TELEGRAPHIC.

MORE COMPROMISE.

Propositions Agreed to in Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

TO BE OFFERED TO THE SENATE.

The Coinage of Seigniorage, Purchase of Silver and Issue of Bonds the Chief Features.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—At the cabinet meeting today, after a complete discussion of all phases of the finance situation, a compromise proposition was agreed on, to be offered by one of the repeal Senators. It includes as did the Harris amendment, a provision for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury amounting to $53,000,000, and thereafter the purchase of $5,000,000 ounces per month until 50,000,000 ounces is purchased. This will carry the purchase of silver over the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term, a condition that the silver men insist upon, and relieve the treasury during the coinage of the seigniorage, for eighteen months, of the further purchase of bullion, besides making the bullion so coined available treasury assets.

To meet the demands of the Eastern proposition for the issue of one hundred million dollars of 5 per cent bonds is included. There is still a question whether a provision for the repeal of the tax on state banks and the redemption of notes of all classes below shall be added.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AGREE.

The Democratic senators have been holding a conference all day, and have, it is stated upon good authority, almost agreed upon a compromise adjustment. It continues the Sherman act in effect eighteen months and provides for a limited bond issue. Some silver Democrats and the silver Republicans are making a vigorous protest against this adjustment and may be able to have it changed.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Pitiful Scenes—Cause of the Disaster.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 13.—When the roll-call occurred the shrieks that rent the air could be heard for blocks. Fireman Joseph Kimberling jumped from the cab before the crash and escaped uninjured. Engineer Wm. Whalen remained at his post to the last and was badly injured. He may not recover. As the mangled forms were gradually removed from the coaches the moan of unlucky groaned in sympathy and the injured cried out in agony.

"Lord have mercy on my soul!" shrieked one poor fellow whose life was ebbing away. "Good Jesus, save my Tommy!" cried a woman who was dying with a child at her breast.

A woman whose name is unknown lay on the side of the track suffering untold mental and physical agony. She was the mother of a child two years old, and implored the bystanders to save her child. "Only let me see my baby before I die," said she. "You will know a mother's love, let my child I beseech you." Her child was dead.

The work of removing the dead and injured was carried on with all possible dispatch. Mayor Bennett and Sheriff Peck took charge of the work of the town people and to them and the citizens generally is due great credit for the attention bestowed upon the sufferers. Though a thousand splinters were scattered about this morning, but few remain on the ground tonight. They have been carried away by the curious as mementoes of the awful wreck. Cushions bespattered with the blood of the killed have been torn to shreds and carried away likewise.

The cause of the wreck is a mystery. Some of the railroad officials say the only responsible agent is Engineer Whalen, but none of them say he can be fairly held responsible for it. The switchmen would not work, and nobody was competent to explain why they would not.

The two trains were delivered to the Michigan Central at Buffalo, one from the New York Central and the other from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Both were somewhat late, the passengers having been picked up at local points in New York and Pennsylvania.

Engineer Whalen was able tonight to talk to a representative of the Associated Press. He said the engine was a new one, and in all particulars had worked beautifully on the run from Detroit. He stopped at the points and slowed down at one junction, and on these lines he assumed the air worked beautifully. Just east of Jackson Junction, a mile east of where the disaster occurred, he touched the air and found it all right. As the train crossed Elmer avenue he began to slow down, and applied the air. He found the brake held on the engine but would not on the train. He whistled for brakes and reversed the engine. The fireman jumped but Whalen stayed with the engine until within three car lengths of the other train, when he went through the cab window, as he had no time to reach the gangway. The only possible explanation Whalen has for the failure of the air to work is that, while lying at Ypsilanti, some miscreant may have turned the shut-off cock between the tender and the cars.

This wreck is the first one of consequence on the Michigan Central since October 16, 1889, when the westbound Pacific express thirty miles west, engine and several freight cars about a mile east of today's happening, killing eighteen people and injuring twenty-five.

James H. Hyde, of New York City, who was standing near the wrecked train on the platform as the other train crashed into it, says the sight was the most awful he ever witnessed. Hence Engineer Whalen just before he expired, was asks that he never see such an expression of agony on a man's face.

All the passengers had interesting stories to tell of their experiences. The wife of Beardsley of East Canton, Va., was a partionularly sad case. He escaped injury although his wife was killed and his daughter so severely hurt that she cannot recover. "I had brought some coffee to my wife and daughter a few moments before," said he. "And had gone to the smoker near the head of the train to have a cigar. I had scarcely got seated when the awful crash came. When I rushed back I found the car in which my wife had been seated in the middle of the wreck. The first of the injured I discovered was my daughter. A few feet from her I found my wife, dead. She had been struck in the head and forced through the front of the car."

One of the ghastly phenomena of the accident was the disappearance of Mrs. H. Z. Gibbs, who was accompanied by her husband, who was not on the platform at the time of the collision. She was not identified until tonight. Her husband was one of the active searchers in the wreck, but did not recognize her remains when taken out. He made a trip through the different undertaking establishments tonight, and was horrified to find his wife's body headless.

DR. SMITH A HERETIC

The Synod Tolerates the Declaration of the Presbytery.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13.—The Ohio Presbyterian church signed the appeal from the Presbytery of Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, late of Lane Seminary, till 3:30 and then adjourned till 7:30 to vote. At 11:30 tonight the synod having rejected every specification of the appeal, the moderator announced that the synod sustained the action of the Cincinnati Presbytery, which found him guilty of heresy. Prof. Smith gave notice of an appeal, but it is believed he will leave the church instead of carrying his case to the general assembly. The vote was 78 to 57. It was also resolved to ignore the case of Dr. Spencer of Cleveland.

THE LAST STORM.

Ranges Details from the Southern Force.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The West India cyclone and a storm from the northwest joined hence this morning east and west and since then telegraphic communication has been practically at a standstill. After sweeping over the Florida peninsula yesterday the cyclone made its way south through Georgia, North Carolina and the Virginias and met a storm from the northwest here in Pennsylvania or Ohio, when both diffused into a wide area, playing havoc with all means of wire communication.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—The wires are all down beyond Jacksonville, Fla. The greatest force of the storm was felt on the west gulf coast near Tampa. Charleston is two feet under water on the water front. The damage cannot be estimated yet.

Nothing has been heard from the islands on the Carolina coast. All the wires into Charleston are down. The storm did little damage in Savannah. Nothing has been heard from the Tybee Islands since midnight when the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour. The indications are that the storm spent its greatest force on the ocean. Anxiety is felt for the steamship City of Augusta.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The cyclone which has been expected a week or more reached here with a whoop early today. It began soon after the yacht race was finished, and by dark the wind was blowing a gale and a heavy rain was falling.

THE C. P. RECEIVERSHIP.

The Situation Discussed by President Clark.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—President Clark, discussing the situation this afternoon, said: "The application for a receiver was not unexpected, as a careful student of railroad operations in the past few months must necessarily conclude. After a review of the startling decrease in the gross and net earnings which the western roads have suffered with possibility of default in the payment of interest staring us in the face, the only thing to be done to keep the property intact was to file a bill of complaint praying for receivers and to ask the court to intervene. The property will be managed for the best interests of all concerned."

Speaking for General Manager Dickinson, General Solicitor Thurston said: "The unexpected and surprising falling off of business on the system, the stagnation and depression throughout the transmissouri territory, convinced all parties interested in the preservation and integrity of the property that it would be impossible to meet the interest and other fixed charges accruing due and thereby the system would be subject to different actions which might, and probably would, result in a dismemberment of the property."

The court, in deliberating the personnel of the receivership, selected Clark and Mink on account of their well-known familiarity with the property, their peculiar fitness for the position, and the confidence of the stockholders and creditors, as well as the general railway public, in them as managing officials. The court further insisted that the important interest of the government in the property should be represented, and selected, therefore, as the third receiver, E. Ellery Anderson, whom Cleveland recently appointed government director.

In the application for a receiver it is shown that the liabilities of the company are $240,491,041. The bonds and notes outstanding are $67,062,750, of which $65,492,000 are silver. The bonded indebtedness to the government is not included in this. There is coming due a large volume of interest on subsidy bonds of about $19,000,000. The company is also indebted for labor and material October 1st to the amount of a million and a half.

Gross earnings of the system for the year ending December 31st, 1892, were $48,522,249; expenses, $41,503,546, leaving a surplus of $6,968,735. For the eight months ended August 31, 1893, there has been a falling off of the gross earnings, compared with the same eight months last year, of $8,154,000, and a falling off in net revenue of $2,598,000. There has been a further falling off for the month of September of a million and a half, compared with the same month last year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—An appointment of Union Pacific receivers was also made in this city this afternoon, on an auxiliary action in the United States circuit court before Judge Beasleck. The bill of complaint is the same as that filed in Omaha.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

A Hot Session When the Platform is Considered.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13.—At this morning's session the platform was read. It declares that the pressure of surplus population still seeks an outlet in the West, as evinced by the scenes recently witnessed in the Oklahoma country, and that settlement in the section of the public lands where rainfall is sufficient to support agriculture has reached its limit. The unsettled land now belonging to the United States is mainly arid or semi-arid.

The platform confidently predicts that these lands are destined to become the seat of the highest civilization and the greatest average prosperity yet developed on this continent. The development of these lands can only be successfully attained by national legislation. The laws now covering water and lands in a number of states and territories are inadequate and dangerous. Water in natural channels and lakes is not private property, and the belcher he sought her cold.

The platform claims that streams arising in one state and flowing in natural courses through one or more other states, must be equitably divided under equitable authority. The policy of moist and storage reservation covering the mountain water basin, is endorsed as an act of simple justice, and it is declared the government should cede to a portion of the money received from the sale of lands fit for agriculture to a scientific investigation of methods of reclaiming lands.

It agreed to adjourn, the committee on resolutions that a national convention committee, composed of five commissioners from each state and territory to the arid or semi-arid region, shall at once enter upon a careful consideration of the conditions existing in each of their states and territories and formulate a plan looking to the adoption of a national policy.

After speeches favoring the platform the convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session, Major Powell, director of the United States geological survey, said he was profoundly impressed with the wisdom, vigor and severity of the report, but there were questions therein needing discussion. The major then gave the views in length, as outlined from his thirty years' work in the arid regions. He predicted that the acquisition of more lands from the government for irrigation was simply piling up a heritage of conflict over water rights. The people in the valleys ought to own and control the lands and water, and the government should give the settlers title to the catchment area on which their lands depended.

There was a vigorous discussion at this point, several of the delegates objecting against Powell's views. The major said the main point he wanted to impress was that those owning lands now should be protected in their water rights.

Colonel Hinton of New Mexico made an eloquent talk, in which he gave the government officials a dig.

The platform was then taken up by paragraphs and a hot session followed. Several delegates attacked Powell, who arose and said he wished to plead. He had said that 100,000,000 acres of the public lands have passed from the government to private ownership and there are millions of acres more that can be irrigated, but there is not water to do it with.

Governor of Utah said if he meant national lands they did not want to irrigate them.

Hinton of New Mexico said Powell was making conflicting statements. Mulholland of California and Powell's position forced getting back the land railroad grants and devoting them to the use of the people. Hinton asks Powell did not talk to the effect, and called for the official records.

Great confusion ensued and the wrangle lasted several hours.

After a lengthy and heated debate action on the platform was deferred until tomorrow.

Rippey Found Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The second trial of Rippey, the man who shot Millionaire Macey last February, was concluded today. Rippey being found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, and recommending him to the extreme mercy of the court. He will be sentenced next Saturday. His defense was temporary insanity.

Another Name for Cholera.

LEXINGTON, Ore., 13.—There is a mysterious epidemic of cholera in the Greenwich workhouse. Over a hundred and fifty inmates are affected. The symptoms resemble cholera. Two are dead and many are in a dangerous condition. The authorities are investigating.

LONG LIVE THE CZAR!

The French Howling in Honor of Their Russian Visitors.

The Admiral and His Officers Under a Shower of Jewels and Civilities.

TOULON, Oct. 13.—In the address of welcome Mayor Prosper Ferrero said he represented all the departments of France and their desire to express the sympathy felt by France towards Russia, and to show that the hearts of all Frenchmen beat together and were animated by one feeling.

Continuing the mayor said:

"Your visit cements the friendship between the two nations and proves the fidelity existing between them."

Later the Russian officers, surrounded by French officers, proceeded to the maritime prefecture to visit the minister of marine. The latter, in his speech of welcome to the Russian admiral, said he was deeply sensible of the honor of receiving the distinguished visitors in behalf of France.

The admiral, in reply, said he was unable to express all he felt for the welcome received his command. At the mayoralty there was a similar scene of welcome. The streets on the outside were filled with enthusiasts and shouts of "Vive la Russie" and "Vive le Czar," were constantly repeated.

The president of the Paris municipal council waited upon Admiral Avelan and presented to him the invitation of the council to him and his officers to visit Paris. The admiral said he would have great pleasure in accepting the invitation in behalf of himself and officers of his command. Admiral Avelan then proceeded to the balcony of the town hall and stood there between the president of the Paris municipality and the mayor of Toulon and acknowledging the plaudits of the crowd below. Deputations presented addresses of welcome to the admiral, and Madam Adam, the well-known writer, in behalf of the ladies of France, presented the admiral a diamond brooch for his wife, and various pieces of jewelry for the wives of his officers.

Admiral Avelan received the offerings with a polite compliment to Madam Adam, for the French women generally, and after renewed handshakings with the mayor returned to his ship. A banquet was given to some of the visitors at the Maritime prefecture this evening. When a toast to the Czar was proposed every glass was raised in honor of Alexander III. No noteworthy incident occurred during the day.

"FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH."

Drs. Mansfield and Ridgely Make Another Notable Offer.

All Patients Applying before Noon Today will be Treated and Supplied with Medicine until Cured for $5.00 a Month.

The two noted doctors, Mansfield and Ridgely of the Zion Medical Institute, have decided to cure all those who are afflicted with chronic diseases, and who have failed to be benefited by other doctors, for the small sum of $5.00 a month. Their method is based on the principle that the sick are not able to pay much for medicine, and that the majority are poor. Their success in curing the patients who have taken treatment under them is the talk of the city. Many of the patients who have received their treatment are now well and hearty men and women, who are ready to testify to the good they have received from the Zion Medical Institute. Some of the cures made by them are almost miraculous, and have caused the sick and afflicted to flock to their office in large numbers. Many who have been given up to die by other doctors are now in the best of health, and are ready to testify to the good they have received from the Zion Medical Institute. In some of the cures made by them they have restored sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and have made the lame to walk. Their success in curing the sick has been so great that they have decided to make the following offer to all who may be afflicted with any chronic disease, or who may be afflicted with any disease of long standing, and who have failed to be benefited by other doctors, that for a short time they will treat all who may call at their office, and who may be able to walk or ride to their office, for the small sum of $5.00 a month. Their patients who are able to be about their business are treated at their office, and they furnish the medicine for all such for $5.00 a month. Their method of treating the sick has become so well known that they are now treating patients from every part of the United States, and they are curing them by mail. Their success in curing the sick has been so great that they have decided to treat all those who are able to come to their office, or who can get some one to bring them, for the small sum of $5.00 a month