

Fair tonight and Saturday, north-west winds.

BIG FORTUNE IN FEEDING COUNTY JAIL PRISONERS

Ex-Sheriff Storey Shows How Sheriff Stevens Will Clear Nine Thousand Yearly if Allowed to Feed Prisoners at Rate of Three Dollars Each Per Week—Shows His Own Profits.

If Sheriff Stevens succeeds in exacting from the county \$3 a week for the board of each county prisoner entrusted to his keeping, his emoluments, including his salary, will amount to over \$9,000 a year.

Even if Sheriff Stevens were to receive the same amount allowed to his predecessors for boarding county prisoners, 25 cents per day, his office would still be worth to him considerably over \$8,000 a year.

Up to the present time the public has never known the extent of the profit derived from feeding the inmates of the county jail. But accurate figures have at last been obtained which show the value of this perquisite of the sheriff's office.

That former Sheriff Storey's profit on feeding the county prisoners averaged \$183 a month is shown by figures furnished by Storey himself. And when the profit on feeding the United States prisoners is included, this perquisite of the sheriff netted him \$299 a month for the 21 months from August, 1902, to April, 1904.

What Storey's figures show is Storey's own figures show that in those 21 months his net profit on the county prisoners' board aggregated \$3,949.73. The net profit gained from boarding the federal prisoners for the same time was \$2,323.50, making a total of \$6,273.23, which was added to the salary of \$4,500 a year that was paid by the county.

These figures throw interesting sidelights on the controversy now on between Sheriff Stevens and Judges Webster and Commissioners Barnes and Lightner over the boarding of the county prisoners. They indicate accurately what a comfortable profit Sheriff Stevens would net if allowed to feed the prisoners, more particularly had Auditor Brandes approved the increase of 25 per cent over the old rate that Stevens asked for.

An examination of the bill presented to the auditor by former Sheriff Storey shows that during 1903 the average number of county prisoners was 46. Sheriff Stevens presented a bill for the board of 59 prisoners for the month of July, this year, showing an increase of 13 in the number of prisoners.

Detail of Cost and Profit. A detailed statement of the cost of feeding prisoners, the amount paid for it by the county, and the profit to

the sheriff for each month during the year 1903 follows. The expense items include the salaries of the jailer and all hired help.

Table with columns: Month, Sheriff's Salary, County Profit, Sheriff's Profit. Rows for January through December.

Sheriff's net profit for year 1903, county prisoners \$1,708.45, U. S. warrant, March 288.00, U. S. warrant, June 259.00, U. S. warrant, September 438.40, U. S. warrant, December 621.51.

Sheriff's net profit for year 1903, county and U. S. prisoners \$2,287.99. Sheriff Storey credited his warrants from the federal government in the profit column, as the cost of feeding the federal prisoners had already been charged with the cost of feeding the county prisoners and the profits shown on the county prisoners are reduced on that much.

The amount of profit Sheriff Stevens might have reaped but for the action of the county court in advertising for bids, thus taking the boarding of the prisoners from him, cannot be accurately estimated, owing to the increased number of prisoners. It is well known that there is more profit in feeding a large number of prisoners than in feeding a small number, but the ratio of increase in profit with each additional prisoner cannot be determined until Sheriff Stevens makes good the amount it cost him to board the prisoners during July.

County May get Profit. As the United States marshal may let the boarding of the federal prisoners to anyone he may choose, it is considered not unlikely that the profit of these prisoners may be reaped by the county court for the benefit of the taxpayers of the county.

Bids for feeding the county prisoners were advertised for last week, and will be opened next Tuesday at noon. Sheriff Stevens maintains complete silence as to his intentions in regard to boarding the prisoners. His action in demanding an increase to \$3 per week per prisoner from the old

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MORPHINE CURE IS FOUND

Dr. J. Hunter Wells, Son of Portland Physician, and Located at Pyend-yang, Korea, Accomplishes Remarkable Results.

A cure for the morphine habit has been discovered by Dr. J. Hunter Wells, head of the Caroline A. Ladd hospital in Pyendyang, Korea, who is the son of Dr. George E. Wells of Portland. According to the inventor, the remedy cures of the habit at once and its use has caused something of a sensation in Pyendyang, which is the great emporium of the north of Korea and the center of the most energetic and independent portion of the Korean people.

Physicians agree that heretofore there has existed no medicine that could properly be called a cure for the morphine mania. The chief ingredients of Dr. Wells' cure is adrenaline, which is well known among physicians as a powerful heart stimulant, and which is often used in cases of nose or throat trouble and in cases of operation.

Speaking of his cure in a recent issue of the Korea Review, Dr. Wells says: "The opium fends or morphine users, who began by smoking opium, are a most abject lot and usually from the home of the well-to-do. They use the hypodermic syringe and inject morphine daily. I took on one case and instituted an original treatment in which adrenaline was the main medicine used and the habit cut off at once. This was so successful that it created something of a furore among the morphine users, so that in April I had some 20 applications for treatment. They were so numerous that I sent some of them to a hospital conducted by one of my former students and he, with the same remedies I used, is having good success."

ing to local specialists in nervous diseases adrenaline is not wholly unknown as a remedy for the morphine habit. Dr. William Hogue of the Crystal Springs sanitarium, said today: "I know of adrenaline having been used as a remedy for such conditions, but I will say that all first-class physicians would consider its use a dangerous method. The shock to the nervous system is too great on account of the sudden withdrawal of the morphine stimulant. The nervous system would be left in such a weakened condition that the result would not be favorable. In such a case improvement is always slow and often the patient does not get well."

Dr. W. T. Williamson, who practices daily at the Good Samaritan hospital, said: "I have used adrenaline for the morphine habit, and only lately, but I did not discover anything of special value in it. These vaunted cures are usually overestimated. New remedies are resorted to with great favor for a time, but it is generally discovered that they do not amount to so much after all. I would not call adrenaline a cure for the morphine habit. In fact, there is no specific cure. I think adrenaline will come to be known as one of the remedies, however. It is stimulating to the heart and tissues and helps to lessen the craving for the drug, but on account of its nature it can't reasonably be expected that it would really cure."

BREAKING GROUND FOR COOS BAY RAILROAD.



Upper cut shows first work on construction of Southern Pacific branch from Drain to Marshfield. Lower cut first building being constructed, a shed at Drain, to store 20,000 barrels of cement for use on new line.



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POLICE RAID POOL ROOM

Officers Secure Evidence and Arrest Fifteen Men in Branch of Milwaukee Club on Fourth Between Washington and Alder.

A poolroom on Fourth street, between Washington and Alder streets, a branch of the Milwaukee club, was raided by the police a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Fifteen men were arrested. Martin Ready was in charge of the place. Besides Martin Ready, the others arrested were: E. Robert, Robert Brady, Oliver Hall, Fred Kelly, J. Joseph, Charles Ready, Henry George, L. Jones, J. Clark, George Scott, P. W. Wallace, James Hicks, R. L. Johnson.

Ball for the alleged players was fixed at \$25, and Ready put up the money for each man. His own ball was fixed at \$300.

The room was fitted out completely as a poolroom. No telephone wire was in evidence, as the returns of the race, upon which the bets are made, are telephoned from the Milwaukee club out side of Portland.

Walking into the room after a knock had gained him admittance, Sergeant Baty picked up a \$20 gold piece, and as there was plenty of other evidence of actual betting being in operation, the place was declared in custody of the police.

The doors were locked and the patrol wagon summoned. No attempt to escape over the roof was made. Ready was admitted so readily every man in the room would have had time to escape through the windows at the rear of the building. Other windows leading into the Pullman saloon on Alder street could have been easily entered.

Baty, accompanied by Officers Kay, Burke and Meers, marched up the stairway at 2:10 o'clock. As soon as they were seen several sporting men followed them from the street but there was no interference with the arrest.

Branch of Milwaukee Club. The Fourth street establishment is a branch of the Milwaukee Country club, owned by Isaac Gratton, better known by the name of Martin Ready.

The "dope-sheet" issued by the club gives information on the Extonia and Seattle races, and bets on these races have been taken at the Fourth street poolroom. Tomorrow the races at Windsor (Canada) start, and these could also have been played by those with sporting propensities.

Police Know About It. That the poolroom was in operation has been known to the Portland police for some time, and they have been gathering enough evidence for a conviction. Its existence has also become known to scores of men about town, and these were not afraid to exhibit testimonials containing tips to play a certain horse.

While at no time has any great number of bettors congregated in the poolroom, hundreds of bets have been placed through it. If a man wanted to play the Extonia races it was not necessary for him to enter the room at all, as a handbook on the street corner did quite as well. With the Seattle races, how-

ever, it has been the custom for the bettor to place his money in the poolroom itself.

All kinds of ingenuity have been practiced to evade the laws. The race-track wire runs from the Western Union office at Third and Stark streets into a room in the Tacoma lodging-house on the same floor of the same building. Here the race results were relayed by an expert operator to the Milwaukee club, where the principal poolroom of the Gratton outfit is located as a part of the Milwaukee club.

The Portland authorities have no control over this poolroom, as it is in the corporate city of Milwaukee, and in Clackamas county.

Telephoned From the Club. From the Milwaukee club the results were sent over a private telephone line to the Fourth street room.

Here every afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock betting was in progress. Probably a double score of men visited the room every day.

The building is a small two-story frame structure. Down stairs is the club's poolroom, and on the second floor is the Warwick saloon, planned as an adjunct to the poolroom, which was to form a part of the circuit of Colonel Applegate, the millionaire distiller.

Upstairs the hop office of Klaber, Wolfe & Netter occupies the three front rooms. Apparently all of the upstairs portion of the building is taken up by the hop dealers, but one small room at the rear of the building was hired months ago by Martin Ready.

There are two windows opening on the roof from this room. A hurried exit could be made at any time, but made through these windows, and only a few feet away was a window by which entrance into the Pullman saloon on Alder street could be effected.

The back windows of the poolroom are painted and the blinds were always carefully drawn. Gratton and Jack Cullison, another part owner of the Milwaukee club, have been visiting the Fourth-street branch every evening to settle up the day's business with Ready.

SAPPERS REFUSE TO FIRE ON THE PEOPLE

Odessa, Aug. 24.—A regiment of sappers attempted a political meeting and beat the officers who broke it up, then adopted resolutions that they would not fire on the people in any uprising.

Murders and rioting are beyond the control of policy.

The citizens have petitioned the governor general to increase the force, and require each householder to keep three armed posters instead of one.

TEDDY ORDERS UNCLE SAM TO SPELL BY EAR

Government Thru With Through—Phonetic Spelling Ordered Adopted in All Departments by President—Says It Will Give Language an Individuality.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 24.—Uncle Sam is "thru" with "through." The president today announced that the spelling reform recommended by the Carnegie committee will hereafter be accepted in all departmental correspondence and official documents.

Printers, stenographers, clerks and cabinet officers are ordered to "spell English as she is writ." The public printer is ordered to prepare lists of the most frequently used 100 words in the English language with the new mode of spelling and distribute them to all departments.

The president thinks the reform will give to the American language an individuality that will result in saving time and trouble for the natives and foreigners trying to learn it.

HARRIMAN WANTS EMPLOYEES TO BUY HIS STOCK

Says That Workers on Railroad Ought to Be Discharged for Not Investing.

New York, Aug. 24.—A friend of E. H. Harriman was quoted on Wall street today as having been told by Harriman that "any employe of the Union Pacific who had not any of the company's stock ought to be discharged."

The idea that Harriman wished to convey, apparently, was that Union Pacific employes who were so indifferent to the steady improvement in the physical and financial conditions of the property owned by the company should be discharged.

At any rate, the general Wall street understanding is that many Union Pacific employes and employees have made large amounts through the recent sensational advances of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific shares.

FRISCO CAR STRIKE IS EXPECTED SUNDAY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The United Railroads will today send a communication to the Carmen's union, asking the union to take no strike action until a meeting of the board of directors Monday, at which President Calhoun will be present. President Calhoun will reach San Francisco Sunday.

There is little chance of the union complying with the request, and it is likely that all lines of the company will be tied up Sunday.

Indications are that the employes of the Geary and California street lines will also go out, although the men have not yet made any demands. It is stated on good authority that the United Railroads will refuse the men's demands for \$3 for an eight-hour day, for all platform men. A strike is apparently inevitable.

MINISTER HALDANE RESIGNS PORTFOLIO

London, Aug. 24.—As was expected, Mr. Minister Haldane has retired. Politicians are discussing the consequent shifting of portfolios and the appointment of a new member of the cabinet. Haldane this afternoon goes to join the king and Campbell-Bannerman at Marlborough.

CONSUL ASKS THAT BOYCOTT BE ENDED

Hongkong, Aug. 24.—The American consul-general has sent a request to Viceroy Canton requesting the suppression of the boycott.

BIG CROWD WILL GREET W. J. BRYAN

Delegations Start for Metropolis to Honor Great Commoner on His Arrival Home.

United Party Enthusiastic in Its Support of Democracy's Peerless Leader—Indorsed by All States and Practically Without a Rival for Nomination.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Aug. 24.—If reports received by the local committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of William J. Bryan when he arrives here next week are to be relied upon there is going to be an enormous crowd in the metropolis to greet the Nebraska leader. Advice is being received daily to the effect that this or that state contemplates sending a delegation of 100, 200 and even 500 to New York for the occasion. In addition to the regular delegations there doubtless will be a host of other visitors. Thousands with no interest whatever in the Bryan home-coming probably will take advantage of the low excursion rates to make a trip to New York. However this may be, it is certain that the crowd of visitors will be something enormous. Many are comparing next week's event to the great welcome given to Admiral Dewey on his return home after the battle of Manila Bay.

Mr. Bryan arrives home to find that he is practically the only man talked of for the Democratic presidential nomination. Six months ago Mayor George B. McClellan of this city, Senator Bailey of Texas, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, William R. Hearst, and one or two others were seriously mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination. Today all have dropped in sight so far as the presidency is concerned, with the possible exception of Mr. Hearst. And even the latter declares that he is not seeking the nomination. Mr. Bryan apparently is left in full possession of the field.

Healed as Leader. In the numerous states where the Democrats have held their state conventions during the past few months many of them have given Mr. Bryan enthusiastic indorsement for the presidency. None has gone on record as opposed to his candidacy.

These indorsements have not been confined to those states of the middle west of the country. In Pennsylvania, for example, strength heretofore has always been most in evidence. The Democratic state convention in Pennsylvania hailed Mr. Bryan as the "great Democratic commoner who is now regarded as the

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OLD SOLDIER TELLS STORY OF DISGRACE

Capt. Ormsby Relates in Federal Court How He Accepted Bribe While Holding Office

Explains His Crime in Detail on Witness Stand, Showing That He Feels His Position Keenly—Declares He is There to Tell Truth.

An old soldier, past the allotted three score and ten, admitted under oath in the federal court this morning that while holding office under the flag for which he had fought he had accepted what he felt in his heart was a bribe. The disgraced veteran was Captain Salmon B. Ormsby, forest superintendent in the 1880's when his friend, Binger Hermann, was commissioner of the general land office, and now an important witness for the government at the trial of the Blue mountain reserve cases.

Ormsby felt his position keenly. He was on the stand not as an ordinary witness, but as one who had conspired to defraud the United States out of 200,000 acres of land and had not been indicted because he could be used as a government witness against his alleged accomplices. He gulped occasionally before answering, but he did not spare himself.

"I am not excusing myself," he said under cross-examination, "and I'm not going to. Whatever I did I did. I'm going to make a clean breast of it."

This followed his admission that the certificates for two sections of school lands, which he expected to receive and did receive afterward from Franklin Pierce Mays, through W. M. La Force, his agent in the transaction, influenced his official action in reporting in favor of the establishment of the Blue mountain reserve.

Not Promised Leniency. Attorney W. D. Fenton, attorney for Mays, who is on trial with Willard N. Jones and George Sorrenson, brought out that Ormsby had been indicted in another land fraud matter, and then asked if he had been promised leniency in return for his testimony in the present case.

"No, sir," answered the witness. "Do you expect leniency?" "No, I hope for it, but I don't expect it."

In answer to questions by E. B. Houston, one of the attorneys for Jones, Captain Ormsby stated that neither Binger Hermann nor Senator John H. Mitchell nor Congressman J. N. Williamson had ever instructed him as to whether his report on the reserve should be favorable.

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30,000 PEOPLE ON VACATION

Thousands of Portlanders Now at Seashore, in Mountains and Camping Along Columbia Enjoying Summer Outing.

Portland people are getting the vacation habit. More Portland residents went to the beaches and mountains this year than ever before in the city's history, even in proportion to the population. All the local transportation companies agree upon this point. It is estimated that not fewer than 30,000 Portlanders are now out of town for pleasure.

Government statistics estimate that only one person out of every 11 in the United States goes on a summer vacation. The proportion is much larger in Portland, indeed, it is nearly one-half, if the figures submitted by various local authorities are to be believed.

Postmaster Minto says that he has been issuing from 2,500 to 3,000 forwarding blanks daily since the first of July and estimates that three-fourths of these were issued to vacationists. If this is a fact, 100,000 Portlanders have taken temporarily to the woods or the seashore during that time. The Astoria and Columbia river railroad people say that this summer they have carried 25,000 passengers bound for beach points alone, while the Vancouver Transportation company estimates the number of

passengers carried to coast resorts since the first of July as 5,000.

Of course this is only a small percentage of those who have gone on a vacation. The C. B. & N. was unable to estimate the number of vacationists who left this season, but figured that it was at least 25 per cent more than was carried two years ago. Last year there was a great deal of travel, but it was almost entirely tourist travel. The Portland people stayed at home and entertained fair visitors.

"Portland people have contracted the vacation habit only lately," said H. G. Whitley, the advertising manager of Olds, Wortman & King, today. "A much larger proportion went to seaside and mountain resorts this year than ever before. We keep a close tab on the travel and are able to make a very accurate estimate of the people out of town. About the first of August we figured that the number was about 40,000. They are coming home fast now and there are a little less than 20,000 yet to return. Very many of these will return within the next week and by the first of the month there will be but a few thousand lingering away from home."

THE CREAM

Of the news, of the literary features, of the special stories and of the Funnies, furnished by trained correspondents, the cleverest writers and the best artists in the country.

IN THE SUNDAY JOURNAL