

**TELEGRAMS.**

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

**NO ENCOURAGEMENT.**

**Greenback Retirement Finds Few Advocates.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congressman Chittenden, of New York, who is heartily in accord with the recommendation of the President and Secretary Sherman for the retirement of greenbacks, has made a quiet canvass of the House to ascertain how many Republicans would support a bill embodying it. He has thus far found only twelve, and is therefore decidedly discouraged. A large proportion of even the hard money Republicans believe that, in a political point of view, it would be bad policy to attempt such legislation at present, and there seems to be very little doubt that this proposition will soon be given an effectual quietus by the adoption of a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House of Representatives the outstanding volume of currency should not be diminished. The other branch of the President's and Secretary's recommendation, namely, that greenbacks should be divested of their legal tender quality, meets with much greater favor, although it is not likely to command a majority in the Senate, and has apparently no chance of adoption by the House. Senator Bayard, as will be seen from the joint resolution introduced by him to-day, favors continuing in circulation the present volume of greenbacks, but would deprive them of their legal tender power for all purposes except the payment of dues to the United States other than for customs. This, he maintains, is strict Democratic doctrine, and in accordance with the position taken by that party when greenbacks were first issued.

**The Bonanza Firm Reducing Stock.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—For some time past rumors have been current that the bonanza firm was preparing to reduce its interests in the mines of the Comstock lode. Yesterday Mr. Flood, on behalf of the firm, disposed of the control of the Yellow Jacket and Hale & Norcross, the former going to Robert Graves and the latter to Alvinca Hayward. The consideration named in the transfer has not been made public. There are rumors that the firm will, at an early day, still further dispose of its interests, but nothing definite can be learned as to that. Both of the mines transferred were mentioned by Coll Dean as containing bonanzas. The transaction causes much comment, and various theories are put afloat to account for the action of the bonanza firm, but the most general belief seems to be that they are tired of controlling such great and unproductive property and are perhaps satisfied with the result of their mining operations. To-day all the old directors of the Hale & Norcross, except two, resigned and were replaced by men representing the new regime. The same action will be taken with the Yellow Jacket.

**General Grant's New Programme.**

CHICAGO, December 2.—The *Tribune's* Havana special says: General and Mrs. Grant will leave for Chicago to-morrow at 11:30, and remaining several days will fulfill engagements there and in the more eastern cities, and sail for Havana the latter part of the month. They remain in Havana part of the winter, thence go to Mexico, and after visiting the principal cities of that country, return via Galveston in April, going direct to Denver from there and visiting the mining districts, including Leadville. This is his latest programme.

**Municipal Elections.**

BOSTON, December 2.—Municipal elections took place to-day in several cities throughout the State. In Gloucester, the result was a *Republican* victory. In Fitchburg the citizens' licence ticket was successful. The contest in Taunton was animated, and resulted in the election of C. T. Johnson, the independent candidate for Mayor.

**Louisiana Solid.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—Specials to the New Orleans Democrat from twenty-seven parishes, not including Orleans, give the Democrats 13,215 net majority. The Democrat claims the election of Wiliz by 20,000. The new constitution is adopted by a large majority. Prominent Democrats consider the fate of the debt ordinance, which was voted on separately, in doubt. The indications point to its defeat, though the vote will probably be close and may require the official returns to decide. In this city the Democrats have about 6,000 majority.

**Virginia Legislature.**

RICHMOND, December 3.—The readjusters organized both branches of the Legislature upon the meeting of that body to-day, they having an apparent majority on joint ballot of from 24 to 31. The Governor endorses the McCullough bill—the settlement made last session. He regards the State credit as far above any other considerations, and says that nothing save inability to pay can justify non-payment. The State officers will be elected on Friday, the 5th inst. All the Republicans except four voted with the readjusters to-day.

**Nominations by the President.**

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles Beardsley, of Iowa, 4th Auditor of the Treasury; Charles Hatton, of Michigan, for the Shoshone Indian Agency, Wyoming.

**Reno Court Martial.**

DEADWOOD, December 3.—The Reno court martial which has been sitting at Fort Meade since Saturday last has examined about fifteen witnesses, so far, all of whose testimony was favorable to Reno, in that while admitting his inebriety he showed no particular malice towards Lieut. Nicholson, with whom he had an altercation in the officer's club room on October 25th. That night Reno was under the influence of liquor. He struck Nicholson on the arm with a billiard cue, breaking the cue, and Nicholson threw him on the floor. Nicholson rather provoked the affair, by declaring that he could whip Reno. This was the extent of the trouble that night. On August 8th, Reno, while in the club room knocked out two lights of glass. Several officers testified they had seen many worse things happen in the club room on different occasions. Post trader Fanshawe testified that Reno and several others took supper at his house on August 3d. The accused was slightly under the influence of liquor but did not insult Fanshawe or his wife. To-day, Miss Ella Sturgis, daughter of the post commander, testified that on the night of November 10th, while sitting in the library, she was startled by hearing some one tapping on the window, and going there to see who it was her eyes met Reno's, which frightened her nearly to death. Saw Reno at the window only a few seconds. My first impression was that he would shoot me if I moved. Thought he had hard feelings towards father. Reno's face was pale and he looked desperate.

General Sturgis testified that he was called out of bed by his wife on November 10th, and on going down stairs he found both his wife and daughter badly frightened. He went out, but saw no one. Reno was not on friendly terms with my family. He had not been in my house for a month. He was under arrest on November 10th, and owing to this fact was prohibited from coming there. Ad-journed until to-morrow.

General Sturgis will issue an order to-morrow prohibiting excessive gambling and dissipation at that post, the extent of which has been revealed to him by the evidence produced at the court martial.

DEADWOOD, December 4.—In the Reno court martial at Fort Meade to-day, the prosecution rested the case after examining Mrs. W. F. Fanshawe, without adducing any other facts than those already telegraphed. The defense then opened. Dr. Irwin testified that moving from a cold place into a warm room might produce the same effects as those manifested by Reno at the supper table at Fanshawe's house, on the night of August 3d. Major Marcus A. Reno testified that on the night of November 10th, while walking in front of Sturgis' house, he saw Ella in complete toilet. She presented such a beautiful picture that he could not resist the temptation of looking through the window upon her. He had no intention of alarming them, and would rather suffer the loss of his right hand before he would cause them the slightest injury. He did not approach the window stealthily or suspiciously; he walked there as he would walk into a court room. He wrote a very polite note of apology to Mrs. Sturgis for his action that night, but owing to his being in close arrest he could not send it until two days after. He had always entertained the highest respect and admiration for Miss Ella and the Sturgis family. He testified that on the night of October 25th, when he had an altercation with Nicholson, he was perfectly sober, and that Nicholson, repeating his brags of being able to whip him, drove him beyond the limits of patience, and in an angry passion he struck Nicholson with a billiard cue. The court adjourned till to-morrow, when the case will probably close.

**Important Question Decided.**

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—The question, which has for some weeks agitated official circles and citizens generally, as to when the newly elected city officers should enter upon the discharge of their duties was finally settled to-day. Yesterday suit was brought in the fourth district court to test the matter in the case of the County Clerk, *pro forma*, and the decision was given in favor of the clerk elect. The case was taken at once to the Supreme Court, and the decision rendered this afternoon sustaining the lower court. No further delay will occur in turning over the various offices.

**Telegraphic Rates Reduced.**

NEW YORK, December 3.—The Western Union has made the following reductions in rates: To St. Louis, from 75 to 60 cents for every ten words, and the charge for every additional word to be 4 instead of 5 cents. To Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, a reduction of from 60 to 50 cents for every ten words, and from 5 to 3 cents for each additional word. Further reductions will be made as the wires are extended.

**Nominations by the President.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Daniel B. Towne, at Truckee; Ed. B. Marcellus, at Oakland; Josiah H. Taylor, at Bozeman; Wm. H. Fawcett, at Lead City; Nathan Kimball, at Ogden; Theodore Wotia, at Prescott; Truman T. Chapman, at Las Vegas.

**Custer Statue.**

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Congressman Bingham introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution providing for an equestrian statue of the late General Custer, to cost \$30,000 and to be erected on some suitable reservation in this city.

**INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR JONES.**

**What he Says About the Currency, Gen. Grant, and the Leadville Mines.**

NEW YORK, December 4.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, was interviewed here to-day on various subjects. With regard to the silver bill the Senator says there is not the slightest danger of it being disturbed. The reserve of \$50,000,000 of silver in the treasury has done more than any one thing to restore and maintain confidence in resumption, set prices on an upward turn and put the wheels of industry in motion. The present business activity and flow of gold is based on starvation in Europe and good crops in this country, and when local and temporary causes are removed and gold again flows to Europe, as it must in time, we will either have to increase the volume of currency by silver or silver certificates, or encounter another panic. When asked about the destruction of legal tenders, he said the redemption of greenbacks in gold and their final retirement will not keep an ounce or dollar more of gold in this country when the European demand sets in than if it was in the treasury and not among the people. That idea is a fallacy advanced by some journals here. The demand for gold abroad will lead to its being bought by money brokers, and shipped just as we ship so much wheat or produce, and when that demand comes, however great it may be, the holders of greenbacks instead of rushing to the treasury for gold will hold greenbacks with just as much confidence in their value as in a government bond. They are likely to be at a slight premium over gold. On being asked if he thought the currency was inflated at the present time, the Senator said: Some of these pawnbrokers down in Wall street will tell you it is inflated. They want to buy a thing for guano and sell it for gold. If it is inflated it is inflated in the right way. Prices have risen and will continue to rise for the next five years, and you tell your friends to buy real estate in New York or Chicago and they will double their money in the next three years.

Jones would like to see Blaine nominated for President, but says that Grant will get it. He is the man for these lively times, and he will be elected if nominated by such an overwhelming majority that he will sink the partisan in the patriot. The General will receive such a splendid vote in the South that the Solid South will cease to be a threat and menace to the people of the North, and a stalwart policy will be no longer required. Grant takes a much broader and more comprehensive view of things, and teems with ideas for the promotion of our commerce with foreign nations. He is enthusiastic in his realization of the greatness of our country and possibilities of its future. If Grant is elected again he will be known in history as the great pacificator. He will not only be feared for his unflinching will, but loved for his intense devotion to the Republic and every State and portion of it alike.

The Senator thinks the Leadville mines far surpass the bonanzas of the Comstock lode in its palmy days. There is more mineral in sight now there than at any one time in the bonanzas. I say this on my experience and judgment as an old mineral personal investigation.

**George Q. Cannon on the President's Message.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Delegate Cannon says the President's message has given the death blow to any idea of procuring the admission of Utah as a State at this session. He criticises very severely the President's assertions concerning the Mormons, and says that he recently had several interviews with the President and disabused him, or endeavored to do so, of some of the prevailing notions on this subject. Cannon says there is no truth at all in the intimations that the Mormons had something to do with the recent outbreak. He argues that no people are more interested in preserving peace with the Indians than are the Mormons.

**The Pay of Marshals.**

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day received a communication from At-torney General Devens stating that the amount needed as a deficiency appropriation for the United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals during the current fiscal year is \$600,000. This is the amount voted by the House last session in the bill which President Hayes vetoed on account of its restrictive clause prohibiting the use of any portion of the money for payment to deputy marshals of elections. The committee will meet to-morrow to consider the subject.

**Jurisdiction in Mining Cases.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Representative Dagget to-day introduced a bill providing that courts shall have jurisdiction over actions brought to determine the right of possession of mining claims, if it is shown that either of the parties to an action has made application to the proper U. S. officers for a patent for such mining claim, or that both are claiming it, or any part of it, or the right of possession thereof.

**Preparations for Another War.**

LONDON, December 5.—Accounts from Egypt state that the government is actively completing preparations for a war with Abyssinia. The war office at Cairo and the harbor of Suez, where the troops are to embark, is very animated. If hostilities are resumed, the Egyptian forces will be divided into two armies, offensive and defensive; the former to be composed of 8,000 men and the latter of 12,000. The offensive army will be directed on the Egyptian harbor of Arkiko, near Adna, the Capital of Abyssinia, and the defensive army will take up two entrenched positions, one at Gasaun, near Rabal river, and the other at Bahia, on Render river, thus commanding the two main roads of Abyssinia leading from the north to Soudan. Gordon Pasha will command the defensive army.

**FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.**

**SECOND SESSION.**

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Ferry presented the credentials of Henry P. Baldwin, the new Senator, and he was sworn in.

Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes; also, a bill to alter the title 48 of revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade. Referred.

Bayard introduced a joint resolution that from and after the passage of this resolution treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States excepting duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal tender, and any of said notes hereafter reissued shall bear his superscription. Referred.

Wallace offered a resolution continuing for the present session the standing and select committees appointed at the last session, with but two changes, viz: Ferry to take the place of Chandler on the Committee of Commerce. Adopted.

Teller offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any money due the Ute Indians under agreement of September 13, 1873, had remained unpaid, as claimed by those Indians, and also the nature of the investments made for the Utes under that agreement.

On motion of Davis (W. Va.) the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of expenditures since 1863, under the permanent annual appropriation bills, was agreed to.

Ingalls offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the present volume of United States notes should not be reduced, and that said notes ought to continue to be a legal tender in payment of debts. Laid on the table and ordered printed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—A number of private bills were introduced, also a bill by Morrill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. This bill is a duplicate of the Treasury Department bill introduced in the House yesterday by Garfield.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of war, transmitting a letter from Colonel Gibbon, 7th Infantry, calling attention to the fact that the citizen volunteers who participated in the battle of the Big Hole, have not been remunerated for their services, and that no provisions has been made for the widows and orphans of those who were killed there, and recommending action on the matter. Referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Paddock—to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in Nebraska and Kansas.

By Plumb—to make additional article of war prohibiting gambling by officers and soldiers in post stores.

Davis (W. Va.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabulated statement showing the amount paid in each fiscal year from 1866 to 1879, inclusive of claims growing out of the late war. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Carpenter offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any correspondence between the Department of State and any foreign government since February, 1879, respecting a ship canal across the Isthmus. Ordered printed.

Carpenter offered a resolution declaring that resumption, the circulation of gold and silver and greenbacks as lawful money, and the expectations that the finances would not be disturbed by precipitate legislation, had been followed by a renewal of industry and general prosperity; that successful conduct of business depended on a stable financial policy, and that therefore in the opinion of the Senate any legislation during the present session materially changing the existing system of finance would be inexpedient. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The States were called as of Monday for the introduction of bills.

By Fernando Wood—That so much of the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14th, 1871, and January 20th, 1871, to refund the public debt to the extent of \$1,500,000,000 as has not been exhausted and executed, be and the same is hereby modified so as to limit the rate of interest on bonds yet to be issued as authorized by these acts, to a rate of interest not to exceed 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

By DeLamater—Directing an investigation into the removal of the Poncas.

By Weaver—For the relief of soldiers and sailors of the rebellion and to restore them to equal rights with holders of government bonds.

By Harris—For the construction of a narrow gauge railway from tide water to St. Louis.

By Garfield—To facilitate refunding. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange directly at par four per cent. bonds for any bonds outstanding which may become due hereafter.

Goode offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of 13 to consider the erection of a monument at Yorktown, according to the resolution of the Continental Congress of 1781. Adopted.

Huntton offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of all correspondence between the State Department and J. S. Mosby relative to the consulate at Hong Kong. Adopted.

Without transacting any important business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced and referred this morning was one by Gillette, declaring that Congress is not only opposed to any reduction in the volume of United States legal tender notes, but on the contrary is in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, and that it is in favor of free and unrestricted coinage of the 41 2/3 grains silver dollar.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the President's message, and when the committee rose the house adjourned until Monday.

**Burned to Death.**

ANSONIA, Conn., December 4.—A man named Upton returned home drunk, threw at his wife a lighted lamp, which fell into the cradle and the child was burned to death. The wife, in endeavoring to save the child, was probably fatally burned.

**An Important Bill.**

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day authorized its chairman, Judge Buckner, to report to the house for passage at the first opportunity the following important bill, requiring the reserves of National banking associations to be kept in standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 5191 revised statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 5191—every National banking association in either of the following cities, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, Richmond, Charleston and Washington, shall at all times have on hand lawful money of the United States, one-half of which shall be in standard gold or silver coins of the United States an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of notes in circulation and its deposits, and every other association shall at all times have on hand lawful money of the United States, one-half of which shall be in standard gold or silver coins of the United States an amount equal to at least five per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits. Whenever the lawful money of an association in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below fifteen per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting on purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, or make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amounts of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and its lawful money of the United States in proportion required as to coin has been restored, and the Comptroller of the currency may notify any association whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount and proportion of coin as above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so as to make good its reserve of lawful money and in proportion aforesaid, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a Receiver to wind up the business of the association, as provided in section 5234; provided, that neither clearing house certificates nor balances provided for in section 5192 shall be counted or deemed any portion of the coin reserves required by this act."

Judge Buckner states that one effect of the enactment of this bill, aside from the purpose indicated by its title, would be to abolish present distinctions.

**Narrow Escape of the Czar.**

MOSCOW, December 3.—After the arrival of the Emperor last night, while the second train containing the baggage that was on the way hither an explosion occurred. One luggage van was blown to pieces and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was hurt. The explosives which destroyed the imperial baggage train are stated to have been placed on Monday evening under the rails at a point over which the imperial train would pass just before entering the Moscow railway station. The Czar arrived safely, however, at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and the explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterwards. The house whence the mine was exploded has been discovered and search is making for the perpetrators of the outrage. The Czar will arrive in St. Petersburg to-morrow. To-day a deputation proceeded to the Kremlin to congratulate His Majesty upon his visit to Moscow. Previous to the Emperor's arrival in the audience hall, the Lord Marshal gave the deputation the news of the catastrophe of the previous evening. His hearers appeared for the moment thunder struck, but immediately afterwards broke into loud cheers at the Emperor's escape. The Emperor appeared in St. George's hall at noon and was presented by the municipal authorities with bread and salt, when he spoke as follows:

*Gentlemen:* I am very glad to see you again, remembering the loyal attachment which you evinced on the occasion of the sad event of April 14. Similar assurances then reached me from all parts.

St. PETERSBURG, December 3.—Special accounts of the attempt to destroy the imperial train on Monday night, states that the explosion occurred as the baggage train was entering the Rogosh quarter of Moscow. The train was thrown off the rails and one baggage van was overturned and two passenger carriages thrown right across the line. The explosion caused a gap in the permanent roadway four feet and eight inches deep, 16 feet long and 18 feet broad.

LONDON, December 4.—A correspondent at Berlin, discussing the attempt on the Czar's life, says: Committed but a day or so after the Czar, in leniency, had commuted the sentence of the Nihilist Nussey, the outrage of Monday night cannot but imbue the government with a repellent spirit and intensify its resolve to show no pity to those incapable of compassion.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the Czar the President's congratulations on his escape from assassination.

**Carrying their Cause into Court.**

FRYBURG, Me., December 4.—An application has been made to the presiding Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for Oxford county, by the County Attorney for Oxford county, in favor of Andrew G. Smith, Senator elect from Lincoln county, and Nathan T. Hill, Senator elect from Hancock county, asking the court to issue a rule of the court to the Secretary of State commanding him to appear before said court on December 9th and show cause why he should not give said Senators access to the returns of Senatorial votes.