

NATIVES SHOT DOWN

Many Tribesmen Bite the Dust in Their War with England.

BRITISH BULLETS TOO MUCH FOR THEM

Disastrous Results of a Night Attack on Queen's Forces.

SAVAGES FALL BEFORE SHARPSHOOTERS

Fight Desperately for Several Hours, but Are Finally Repulsed.

EASY TARGETS FOR BRITISH RIFLEMEN

Mullah is Reported Badly Wounded and Several of His Chiefs Disabled—Situation is Now Somewhat Relieved.

SIMLA, July 30.—A dispatch from Camp Malakand reports another night attack by the tribesmen last night (Thursday).

The natives fought desperately for several hours, but were repulsed at all points. Bonfires had been lighted around the camp, and in the glare the tribesmen were easy targets for the British riflemen. Many fell, and in the light of the flames the natives could be seen removing their dead.

It is reported that the mullah was badly wounded and that several of his principal chiefs were disabled. The British lost one killed and seventeen wounded, among the latter being Lieutenant Costello, who was wounded the second time. He had received a slight wound during the day attack on Wednesday. The forces of the mullah had been augmented by a strong gathering of the natives on the hills to the right of the British position. The theory is that the British have risen to the mullah's aid somewhat relieved by the arrival of reinforcements under Colonel Reed from Newshera.

FINDS THE EUROPEANS FRIENDLY.

John W. Foster Talks of His Mission and His Observations.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. John W. Foster, the United States special commissioner on the sealing question, will sail for New York by the St. Louis tomorrow from Southampton.

In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press today Mr. Foster said: "Wherever I have been, Berlin, Paris or here in London, I have received in the most cordial manner whatever may be the present feeling in the United States against the reported official antagonism to our government displayed by the British expansion of the United States. Everywhere I have had evidence that the foreign governments wish to meet any question raised by the United States in the spirit of amity and good will. Perhaps it is needless for me to say that this is not gratifying to me officially and in my private capacity."

The British government has agreed to accept our proposition for a sealing conference. I am now returning to make an immediate report to President McKinley. I have had long and interesting conferences with Mr. Chamberlain, and last Sunday I passed the day with Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, who is the adviser of the British government on the sealing question. My statements met with the frank and most impartial consideration.

"As to the Hawaiian question, I may say that I have not seen anything in St. Petersburg I have had ample opportunity to ascertain the prevailing sentiment in political and commercial circles. In all these quarters there is a feeling of sympathy for the natural if not inevitable result of the large growth and expansion on the western coast of America."

"I am confident that as expected," continued Mr. Foster, "that any other foreign power would be permitted to occupy the islands, owing to their strategic importance, the proposed annexation would be opposed by the European governments, although the position which it would give the United States in the Pacific would not be welcomed by nations seeking supremacy in that quarter of the world."

"My personal views on this question are well known in the United States. Nevertheless it is extremely gratifying that the British expansion of the United States should not be the cause of European difficulties, and is appreciated as the logical outcome of American destiny."

PEACE PRELIMINARIES ARE READY.

Advails Only the Settling of a Date for Indemnity.

PARIS, July 30.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople says that the signing of the preliminaries of peace awaits only the reply of the Greek government, fixing the dates for the payment of the indemnity. Besides providing for a rectification of the frontier, in accordance with the plans of the European military attaches, and for an indemnity of 100 million francs, the treaty provides for a mixed commission of delegates of the powers and of Turkey shall fix the compensation due Ottoman subjects for losses through the war. The terms of the capitulations are left to be settled by Greece and Turkey before the conclusion of a definite peace. The evacuation of Thessaly is made conditional upon the full discharge of the indemnity. As soon as the treaty is signed, says the Temps correspondent, the European military attaches and members of the Ottoman staff in Thessaly will meet there to delimitate the frontier.

WILL JOIN IN A SEAL CONFERENCE.

England Formally Accepts the Proposals of United States.

LONDON, July 30.—The British foreign office notified Ambassador Gray this morning that Great Britain accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Bering sea, to be held in Washington during the coming autumn.

STEAMER STRIKES A REEF.

LONDON, July 30.—Cable dispatches from the steamer Tammany, of the Pacific Mail, bound from Wellington to Sydney, N. S. W., struck a rock off Cape Mable, between the towns of Napier and Galloway, N. Z., and sank in three hours. Three hundred containing passengers and crew who escaped from the wrecked steamer were missing for some time, but were later picked up. It is reported that six of the crew were drowned.

Fear a Revolution at Opatov.

MADRID, July 30.—A dispatch from Lisbon says the situation at Opatov is alarming. Ministers fear an attempt at revolution. The governor of the town has been dismissed and replaced by Augusto de Castilho, a native officer.

Lee Saves Chagnotov's Life.

HAVANA, July 30.—Manuel Fernandez Chagnotov, the young American who was tried

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DEMONSTRATION A FAILURE

March on Gas Coal Company's Works Has No Effect.

DE ARMITT'S MEN GO TO WORK AS USUAL

Strikers Had Anticipated a Different Result—Expectation that a Still Larger Body of Marchers Will Come.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—After a long and weary night of waiting to learn the results of the meetings of the miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, the striking miners were disappointed to find men this morning for the expected exodus from the Plum Creek, Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines did not occur. The men did not quit work, as they promised to last night, and all the mines were in operation today. Until daylight the indications were that the strikers had won and that no more coal would be mined until the strike was over.

In the vicinity of the Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines anxious inquiry was made about the strike. At two meetings last night the leaders announced that the Plum Creek miners would come out and that no more coal would be dug until the strike was won. These reports must have been unfounded, for at 3:30 o'clock this morning 200 strikers, after making a demonstration at the Plum Creek mines, went into camp at Negley postoffice, one-half mile from the tipple, where they remained until 5 o'clock and left only when they learned that all the miners had gone to work and that yesterday's work had been fruitless.

At Sandy Creek a small body of strikers watched a majority of the miners who attended the meeting last night go back to work. The main interest in the strike, so far as De Armitt's men are concerned, is at the Oak Hill mine, about two miles from Turle Creek. The strikers thought the mine would close, but this morning the Oak Hill miners boarded the company's train at Turle Creek as usual and started to work. The strikers thought they had camped along the railroad track, and as the train halted the miners passed the camp four of the strikers jumped on the cars. Two of the miners, believing the strikers were about to make an attack, jumped from the cars and joined the other strikers who were on the ground. The mine officials say that including these two men not over 6 per cent of the Oak Hill miners had quit work last night. It is believed that the strike was caused by something other than a strike.

What the marchers now will do is not known, but from intimations given by the strikers it is believed that the bodies of strikers will be brought to the vicinity of the De Armitt mines and demonstrations will be kept up.

Mr. De Armitt's men said this afternoon that the strikers' march would be idle tomorrow. Not a pound of coal was mined at Sandy Creek today, he said, and not more than fifty men are working at Turle Creek. The strikers are ordered to quit work completely destroying the house and barn. Seven persons were killed. They are:

A. C. McDOWELL, DOWELL'S GRANDSON, THREE OF BROWNLEE'S CHILDREN, MISS JESSIE GROVES.

The following were seriously injured: Mrs. A. C. McDowell, her son Charles and daughter Mary. Miss McDowell is but slightly hurt.

The storm came directly from the north and entirely destroyed the McDowell house, barn and walnut grove. It then rose and went over to the north and struck the Presbyterian church and destroyed the steeple of the Presbyterian church and sent it on fire.

WELLINGTON IS BRANCHING OUT

Will Extend Its Line Across Colorado to Utah.

DENVER, Col., July 30.—The Times this afternoon says: The Colorado railroad company is going to carry out its long-cherished plan of having an outlet to the coast, and in order to do so it is going to extend its line across Colorado to Utah. The plan for extending the line was agreed upon some months ago. The Colorado Railroad Agency, a branch of the company, has been in inspection of the Colorado branch of the Burlington and run through Left Hand canyon, in Boulder county, thence across the range to the town of Denver, Colo., and on to the coast, and across Colorado to Utah, passing through Ogden and ending at Salt Lake. The route in Colorado is through a country that now has no railroad and which is pronounced to be one of the richest sections of the state. The proposed route across Colorado was agreed upon some time ago, and it will require but little work to place the line on the ground that have been laid. At Salt Lake the road will connect with the Oregon Short Line to the southern Pacific, thus allowing the Burlington to tap the entire Pacific coast. Passengers can be sent right through to the coast from Chicago and other eastern cities without change.

FORECLOSURE OF UNION PACIFIC

Formal Decrees Entered at Kansas City and Leavenworth.

KANSAS CITY, July 30.—Judge Walter H. Barnhart of St. Paul held brief sessions of the United States circuit court today in this city and Leavenworth, Mo., which he formally decreed in the matter of the Union Pacific foreclosure for the districts of Missouri and Kansas. The cases are those of the United States against the Union Pacific railroad company and George Gould and Russell Sage against the same corporation, and the decrees entered are similar to those recorded at Omaha yesterday. Judge Barnhart laid immediately for Denver and Leavenworth similar decrees entered for the districts of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Pennsylvania Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—A statement of comparison of earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for the month of June and six months of 1897, with the same periods of 1896 follows: Pennsylvania, June 1897, increase, \$73,736; six months, increase, \$715,792. Expenses, decrease, \$23,758; decrease, \$1,684,711. Net earnings, increase, \$50,977; increase, \$681,032. Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie divided: Gross earnings June, 1897, increase, \$74,075; six months, decrease, \$1,97,664. Expenses, decrease, \$188,151; decrease, \$1,161,678. Net earnings, increase, \$262,226; increase, \$144,514.

Excitement at Scottsdale.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., July 30.—Wild excitement prevails here at 10 o'clock. As the national fair of nonunion men was taking place the striking iron workers at the Scottsdale iron works were going home. One of them, said to be a man named Painter, there was an increase of some boys and deliberately fired at them. A large crowd was gathered about the station at the time and they started after the nonunion men, who fired four or five shots into the crowd before they reached the Geyer house, where he boarded. The hotel was immediately surrounded by an excited crowd and it was with some difficulty that Burgess Porter got them cooled down and had he not had the assistance of the strike leaders there is no telling what the maddened crowd would have done. Another nonunion man, whose name could not be learned, fired his revolver on Pittsburg street, and drew several shots, but he was not hurt and he was badly beaten before he could be reached by the officers and taken to his boarding house. The excited crowd is massed about the station and the nonunion men are afraid to venture out.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Slightly Cooler.

1. British Beat Back the Tribesmen, Japan Willing to Arbitrate, March on De Armitt's Mine Fails, Prof. Elliott Attacks John W. Foster.
2. Montana's Wonderful Mineral Wealth, Sporting Record of Friday.
3. Home for the Friendless Affairs, Nebraska's Great Yield of Wheat, Signs of Prosperity in South Dakota.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Climate of the Klondike Country, Weeks His Half-Striker.
6. Council Hurls Local Matters.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Victims of the Mojave Desert, Good Money in Oak Mines, Round the Brink of a Chasm.
9. Exposition Directors Hold a Session, Union Pacific Maps Wagon Roads, Applicants for Office Getting Ready, Hitchcock Goes Back on a Promise.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
11. On the Battlement of Bull Run, About a Singular Tribe of Indians.
12. "A Run to Freedom," Some Stories on Bench and Bar.

NO IMPROVEMENT IS INDICATED.

Weather Will Just Continue to Be Hot Today.