

JOHN A. MORRIS DEAD

Originator and Chief Owner of Louisiana Lottery.

OWNER OF HONDURAS LOTTERY

Proprietor of the Morris Park Race Track and a Famous Horseman—Profits Dwarfed Monte Carlo's.

Kerrville, Tex., May 26.—John A. Morris, the celebrated turfman of New York, died at his ranch eighteen miles from here at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Morris arrived here on Thursday on a special train. With him were A. Natalie, Dr. Belden, Jr., Mr. McDonald and W. W. Williams, of New Orleans. On Thursday he went out to see a fine animal that had been bitten by a rattlesnake and which Dr. Belden treated with acetone. On Friday at noon Mr. Morris was seized with a fit of apoplexy and never recovered consciousness, though physicians from San Antonio were summoned. His wife and friends in New York were telegraphed and are now en route on a special train. John A. Morris had for years kept up a magnificent breeding ranch in this county, which is now famous for its pure atmosphere. He was in the best of health four days up to the moment he was stricken.

John A. Morris was about 60 years old. He was the first proprietor of the famous racing track at Morris Park, N. Y., but was better known as a lottery king, being the head of the infamous Louisiana lottery now operating in Honduras, with a branch office at Tampa, Fla. In 1883 Zack Simmons, Charles T. Howard, father of the girl Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, was about to marry when killed, and John A. Morris organized a lottery trust to control the lottery and policy business of the country, under the name of C. H. Murray & Co. Simmons was a gambler, Howard a seller of lottery tickets in New Orleans, and Morris a horseman. He was the principal in the Louisiana lottery from its inception, but took good care that no one should know of it. He was socially ambitious, and masqueraded in New Orleans as a gentleman of wealth and leisure until such time as his concern was sanctioned by the constitutional law of the state. It was through Howard's attempt to get C. H. Murray & Co. to indorse and furnish capital for his swindle that he met Morris, and the two formed the partnership to debauch Louisiana in such fashion as to political division of the earth was ever before debauched. After Howard had unfolded his plans to the lottery trust, John A. Morris went to New Orleans to look over the ground. A union of forces was decided on, and Morris is said to have advanced \$100,000 of his own money for a greater interest than his partners of the lottery trust were willing to risk. That money was used to buy the legislature of the state and thus secure a charter. That legislature of 1887 was the most corrupt the state was ever cursed with. It was made up mainly of negroes, one-half the body being composed of enfranchised slaves. Their moral sense was as completely dulled as that of their partners. Education later became under the manipulation of Morris and Howard. As a stranger in the state Morris remained in the background, and as the fiction has existed that it was Charles T. Howard who was responsible for the infliction of the Louisiana lottery on the state. Without Morris' money he would, however, have been helpless. A ring of half a dozen white carpet-buzzers, at the head of which was one "Al" Harris, was formed as a lobby. They openly bought the necessary number of votes to secure the charter. Gov. Warmoth vetoed the measure, and it was then promptly passed over the veto. This was the step that led the lottery people to have Warmoth impeached and succeeded four years later by Pinchback, a scheming negro, who was one of the largest holders of lottery stock outside the Morris-Howard party, which owned and controlled more than one-half of it. The concern was capitalized at \$1,000,000, and was exempted from all taxation because it agreed to pay the mere bagatelle of \$40,000 yearly to the educational fund of the state. It is the only direct tax ever paid the state on a business that ran from \$30,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year for the main lottery. Indirectly it was, of course, a gold mine from which state and municipal officers drew whatever and whenever they wanted so long as they were of use to Morris and protected his monopoly from competitors. The representative of Morris, Howard used money when and where he would and without stint so long as he was the managing director of the concern. Howard once applied to the New Orleans Casino Club, of which his partner, Morris, was an honored member, for membership. He was blackballed by the proud Southerners and Creoles who had not yet been made slaves by handling the lottery money, and who did not suspect John A. Morris of being Howard's partner in the lottery. "Blackballed me, have they?" said Howard, when the news was brought to him. "I never forgive an insult. I'll turn their race track into a cemetery." He did it. There he lies buried today. As soon as the charter for the lottery was obtained, Morris began scheming to get possession of the state's share of it, and this he did speedily. Less than two weeks after the scheme was brought through the legislature the charter was assigned, with all its rights and privileges, to John A. Morris, Z. E. Simmons and C. H. Murray. Later Howard, in accordance with a previous understanding, was given a fifth interest in the concern, and the cause to the city and state was launched by the property of Howard, Simmons & Co. When it began to pour a stream of gold into the pockets of its owners Morris in some way "froze out" all his partners except Howard. Morris is supposed to have obtained possession of more than one-half the stock of the concern before. In 1911 it had become a mine richer than a mine, a fountain of wealth to which that of Monte Carlo was but a mere bagatelle. Afterward he acquired all that he could buy at any price, and his shares were more valuable at one time than those of any concern in America. The price for shares was \$1,000 a share for \$100 shares, and none was to be had at that figure, so that the concern was merely nominal. As the concern paid as high as 10 per cent. in dividends annually and averaged 50 per cent. during the twenty-four years of its existence, the quotation was even below its actual worth. But 1200 per cent. would more nearly represent the yearly dividends to John A. Morris and to Howard while he lived. Their profits under the arrangement by which they secured the assignment of the lottery to themselves from a concern in which they were the principal owners was favorable beyond the dream of a lottery king. Howard & Co. became the sole owners, with Howard as the "managing partner" of John A. Morris, who still wore the mask of respectability as a holder to run the lottery. Morris amassed a fortune estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The way in which he made these his fellow gamblers out of the Louisiana lottery gave rise to the institution of the considerable number of suits against him in his corporate name. To have shown off he had recourse to the Golden Rule that poured into the lottery coffers. Litigants were bought off just as adverse legislation was crushed, one concession with the affairs of the concern amounting to over \$500,000 was paid to members of the legislature for bribes to kill such legislation. What litigants were paid in a sealed book, but it reached the ears of John A. Morris and Howard acted with the money and holders to run the concern for one-half the profits and divide the other half between the shareholders. All the running expenses were paid and a huge sum set aside each year as a reserve, or fund for corruption purposes. This latter sum was kept constantly at about \$200,000, so it is said, though this has never been certainly known. Morris demanded from his stockholders absolute freedom from investigation of any kind from the affairs of the concern and each signed a release to that effect which he

draw his dividends. A petty lottery with daily drawings, and so a policy attaching very like the "free field" annex to his race track scheme in Westchester county, New York, was adopted. That was Morris and Howard's private property. It paid all the expenses of the monthly lottery scheme, and left a handsome margin of profit, for New Orleans and Louisiana became lottery-mad, and men, women and children paid their pennies to help fill the pockets of John A. Morris. As this petty annex paid all the bills of the big concern, Morris and Howard got not only the dividend on the stock they held, on which dividends were paid, but presumably the entire half of the profits which were set aside for them before the shareholders came in, and all the money which was charged to whom was unquestionably the most liberal expense account that was ever charged on the books of a chartered corporation. A monthly drawing ten months in the year, with a capital prize of \$300,000, and a capital prize of \$600,000 for the other two months. A total of 100,000 tickets issued each month at \$3 a ticket, save on the two months when the capital prize was doubled, when the tickets were made \$6 each. These tickets were sub-divided into twentieths, so that the poorest could be drawn into the game. The poor people to be especially catered to, for it was from these patrons of pawnshops and frequenters of charity organizations all over the country that John Morris drew his millions. If each ticket was sold in its portions the lottery would receive \$2,000,000 in cash ten months in the year, and \$4,000,000 on each of the other two months. Assuming a fair drawing and a fair distribution of the prizes advertised to be drawn, the concern would pay out 52 per cent. of its receipts, or \$1,040,000 every ten months, and \$2,080,000 the other two months. Total receipts, \$25,000,000; total payments, \$14,250,000; total profits, \$10,750,000. That would look like a fair enough return for an original investment of \$100,000 by John A. Morris, under the terms of the peculiar contract he held. But all the tickets were not sold in any one month—rarely, if ever. So there was a little joker devised which was sure to keep the ratio of profits up to the standard of 48 per cent. of profit on the face of the scheme. Such tickets as portions of tickets as were not sold were held by Morris & Howard as their share of the possibility of the prize drawings. Hundreds, and probably thousands, of the prize-winning tickets were held in whole or in part by Morris & Howard as competitors against the poor devils who had bought the axily covered bits of paper at \$1 or \$2 the bit, according to the value of the capital prize. All this was clear gain to Morris. There is believed to be no record of the whole of any capital prize being paid to any person or set of persons. Here and there all over the country persons were known to have drawn twentieths, or occasionally tenths, of the prize, and whenever the holders of such tickets could be found Morris had the fact advertised as widely as possible, so long as he was permitted to advertise in the press of the country and play on the cupidity of the masses of the country through the mails. Morris wanted at least a part of the capital prize drawn. It was the best possible advertisement for his swindle. So there was no reason for fraud in the drawing. An honest drawing better served his purpose. Even the sending of the entire capital prize to some one person would pay ultimately. It is stated as a fact, however, that the Morris gang always had a string tied to the capital and most of the other prizes in the unpaid fractions of tickets, and that no ticket was sold in its entirety if it could be helped during the existence of the lottery. This can be more readily be believed when the scheme involved the sale of 2,000,000 tickets instead of 100,000, as each of the latter was sold for twenty parts. The reason was that if a gambler was going to invest \$30 in lottery tickets he would rather have twenty chances to draw a part of the capital prize than one chance in 10,000 to draw the whole of it. The result was that Morris had a certain chance of keeping for his own pocket a portion of every prize, large or small, and that was the plan that was pursued with success and to certain profit.

For this source of phenomenal money-getting without entailing a single cent of risk, Morris paid the Louisiana the beggarly sum of \$40,000 a year, not a tithe of the sum the people of this city, with its annual list of thousands of delinquent taxpayers—all of whom bought lottery tickets—paid into John A. Morris' pocket. It appears from one of the many suits brought against Morris that \$2,400,000 was divided among the holders in 1888 and his half of the profits. This after Morris had taken his 50 per cent. commissions to ticket agents had been paid, and contributions to the campaign funds of all political parties, shareholders taxed enormous sums for salaries, the bribery fund fattened, the national, state, county and city officials paid their monthly allowances, advertising bills paid, and the newspaper proprietors, editors and reporters that were allowed to feed at the lottery crib had all got their fill. There was a confessed profit of \$6,800,000 in that one year, and one familiar with lottery affairs asserts that the unconfessed profit was fully as much more, including, of course, the undivided share of the prize-drawing tickets that were held in the treasury of John A. Morris, assistant of the Louisiana Lottery Company and owner of its charter.

The employment of Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Early to supervise the drawings was a clever scheme. It was proposed to hire a Northern general to serve with Gen. Beauregard, but though many of the Union leaders were living in poverty, not one would prostitute himself to the lottery. The worst blow the lottery ever received prior to that which wiped it out of existence in spite of its proffered annual bribe of the state of \$40,000, was when Postmaster General Wanamaker prohibited it from circulating its printed matter through the mails. This was a terrific blow to the local postoffice as well, for in the last year that business was transacted through the mail the lottery company received nearly \$3,000,000 in postal money orders and registered letters. In the last congress a law was passed cutting off the mail to Port Tampa. That vicinity the grant company have ceased to do business for the Honduras concern. However, the law forbidding the circulation through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements is now a dead letter, and may be seen by looking over the columns of the San Francisco papers.

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Awakening Into Life.

The story of Galatea, the beautiful statue that awakened into life, resembles the experience of many whose physical natures are only half alive. They are sound as a statue in every limb and organ; they ought never to know the meaning of pain or discomfort; yet they are constantly subject to distressing ailments—headaches, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all sorts of irregularities—due simply and solely to the torpid, half-awakened condition of the natural functions. Every one of these disorders disappears when the sluggish forces are awakened into life and activity by Ripans Tabules.

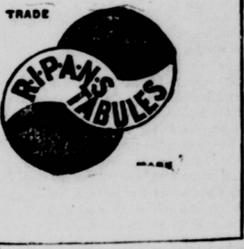
Ripans Tabules immediately correct a disordered or overburdened stomach; act as a tonic on the slow-working liver; gently stimulate the bowels; quicken the entire system into vigorous, healthy vitality. They are particularly valuable to people of sedentary occupations and to women, by promoting regular habits, a clear head and a sense of being completely alive and capable for all the duties of life.

There is hardly a man, woman or child who would not be benefited by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. They are made of the best quality of medicines (rhubarb, ipecac, peppermint, aloes, nux vomica and soda), carefully selected, and combined according to the formula of a very skillful physician. They are put up in very convenient shape: six small vials in a box; 36 tabules in all, and are sold by druggists, 50 cents a box; or will be sent by mail by

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York



FROM MISS LUCY W. LEWIS, RANDOLPH, MASS. "I can speak only in praise of 'Ripans Tabules.' I am troubled by what my physician has called Nervous Dyspepsia. My work, that of a school teacher, often brings on a state of intense nervousness, which prevents digestion and results in severe headaches. I have found that by watching my feelings, and taking a tabule with meals—as I feel myself becoming tired and nervous—I get relief at the time and prevent further trouble. I have derived much benefit during the time I have used them, and do not intend to be without them." Lucy W. Lewis



THE ALASKA FUR SEAL

Orders for the Bering Sea Fleet by the Cutter Grant.

SEALERS TO BE DISCIPLINED.

Two New Fast Smuggler Chasers for Puget Sound Now Being Constructed at Port Townsend.

Unless something unexpected should happen the United States revenue cutter Grant will sail from this port today for Sitka and from there direct to Bering sea to join the Bering fleet. Either at Sitka or in the vicinity the Grant expects to meet Capt. Hooper, the district commander, who is aboard the Rush. Within the past few days there has been a general busting aboard the Grant with her way north from San Francisco and the Wolcott is expected on the Sound in a few days to undergo extensive overhauling. The latter vessel is now in charge of M. L. Phillips from the Woolbury station on the New England coast. The United States Bering sea fleet consists of the Rush, Bear, Corwin, Perry, Grant, Wolcott and Albatross. All with the exception of the last three mentioned are already in the northern waters and from the general appearance of things and the

MURDER IN A CHURCHYARD.

Climax of a Kentucky Feud That began With Riley's Sister.

Nicholasville, Ky., May 26.—A shooting affray took place at the Troy Presbyterian church, on the line between this county and Woodford, today at 12 o'clock between George and John Montgomery, brothers, and Archie Riley. Riley was killed and George Montgomery fatally injured. The trouble is of long standing and grew out of Riley deceiving a sister of the Montgomerys two years ago and then refusing to live with her. Both families are very prominent. The great wonder is that others were not killed while the shooting was going on, as the churchyard was filled with people.

Dr. Buchanan to Be Resentenced. Albany, N. Y., May 26.—For the first time in the history of the court of appeals a condemned murderer will be brought before the bar of the court tomorrow morning to show cause why he should not be resented to die, and if he cannot show satisfactory cause he will probably be resented by this court. The man is Dr. Robert Buchanan. If the court resents him the date set will be the fourth date set for his execution, he having escaped the death chair three times.

The Proposed Reforms in Armenia. Paris, May 26.—A conference of delegates of Armenian associations throughout Europe was held in Paris today. It was resolved that the scheme of reforms in Armenia suggested by the powers lacks the necessary guarantees, and that no further promises by the porte should be accepted.

Nelson Bennett Sells a Tacoma Corner. Tacoma, May 26.—Special.—A deal has been closed by which Nelson Bennett sells to the People's Store Company the southeast corner of Eleventh street and Pacific avenue, one of the most prominent

MORE CURES BY DR. DARRIN.

Mrs. R. Griffith, Bolsford, Wash., Catarrh, bronchitis, dyspepsia, kidney trouble and female complaints; restored to health. Dr. E. H. Sawtell, Independence, Wash., dyspepsia and kidney complaint, pronounced Bright's disease by some physicians; restored. Dr. L. Williams, firm of Williams & Groat, 6 North Front street, Portland, deafness and ringing noises in the ears for years; cured. Dr. A. S. Bernstein, 1715 Morrison street, Portland, blood poisoning, nervous prostration, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles; cured. Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 542 1/2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash., where he is permanently located. Office hours for all, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic, acute, and private diseases, of whatever nature, in men or women, successfully treated. In most cases only one visit required at the doctor's office. Question blanks and circulars sent free. No names published only by permission of the patient. The poor treated free from 10 to 12 daily, except medicines.

EVERYTHING MUSICAL

Is found at our store. Whether you want to buy a Grand Piano or a Harmonica, you can find it there. A special price on Banjos for one week.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WINTER & HARPER, Burke Building.