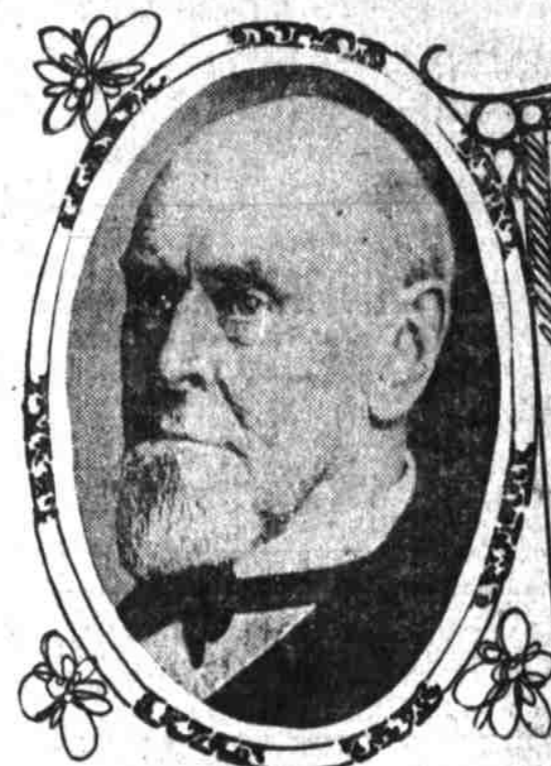


# FIRST FIGHT IN PORTLAND COUNCIL

## MAYORS OF PORTLAND.

Hugh O. O'Bryant	Elected March, 1854
Allison C. Bonnell	Elected April, 1852 (resigned)
Simon B. Marye	Elected by council
Josiah Failing	Elected April, 1853
William Failing	Elected March, 1854
George W. Vaughn	Elected April, 1855
James O'Neill	Elected April, 1856
James O'Neill	Elected April, 1857
A. M. Starr	Elected April, 1858
S. J. McCormick	Elected April, 1859
G. Collier Robbins	Elected April, 1860
John M. Breck	Elected April, 1861
W. H. Farrar	Elected April, 1862
David Logan	Elected April, 1863
Henry Failing	Elected June, 1864
Henry Failing	Elected June, 1865
Henry Failing	Elected June, 1866 (resigned)
Thomas J. Holmes	Elected by council
Thomas J. Holmes	Elected June, 1867 (died before assuming duties)
Aaron E. Waite	Elected by council July 24, 1867
L. A. Chapman	Elected by council July 31, 1867
Hamilton Boyd	Elected June, 1868
B. Goldsmith	Elected June, 1869
Philip Washburn	Elected June, 1871
Henry Failing	Elected June, 1873
J. A. Chapman	Elected June, 1875
W. S. Newbury	Elected June, 1877
D. P. Thompson	Elected June, 1879
D. P. Thompson	Elected June, 1881
J. A. Chapman	Elected June, 1883
John Gates	Elected June, 1885 (died in office)
Van B. DeLashmutt	Elected by council May 2, 1888
Van B. DeLashmutt	Elected June, 1888
W. S. Mason	Elected June, 1891
George P. Frank	Elected June, 1894
Sylvester Pennoyer	Elected June, 1896
W. S. Mason	Elected June, 1898
H. S. Rowe	Elected June, 1900
George H. Williams	Elected June, 1902
Harry Lane	Elected June, 1905



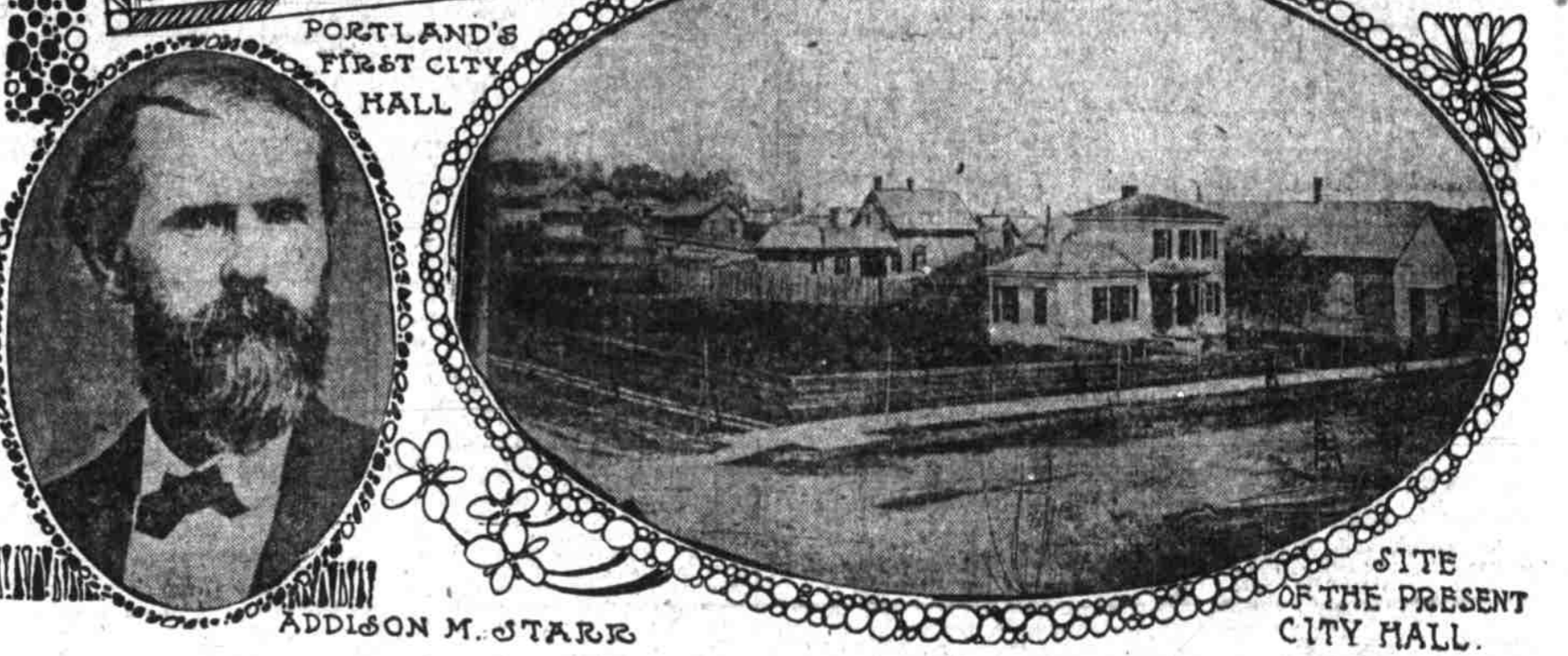
CHAS. HUTCHINS.



PORTLAND'S FIRST CITY HALL



JOHN M. BRECK



SITE OF THE PRESENT CITY HALL.

**COUNCIL OF 1857-1858** as elected by the people: John H. Couch, N. S. Coon, T. J. Holmes, Charles Hutchins, B. F. Goodwin, A. B. Hallock, D. W. Hardenburgh and G. R. Reed. With the exception of Mr. Hutchins all the councilmen are dead.

The council as it was composed when the term ended: Edward Hamilton, Stephen Coffin, William M. King, E. B. Wilson, William L. McEwan, A. B. Hallock, Charles Hutchins and T. J. Holmes.

Expelled from the council (first expulsion in the history of Portland)—P. D. W. Hardenburgh.

Resigned from the council and re-elected by the people—Charles Hutchins first president, and A. B. Hallock second president, of that body.

Man whose official scalp was savagely sought by Councilman Holmes—Mayor James O'Neill.

Councilman who refused to take his seat because he had been referred to a committee—Shubrick Norris.

Councilman who ended a fight that began with the organization of the city government in 1851—Shubrick Norris and Thomas J. Holmes.

Principal business before the council—Attempt to save the city levee, to which the United States supreme court later decided the city had lost title.

1857. Mr. Norris went to California 25 years ago and died there about 10 years ago.

The Norris-Holmes quarrel was not the only fight in the council. Holmes tried to have Mayor James O'Neill deposed, and twice he nearly succeeded. He induced the council to call a special election to elect a successor to our late mayor. The first notice set the election for November, 1857, and the second for December in the same year. The city records do not show that either election was held, and Mayor O'Neill served his full term.

street commissioner and city marshal. Whether Norris thought Holmes was holding too many of the most remunerative positions of the city, or whether he believed that a man holding three offices could not properly perform the duties of any one of them is not known, but it is known that he went after Holmes pretty hard. In three months Holmes had presented only one report as collector, while the charter required a report from him every month.

Through his instrumentality, Holmes was forced to make a report on the first of August, 1855, and also to resign the offices of city marshal and street commissioner. In several previous councils when Holmes was holding one of the three offices—he had been a member of the committee on the city—Norris had jarred him into activity, either from animosity or because he did not believe the duties were being properly performed.

All these things were remembered by Holmes when Norris presented his qualifications to the council as the successor of Captain John H. Couch. Holmes demanded that the qualifications be read, an unusual occurrence in the council. They were read and then Holmes moved that they be referred to a committee of three. Reference was made to a committee consisting of Holmes, Hallock and Coffin. The committee reported favorably, but Norris never assumed his duties and on September 29 his seat was declared vacant upon motion of Holmes. That ended Norris' career as far as the records show, and it was the last fight Holmes made in that council.

**Absence From City of Mayor.**

The difference between Holmes and O'Neill was due to the fact that the mayor had absented himself from the city for more than 30 days without the consent of the council. O'Neill probably felt that his presence in the city was not needed. His only duties were to approve or veto ordinances and to sign the payroll, and these duties could be performed by the president of the council as acting mayor. The president presided at all the meetings of the council, and the mayor had nothing whatever to do with the deliberations of that body.

Holmes appears to have been of a fighting disposition. While the records show that Hutchins was the parliamentarian of the council, and a good one too, Holmes was the dominant figure in all its deliberations. He first showed his hand by causing the removal of the "city hall" from the one-story building on the north side of Alder street to the one-story structure at 119 First street, owned by Jacob Kamm. This building, by the way, is the only one remaining of the celebrated Kamm shacks. The removal was caused by Mr. Holmes, so the story of the time ran, because the city hall located nearer to his own home.

Holmes' next action was to force the removal of a building erected by Baum Bros. on the public levee in defiance of a decree of the territorial supreme court. The building was on Front street between Stark and Oak. The building was finally removed.

**Holmes' Subsequent Career.**

Holmes served in subsequent councils, and on November 27, 1866, he was elected mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Henry Failing. The following June he was elected to the same office by the people, but he never entered upon his full term. He died on June 13, 1867, and announcement of his death was made to the council the next day by Councilman A. B. Hallock, his old friend and fellow-councilman of the '50s. The United States army then stationed in Portland, city officers, civil and military organizations and a large number of citizens on horseback and on foot.

In singular contrast was the funeral of Hallock about 17 years later. Hallock, Tillamook and the body was brought to Portland for burial. So completely had he been forgotten during his long absence from the city that comparatively few people knew that he had ever existed or had framed many of the early laws of Portland, and had been a councilman several times, a president of the council, and a chief of the volunteer fire department. His funeral was attended only by relatives and the pallbearers.

As a producer of excitement in the

council Holmes had a rival in the person of P. D. W. Hardenburgh. Hardenburgh has the distinction of being the first councilman to suggest the licensing of dogs, of being one of the only two councilmen ever expelled by the city legislature, and of being the first councilman to move that a mayor be deposed. The dog license was tabled and so was his motion to declare the mayor's office vacant. Then he insisted the committee on townsite entry. In debate he accused the committee of chicanery and his expulsion was moved by Councilman McEwan. He was permitted to speak to the question and then remain outside the bar until the matter was disposed of. He was suspended until the next regular meeting. Instead of staying outside the bar he reentered and resumed his seat and persisted in addressing the council. His action was so disrespectful that the council reconsidered the order of suspension and expelled him without debate.

**First Happenings of Council.**

The first intimation of a caucus in the council is given in the records of April 16, 1857. On the first ballot there was no choice for president, but unfortunately Clerk James W. Davis does not tell us the number or the names of the candidates. On the second ballot Charles L. Hutchins was elected. Mr. Davis does not give the name of his

opponent, but it was probably A. B. Hallock, for it was he who moved to make the election unanimous, the usual custom of defeated candidates.

The city purchased its first fire and burglar-proof safe at a cost of \$175 and its first seal at a cost of \$50, in 1857.

The years and days were first required on the passage of all ordinances under a rule adopted on May 5, 1857.

First street, from Jefferson to Ash, was graded and planked in 1857.

Ordinances were first ordered read three times and then either engrossed or referred in 1857.

A big gulch existed at Front and Jefferson streets in 1857, and the council ordered a bridge built across it.

Four water cisterns were built for the city department at a cost of \$175 each in 1857. Henry Cason was the builder. The cisterns were located at Second and Alder, Second and Yamhill, Third and Morrison and Second and Stark.

Salmon, Taylor, Yamhill, Alder, Stark, Oak and Pine streets, from Front to First, were first ordered improved in 1857.

The council proposed that a watch-house (now a jail) be built as a "place of confinement of offenders."

Signboards for all streets were first ordered on June 9, 1857. No steps were taken to number buildings.

The first deadlock in the history of

the city occurred in 1857. Councilman B. F. Goodwin had resigned, and it took eight ballots to select his successor, Stephen Coffin one of the town proprietors. Coffin's opponents were D. H. Lowndes, another town proprietor; A. D. Shelby, Shubrick Norris, M. Patton, Spear, Holman and Dr. A. G. Jentry. Henry Norris and Holman were brought in on the seventh ballot in order to break the deadlock.

The council of August 11, 1857, found itself without a quorum, as several of the members had left the chamber. The marshal, S. R. Holcomb, was ordered to bring in the absentees. After a search of the city he reported that he could not find any of them.

The city was unable to pay the costs of maintaining the levee until 1857, and ordered a tax of 1/4 mills in order to raise a fund for that purpose.

A tax of two mills for the maintenance of a permanent police force was voted in 1857.

Bids for the removal of "28 dead bodies from the certain streets to the city cemetery" were ordered advertised for in 1857. The streets ran through the old graveyard.

President Hutchins resigned from the council late in 1857, and was given a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had presided at the meetings. Councilman Hallock succeeded him in

the chair. A month later Mr. Hutchins was re-elected to the council.

In 1857-8 the city marshal was paid \$26 a month for attending the meetings of the council. In the early part of 1855 the compensation of the councilmen was fixed at \$5 a meeting.

**Division Into Wards.**

The city was not divided into wards until February 28, 1858. On motion of Councilman King it was then divided into three wards, and the names of the electors in each tier of blocks were ordered taken. This appears to have been an attempt to secure something like a registry system. The polling place in the first ward was the council-room; second ward, residence of T. J. Holmes; third ward, county courthouse, which was then located at First and Taylor streets. The officers to be elected were mayor, recorder, treasurer, marshal, assessor, port warden and three councilmen from each ward. The first councilmen elected from the wards were: First ward, A. P. Ankeny, G. C. Robbins and C. P. Bacon; second ward, T. N. Lakin, T. J. Holmes and Robert Porter; third ward, William M. King, C. S. Kingsley and J. C. Carson. The late John M. Breck, who was elected mayor of the city in 1861, was clerk of the council. The name of the port warden, the first of the city ever elected, is not given in the records.

## BRIGANDAGE THE TRADE OF TRIBES

**THE** bold, bad bandit of the operative type is by no means extinct even in Anno Domini 1907. A very choice specimen died in Corsica a few days ago. Many a tourist has listened tremblingly to the blood-curdling tales of this "gay and dashing bandoleero" by name Bellacocchia, who for over 50 years has been ravaging Corsica, holding travellers to ransom and the peasantry to tribute. The exploits of Ratsuli, the bearded Robin Hood of Morocco, are still fresh in the public memory and it will be easy to cite recent instances of picturesque brigandage in Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey and the Balkans.

Corsica, the paradise of the bandit, will be like the Garden of Eden without old Adam now that Bellacocchia is no more. The vivacious old gentleman (the dead brigand) was outlawed because of a love adventure in his giddy youth. He wanted to marry a pretty peasant girl, but her father said him nay, whereupon he fled with his lady love to the mountains, pursued thither by the girl's father and brothers, he doubled on his tracks in the night and shot down every man of them, to the number of half a dozen.

Thereafter he played the very Robin Hood in Corsica. Whole regiments of soldiers were dispatched against him, always unsuccessfully, the French government spending no less than \$175,000 in efforts to lay him by the score. Four times he was condemned to death by default, and for four years a fierce guerrilla warfare was carried on with the object of capturing him. At last he surrendered, but such was his renown that, although he had committed innumerable crimes and snuffed off scores of ears and noses, the jury at Bastia acquitted him, and now he has ended his wicked days in peace.

Brice had carried on a vendetta since 1876. He was a disinherited boy, leaving his fortune to his widow, Brice assassinated the widow. Reprisals from the woman's family followed; there were several murders, and finally Brice fled from justice, declaring that he would exterminate the whole family.

He ruthlessly carried out his threat. Members of the family left their homes to escape his vengeance, but they were always pursued by the brigand and his followers, and sooner or later were found to have been murdered.

Oh, what a happy land is Corsica!

And oh, what a pleasant place is Morocco! There the bandit had such a power in the land that great nations like Britain and the United States have actually had to send warships to frighten him.

Not that he consents to be frightened. As Lord Salisbury remarked at a time when the Andora brigands were particularly keen on ransoms, "Warships cannot climb mountains"—referring to the many high hills which lay between our battalions and the brigands' eyries.

So little, indeed, do the swarthy Moroccan bandits care for battalions that they have actually kidnapped and held up to ransom two British naval officers.

**Brigandage a Trade.**

Brigandage is a trade in lawless Morocco. Practically the whole Anjara tribe of 16,000 people is given up to it. The king of modern bandits, Ratsuli, had an armed force of 6,000 brigands, furnished with Mauser and Remington rifles.

Their recent exploits comprise the capture near Tangier of Mr. Ion Perdicaris and Mr. Verlay, and the "Times" correspondent, Mr. Harris.

In the Perdicaris case the bandits were able to force their terms upon the sultan of Morocco. A ransom of \$13,000 pounds had to be paid, and Ratsuli's tribesmen in prison released, before the kidnapped gentlemen were set at liberty.

In the spring of 1905 they captured the French explorer, the Marquis of Segonzan, and exacted a ransom of \$500 for his release. In June, 1904, they attacked and murdered Mr. Madden, the Austrian vice-consul, at his residence at Masagan. In January, 1905, they descended on the residence of Lady Drummond-Hay, near Tangier, overpowered the guard and carried off many valuables.

Ratsuli is a great bandit. Murder, rape and arson are his chief occupations, and he has been frequently committed by him. He has even besieged a town with his outlaws and brought it to his feet.

And he is a gentleman with it all. Big, handsome, well-educated, of polished mien and graceful manners, it is impossible not to like him.

"Mr. A. J. Dawson describes him as the most straightforward and kindly-hearted native gentleman he has seen in my good fortune to have known." Madame du Gast, the French lady explorer, makes a point of insisting on his courtesy and popularity. Even his victim, Mr. Perdicaris, says he is "a distinctly manly character, superior to any of the Moroccan officials."

The latest news from Ratsuli, however, is not comforting to his eulogists. At the beginning of the present month he sent a message from his mountain retreat to the Times correspondent at Tangier, saying that he intends eventually to rebuild his house at Zinat with the bodies and bones of the soldiers and tribesmen who at the sultan's orders destroyed it!

Which is pretty strong language to come from a "kindly-hearted native gentleman!"

**The Tender Turk.**

The mild and tender Turk is still an asset at the gentle art of brigandage. Whole villages in Turkey are sometimes forced by bands of brigands to pay blackmail as security against molestation. In Asiatic Turkey the Bagdad roads are infested by banditti, who fall upon the caravans of pilgrims and robbers, their beards matted, their kilts, which should be snow-white, black and grimy, their breasts covered with curious silver ornaments, and their long coats shaggy and torn. They have awful bulge faces, and their language is horrible.

And they are perfect walking arsenals. A Greek gentleman, who was captured in 1902, says that each member of the band into whose clutches he fell carried a Gras rifle, about 200 rounds of ammunition, a yataghan, or curved sword, an army revolver and a dagger.

Brigandage is rampant in Armenia, Roumania and Macedonia. Here are a few examples which have occurred during the last three years.

At Kaza Kitchievo, Macedonia, a Moslem brigand chief named Islam cut off the ears and slit the cheeks of many Christian inhabitants because he was unable to extort money from them. Islam, another brigand chief, seized the prominent resident of Monastira and demanded a high ransom from his relatives. This was not forthcoming, and the captive was tortured to death by the most horrible mutilations.

A beautiful girl brigand committed murders wholesale in Roumania four years ago.

She was only 25, very handsome and dressed in the height of fashion. A perfect rider, and a crack shot, she led a company of bandits on all their expeditions. Houses were attacked at night, sacked and pillaged, the occupants cruelly used and, in cases where they showed resistance, murdered.

The girl brigand was atrociously cruel. Not content with massacring her victims, she frequently had them tortured before putting them to death. She delighted in inventing refinements of cruelty.

The secured \$30,000 worth of plunder from the residence of one hundred yearly. Samuel Wells, F. R. G. S., was told on arriving there recently that brigandage was ancient history; but while he was staying at Tortoli, the chief port of the island, a band of outlaws entered the town and sacked the leading citizen's house under the very eyes of the police, killing two men who resisted them.

**Picturesque Attire.**

In the first paper Mr. Wells bought on arrival he saw a paragraph to the effect that the well-known brigand

Mula, after killing a couple of people, had asked a note to the church door at Ollena forbidding anyone "to work for, buy the produce of, or take the farms" of certain families, under the penalty of having to pay dearly for the privilege. Another paragraph, referring to a band of brigands who had been surrounded by an army, naively concluded: "The fugitives from the police fortunately escaped."

During his visit, Mr. Wells heard astounding stories of hereditary hatreds and long and sanguinary vendettas, and of tragedies daily occurring among the peasants harassed by bandits. The picturesque attire of these outlaws consists of sheepskins, green leather jacket, and crimson velvet vest, with wild masses of black hair, topped by strange Phrygian caps.

The Italian bandits are world-renowned. Three years ago the famous brigand Carmine Donatelli Crocco published from prison his book of reminiscences. And he had something worth talking about, seeing that he had stood his trial for 75 attempted murders—only 13 of which failed—and £48,000 worth of highway robberies.

Antonio Rocella, one of Italy's most expert bandits, who died in 1904, enjoyed the nickname of "Moazzani," owing to his practice of slitting the noses of all soldiers of policemen who fell into his hands.

Sicily has long made a specialty of brigandage. The notorious outlaw Francesco Varsalona, whose headless body was found in a wood near Palermo in 1905, had terrorized Sicily by his murderous exploits for over 14 years.

Jealous and indignant she flew to the happy mother and seized and shook her till the cat fled in terror and did not return. Then the dog, taking the kittens tenderly in her mouth, carried them to her box and adopted them as her own. There were only two babies in place of four, but not being able to count she did not notice the lack.

The kittens accepted the situation, thrive and waxed fat. But since they are older and have become playful their conduct sometimes astonishes their foster mother.

For instance, when they chase each other up a tree she looks at them with amazement and solicitude, apparently reflecting that she never believed that way when she was a puppy and as soon as they alight on the ground again she seizes them in her mouth and carries them reprovingly back to their box. There are probably other surprises in store for her when she finds that their language, instead of being a bark, is a spit of a mew, but in the meantime she is happy and self-satisfied.

**Knew His Own Race.**

From the Kansas City Star.

Moses Williams, an Indian, who lives in Horton, Kansas, lost his railroad

ticket at the union depot last night. He considered a considerable slaughter, till assistance arrived.

"The subjects of King Alfonso are still the prey of banditti. Brigandage has developed to such an alarming extent in the provinces of late that orders were issued to governors by the ministry last January that bandits are to be shot down at sight. Vehicles are frequently held up by robber bands in Andalusia, and large sums extorted from travelers.

On the Franco-Belgian frontier brigandage is becoming so extensive that last week the French chamber authorized the organization of a special service of frontier police to cope with the evil.

**Famous Old Fox Hunter.**

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

J. Howard Lewis, president of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting club, died today. He was 92 years old. Mr. Lewis was one of the most famous fox hunters in this country. A few weeks ago he was elected president of the hunt, to succeed B. P. Saulnier, who died at the age of 97.

Mr. Lewis began his hunting career in the winter of 1852 and was one of the originators of the Rose Tree club. He was also its first president. No man in the Chester valley had studied the cunning and habits of the fox more than Mr. Lewis. Near Castle Rock, the lair of many a fox, was the McAfee property, which was owned by John Lewis, his father. Reared in such environment, it is not surprising that he was a natural fox hunter.

For many years, Vnathos, the famous thoroughbred, was the favorite horse which Mr. Lewis rode. He had for his companions on many hunts such well-known men as A. J. Cassatt, George W. Hill and William Corlies. Mr. Corlies said this evening that he was sure Mr. Lewis never missed a meeting of the Rose Tree club in 30 years.

**Dutch Women's Head Dress.**

Women often possessed two head-dresses, one for Sundays and the other for weekdays. In cold or wet weather a hood was worn stiffened with paper and having two long ribbons, provided with golden hooks, to protect it against the wind.

Above a low silk or satin kerchief was worn an elaborately folded kerchief of fine lawn or cambie, which allowed only a little of the throat to be seen and which was fastened by a titch or ribbon.

The bodice itself was usually a light fitting laced one of white or blue satin. It is said that women of the lower classes frequently only took the trouble of unbuttoning this cuirass-like garment once a week! The tighter the bodice the more elegant its wearer of petticoats were of less rigueur, a small waist appeared even less than it actually was.

**Over Thirty Murders.**

A great land is Corsica! Not to every country is it given to produce two such men as Napoleon and Bellacocchia.

Paul, a desperado of Bellacocchia's band, was brought to justice last October after 15 years of romantic vendetta. Paul pled his dagger industriously in the bush until he was betrayed by a fifted damsel. An even more terrible Corsican brigand named Brice was shot in 1892. For more than a quarter of a century Brice leveled toll on the wealthy at the threat of assassination. He stopped at no crime, and at least 30 deaths were attributed to his hand.

And they are perfect walking arsenals. A Greek gentleman, who was captured in 1902, says that each member of the band into whose clutches he fell carried a Gras rifle, about 200 rounds of ammunition, a yataghan, or curved sword, an army revolver and a dagger.

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**Famous Old Fox Hunter.**

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

J. Howard Lewis, president of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting club, died today. He was 92 years old. Mr. Lewis was one of the most famous fox hunters in this country. A few weeks ago he was elected president of the hunt, to succeed B. P. Saulnier, who died at the age of 97.

Mr. Lewis began his hunting career in the winter of 1852 and was one of the originators of the Rose Tree club. He was also its first president. No man in the Chester valley had studied the cunning and habits of the fox more than Mr. Lewis. Near Castle Rock, the lair of many a fox, was the McAfee property, which was owned by John Lewis, his father. Reared in such environment, it is not surprising that he was a natural fox hunter.

For many years, Vnathos, the famous thoroughbred, was the favorite horse which Mr. Lewis rode. He had for his companions on many hunts such well-known men as A. J. Cassatt, George W. Hill and William Corlies. Mr. Corlies said this evening that he was sure Mr. Lewis never missed a meeting of the Rose Tree club in 30 years.

**Dutch Women's Head Dress.**

Women often possessed two head-dresses, one for Sundays and the other for weekdays. In cold or wet weather a hood was worn stiffened with paper and having two long ribbons, provided with golden hooks, to protect it against the wind.

Above a low silk or satin kerchief was worn an elaborately folded kerchief of fine lawn or cambie, which allowed only a little of the throat to be seen and which was fastened by a titch or ribbon.

The bodice itself was usually a light fitting laced one of white or blue satin. It is said that women of the lower classes frequently only took the trouble of unbuttoning this cuirass-like garment once a week! The tighter the bodice the more elegant its wearer of petticoats were of less rigueur, a small waist appeared even less than it actually was.

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