Portland's history, he was called from his position as foreman of an engine to take full charge of the department with all the authority of the chief engineer. One of these fires was that which destroyed Harbaigh & Stitzel's mill. During the height of the fire, Chief T. G. Young was disabled by being badly burned. Chief Young immediately selected Mr. Buchtel to act in his place, and it was under the able management of the latter gentleman that the confingration was quickly brought under aliarm system to a high state of efficiency. onflagration was quickly brought under ontrol. The next time Mr. Buchtel was alled upon to fill the same office was at the great leves fire, which leveled three entire blocks to the ground. On this occasion be relieved Archie Williams as chief at the latter's request, and again, under the prompt action of Mr. Buchtel and his assistants, control was finally gained over the fire, which at one time threatened to wipe out the entire city.

Buchtel has the record of having twice filled the office of chief engineer of the old volunteer department. He per-formed the responsible duties of the posi-tion with signal credit to himself and with the greatest degree of satisfaction to the people. He was chosen to represent Pert-land in the great national convention of chief fire engineers, held at St. Louis in that year. He also represented the Port-land paid fire department in the conven-tion of chief engineers recently held in

The only gift ever voted by the old volunteer fire department as a body was a hundsome gold watch and chain presented to Chief Bacatel in acknowledgment of his value. his valuable services, and which is still carried by the chief.

While Mr. Buchtel has given much attention and considerable study to the sub-ject of fighting fire, he has also been prominent in other important positions of trust. He was sheriff of Multnomah county, of which Portland is the seat, for two years, and he was accorded the honor of having been the best officer who was ever elected to that office. He is a promi-nent Odd Fellow, and he was made the grand representative from this state to the grand lodge of this order held in At-

Buchtel never lost his interest in matters pertaining to the success of the fire department of the city. A number of Years since he invented the telegraph fire hose and electric hose coupling, which he hose and electric hose coupling, which he has had patented. This invention is of such great practical value that it will yet be used by every fire department in the United States. He did not solicit the appointment to his present important position, realizing as he did the responsibilities and great labor incident to filling this office as it should be filled. His fitness expectably commenced by the to the people. especially commended him to the people however, and, at the earnest solicitation of the mayor and other prominent cli-mens, he at last consented to accept the appointment, and it is the general feeling that the city is fortunate in being able to avail itself of the services of as compe-tent a chief engineer of the local irre de-partment as Mr. Buchtel has proved to be. He received his appointment as chief about one year since, and it is the hope of his friends that he may long be spared to serve the city in that capacity.

Perhaps the most unique and distin-guished service Mr. Buchtel rendered the city was the task imposed on him in fighting the fire along the river front during the unprecedented flood of last year. During the time that Portland's principal streets were under water, it was impossible to get any o the fire engines into the busin along Front or First street. With wis forethought, Mr. Buchtel had mounted a number of engines on barges, which he kept moored at convenient points through-out the submerged district, ready for in-stant use. The time came for the aid of the floating tire-destroyers in the confia gration on the river front in the most thickly built district of the city, and it was due to the wisdom of Portland's able chief in having these engines mounted of barges, which could easily be towed to any part of the city that was under water, that saved Portland from one of the most disastrous fres in her history. During the crisis of the flood Mr. Buchtel arranged a canvas suit for attaching hose to sub-merged connections that has been termed one of the most remarkable devices ever invented by a chief engineer. This, with the other numerous inventions made by Mr. Buchtel, will soon be exhibited here, so that the people of Portland may have the opportunity to gain a just apprecia

DAVID CAMPBELL. One of the ablest men on the present orce of Portland's paid fire department is David Campbell, the popular assistant chief engineer immediately under the head of the department, Joseph Buchtel, Mr.

Campbell dates his connection with the DAVID CAMPBELL Photo by Davice.

city fire department from 1880, three years fore the old volunteer fire organization was succeeded by the present efficient paid department. He holds an exempt certifi-cate as a fireman, and he has reached his present position as the direct result of the valuable experience he has gained by long years of service in the department, which has enabled him to win promotion by steady but successive steps to his present which, with the exception of that of chief engineer, is the most ime in Portland's paid fire department In this connection a word of the old

Portland volunteer fire department may not be amiss. Every old Portlander will remember distinctly the rivalry which existed between the different companies com-posing the old department, and they also realize that it was this rivalry which resulted in the volunteer department attain ing a degree of problemer never reached by any other volunteer department of the const. Mr. Campbell, like most every highly successful freman who ever tagged 1881, that he was appointed superintent at a rope in Portland, was educated in the best of schools—this old volunteer organi-zation, made up of some of the best men of advantage to the city since that time. the city. Dave's fire-red buggy dashing down the streets immediately following the first tap of the firebell today is a re-minder of the haleyon days of the old volunteer department, when he responded with the same promptness to the alarm of if any department of the coast ever at-fire and took a hand at the rope with the same degree of carnestness that he shows did Portland's volunteer fire department, today in his attempt to get to the sent of the confingration with all possible dis-patch behind the heels of one of the best

Mr. Campbell was born in Pictoria,
He lived in his native place until 1888, cient Portiand paid fire department toway,
when he removed with his parents to is Mr. Michael Laudenklos, the present
Youngstown, O. He dates his residence competent district engineer. This is one
to Poetland from 1872. He early became of the most important trusts connected Mr. Campbell was born in Pittsburg. Pa. connected with the city department, as stated above, and on February E. 1881, he was appointed to his present supertant

Mr. Campbell has the respect and confidence of the entire working force of the department, and he has the indorsement of the property-owners as one of the most efficient officers ever connected with the

ment; he must have the confidence of his superiors and the individual members of superiors and the individual members of the department, and the general public must be assured that he is both competent and is worthy of the important trust re-posed in him. From his long and success-ful connection with the department, Mr. Laudenkios has the full confidence of the public and the department alike, and he has the hearty support of everybody with whom his official duties bring him in con-tact. alarm system to a high state of efficiency, could get along easier without the nid of municipal office than the city could get along without him, and in consequence the are commissioners at the end of three months offered him the very position which they had thought could be easily filled by one of their numerous following.

nventor of considerable reputation. He

against the city of Portland by Robert Bragg on this as an infringement of his patent, the city was victorious. As a con-

the only city in the United States in which

Mr. Bragg was not successful in his suit-for infringement of patent on recorder of fire alarm. Captain Coffee has made

the gratuitous offering of all his patents to the municipality here, a gift of great practical value to the city. In addition to his important work on

the fire-alarm system, Captain Coffee also installed the police telegraph system. It is directly due to the practical knowledge of Captain Coffee that this branch of the

city service has proved such a signal su-

cess, especially in its telephone connections, which are indispensable to a complete system of police telegraph. The dif

ficulty of connecting the telephone with

this system can be appreciated when it is stated that all the city's wires are stretched on the poles of the Portland

CAPT A J COFFEE.

carry high potential alternating currents

Running telephone wires in close proxim

ity to wires thus charged is an application few electricians have successfully solved Captain Coffee also installed the fire-

alarm telegraph system at Tacoma. His

advice has also been widely solicited by the management of other fire-alarm and police telegraph manipulation, which he

has always freely given. He has made

bimself thoroughly acquainted with the workings of various fire departments, not only here where he is directly associated with fire business, but also abroad, and

he has made an especial study of recent

applications in this branch of the service
In addition to his highly successful work
as a general electrician, Captain Coffee

has devoted considerable attention to drill tactics. He is, in addition to being super-intendent of fire alarm, drillmaster of the city police, and he has brought this branch

of the service to its present high state of efficiency. He is also captain of company I, First regiment infantry, O. N.

G., which company is recognized as especially proficient in drill and dis-cipline. Under Captain Coffee, who has been captain of the company for seven

years past, it has enjoyed with its compe

National Guard.

officers and the men of the Oregon

Captain Coffee had much valuable ex-

perience as a practical electrician before he came to Portland. He is a native of Oakland, Cal. He was educated in the

public schools of that city and San Fran-

partment of Heald's business college, both

educational institutions of the latter city

His first work was with the California Electrical Construction & Maintenance

Company, as apprentice in electrical con struction and as salesman. He next en

tered the employ of the Cleveland Supply Company, of San Francisco, as apprentic

in electrical construction. While in the

employ of that company he assisted in putting into use the first electric are lamps used on the Pacific coast. From

this company he went to the American

District Telegraph Company and the Golden Stock Telegraph Company, of Sar

Francisco. He was in turn lineman teacher of telegraphy and electrician

after which he was appointed assistan-inspector of the American Speaking Tele-phone Company, afterward the Pacifi-

Bell Telephone Company, of San Fran

cisco. It was while he was with the tele-phone company that he assisted in put ting into practical use the first telephone

on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to the responsible position of assistant elec-trician of the company immediately under John I. Sabin, an office he filled until his

appointment to the more responsible trust of electrician of the Portland Telephone,

felegraph & Electric Light Company, Oc

After coming to Portland, Captain Cof-

fee retained this position until the latter part of 1883, when he entered the employ of the United States Electric Lighting

Company of Newark, N. J., with head quarters in this city. He was pixed it charge of installing the plant of the firs

commercial electric-lighting company of Portland, of which Mr. P. F. Morey was

MICHAEL LAUDENKLOS.

The people of Portland entertain some-thing more than a kindly feeling for the

men who attained distinction in the of

volunteer fire department. It is doubtful if any department of the coast ever at

did Portland's volunteer fire department and as a training school for successfull

fighting fire its graduates carry a bette indorsement than they could have hoped

to secure from any other source.
One of the old-time fireboys in the effi-cient Portland paid fire department today

can be appreciated when it is stated it is made obligatory on the district engineer to see that all the apparatus and every-thing connected with the different engine-

houses are in perfect working order, he is

street, and he must report at every fir

held responsible for the im-

tober 28, 1880.

supplemented by courses at the n academy and in the telegraph de-

Photo by McAlpin & Lamb.

Seneral Electric Company,

quence, Portland today is using this and other devices patented by Captain Coffee, saving much expense in royalties, and it is worthy of note that Portland is

Mr. Laudenklos first joined the old Port. and volunteer fire department in 1878. He served three years with the volunteer de partment, two years of which he served us second assistant foreman of engine company No. 5. He accepted a position filled by one of their numerous following.

Captain Coffee was appointed superingered to the Portland fire-alarm telegraph on August 1, 1881. Under his able management this system has attained a conjugate to his present position on July 5, 1893, and he has been in contindegree of efficiency second to that of no fire-slarm system in the United States. Not only is Captain Coffee a general elec-trician of recognized ability, but he is an uous service in this office since that time. Mr. Laudenklos is a native of Rock Island, Ill. He came to Portland early in 1864, and he has attested his faith in the permanency of the city by making it his constant residence since that time. He is thoroughly wedded to Portland and the invented many of the practical electrical devices now in use in the fire-alarm and police telegraph systems of the city, on most of which he has been granted patents. He invented the electrical devices for unhitching horses which are now used in all the engine-houses. He also invented a recorder of fire alarms. In a suit brought receiver the city of Postland by Robert institutions of the city, and he feels, as



MICHAEL LAUDENKLOS Photo by Davier

every cuthusiastic Portlander feels, that

he would not be content to live anywhere A. M. DONALDSON.

The duties of district engineer of the East Side district are particularly onerous The East Side is much less sparsely set-tied than is the business district on the West Side, while the territory covered by the fire department east of the Willamette is of a much larger area than that part of the city on the other side of the river. The streets, too, on the West Side are paved and are kept in much better condition than are the streets on the East Side. Many of the streets of old East Portland and Albina, included in the East Side district, are impassable for the heavy fire engines and trucks during the winter months. All of these difficulties add great-ly to the responsibilities of the district engineer on the East Side, and the fact that so little damage has resulted from fire in that part of Portland east of the Willamette recently is recommendation of the fitness of the present East Side district engineer for the responsible duties he

is called upon to perform.

Mr. A. M. Donaldson, who so ably fills this office, first came to Oregon in 1889. He became a member of the Portland volunteer fire department in 1882, and he suc-cessively filled the important positions of foreman of the hose company of the Grant



fire department of East Portland. He was also a member of the board of East Portland fire delegates. He became connected with the paid fire department when it was extended to cover the East Side districts, and was appointed to his present important position in July last.

Mr. Donaldson is a native of Scotland,

and first came to Boston, Mass., in 1872. His record as a successful fireman is such that the people feel safe in any business that is intrusted to his charge in connec tion with the department.

BEAUTY AND SLEEP. Here Is Another Dietum Which Further Complicates Life.

Positively life is getting too complicated A woman specialist has arisen who calls upon us to take lessons in sleeping. Beauty sleep, she deckires, is a delusion and a sourc. The woman who goes to bed early, expecting to get up rejuve-nated, is quite as likely to add 10 years to her age in the night by sleeping herseli nto a full set of wrinkles.

"We spend," goes on this doctrinaire eight hours out of the 24 in bed, and in that time postures are assumed that work injury not only to a woman's health, but to her possible good looks. One girl has o chest. I watched her day after day to find out the cause, but was completely, baffled until I saw her while asleep. She shrugged her shoulders forward so far that it's a wonder the lungs were not

squeezed flat.

"The up-to-date girl who wants to rise from sleep rested and with her face cast from sleep rested and with her face cast. in the lines of beauty should sleep on a sarrow bed, so there will be no roo her to distort her limbs by throwing them to grotesque positions. On this bed there hould be a good mattress and one small, rather hard pillow. The bedelothing should e of light weight, but warm, and the well ventilated and comfortably

"On this couch the would-be beauty hould lie fint on her back, arms and legs traight. To make a change from the ack she should learn to sleep first on one ide and then on the other. 'Ob, I always deep on the left side,' or 'I can't sleep ex cept on my right side, are remarks con-tinually heard among women. The dress makers for such sleepers find that padding is needed on one side, and that is the

side I always sleep on.
"Some people when asleep screw their faces into most grotesque shapes, and thereby, instead of getting beauty sleep. add a wrinkle or two every week or deepen those already carved. This ap-ples particularly to those creases about the eyes. Perhaps you are young, but hints of wrinkles auddenly appear, apparently without any cause. Find out if w o not squeeze your eyes tightly together when going to sleep, as a child does when t makes believe sleep. Many women draw the corners of their mouths down, and so ce furrows from the nose to th

To get a beauty sleep, go to bed thinking of the pleasantest thing that will be fall you. In the sleep beautiful the eye lids rest lightly over the eyes, as if a fluttering breeze sweeping across the face would blow them wide open. The lips local fire department.

CAPTAIN A. J. COFFEE.

The position of superintendent of the fire-sharm system of Portland is not a the practical working of the fire department. A man to fill this should meet easily, the mouth should never be open, and on the sleeper's face should fire-sharm system of Portland is not a the practical working of the fire department possessed mind and body."

LOCAL POLICE FORCE

A DEPARTMENT WELL ORGANIZED AND EFFICIENTLY CONTROLLED.

Discipline of the Force-The Effective Patrol of Portland's Large Territory.



police department of Portland is the history of a city well governed and free from the great convuls i on s only controlled in many of the large populous centers of the country by the most strenuous efforts of the police, supplemented by by the aid of the state militia or the United States army. the exceptions of the Chinese disturbances in 1885 and the Coxey movement and rail-road strike of last element has never

proved anything of a menage to the peace of the city, and even these disturb-suces offered no obstacles to the effective cortrol of the city's affairs by the municipality which the police authorities were

nicipality which the police authorities were not able to overcome.

The cosmopolitan population of any scaport always contains a disturbing element to the easy government of the city which is not encountered in most of the interior populous centers. There is a constant movement of the tramp, the victous and the idle classes to the seaboard cities, and this, with the army of sallors from the shipoing which frequents the from the shipping which frequents the port, supports a line of business which is patronized principally by the dregs of society, and which sflords, to a certain extent, a harbor of refuge for the vast extent, a harpor of refuge to fine vas-army of men outside the pale of the law, and who are always under police surveil-lance. While those lines of business are not prohibited by law, yet the law recog-nizes the nature of the callings which to a certain extent make them something to a certain extent make them something of a disturbing element in the public peace, and by licenses and by exercising special police supervision in the districts in which they are located, serious outbreaks of crime which emanate from this source are usually prevented. Portland has always had the usual floating population of the disturbing elements in society tion of the disturbing elements in society found in important esaport centers, yet the fact that this element here has never been an important factor in creating disturbances of the public peace is attented by the statement that the annual appropriations for the support of the local police department are 20 per cent below the average of these appropriations in other large scaport cities.

The present police force in Portland consists of 8 men, including the chief, five ion of the disturbing elements in society

sists of M men, including the chief, five captains and four mounted police. Con-nected with the department is a small body of able detectives, and the depart-ment has the benefit of an excellent patrol wagon, which is kept on constant call. The discipline of the entire department is good, and with the immense territory under constant patrol, the city is given ex-cellent police protection.

The appropriation made for the support

of the police department of Portland for 1894 was but \$100,000. As the department has been conducted on the most economical basis with the view of rendering efficient service, this was sufficient to meet all the service, this was sufficient to meet all the expenses for the year. The police force of the city during the preceding years had been at times considerably larger than it is now, and the appropriations for the maintenance of the department during certain of the years when economy was not as carefully practiced as it is today, were considerably overdrawn by the board of police commissioners. The present board, however, states that with the present discipline of the force the number of patrolmen is ample to inprotection to the people here, and with this reduced force there will a difficulty in keeping the expendiures for the department within the esmate of the amount required for run-ing the department during 1855. The first ordinance passed by the first ity council of Portland at its first meet-

ng April 14, 1851, provided for the annual election of a "competent and discreet per-son to act as city marshal." At the same meeting Hiram Wilber was elected to the office by a vote of four of the seven memyear. He was succeeded. April 15, 1852. by W. L. Higgins, who was also elected by the city council, Mr. Higgins, who is still a hale and hearty resident of Portand, has an excellent recollection the early events of Portland history, and he gives an interesting account of the first robbery of any importance that occurred n this city.

A merchant named Cohen, whose store ras located on Front street, had occasion to go to San Francisco, leaving his busi ness in charge of his confidential clerk, whose name was also Cohen. In the safe of the store was stored some \$40,000 in gold dust and coin. The clerk knew the mbination of the safe, and while his employer was away abstracted about 15500, hiding the money in a thick growth of bush near what is now the corner of Sixth and Stark streets. Upon the merchant's return, the clerk, who had not been suspected, made preparations to re-turn to his home in New York, where he expected to be married. On the eve of his intended departure, Marshal Higgins ac costed him and led him into the mar-shal's office, where Cohen was accused of stealing the meney, the marshal demand-ing to know what he had done with it. The culprit finally broke down and cor lessed. He led the marshal to the hidir n a shallow hole.

The merchant Cohen had promised Mr. Hisgins, in the presence of Mr. Camp-bell, a lawyer, \$500 of the money in case it was recovered, but when the marshal brought in the culprit with the stolen funds, the merchant denied any recollection of having made such a promise. He very generously, however, offered to pre-sent Mr. Higgins with a hand-me-down suit of clothes as a reward for his vig-Mr. Higgins brought the mer chant to terms by quietly taking one of the handkerchiefs in which the money was tied and putting it in his pocket. Upon this the wily clothing-dealer, who had been reminded by Mr. Higgins that Mr. Camp bell had witnessed his agreement to pay a reward of \$500, came to terms, and Mr. Higgins received the sum promised. The tlerk was confined in the old log jail which stood on a portion of the ground now occupied by The Oregonian building, lie afterwards managed to escape after nearly losing his life by setting fire to the

jail in a first attempt.

Mr. Higgins constituted at the time the entire police force of the town. He wore citizens' clethes, with a hadge under his cont, and his principal work was in taking an occasional drunk to the lockur or in notifying some of the business men of slight infractions of the city's or-dinances which they had unwittingly made. Portland has always enjoyed the reputation of being law-abiding, and until the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, in 1883, which furnished this city with transcontinental rail connection, the victous classes found but little lodgment here. In 1853 Mr. Higgins was succeeded by William Grooms, who one year later was followed by Mr. Higgins, who was elected to the position a second time. Mr. Higgins were the slouch hat and budge of Higgins were the alouch hat and badge of the city marshal until ISSS, when he gave place to Thomas J. Holmes, who served until ISSI. The successive incumbents of the office in the order named were: James H. Lappeus, who held the position from ISSI to 1932; Henry L. Hoyt, who served until 1887; D. Jacobi, who held the office of the was one of the most promitiate the office for about eight months; J. H. Lappeus, who served for the balance of 1893, and empt certificates, given him in recognition 38,849,000 stitches.

Philip Saunders, who was town marshal of his it years' continuous service as a from January 1, 1870, to November 2, 1870. In 1865 a deputy was appointed to assist the city marshal, and the number was in-

Authority for Ris Appointment

Given by the Legislature in 1869. HE legislature of 1869 author lest the aboltshment of the old office of city marshal in Portland, and created in its place the office of chief of poplace the office of chief of police. The first appointment to
this office was James H. Lappeus. Chief Lappeus held the
office from November 2, 1876,
until 1877, when he was succeded by Lunerne Besser. Mr.
Lappeus was reappointed to
the office in 1890, he being the immediate
successor of the man who had succeeded
him in his first term. The act of the legislature authorizing the appointment of
a chief of police for Portland also provided for the formation of a local board
of police commissioners made up of three
members. This board was an elective one, 念

a chief of police for Portland also provided for the formation of a local board of police commissioners made up of three members. This board was an elective one, and it had full authority and control over the police department. It was under the board that the police department of the city was conducted during the incumcumbency of Lappeus and Besser, and it was the board which was held directly responsible for the service rendered by the control and from his long experience with the criminal element the Fortland people feel sponsible for the service rendered by the local police.

After the second appointment of Lap-

After the second appointment of Lappeus, Besser was active in securing the
passage of an act through the legislature
of 1884 by which the Portland police department was taken from under the control of the commissioners and placed under the direct supervision of the city
council. Under the new regime the chief
of police was appointed by the mayor
and his appointment was confirmed by
the council.

By the authority imposed in the mayor

By the authority imposed in the mayor under the terms of this act, William H. Watkins was appointed to succeed Lap-peus. Watkins held the office for a little over nine months. By an act of the legislature of 1885, a new board of police commissioners was created, the ap-ment of three members of the boar ing a prerogative of the governor of ing a prerogative of the governor of the state. At the expiration of the terms of the first three appointees to this office, the commissioners to the office were to be made elective by the people of Portland, By authority of an act of the legislature passed in 1892, and which took effect in July last, the board of police commission ers was placed under the direct and sole control of the mayor of Portland. Under the authority given him by the terms of this act, the mayor may at any time remove any or all of the members of the board, and he can make appointments for this important position to fill places made vacant at his pleasure.

vacant at his pleasure.

The members of the police board serve without salary. The members of the present board are: D. M. McLauchtan, president; A. L. Marwell and H. Haussman. The secretary of the board is J. G. Mack. Watkins was succeeded by Sam B. Farrish, who held the office uninterruptedly from 1885 to 1892. July 18, 1892. E. W. Spencer was appointed to succeed Parrish, but Spencer only held the office until Newmber 7, following, when he was displaced by the appointment of C. H. Hunt. Chief Hunt held the office of chief of police until October 2 last, when J. W. Minto, the present efficient head of the desartment, was appointed to the rosition. Watkins was succeeded by Sam B. Far partment, was appointed to the position.

As before stated, but few crises have arisen in the history of Portland in which the regular patrolmen of the police force were not able unaided to maintain the peace of the city. One of these disturb-ances was the anti-Chinese demonstration of 1885, during which time the police were called upon for much extra duty. The egitation on this subject, however, quickly subsided, and while there was consid rable noise made during the time of the hreatened riots, there were no serious preaches of the peace. Preceding the trou-ble here, the Chinese had been driven out of Orgon City. This was at a time when

the Chinese queriton was the paramount issue among the laboring classes of the coast, and the agitation of the subject here was especially encouraged by the decided stand the people of the Puget ound cities had taken on the issue which led to the big flots in Seattle and the expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma. Following the expulsion of the Celestials from Oregon City, a big mass meeting was held in Portland, which was addressed by Sylvester Pennoyer and other speakers. The feeling was strong among the labor-ing classes that the Chinese ought to be driven out of Portland, and for a time excitement ran high. During the height of the crisis all the gun stores of the citz were guarded by the police, and guards were placed all over the city. On this issue, as on every other which has profoundly stirred the people of Portland, the good sense of the community averted bloodshed, and no violence was resorted to by any of the parties to the threatened

The great railroad strike which paralyzed traffic for a short time last summer in nearly all parts of the United States was first felt at Portland on June 19. It became general locally on July 2, and was declared off on July 17. While there was no violence resorted to, the police were kept on almost constant duty during the strike, as they were during the Coxey movement, and it was due to their vigilance that personal encounters be-tween the strikers and the friends of the aliroads were averted.

But few cases of capital punishment have ever been noted in Portland. The first man executed in the city was Dan-ford Balch, who was banged October 17, 1839. The deed for which he paid the fullest penalty of the law, on the scaf-fold, was the murder of his son-in-law on the Stark-street ferry, November 18, 838. Balch was the owner of a claim here, on a portion of which some of the best part of Portland was afterwards built. The next execution in the city was on March 14, 1879, when James Johnson and Archie Brown were hanged for the shooting of the young boy, Louis Joseph, on the streets of Portland on August 30 preceding. Since these two important executions there have been but four hang-

ngs in this city-a Chinaman, two Inlians and a white man.

The present headquarters of the police lepartment are at the Oak-street station, on the west side of the river. In that art of the city included within the limits of the East Side boundary lines are the listricts of old East Portland and Aldina. There is but one captain of polhowever, stationed on the East Side, he having charge of both the East Portland and the Albina circuits. In the present arrangement of the police force, it patroimen are on constant duty during the day, it of whom are allotted to the West. and 5 to the East Side. On night duty are 53 patrolmen, 54 of these being assigned to beats on the West Side and 19 to the East Side districts. The entire territory protected by the police covers an area of over 30 square miles, and, while the thickly built up streets of the cen-tral parts of the city require the services of a greater number of patrolmen than the outlying districts, there is no part of Fortland today that is denied police protection. With the present force at his disposal, Chief Minto is affording excellent

ng with the hearty support of the entire ommunity. CHIEF MINTO. John W. Minto was born in Salem, Sep-tember 37, 1848. After having received a good common-school education, his abilities for public service were early recognized by the people of his native town, who honored him by electing him to the office of chief of police of the municipality

rotection to the city, and his efficient

anagement of the department is meet-

In 1868 a deputy was appointed to assist the city marshal, and the number was increased each year, until, at the beginning of Saunders' term, there were four departies under him. Saunders was the last of the town marshals, and with the end of his term began the growth of the present efficient department.

| PIRST CHIEF OF POLICE. | Mr. Minto first came to Portland in the city in the definition of 1888. He left Salem with the firm determination to make Oregon's metropolis his future home, and what more tropolis his future at this port. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and in recogni-tion of his valuable services as one of the chief counselors of the party he was given the nomination for sheriff of Multnomah county on the republican ticket at the last June election. Although Mr. Minto was as strong a man as the party could have as strong a man as the party could have placed in nomination for the position, he was defeated by a combination of the citizens, populists and democrats, who united on George C. Sears, a man particularly strong with the G. A. R., who was able to obtain the support of the many secret orders of which is a prominent member, and who from his long residence in Portland has attained a local constraint which land has attained a local popularity which has made him a great gatherer of votes on election day. Mr. Minto accepted his de-feat gracefully, shook hands with his suc-



that the direction of the city's police prodemonstrate his ability both to ferret out crime and in weaving the web of proof of guilt so tightly around the offenders that escape from the toils of the law was impossible, and with the well-disciplined force he has under his control there is tection is in efficient hands. Since Mr. every reason to believe that Portland will be better protected from the vicious ele-ment this winter than it has ever been in the history of the city.

MADAME ALBANI An Incident in Which Patti Ans-

wered a Remark About Her. To a writer in the Woman at Home, Madame Albani has been giving some de-tails of her life. "My voice is a certain amount of care to me," she said. "You think that it always sounds fresh and clear? Well, I watch over it, and never allow it to become tired if I can help it. On the days I am engaged to sing at the opera, I do not talk above a whisper for many hours beforehand. Besides which, I believe in careful diet. Tea I forbid myself. Bordeaux I find excellent. And sometimes, betwen the acts of an opera, I take, through a straw, a cup of bouillon made in the French way, which I find very restorative."

Madame Albani could sing any tune sung to her long before she could speak.
"My sister," she added, "will tell you that
she distinctly remembers my first soprano note-a real note, long sustained. were playing together in our cot in the early morning before the household were astir, and, baby though she too was, she has not forgotten the effect made upon her. At 8 years old I actually entered the munical profession. Ah! do not laugh; it is true. I made a little 'tournee' of some months' duration, and was much petred and spolled wherever I went. Then a few years later I was sent to be educated at a convent, and engaged to take the soprano

There is a good-and a true-story of SCHMIDT & BOBLIN, General Agency. ing down Regent street with her first hus band, the Marquis de Caux, stopped at the windows of the stereoscopic company. There were shown, slide by side, photo-graphs of herself and the debutante, Mad-emoiselle Emma Albani. Patti stooi close to the window and was unnoticed by young man lounging in the background. "Look," he exclaimed in a loud and jubilant voice, "at the photograph of Albani. She is the new prima donns, and everybody is raving over her. Patti will be nowhere very soon. That's one thing ertain!" And Patti, turning round and certain." And Patti, turning round sud-denly upon the speaker, made him a swift little courtsey. "Thank you, sir," she ex-claimed, her eyes sparking with mis-chief. The man was rooted to the spot with amaxement. Patti stopped just an instant to enjoy the effect she had cre-ated, and then tripped off laughing through the crowd on her way homeward.

Memories of Lincoln.

Ohio State Journal. Friday was a day fruitful in the disap pearance of Lincoln relics. At Lewiston, Ill., the famous courthouse in which the martyred president delivered the historic speech that brought on the debate with Stephen A. Douglas and itnally landed Lincoln in the presidential chair, was burned to the ground. Here it was that Lincoln made use of the famous expres-"This nation can never exist hall slave and half free. It must be one or the other. A house divided against likelf can-not stand." In Indianapolis the same day Henry R. Pomeroy, who was a personal friend and neighbor of Lincoln, died at the city hospital. In the early days before the war, Pomeroy lived in Springfield, Ill. and knew the dead president when he was struggling along as a young Comercy was also a companion of General Frant when the former owned an interest in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and often told how he had many times seen the future president and conqueror of th Rebellion drive into town on a load of wood from his farm just outside St. Louis.

Europe's Rulers Westminster Budget.

The new czar ascends the throne at 76, but is by no means the youngest of rejers. That distinction belongs to King Alfonso XIII, of Spain, who is only 8. The little queen of the Netherland is 14; King Alexander of Servia, 18; the khedive, 20, and the emperor of China, 21. The sultan of Morocco is also a yauth, but his exact age is a matter of speculation.

Of older rulers than the new caar there

are Kings Carlos of Portugal, 31; Prince Ferdinand of Rulgaria, 33; the emperor of Germany, 35; the king of Greece, 35; the emperor of Japan, 42; the king of Raly the sultan of Turkey, 50; King Charles of Roumania, &; the king of the Belgians, B; the emperor of Austria, E; the king of Sweden and Norway, 6; shah of Persia. 6: Queen Victoria, 76: and the king of Denmark, now the oldest among ruling sovereigns, 76.

Pelson-Made Carpets.

A new carpet for the Waterloo chamber at Windsor castle, said to be the largest ever manufactured, has been woven in the jail of Agra, in India, by prisoners under-going penal servitude. They hope to obtain a remission of sentence for their dilielected sheriff of Marion county, and for gence in completing the task, which has many years he was one of the most prominent members of the Salem volunteer fire department. He today carries two experiments around the promotion of the salem volunteer fire department. He today carries two experiments around the promotion of the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fire and the salem volunteer fire the salem volunteer fi

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