

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.

A West Point Saloonkeeper Shot Three Times.

ANOTHER MAN BADLY WOUNDED.

The Murderer Brought to Omaha For Safe Keeping—Two Section Men Struck by a Train—A Farmer Suicides.

A Midnight Tragedy.

WEST POINT, Neb., Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Herald.]—Night policeman Feurman shot and instantly killed Carl Schwank in Schwank's saloon at 12:30 this morning.

Andrew Golsen is lying at the point of death from the effects of pistol shots fired at him by Schwank.

Lynchings are being indulged in by the friends of the deceased, but the better class of citizens are determined to let the law take its course.

The coroner's jury has not yet made out a verdict. It seems from the testimony so far given that the shooting was a tragedy.

It is understood that the saloonkeeper was not a lawbreaker.

Two section men were struck by a train at West Point.

A farmer committed suicide by shooting himself.

Struck by a Fast Special.

COZAN, Neb., Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Herald.]—Last night as Thomas Lynch and Chief Anderson, two section men, were returning home from town on a hand car at 10 o'clock they were caught by a special train running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

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THE COAST FLYER.

It is Going With Lightning Speed Toward the Golden Gate.

HAWAII, Nov. 17.—[Special to The Herald.]—Through the fast mail limited train on the Union Pacific is scheduled at the remarkable speed of forty-four miles an hour, the trip this far has demonstrated that will faster time can be made.

General Manager Dickinson urged the best of the throttle to keep the wheels revolving.

At Grand Island the train was still forty-five minutes late, when Engineer Lambert attached his flyer, that was destined to pull the coaches to North Platte.

"I will make her swift," said Lambert, in reply to the question, "Can you make it?" which was propounded by Mr. Dickinson.

The coachmen of the flyer had increased almost to a gale and the track was coated with frost, which went to make matters all the worse.

"Leave coal into her, Billy," said Lambert, and the flying object disappeared from Grand Island on its nocturnal journey.

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BANISHED AND PENSIONED.

Brazil's Dethroned Emperor Set for Lisbon.

PORTUGAL MAY FOLLOW SUIT.

A Dispatch from Lisbon intimates that the Portuguese throne is in danger—Only One Brazilian Province Dissatisfied.

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THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Past Week.

Boston, Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Herald.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Boston Post, from the managers of leading banks of the United States and Canada, shows the gross exchanges for the week ending November 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week in 1888.

Table with columns: CITIES, CLEARINGS, PERCENTAGE. Lists cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., with their respective clearing amounts and percentage changes.

Total, \$1,211,000,000, 12.9 per cent. increase.

Not included in totals: no clearing house at this time last year.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Operations of the Service During the Past Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Herald.]—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mason, in reporting the operations of the service during the past fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, says: The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were \$140,894,454, or \$6,567,958 more than the receipts for the previous year.

The only object of taxation showing a decrease during the first quarter of the present year is oleomargarine, which dropped from \$18,923 in the first quarter of 1888 to \$14,739 in the first quarter of 1889.

The number of stills seized and destroyed during the past fiscal year was 456, resulting in the arrest of 236 persons and the death of one and the wounding of two others.

The total number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the past fiscal year was 266,700, and an increase in the number of gallons exported of 60,000,000.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco, snuff and the number of cigars produced during the past fiscal year was 111,055,086 pounds; snuff, 22,658,980; cigars, 22,658,980.

The report shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118,183 pounds, and a decrease in the number of gallons of spirits produced from grain of 266,700.

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SOUTH AMERICANS AGHAST.

Astonished That Harrison Goes Walking Without a Guard.

DIFFERENT IN THE ANTIPODES.

The Presidents of the Sister Republics Travel Like Emperors—Sherman on the Morton Incident—Nebraska's Delegation.

WASHINGTON HERALD THE OMAHA HERALD, 414 FOURTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.

The president will have his exercise regardless of the weather. He returned from his duck shooting expedition at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a couple of large hangers loaded with game and had breaded duck for breakfast and roast duck for dinner.

This morning he attended church, as in his usual past, heard a sermon on foreign missions, listened to the Ave Maria sung by Emma Jusch, and after a light luncheon started off for a long walk alone.

These Sunday walks he usually takes with Mr. Hallowell, but the latter has not yet fully recovered from his recent illness and the chief magistrate had no other companion, although Russell, his son, was at the Arlington hotel with Mr. Arkell, his partner.

It was raining when the president started out and he carried an umbrella, but didn't raise it and used as a walking stick the white stick which he carries in his overcoat as a slouch hat with a heavy pair of walking shoes on his feet.

From the white house he started northward along Pennsylvania avenue then Vermont avenue to Iowa circle, where he used to live when he was in the senate and beyond into the lower part of the city until he reached the boulevard.

The distance he traveled was not less than four miles and he kept a steady pace from the beginning to the end. Several times he stopped to shake hands with persons he knew and one gentleman offered him a seat in his carriage, which he politely declined.

As he passed the Arlington hotel a party of South American delegates to the international congress recognized him and regarded him with astonishment.

It was a mere day's work walking unattended upon the streets, for the president is never known to have a military guard or at least in swiftly driven carriages, like the monarchs of Europe. The president's walking shoes were not returned, and his chinchilla overcoat was not returned, and his chinchilla overcoat was not returned.

Senator Sherman says he sympathizes with President Morton in his criticism of the W. C. T. U. for having leased a building where liquor is sold. It reminds him of an incident which occurred when he was in the senate.

The Morton incident has resuscitated the proposition to stop the sale of anything intoxicating in the city of Washington.

Several Counties in Kansas On the Verge of Starvation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram to The Herald.]—The following communication has been sent to the newspapers of this city by an interested committee, accompanied by a circular that sets forth a deplorable state of affairs in Kansas. The letter says: "I enclose a circular from the board of commissioners of Stevens county, and ask you to publish it with this letter and call attention to it. I was instructed as one of the soliciting committee to confine myself to Kansas, but Kansas is too large for me to visit. I have had a long talk with Kansas that I know you will want to help our people."

"The necessity for aid in Stevens county is urgent. The people are suffering for food and clothing."

"I have recently been all over the county and seen the people in the most destitute condition. The women are in but little better condition."

"The people of Stevens county went through three years of old personal privation and years of failure of crops they have used up what means they had. You ask why they do not leave for some other part of the state? It is better to stay and try to get on their feet."

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WILL APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

The Programme Decided Upon by the Tizard Ministers.

POSITION OF THE RADICALS.

They Insist That the Scheme For the Revision of the Constitution Shall Not Be Ignored—A Literary Sensation.

A Petition to Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Herald.]—The Tizard cabinet has resolved to remain in office so long as it can consider itself in possession of the confidence of the republican majority in the chamber. In order to test this confidence the ministers propose to present a declaration to parliament. This they will probably do to-day or to-morrow.

It seems, however, that some difficulty has arisen over the preparation of this document. Tizard and his colleagues were disposed to give precedence in it to questions relating to purely governmental affairs and to pass over in silence all purely political questions. They, however, found it impossible to do this. This could not very well avoid all reference to the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the recent elections, nor could they remain silent concerning the general outlines of the policy they proposed to follow, but the radicals felt that if no time in showing their opposition to the cabinet was to be lost, the ministerial declaration was to contain a reference to constitutional revision. The separation of church and state reforms which it was advisable should be indefinitely postponed.

The radicals press at once declared that it would be impossible to support a minority declaration which contained no reference to the radical programme. They were quite willing to admit that it was impossible just now to attempt the revision of the constitution or to deal successfully with the question of the separation of church and state. There was no majority in the chamber or country that favored either measure.

They were willing that the ministerial declaration should contain no reference to these matters, but they were not willing that it should speak of them as measures included in the projects of the government or in the programme of the republican majority.

All this shows how great the illusions of those who think that the radical wing of the republican party have been converted to moderate liberalism.

The election of Floquet to the presidency of the chamber has disarmed his followers, and if they consent to support an opportunistic ministry it is only on condition that it will not give expression to its thoughts and wishes. It will soon be made manifest by the terms of the ministerial declaration whether the cabinet is or is not going to submit to dictation from the extreme left. If it does submit the moderate members of the party will be estranged from a government that confesses itself to be at the mercy of the radical minority. The discussion which is going on in the press on the subject of the ministerial declaration shows how unjustified are the hopes which are entertained of a moderate line of policy, and at the same time count on the support of the radicals. Such an attempt is certainly as chimerical as an effort to square a circle or to discuss the philosopher's stone. It is becoming more and more evident that a moderate line of policy can only be carried out in France when there is in the chamber a moderate majority.

A CITY FOR BREAD.

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