TELEGRAPHIC.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

John A. Stewart Explains the Financial Operations

OF THE U. S. TRUST COMPANY

Whereby the Entire Issue Was Secured —Many Difficulties to Overcome.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The World today publishes an interview with John A. Stewart, the president of the United States Trust company, explaining the origin and financial operations of the syndicate which has just secured the entire issue of $50,000,000 government bonds. Mr. Stewart said: It was a matter that caused a great deal of worry and anxiety. The first point after I had made up my mind to help the government was to look about and find out where the gold was. You see the point was to get people to go to work and hold and would not draw on the government for it. Well, I got before me the list of the banks that have large quantities of gold.

Then I had to select out of that list those who would use their gold if they went in, who would be most the gold, who would have the amounts of the bonds that were assigned to them, and lastly, but most important of all, in a way, who would have confidence enough to those who were at the head of the syndicate to trust in their discretion in dividing.

After I had made a list of the names of those I wanted I began with those who would be towers of strength if I succeeded in getting them—such men as Pierpont Morgan. I went to see him first and talked it over and got them to say how much they would take. Then I went to the others and got them in.

One of the great difficulties was to keep out those I did not want. When the news of what we were about got out, there was a rush of people whom it was hard for me to refuse. Another difficulty was with those who were asked in and then wanted more than the number of bonds we assigned to them.

"The last point and the most important of all was the matter of deciding what to call. There was where experience and a study of the bond market and a possession of the channels of information came in most strongly. If we had too little, we would lose all or part of the bonds. If we did too much the profit for the syndicate would be gone. It was necessary to know just what the bonds were worth in order to guard against failure to the latter consideration.

"And in the former consideration it was necessary to know just about what others would bid.

"Now, I had no means of knowing absolutely, but sitting here and going about, the information came and I was able to tell with a great deal of accuracy what would be bid.

"Now it is a fortunate thing all around that the bonds are held by our party. When they come into the market there will be no cutting of prices, and the fact that the syndicate holds all, means at least a quarter cent profit. There will be a good profit in these bonds."

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

A Case Involving Women's Rights in the Saloon Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—The supreme court was handed down a decision on an entirely new point, one that is without precedent in this state and probably in the country. The case came up from Jackson county. Anna L. Hamilton is the owner of a saloon at Columbus, though she resides in Jackson county, and the suit was against her to collect a bill for liquors sold to the manager of the saloon for her benefit and which she refused to pay for. There was an agreed statement of the facts. The title of the case is George A. Woodford et al against Anna L. Hamilton. In the trial it was held that a woman could not hold a saloon license and could not contract a valid debt in that business.

The plaintiff appealed and the supreme court sustained the decision of the court below.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Resolutions Introduced—Free Coinage Question Addresses the Session.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The afternoon session of the Transmissisippi Congress convened at 3 o'clock. Immediately the selections of different committees were announced, and the committees thereof retired to prepare their reports.

Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, on invitation of President Wolfenbarger, then took the chair.

Upon motion of Delegate Hunter of Iowa, the Missouri River Improvement commission was formally invited to attend the convention and enlighten it upon the progress of work of improvement. Among the resolutions introduced was one by Delegate Brown of Utah, favoring the restoration by the independent action of the United States of silver to its similar price to the enactment of the law of 1873.

Among others were resolutions urging immediate action toward the opening of the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations, as provided by act of August 15th last, urging the improvement of the commercial facilities of Alaska, favoring government aid in the removal of mining debris from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in California, favoring the recital by this congress to adopt any recommendations as to silver or the tariff, and urging the opening of the Indian Territory in order to put an end to outlawry.

Delegate Dietz of Idaho introduced a short resolution endorsing the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

An address on the best sugar industry occupied the convention for some time, the delivery being Delegate Houghton of Nebraska.

At the suggestion of Delegate Black of Washington the executive committee was instructed to present, not later than Wednesday morning, the plan of permanent organization, which it was directed by the San Francisco congress to prepare.

The convention at this stage ordered that the committee on resolutions consist of two members of each state and territory represented, to be named by the state delegations at the opening of tomorrow's session. The committee credentials reported a roll list of delegates which was accepted.

The attendance at the evening session, at which irrigation was the subject for discussion, was rather light. As President Wolfenbarger resigned, Gen. G. Cannon of Utah took the chair and introduced the subject of discussion with a brief review of his his own experience in the past thirteen years with the growing of crops by artificial overflowing of other wise arid lands.

The opening paper of the evening was upon "The Water supply of the Rocky Mountain region," and read by F. H. Newell of the U. S. geological survey. The paper was a general review of the subject, presenting more especially that the area of highest rainfall is coincident with lands that hold in government ownership.

Hon. Edward Meeks, state engineer of Wyoming, next read a paper upon reclamation of arid lands, discussing more especially the lack of support or action heretofore the authorities in control of the water and those in control of the soil.

"Irrigation as a living national issue," was the subject of a paper by Hon. W. E. Smythe of the Irrigation Age. The future of his remarks was that no issue, be it irrigation or otherwise, which affects every state, a petition of the country, can, it is said to be the good of that petition, be a local issue.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smythe's address, the congress adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

This evening the Colorado delegation organized by electing Governor Waite, chairman; J. W. Dyer, Aspen, secretary; J. L. Robinson and Congressman Shafroth on the resolutions committee; C. A. Bullis, Colorado Springs, on the credentials committee; R. F. Gossett, committee on permanent organization; A. C. Flint, committee on rules and order of business. Mr. Fish is a candidate for permanent chairman of the convention.

Sensational Divorce Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The news that Mr. J. Edward Addicks has began suit for divorce from his fair husband, will undoubtedly create a sensation in social as well as business circles in New York, Boston and Newport, where both are well known. The almost secrecy has been observed by the attorneys representing the wife, and very little can be learned as to the nature of the allegations contained in the libel, which was filed in court in Wilmington, Del., more than a month ago, and unpublished.

Mr. and Mrs. Addicks were married in this city in 1876.

Although being the most of the time in different parts of this country, Mr. Addicks has for eighteen years owned Claymont, Del., a small town just over the Pennsylvania line, about ten miles north of Wilmington, as his home and has voted there.

Adjoining the Addicks place is the magnificent estate of Mrs. Ira L. Wilson, who is named by Mr. Addicks as the co-respondent in the case. Mrs. Wilson, who is said to be a splendid, fascinating woman of 40 or 45, is a leader in society, is the widow of Joseph R. Wilson, twice a member of the house in Delaware affiliate, who died in 1893. The Addicks and Wilson families living on adjoining estates, naturally became intimate, and it was this intimacy that causes Mr. Addicks to have her husband.

The libel filed by Mrs. Addicks alleges that Mrs. Wilson's establishment is maintained at the expense of Mr. Addicks and that he has for years spent much of his time in the company of Mrs. Wilson, neglecting his wife and family, by his conduct, compelling her to leave him. The divorce case will be referred to a commissioner, who will take testimony in private and until he files his report in court, it is not likely that much will be known of the allegations of Mr. Addicks, and the testimony she has to support them.

The Hirschfeld Case.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 26.—Sensations followed in rapid succession in the Hirschfeld case this afternoon. The court room was packed. Mayor Bell, leading counsel for the defense, appeared for the first time, absenting court contrary to the advice of his physicians.

At the afternoon session Joseph Bee was the first witness called. Bee was a Helena gambler, who had come to Fargo to testify on behalf of Hirschfeld. He had been subpoaed by John Holtzberg.

Before so engaged Bee asked Holtzberg what he was expected to testify to. Holtzberg said he should swear that he saw Mrs. Aaron Hirschfeld (then Miss Hagel) at a place kept by Billy Dogs in Helena in company with a man he did not recognize. It was very important that he should remember the date from the 10th to the 15th of August last year. He gave the testimony as arranged he could get almost any sum he might name.

An agreement was entered into on the spot. Bee was treated at the hotel in Helena, where everything he ordered was settled by Holtzberg. Later he went to Billings. About a dozen letters and telegrams were served in evidence.

On cross-examination Bee told the same story without contradiction. Several months ago the plaintiff took a deposition from Max Stiles, of Chicago. Stiles's evidence was practically a duplicate of that given by Anderson. Counsel of the defense put detectives on Stiles's trail, which disclosed conclusive proof that he had perjured himself and had not even been in Chicago when he swore he had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Hirschfeld. However, when he came to trial the plaintiff did not use Stiles's deposition, but instead put witness Anderson on the stand, leaving behind of the defective work of the defense.

Part of Detective S. A. Billings's deposition was admitted as evidence. Aaron Hirschfeld had tried to get him to swear to an intimacy with Mrs. Hirschfeld at the time of their visit to Chicago to get married. Hirschfeld posed as a lawyer and called upon him repeatedly, but finally admitted that he was Hirschfeld, and said he wanted to get a separation from his wife. Billings steadily refused, but Hirschfeld visited him a number of times and endeavored to induce him to give testimony.

Chinese Loss at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Nov. 27.—It is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was 3,000 men. It is reported that during the battle fighting a portion of the Chinese forces fled to the Wanshipe that were held in readiness for the concentrated of the troops in event of the position becoming untenable. The Japanese squadron fired upon and sunk two warships. The advance guard of Marshal Oyama's army—he is expected daily—one started on the march to New Chwang.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA.

Indignation Meeting in Boston and Resolutions Adopted.

An Appeal to President Cleveland—Further Details of the Massacre—Cholera Breaks Out.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—An audience which crowded the "Cradle of Liberty" to the doors, made up mostly of Armenians, but with a large number of Americans, gathered at Faneuil hall tonight to hold an indignation meeting over the recent atrocious treatment of Armenians by representatives of the Turkish government. Among the speakers were many representative citizens, as well as leading clergymen of Boston. Rev. J. Barrows, editor of the Christian Register, presided. With him upon the platform were Governor Greenhalge, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. William Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rev. Theodore H. Van Norsdel, Boston, Dr. Samuel F. Gambert of Cambridge and Colonel Albert Clark, secretary of the Massachusetts Home Market club, all of whom made speeches, which were received with great applause.

The resolutions adopted recited that, whereas, it was the report of an American committee of inquiry that 300 survivors of Zeitoun, Guadeloe, in the vicinity of the Bulgar atrocities, those treated "I earnestly petition his Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, to instruct our minister at Constantinople to investigate this matter, either by sending to the spot such person as he may see fit, or by joining to a commission sent by the other European powers."

The resolutions presented will be appeal to the signatory powers, and especially Great Britain, for the enforcement of the only-first article of the treaty of Berlin.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the chief speaker of the evening.

CHOLERA IN ARMENIA.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Further information as to the massacre of the Armenians near Bitlis, Turkey, has been received by Secretary Gulesian of the United Friends of Armenia, from letter dated Bitlis, September 20, 1894, gives the information that news has been received from the region back of Mosul that twenty-eight villages are said to have been wholly blotted out. Another letter dated Bitlis, Oct. October 3, 1894, states that the day previous a letter from Mosul had been received, which told of the outbreak of a virulent form of cholera which was killing from twenty-five to thirty-five persons daily. It is rumored, it is said, by the stench of carcasses which has taken place not yet back in the mountains. The massacred will reach between 6,000 and 10,000. The government tried to get the people here to sign a petition to the sovereign, expressing satisfaction with the rule, and disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians, who have "stirred matters up."

The people have refused to sign the address. Another letter dated Constantinople, October 31, 1894, states that some information received from Bitlis that twenty villages have been annihilated in Sassoun, and 3,000 men, women and children have been massacred by the troops and Kurds. The massacre was the result of an affray between some Kurds and Armenian villagers, from whom the Kurds had stolen their flocks. The sultan ordered infantry and cavalry to the place to put down the Armenian rebellion.

Troops Will Watch Keith.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 26.—The four infantry companies of this city have received orders from the colonel of the third regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move to Montgomery at a moment's notice to resist an attack on the state capital to raise the Keith faction of the Populists try to take possession and seat Keith as governor.

Foreclosed a Mortgage.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Representatives of the estate of the late Senator Stanford have foreclosed a mortgage on property which belonged to the estate of the late Dr. J. D. P. Stillman, near Redlands, the amount of mortgage, interest and costs being nearly $65,000. The note bears date of September 1, 1888, and is for $35,732.14. Dr. Stillman was an old-time friend of Senator Stanford.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

MR. O. W. McKinney, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army of the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I noticed in 30 that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

O. W. McKINNEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it, $5.6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by all Druggists.

NO MORE DISEASE

What the Expert Specialists Say About the Extermination of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

MRS. G. COVEL, BOSTON, MASS.

"I am now some one will know known as the lady who was cured of cancer. The cure was so remarkable, relative to which there can be no doubt, and it is so well known that I was doubted, even when I told my friends I knew one was cured of cancer by Dr. Shores' treatment. I felt that the world ought to know it, and I felt