

ALASKAN WILL SETTLE HERE

R. M. O'Loane Who Spent Ten Years In North, Has Enough.

HEARD OF COOS AT YUKON

Interesting Talk by Man Who Understands the Wonderful Mining Country.

Mr. R. M. O'Loane, who is in Marshfield with the intention of opening a business enterprise in association with two outside friends, is lately from Fairbanks, Alaska, where he disposed of his mining interests some time ago, and started for the states. He is a very interesting talker and gave the Times some absorbing tales of the North. Mr. O'Loane, in speaking about the manner in which he became interested in the Coos Bay country, said he was in Fort Yukon last winter and saw a magazine with Coos Bay advertising in it and descriptive articles as well. Having lived in the North since 1898, and endured hardships and cold, the description of Coos Bay's even temperature attracted him immediately and he commenced preparations for coming here. He had at that time joined a stampede from Fairbanks to Fort Yukon, in which 200 men participated in the dead of winter, a long dreary trip to the country designated as the Chandler territory. This proclaimed gold country, he learned, did not develop as the discoverers expected it to up to the time he left, but it may later on, as it takes a year or more to properly prospect such a find.

On going to Alaska at first, in 1898, Mr. O'Loane located in Dawson and was there during the greater part of the flourishing times and was there until other finds drew miners away to Nome, Valdez, Fairbanks, the Copper River country. He finally went to Fairbanks, where he was interested in mining for several years, and in the spring of 1906 had just got well established in business when the disastrous fire came and swept his firm clean. This fire burned two of the business blocks in the city and crippled the business for a time. On the heels of the fire, before the recovery was apparent, came the miners' strike which occurred this year in April. Since that time, business men have found it hard sledding, as the miners are practically all idle and there is no payroll.

The strike was induced by two agitators who came to Fairbanks and told the unions the men were not getting sufficient wages. Their pay at that time was \$6 per day and board for ten hours work. The miners demanded the same pay for eight hours work, and met with a refusal by the operators. Both sides are determined and the majority of the larger miners have been shut down indefinitely.

There are some astounding things in the North which are little known in the states. Mr. O'Loane says that there is one shaft he is familiar with which is 312 feet in depth and bedrock has not been struck. The ground is frozen every foot of the long distance to the bottom of this shaft. It is quite well understood that mining in Alaska is done wholly by thawing the ground. The plan which was first used for this purpose—making fires and thawing by that means—is obsolete and it is now done by those with the larger mines by steam. This method is very costly, and outfits represent an expenditure of from \$5,000 to \$10,000. These include engines, boilers, hoists, cables, steam fittings and other material.

The government has shut up gambling in Alaska, and Mr. O'Loane says he does not know of a city in the territory where there is any gambling going on. Nome, the one time free and easy city, is now a model place and is a replica of a modern and moral city in the states. Dance halls were formerly the great resorts for miners but they have disappeared to a great extent and saloons are the only resorts left for the reception of surplus money.

His experience has taught him that the way to take up mining

there is to buy a prospect, and not spend a lifetime in searching for the elusive yellow. Most successful men in the territory have made their money in that manner. Mr. O'Loane was asked who were the large operators in Fairbanks and named the following: Perry Brothers, who were successful at Dawson, Friend & Lawson, Lawson & Company, Lawson & Crawford, John Ross, and others of less note. The mines owned by the companies were named employ from 40 to 50 men the year round when they are in operation.

The finds run anywhere from nuggets of \$10 to \$50 in the sluicing season, to an occasional one of \$1,500 or \$1,600. These, however, are the exception. The "pay dirt" is found in the broken bedrock which is decomposed and the gold is found in this to a depth of from 2 to 3 feet and above the bedrock in the gravel from 2 to 6 feet, which gives a maximum pay streak of nine feet.

Sinking prospect holes has been found expensive since the distance to gravel is sometimes two and three hundred feet, and the miners now sink regular working shafts when prospecting, thus saving themselves the extra expense of putting down a new hole when they make a find.

The principal mines in the vicinity of Fairbanks are on Cleary Creek, 25 miles out, Dome Creek, 18 miles out, and Eastern Creek, out 10 miles. At first Cleary Creek led in production, but Dome Creek is now the leading producing locality. Shortly before he left Fairbanks, the word came that a wonderful find had been made in the Kuskur Quim country, on a river of that name, about two hundred miles from the mouth of the Yukon. An immediate stampede took place and there were upwards of 1200 people who left Fairbanks for the Eldorado. The Kuskur Quim river is navigable for a distance of 900 miles, and boats have plied its waters that distance. Whether or not the find was of any importance, Mr. O'Loane did not learn before leaving.

Some time ago, another rush took place to Tenderfoot Creek, a location about a hundred miles from Fairbanks on navigable water. Mr. O'Loane joined the seekers and tells of the exorbitant charges which were levied upon those who went. The fare for the distance was \$50 and \$100 a ton was charged for transporting freight that short distance. The freight from Seattle to Fairbanks averages about \$100 per ton. It goes in the summer by way of the Yukon and to the Tanana river and up that river to Fairbanks.

Fairbanks is a city of 4,000 population, and is equipped with modern conveniences, among them being electric lights, steam heating plant which supplies heat to store and office buildings, fine water system, and in fact, everything which a 20th century city requires. There are many three story business and office buildings in Fairbanks and the stores handle goods as up-to-date as can be obtained at that great distance from the world's markets. The buildings are frame, and the lumber is sawed on the ground. The chief timber is spruce which is seldom larger than 12 to 14 inches and more commonly 8 to 10. The sawmill at Fairbanks has a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. Rough lumber sells at \$75 per thousand and dressed product at \$100. The loggers get \$24 per thousand for the logs which are brought from further up the Tanana river.

The transportation to a great extent is controlled by a company which has 25 steamboats on the Yukon and which as well, owns the winter stage route from Valdez to Fairbanks, a distance of 400 miles. Along this stage route are road houses, 20 miles apart for the accommodation of the traveling public. This company has the government contract for carrying the mail for a period of four years.

The matter of wages is one which is interesting to people living on the outside. The cheapest wages paid during the summer is 90 cents an hour, for common labor. This includes miners who do the unskilled work. Carpenters draw \$1.50 per hour and work as long as they choose. Meals of good quality cost a dollar each and lodging the same price.

The greatness of Alaska, Mr. O'Loane said, is comprehended by few who have not been in the country. For instance, the Tanana river where it flows into the Yukon is two miles wide, and is navigable for a distance of 700 miles. The Kayukuk river, further in the interior, is navigable for 500 miles, and drains a large extent of territory. The

PORTLAND BOYS FIND BODIES

Skeletons Being Prepared By Students Found In Willamette River

SAYS SIGHT WAS TERRIBLE

Harbormaster Speier and Detective Price Will Search for Guilty Parties.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 28.—Three human bodies in a big vat was the greswome find made by William Earl and Vern McIntire, two small boys, while bathing in the Willamette river on the east shore of Ross Island yesterday afternoon. The lads were badly frightened and reported their discovery to Police Captain Moore. Captain Moore immediately dispatched Harbormaster Speier and Detective John Price with the two boys to the scene and made investigation. When they reached the place where the boys said the bodies were to be found, they beheld two human skulls half submerged in a vat.

The Harbormaster and detective made a careful survey of the camp and then conducted a more minute investigation of the vat, in which they found parts of three human skeletons, from which the flesh had been partially cooked. It was seen that the place was the rendezvous of medical students, who were cooking the flesh from the bodies for the purpose of preserving the skeletons for scientific purposes. As the flesh was cooked from the bones, it and the water in which the bodies were cooked, were dumped into the Willamette river.

Further investigation revealed the fact that the plant belonged to J. E. Jones, a medical student, and Dr. D. O. Thornton, of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and that their headquarters while cleaning skeletons was in a nearby houseboat. Under a bed in the houseboat was found a large box of human bones.

The doctor and student were placed under arrest, but on explanations made to Captain Moore they were released from custody.

"That was one of the worst sights I ever saw," said Harbormaster Speier this morning. "I told captain Moore that I did not mind seeking men on this earth, but I objected to going between heaven and hell in search of them. One of the skulls in the vat had the flesh partially cooked off, and there was a tuft of hair on the back of the head. A bullet hole in the forehead showed that the man had died as the result of a gunshot wound. Another of the skulls contained several gold teeth.

"If these men are not prosecuted I will take steps myself to prevent such things hereafter, if ever anything of the sort is again brought to my attention. The water of the river should not be polluted with such things. It was a disgrace. The proper place for these men to conduct such things is in the medical college."

Ever notice how a man whose wife is away visiting, is watched.

Kayukuk country is an Old Timers' camp and had been worked for many years before the great rush took place in 1897 and 1898. It is pretty well exhausted now, but produces anywhere from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per year.

There is a local narrow gauge railroad at Fairbanks which runs into the mining district for a distance of 20 miles. This is owned by eastern capitalists, who are building an additional 20 miles this year.

Mr. O'Loane says that the country has not been made to give up its best as yet, but he concluded life was too short to spend it in such a desolate place and perhaps never get in as one should.

Many men who have made good strikes and taken out fortunes have not been satisfied and put their money into other prospects, which often turn out to be of little value. This inclination accounts for many of the failures which occur in Alaska. The rule seems to hold good the world over that when a man secures a fortune of respectable size, he wants more. This is common in Alaska.

PRESS SERVICE FOR TIMES IS RESUMED.

First Messages Over Wire Since Strike Started Nearly Three Weeks Ago.

The Times this morning has the first Associated Press service it has had since the telegrapher's strike commenced two weeks ago last Monday. The local manager of the Western Union, Mr. Schetter, managed to get through about a third of the regular service, and then some body with a strike sympathy cut him out. Mr. Schetter believes the Times will be getting its usual service before the week is out.

TRIP A LONG SERIES OF MISFORTUNES

Two Miners Suffer Hardships in Bering Sea—Rescued by Fishing Schooner.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Andrew Laybeck, of San Francisco and J. H. Wilson, of Seattle, miners who left here early in April to prospect for gold on the Island Unimak, in the Bering Sea, were brought back here this morning by the fishing schooner Miller, which rescued them from the barren island. Their trip was a series of misfortunes. Severe storms prevailed and their camp was blown away and they were left without food or clothing. They were forced to seek refuge in a dugout which belonged to a trapper named Rosenberg, who with his native wife, was the only inhabitant of the island. They shot a few caribou on which they lived until their signals of distress were seen by the Miller.

KOOS ARRIVES SAFELY AT YAQUINA BAY

Mr. Winchester received two telegrams from the crew of the Koos which started for Astoria on Tuesday night. They laid up at the Umpqua river on Wednesday and yesterday arrived at Yaquina, where they were obliged to put in on account of fog.

HUNTING PARTY BACK FROM CURRY COUNTY

Panther Creeping on Their Camp at Night Frightened Away by Dog.

Bert Peterson, first mate of the Flyer, Tom Goodale and Carl Smith returned this from a month's trip in Curry county, "easy money" for the hunter. They report the best time of their lives and more game than they wanted.

They were camped most of the time on Elk river, about thirty miles south of Eckley and three miles east of Mt. Butler.

The only startling experience they had on the trip was the appearance of a panther creeping into their camp one night. Their dog let out a bark just in time to spoil a chance for a shot at the varmint. They report seeing many of them on the trip.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTS VISITING HIS FRIENDS

His old time friends are enjoying a short visit with Capt. John Roberts who arrived on the schooner Carmel yesterday. It has been some years since Capt. Roberts was on Coos Bay, though he was formerly a regular visitor when he was in charge of the schooners Emily and Farralone. He is now interested in a steam schooner being built at San Francisco for the coasting trade, and of which he will be skipper. Mr. Roberts goes to Grays Harbor with the Carmel which has freight for that port and he will return on the same vessel to San Francisco.

D. L. AVERY GOES TO LOOK AFTER CROPS

D. L. Avery leaves on the Breakwater for Condon, Ore., near which place he owns a wheat ranch. He will be gone about two weeks. The report comes from that section that there is an enormous yield this year. One field by actual measurement showed an average of 53 bushels per acre. The average yield per acre this year for that section is 25 bushels, while the general average heretofore has been but 18 per acre.

NEW RAIMENT FOR SWELLS

Styles Will Take On Great Changes For Evening Duds.

OVERCOATS ALMOST WHITE

If Styles Dictated by Tailors are Followed Broadway Will Resemble a Carnival of Boomers.

New York, Aug. 28.—The latest wrinkle in glad raiment is to be blue evening clothes. The man who, in the coming Fall and Winter, expects to approach anywhere near the "real thing" will have to array himself nightly in a dark blue clawhammer.

At the annual garment and style exhibit, which opened today, two-thirds of the evening suits on exhibition are made of blue worsted. The material is dark and in certain lights cannot be distinguished from black.

Other interesting things can be seen at the exhibition besides the blue evening clothes. The forms on which hang the clothes that New York ought to wear and probably won't look much like the wardrobe of a vaudeville slapstick artist or a Dutch comedian. The colors range anywhere from cream brown to Nile green.

For instance, there is an overcoat which the exhibitors prophesy will be "popular" in the Fall. Anyone who appeared on Broadway a year ago wearing that coat would have been followed for blocks by a mob anxious to see what he was advertising. The material is slightly darker than white flannel, and has a foot and a half plaid of three-inch chrome brown stripes. Then there is another overcoat, supposed to be English tweed. The cloth contains a touch of every color in the rainbow.

If New York should adopt the styles set forth, Broadway this winter will look like a carnival of boomers for a comic opera costumer. There is one consolation, however, in the exhibit. Those who were worried last year over the dictum of the tailors' convention that men really must wear corsets need not worry longer. The sack coat of many colors will be cut full, and there will be absolutely no need for any artificial repression.

There are other styles coming back. The man who has kept a padlock overcoat in a mothball tomb for two years can get it out again this winter. The slit back coat will be quite the thing. Of course, there will be the straight-back coat, but he who prefers this style must have it made with Caruso pockets. This is not a gratuitous slap at the great tenor. The long, perpendicular slit pockets which go "all the way through" are now designated by "the trade" in this manner.

Incidentally, if you want a long, full-back coat with a belt you must have the side seams creased like razors and the material of which it is made must vie in splendor with the multi-colored coat of Joseph.

Sack coats will be cut much shorter this winter, and (perish the thought) it is hinted that before long the dear old coats of your college days, which ended just below your belt, will be back again. And Raglan shoulders—that is, the shoulders that were not shoulders at all—are also to return. Pads must be thrown away, for coats this year will be cut just as wide as the wearer and no wider.

Netherlands Consul Drowned.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The dead body of a man was taken from the river and identified today as B. B. Haagama, consul for the Netherlands. The body was recognized by his son, who states his father's death was probably accidental, as the consul was 76 years old and, his son says, slightly deranged.

Darrow in Full Charge.

Boise, Aug. 29.—It is definitely announced today that E. F. Richardson will not appear in either the trial of Steve Adams or Pettibone, Darrow being in complete charge.

Miss Clara Fleming, who has been visiting Mrs. T. B. James leaves for her home in Portland, on the Breakwater.

NO ARBITRATION IS CRY OF BOTH

New York, Aug. 27.—President Small declared today that arbitration of the telegraphers' strike was at present out of the question, and added that the strikers were prepared to remain out two months. He said the executive board of the American Federation of Labor would shortly consider the Federation's relation to the strike. Small asserted that the companies conditions were worse than when the strike began, and that half of the Western Union force here failed to report for work Friday, when double pay was abolished.

Superintendent Brooks, of the Western Union, said: "Our company will have nothing to do with Small or his union. While we are willing to consider individual cases of the men who struck under pressure, the agitators who engineered this situation will not be re-employed under any circumstances."

CURIOS COINCIDENCE IN NAMES OF TWO MEN

W. E. Warwick this week bought Lot 6, Block 26, which is situated on Second street near Chestnut in the Clement addition. The lot is 50x84 and was bought for a home. One peculiar feature of this instance is that it is a part of a homestead taken up years ago by a man by the name of Warwick, but W. E. does not know if they are related.

WORKMAN AT DANIELS CREEK WAS INJURED

Andrew Johnson, a workman at the Daniels Creek logging camp, was brought to Marshfield on Wednesday for surgical treatment. Johnson had his hand crushed while making a coupling and the bones of one finger were badly broken. Dr. Horstfall dressed the wounded member and hopes to save the finger.

RECEIVES BAD CUT WHILE SWIMMING

Master Stanley Briggs met with an injury yesterday which will keep him confined to the house for some time. He was swimming with a party of boys at the S. P. coal bunkers, and fell from a log into the water. The place has been a dumping ground for broken glass, tin and other refuse and he received a bad cut on his heel which required the services of a surgeon for cleansing and sewing it up.

CHIEF ENGINEER MAY REMAIN ON THE BAY

Jas. Bennett, chief engineer for the C. A. Smith Co. came in on the Breakwater. He will be here some time installing their steam apparatus. It is more than probable Mr. Bennett will locate here permanently, as he informed us his wife gave him a description of the kind of house she wanted. He has been with the Smith Co. many years.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS PLANNING BIG DAY

The various labor organizations are looking forward to a full day of amusements and celebration next Monday. The program was printed in a recent issue of the Times and since then many new things have been added to make the celebration the attraction the unions are striving to have it. The celebration takes place in Marshfield and the whole day will be given up to it. It will be a holiday with most laborers.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS AFFAIR POSTPONED

The Catholic Knights institution did not come off this week as planned, owing to a delay in receiving the charter from the east. The event will be pulled off the second week in September when the instituting team will come down from Portland on the Breakwater, accompanied by prominent Knights of Oregon. Mr. F. J. Yamke is here in the interests of the order and is planning to have a big council ready for the date.

Miss Etta Kosterman, one of the nurses at the Mercy Hospital, leaves on the Breakwater. It is rumored that she goes to change her name.

Mr. J. F. Moore, the North Bend cigarmaker, takes the Breakwater for Portland on a business trip.