custom house and here we land our which for centuries have flowed down custom officer, who has made the round to its base. Everybody feels the inspiment. Here we bid adieu again to the stars and stripes and sail for the balance of our voyage in British waters.

PORT SIMPSON. We soon reach Port Simpson in British Columbia, which is the most import ant Hudson bay company post on the coast. It is sixteen miles beyond Old Metlakatla. The steamer has to make a great detour owing to rocks and ledges to reach the wharf. The former fortress is now a general country store. the days of beads, red calico and toy looking-glasses has gone by, and clocks, fancy lamps, sewing machines, organettes, silk goods, chemical fire engines, and marble tombstones are objects of Tsimsian pride. The old Indian village is wholly changed, the old "lodges" are replaced by cottages and the totem poles are nearly all destroyed; not a half dozen remain from the forest of them that used to encircle the beach. Methodist missionaries have succeeded thanksgiving which pervaded the en-tire company it was a scene that seldom and his alds have almost paralelled the Mr. Duncan and the Rev. Mr. Crosby Metlakatla miracle, and the church, school, hospital and museum are the great points of interest. The Salvation Army has a band among these Tsimsicessfully photographed. In justice to ans. The village is governed by a muelders. There is a fire company and brass band. Fort Simpson is confident of becoming the erminus of the next great trans-continental railroad line of the Canadian Northwest.

From Fort Simpson there are no further stops until Vancouver, British Columbia, is reached at noon Aug. 22. Victoria at 7 p. m.; Tacoma, 6 a. m. 23d; and Seattle at 8.30 a. m., Aug. 23, when the "steamship Queen and her crew wish all her passengers a safe and happy trip on their homeward

At evening a "grand musicale" and exhibition of Alaska curios was held in social hall, the proceeds of which amounting to nearly \$300, were donated to Rev. and Mrs. Austin in aid of the Industrial School of Sitka. The concert. the exhibition, the reception and conversazione which followed will be eve remembered as one of the most brilllant events of our trip on the Queen, and the moral and social effect of thes exercises will be most excellent and far-

#### WANTS REPRESENTATION. Among the distingushed passengers

on this return trip of the Queen was Judge A. K. Delaney, of Alaska, and Hon, Thomas S. Nowell, of Boston. The latter (Mr. Nowell) has been identified with Alaska for the past fen years. He Juneau, which is the metropolis of the territory, and it is said that he holds the largest interests under his absolute control in the way of rich gold mining properties of any man in America. He not only has very large interests in Alaska, but also a large gold mine in Montana, of which he holds the controlling interest. He was elected at a convention of delegates held at Juneau for the purpose to represent them in the halls of congress. He goes there this winter for the purpose of using his influence in the passage of a bill according Alaska a delegate in congress. This he regards as a stepping stone towards securing for Alaska legislation that will meet the peculiar needs of that terri-

At a meeting held on board our Queen this evening, Aug. 21, the last night of our voyage before reaching Vancouver, needs of the territory and the neglect that they had received from the legislative and executive branches of the gov ernment, which fully demonstrates that he has a clear conception of the real needs of Alaska and that should con structure, we were rowed at a rapid gress accord the territory a delegate he would be fully prepared to present to congress matters of legislation which would prove so convincing to its mem bers that an early recognition would be secured through his efforts. The people of Alaska may well congratulate them zens a man so fully qualified to repre sent them in the halls of congress. There appeared to be but one sentiment of board of the steamer from the vice dare approach, where are forests of fir, president of this nation down to the most humble passenger on board, that the cause of the people of the territory of Alaska was a just one and that it should receive an early recognition by congress. President Cleveland was also interviewed by Mr. Nowell last winter, and he is in hearty accord with him and said that Alaska should have a delegate in congress and would use his influence to that end. The vice-presi-dent's remarks were decidedly in favor no doubt congress, while tardy, is now finding out the needs of this great terri-



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of its immense resources they would gladly accord it a just recognition. He hoped the coming congress would not fail to recognize Alaska's just demands. Judge Delany endorsed the statements

just made in an able speech, which may appear in a later letter. We return from our trip through Wonderland in triumph, having seen so much of the grand, the sublime, and the beautiful in nature in all its moods in both Yellowstone Park and Alaska. One of the most effective sights on this trip to show man his utter insignificance, is to gaze upon the resistless power of water. It may be in the irresistable current of a river, the lashing of the tempest-tossed ocean, the overpowering deluge throwing itself over a precipice, or through rock-strewn got ges, or the mighty glacier, forcing its way seaward, or the geysers from the underland world. It may, perhaps, be an open question as to which produces the greatest interest in the minds of the tourists; the islands, the mountains, the glaciers or the geysers. Each in its turn, has been an object of admiration, veneration and wonder, but the glaciers from their grandeur find greatfavor than the other scenic attractions, save the gevsers and to our mind Yellowstone Park presents the only wonders on this continent that can be

appropriately coupled with those of Our eastern friends do not realize th grandeur of the scenery on this Alaska trip. Everything is on such an immense and massive scale that words are diminutive for expression. This two weeks' outing only gives a taste for a continuance. It is enough to bring the traveler with a soul for the beautiful and grand in nature, back again on a special trip. I am sure it is not visionary to say that in a few years hundreds of thousands of eastern people will annually take in the Alaskan trip in preference to visiting Europe or any other method of spending the summer If you charge me with being an enthusiast, let me quote from the speech of Vice-President Stevenson: "The half,"

said he, "has not been told." Alaska is a wonderful country. Its resources are marvelous. This is literal truth. The reader must see for himself or herself to realize in any approximate manner the ground which we who rave over this glorious section of the American continent have for our exhuberance It is the universal verdict of all those who are so fortunate as to take this trip that it is one round of charming surprises, a "marine picnic," and of all has the credit of making the town of trips under the sun this is the crowning one. We now know that nowhere in the world is there such magnificent icescenery, such a profusion of unbelievable wonders as in this land of mist and

snow, our Polar province. This ends another chapter of our story of the wonderful and marvelous scenes found on our vast American continent, which has been to us an education and John E. Richmond. a delight. AN ELECTRICAL HAIR CUT.

With This Scheme the Barber Wil Have No Use for Scissors.

The electric hair cutter and singer consists of a metal comb to which one wire of the electric circuit is attached. A cutting and single wire is stretched taut over the top of the comb by a suitable spring, which keeps it under sufficient tension even when expanded by he made an impromptu address as to the the heat. The cutting wire is insulated from the body of the comb, and is connected to the other wire of the circuit, a suitable switch being arranged on the comb so that he current may be completed or broken at will. The barber first catches the hair up in the comb in the usual manner, but with the taut wire in contact wih the hair. He then presses the switch which is under his finger and the electric current passing through the wire renders it incandes cent immediately and burns the hair off just as straight as a pair of shears could have cut it. The action of burning also singes the hair.

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# **GOLD AND SILVER** IN PENNSYLVANIA

Review of the Discoveries of the Metals in This State.

SYSTEMATIC MINING PROBABLE

In Eighteen Counties of the Keystone State Gold and Silver Have Been Found -- The Largest Known Gold Deposit Is in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Gold and silver has been found in ighteen counties in Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, Buck, Montgomery. Chester and Delaware gold and silver have been taken from the clay, sand and gravel deposits of the larger streams. In the counties of Adams Berks, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntington, Lancaster, from rocks.

The largest known gold deposit is in Philadelphia, and this precious metal s believed to exist in the clay, from the extreme northeastern boundary of the county to the most southern limits. Tests have been made in numerous places at various times, with as large a percentage of favorable results as in some of the best gold fields of the west. For instance, a number of years ago Messrs. Dubois & Eckfeldt, experts, carefully tested a quantity of the clay taken from the cellar of the market house, on Market street, near Eleventh, where the grand depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company now stands, and found a good percentage of gold. This clay was taken from a depth of fourteen feet and where there had been no artificial deposit. One hundred and thirty grams (about 1514 grains) of it were dried and treated and yielded ¼ of a milligran (0.0154 grain). The experiment was repeated with clay taken from a brick yard in the suburbs of the city with about the same result.

These gentlemen at the time estimated this deposit of gold-bearing clay to meansure over ten square miles under the paved part of the city, and of an average depth of fifteen feet. They then cut out blocks of the clay in several places and ascertained that they weighed 120 pounds per cubic foot, with a specific gravity of 1.92. Their assays gave three cents' worth of gold to the cubic foot, or 81 cents to the cubic yard. Some of the most profitable hydraulic working gold mines in the world average less than 25 cents per cubic yard. Taking only the area above given-and this gold-bearing tract is very much larger-they calculated there were 4.180,000,000 of cubic feet of clay under the streets and structures of ten square miles of Philadelphia, "in which securely lies \$126,000,000. And if, as is pretty certain, the cerporate limits of the city would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than up to 1561 had been brought from California and Australia." Now these extracts from the proceedings of the American Philosophical society, volume VIII., page 273, read almost like a fairy tale. But if the gentlemen had gone further down and taken from the gravel underneath the clay a cubic yard of the material, as a practical gold miner would, they would have hamuch more astounding results. What a pity Philadelphia is built upon a gold mine of such colossal but now unavail-

From what locality was this gold carried to its bed under the great metropolis of Pennsylvania? Surely from some point fufther up the Delaware or the Schuylkill. Naturally the rock from which it was separated originated north of the city. How far north! Great belts of gold-bearing rock ev tend from the eastern coast of Nova Scotia in a southwesterly direction through the New England, the Middle and the Southern states to centra Georgia and Alabama. These reefs have not been mined to any considerable extent in Pennsylvania, or any of the Eastern or Middle states, because they have not as yet been discovered in sufficiently broad and rich bodies to warrant the expenditure of much capital for development, and subsequent working. Several of the reefs cross the Delaware and the Schuylkill above Philadelphia and from these apparentlarger quantity from the Upper Dela-That the gold in the clay and gravel

under Philadelphia is a wash is demonstrated by the fact that at places on the miner's pan can extract gold from the

sand and the gravel, and in a majority of trials produce more than a "color." At Bridesburg native gold in scales can readily be obtained by an expert "pan-ner," and at various points it has been demonstrated that a fair placer miner with a pan of the usual size (containing when heaped up about one-third of a cuble foot) can make by that plain and

If the party that had the removal of the islands in the Delaware opposite your city had taken the trouble of passing the material from the steam shovels through gold saving machinery they would have had a much larger balance to the credit side of the account.

crude method from 30 to 35 cents per

That nearly all, if not all, the gold under Philadelphia came from the north or northwest is partly verified by the finding of gold in ferruginous dartz and pyrite in Franconia township, Montgomery county, and on Penn's Mount, back of Reading: also in copper pyrites near Phoenixville, and in ores at the Gap mine; also in the galenite of New Britain, Bucks

ounty. Native gold, visible to the eye, has also been found in quartz rocks in the mountains northeast of Reading. A few years ago rock mining for gold was not profitable, unless containing \$4 or more per ton, and, if the ore were refractory, some mines could not be made to pay expenses where the gold yield exceeded \$20 per ton. That era has passed. With improved methods, better machinery and the discoveries of chemical science numerous gold mines are now paying handsome dividends where the average yield is less than \$3 in gold per ton, and the material more or less difficult of reduction. At the present rate of progress it may not be ong before the known gold veins of Pennsylvania will be utilized and that part of the state lying east of the Alleghenies become a recognized factor in the gold-producing areas of the world.

As evidence of this it was shown by official reports of well-known American mines that in 1892 hard free milling gold ores were mined and milled at \$1.25 per ton, and in 1896, at the same mines the cost is less than \$1-varying from 88 cents to 59 cents per ton. Within the last six months ores have been brought to my office for analysis from Lancaster. York, Dauphin and Cumberland counties, and the precious metals, gold and silver, contained therein found to average about \$1. The mining was evidently done by non-experts and in a major ity of cases the ore had been taken out in a hit-or-miss manner. In one instance-the ore coming from Manchester, York county-some pieces contained absolutely no metal, but the whole averaged 0.02 oz. gold, equal to 42 cents per ton, and 0.35 oz. cilver, equal to 24 cents per ton, or the whole product 66 cents per ton, counting silver at 67 cents per ounce. The ores from Cumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster proved to be better.

Valuable minerals are now frequently found in Pennsylvania in unexpected places, in various ways. Several years ago a party was digging a deep pit in a yard on North Sixth street, above Herr, in Harrisburg, and struck a body of argentiferous galena that carried silver and lead, and I think a little gold, the whole in value to more than \$30 per ton. This vein undoubtedly passes underneath the most populous part of Harrisburg, and at one place within a stone's throw of the state capitol grounds. Little attention was paid to the find at the time, beyond the pit diggers calling the attention of a few passers-by to the "shiny stuff" in the rock, one of whom happened to have some knowledge of mineralogy and not-

ed the spot. A few years ago a man in Freytown now a part of York) was digging a well and threw out over a ton of lead ore. He gave away to friends, but had no analysis made until recently. Result: Silver, 1.87 ounces, per ton, equal, at 68 cents per ounce, to \$1.27; lead, 71.86 per cent., at 3 2-10 cents per pound, \$45.99, or a total value of \$47.26 per ton. No gold was found in the galena analyzed. The richest vein matter is about two inches thick, with an almost vertical pitch, and material on each side containing ore to a thickness of nearly two feet. This vein has been traced thi year from a point near Chickles, in Lanly the gold was carried into the im-mense clay and gravel bed above the York county, into Maryland, and bids caster county, to south of Hanover,

confluence of those rivers, much the fair to yield very large net returns to those who may engage in mining it.

Near Greencastle, Franklin county, in one of the slate gorges, for gold has been found in very fair quantities by strated by the fact that at places on the west side of the Delaware, both above and below the city, an expert with a few miles east of Halifax, Dauphin county. From specimens brought in it undoubtedly occurs in some of the slates of Cumberland county, near Shiremanstown; also in the pyrites of Perry and Snyder counties. In Fulton county, two or three miles north of Fort Littleton, there is an abundance of sand rock containing gold and silver, silver predominating, to \$8 or more per ton. This trend extends north-wardly into Huntingdon county, while to the northwest and only a few miles rom Huntingdon there is a deposit of galena, silver-bearing, with traces of

> Now and then in Chester and Delsware countles, where eddies have been formed in some of the streams, a decided "color" of gold can be obtained by the use of miners' pan. So, also, in some parts of Lebanon county, northwest of Lickdale, near the Gap, silver has been found and traces of gold. Two three miles south of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, there is quite a quantity of galena, containing a small percentage of silver, with slight indications of gold. Attention has recently been called to a vein of silver ut South Canaan, Wayne county, but whether in paying quantities has not been made public. Silver has been found, though, in large quantities in the very same species of rock the prospectors there are working it. In Adams county, west of Gettysburg, gold and silver are found sometimes in or near the copper; thus far in very limited quantity. But the persistent searching and prospecting and investigating there as elsewhere may lead to something much better.

Stamp mills of large proportions are not among the impossibilities for Eastern Pennsylvania and the day may not be far off when the clattering and din and rumble of batteries of five to one hundred of the "pounders" may be a common music of the hills and valleys of the ore-bearing sections of the Keystone state. Henry C. Demming,

NEW LINCOLN STORY.

How Napoleon Jackson Tecumsel Dana Got His Commission.

From the Washington Post. N. J. T. Dana, whom Mr. Cleveland recently nominated to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, has the record of having been one of the best officers of the federal army. He entered the army as a captain in the regular service, and quickly rose to the command of a Minnesota regiment, being afterward appointed to a brigadier generalship by President Lincoln. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the men who served under him were specially fond of telling anecdotes of Dana which were not always flattering to his vanity. One of the best of these relates to als trip to Washington to see Mr. Lincoin about his promotion. When Dana preferred his request to be appointed brigadier general, the president cut him off with the statement that he wanted recruits more than brigadler renerals. This decision did not phase

"But, Mr. President," he argued, "I am sure you did not hear my full name,

which is Napoleon J. T. Dana." "Napoleon was a great man," said Lincoln, " and if he were here I would out him in charge of the Army of the Potomac. But, as I said before, we need recruits far more than we do briga-

Still Dana was not to be put off. "Mr. President," he said, "I did not give you my full name, which is Napoleon Jackson T. Dana."

"I will admit," said the president Jackson was a great soldier, and as I said about Napoleon, if Jackson were now living I would be glad to appoint him commander of the Army of the Potomac; but it is not brigadiers we need at this juncture so much as recruits, to end this cruel war.'

"But I did not tell you my full nime, Mr. President," persisted Colonel Dana, according to this interesting story; "It s Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana." Lincoln turned to his private secre-

"Make out Colonel Dana's commission as brigadier general." he said; "his name will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies if nothing else."

The Earl of Dunraven will take the chair at the annual general meeting of the ship-wrecked Mariners' Society, at Cardiff. on the Zith instant.