

SUITS AGAINST THE CHURCH.

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Edmunds-Tucker law, makes it the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of the Act of Congress of 1882. That law provided that all real estate held by any church, in a Territory of the United States, above the value of fifty thousand dollars, shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States. It is pretty well understood that both these Act of Congress were passed with special reference to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The object was to cripple the "Mormon" Church and please the charitable, tolerant, just and Christian religiousists of the orthodox sects.

This morning's suit was commenced in the Supreme Court of this Territory to recover large amounts which it is claimed the Church holds in excess of the limit prescribed by law, and also to gain possession of any property and assets of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company which was dissolved by the act of the last session. Particulars will be found in another place in this paper.

This has been expected for some time. No one acquainted with the circumstances is taken by surprise, unless it is that the suits have been so long delayed. The action taken should not be viewed as anything hostile by the administration. The law was passed in ignorance of the property affairs of the Church, as it was of its doctrine and spirit. And the executive department of the Government, while not responsible for the law, is indubitably bound to enforce it in the manner prescribed.

There need be no apprehension over this matter. The cases will be conducted, no doubt, according to proper legal forms and will be ably defended. We have nothing to say at present on the merits or demerits thereof, but cannot refrain from smiling at the idea of recovering a million dollars or a hundred cents from the P. E. Fund Co. when its debts are paid. The dense ignorance of the matter in which the members of Congress that passed the infamous measure were enwrapped, is demonstrated by the section in regard to "the property and assets" of a company without any. The Latter-day Saints need not worry over these remarkable suits; they can just wait patiently and watch results.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 1.
KNOCKED OUT.
Lawyer Rawlins Punches Pat. Lannan's Head.

It has been known for a long time that there has been bad blood between the Tribune and J. L. Rawlins, Esq., of the law firm of Sheeks & Rawlins. The origin of the ill-feeling, as far as can be ascertained, was in the fact that Mr. Rawlins was one of the attorneys for E. A. Austin in his libel suit against the above-named paper. The idea that any attorney would dare to press a suit against it was a novelty, but Mr. Rawlins did it, and the result was that he was placed under the lash of the vile sheet. Time and again he was viciously attacked in its columns, these assaults continuing up to a recent date.

In addition to the blackguardism to which Mr. Rawlins was subjected in the paper, it came to his ears that Mr. P. H. Lannan, its manager, had been going about on the street, vilifying and abusing him in a most shameful manner among business men. How authentic these reports were we are unable to state, but Mr. Rawlins was considerably incensed at them.

This morning, about 9:30, he was going along East Temple Street, near the Washatch corner, Second South Street, when he met Mr. Lannan at the street crossing. The accounts of what occurred are very conflicting. The two men soon became engaged in, to say the least, an animated conversation with reference to the abuse aimed at Mr. Rawlins. Mr. Lannan said he would back up anything his paper had said against the attorney, whom he called a "G-d-a-m-n." This was more than Mr. Rawlins could stand. He is a man of medium height and slight build and has generally been looked on as an inoffensive man, while his antagonist though several years his senior is very heavy set and has enjoyed the reputation of being quite a boxer.

No sooner had the disgusting epithet been uttered, than Mr. Rawlins squared off at Mr. Lannan and dealt him a blow in the face. The other returned it, inflicting a small scratch on the side of Mr. B.'s nose and smashing a hole in his hat. Some lively sparring followed, as John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, when Mr. Rawlins let out with a left-hander, which landed on the capacious cheek of his antagonist, while the right hand came in with a well-directed blow on the other side of Mr. Lannan's nasal organ. The result of this broadside was that Mr. L. screened backward, and his 260 pounds came down with "a dull, sickening thud" on to the pavement.

Jeff. Clark, a colored man, seeing Mr. Lannan prostrate on his back, could not longer disregard his cries

for help, and rushed forward just in time to catch Mr. Rawlins and prevent him from executing a war dance on the extensive digestive apparatus of his fallen adversary.

When Mr. Rawlins was pinioned, Mr. Lannan arose and began to pour out a volley of expletives, which was quickly checked by the darkey exclaiming, "Now, yer jes' shut up dar, or I'll turn him loose on yer agin!"

The combatants then separated, each wending his way to his place of business. A few minutes after Mr. Rawlins left his office and went home. All attempts to interview Mr. Lannan failed. He was keeping safely out of the way, and would not be seen, probably owing to the fact that he could not appear as if nothing had happened in view of the blows he had received.

It is not probable the affair has ended yet. Those engaged in it were permitted to go unmolested, but it is very probable that they will be called to account for violating the law. The feeling on the street is decidedly in sympathy with Mr. Rawlins, especially among the Gentiles, a prominent banker of that class exclaiming, when he heard of the affair, "Served Pat. right; he's getting too fresh."

The occurrence has increased the existing bitterness between the Democratic and Republican wings of the "Liberal" party.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—An accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Chicago express on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, caused by a misplaced switch. The express ran into a freight train standing on a siding at York, Indiana, killing the engineer and fireman of the express and seriously injuring the engineer of the freight train. The accident was caused by an attempt to wreck the train, as the switch was known to be in good order half an hour before it was found broken.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—The Inter-Ocean's Bloomington, Illinois: A construction train on the C. & A. road, on which were nearly 100 laborers, was run into this afternoon by a freight train. The trains met on Orendorff Bridge near Hopedale, twenty-five miles from Bloomington. The following were killed on the construction train: Morton Bunseth, James Brown, of Hopedale, Illinois; Frank D. Rake, of Petersburg; Piano Barlow, of Ashland; James Kellogg, residence unknown. A dozen or more were seriously injured, but it is hoped all will recover. The responsibility has not as yet been placed.

The Daily News' special from Pekin, Ill.:

TEN DEAD BODIES
have been taken from the wreck of the construction train at Hopedale, and eight men are unaccounted for. It is supposed the missing men are dead in the wreck, in which case the number of dead is eighteen, with the probability that the list will be swelled to make twenty-two by the deaths of those supposed to be fatally injured.

St. Louis, July 27.—A special from Leavenworth, Kansas, says: The Citizens' Savings Bank assigned this morning, and the cashier

HAS ABSCONDED.
BELFAST, July 28.—When Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, and his entire party reached Belfast yesterday, they were detained in the customs house with much formality, and their baggage subjected to a rigid examination. Every parcel was unpacked and examined. Even the smallest hand bag carried was opened. When the trunks were emptied, the bottoms and sides were also examined for the purpose of seeing whether they contained secret chambers for smuggling goods. What made this more exasperating was the fact that the work was performed by detectives and not by the customs officers.

MR. COLLINS
said this evening he was astounded at the treatment which he had never before received. He was greatly astonished on the steamer before reaching Belfast to be accosted by detectives who asked him a number of questions, his name, business, where from and where he was going. He gave the information. He believes since the freedom of the city of Dublin was conferred upon him the government has been upon his track. He keenly feels his inability to travel in free country without being molested by ignorant policemen.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Courier Du Jour* reports that General Boulanger has requested official permission to challenge M. Ferry to fight a duel on account of the ex-premier's speech at Elpenel.

READING, Pa., July 28.—Owing to the recent storms swelling small streams, the Little Lehigh River this morning overflowed its banks and the water dashed into a large number of iron ore mines in Long Swamp township, this county. Some of the shafts are 150 feet deep. They are all filled up, and 1,000 acres of ground covered with water, presenting the appearance of a good sized lake. Men are out of employment in consequence, and many of them had narrow escapes, as the water rushed into the mines very rapidly. The loss to owners is heavy.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The fire in the naphtha springs storehouse at Balaschna has been extinguished after burning for several days. One million pounds of naphtha were burned.

THE REGULAR DAILY.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 28.—News is just received of a terrible ac-

cident on the Atlantic & Pacific road. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the west-bound freight was approaching Francois station, near the Needles, the engine plunged at full speed into the trestle, the bridge over which had burned. The freight car piled up on top of the engine, making a terrible wreck. The fireman, named Sparks, was instantly killed. J. T. Riley, engineer, and George Gibson, brakeman, were fatally injured. To add to the terror, the wrecked cars caught fire, and at last accounts were still burning. It was impossible to rescue the body of fireman Sparks and it remained in the dreadful crematory.

TWENTY-TWO CARS
with their contents and one of the finest engines on the road are a total wreck, involving a loss to the company of \$90,000.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—A fire in the town of Liedkerke and Brabant, Belgium, to-day, destroyed thirty-three houses, depriving 2,000 people of their homes.

KNOLICK, Mo., July 28.—A collision occurred here this morning between two freight trains. The engineer, fireman and brakeman of one train were killed. Mistake in the orders was the cause of the accident.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28.—The boiler of the Houston Lumber Company's new saw and planing mill

EXPLODED TO-DAY,
wrecking half the building and killing A. G. Wells, general manager of the company, and Andrew Henry, engineer. Frank Wilson, laborer, is dying. One man and two boys are reported missing.

LONDON, July 28.—In the Commons this evening the debate was resumed on the land bill.

O'Kelly's motion to give the tenants six months for redemption after written notice of eviction, was rejected.

After further talk, Morley suggested that the government allow one month of undisturbed possession between the service of notice and the execution of the decree.

Balfour accepted this, expressing the hope that the opposition would attempt to press the government no further.

After some further discussion, a passage at arms occurred between Timothy Healey and the chairman, the former complaining of conservative interruptions. The incident, ended by Healey apologizing.

THE EXCITEMENT
continuing, the chairman reproved De Lisle (conservative) as disorderly, and refusing to allow him to make an explanation; suspended him from sitting on the committee.

The chairman then reported that during the last division following the Healey incident De Lisle came to him and remonstrated for not being allowed to explain, whereupon Healey reproached him and said: "Come out, De Lisle, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again I'll break your neck." Healey said he felt no regret and would abide by the consequences.

Smith moved to suspend Healey and the motion was carried without division. Healey having requested his friends not to vote against it.

After this interruption the nationalists tried to speak until Sir William Vernon Harcourt implored the chairman to exercise his authority to prevent

SYSTEMATIC INSULT
from the opposition. He said its members might move to suspend him if they liked. A bitter debate ensued, but the matter was finally passed over, the speaker agreeing with W. H. Smith that no particular section of the house was guilty of the provocation.

LIMERICK, July 27.—Seven men are arrested for participating in

THE RIOT
of yesterday of the striking dockmen against imported Waterford laborers. Four police and many civilians were injured during the riot. The mayor declares he will call on the troops and the police if the rioting is renewed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—A car cleaner named Albert Jones on Friday night found behind a heater in post-car 67, at the Grand Central depot, six official envelopes which had been opened, but there were in them a number of checks in transit for New York banks. Jones reported the matter and an investigation was instituted. All those knowing of the matter were instructed to keep quiet.

THE CHECKS
found amounted to \$6,000, and none have been stolen. There had been no money in the envelopes. Chief Clerk Howe's theory is that the bunch of letters through some mistake fell upon the counter and was overlooked when the other letters were pouched, that some thief got into the car, discovered the letters, opened them, found the contents nothing but checks, and threw them behind the heater. The pouch in which the letters came from Albany contained a number of packages which were not disturbed. Howe does not think any of his crew did it. Car cleaner Jones has been talking about the find in spite of injunctions to the contrary, and told some of his friends that he had found \$25,000 for which he expected a big reward.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from St. Ignace, Mich., says:

JAMES CONNORS,
a lumberman, came in from his camp

about 40 miles up the north shore of the lake to-day, and says a man arrived at one of his camps on Tuesday and wanted a job of cooking, or some light work. Connors was shown a photograph of McGarigle, and he is certain it is the picture of the man who came to his camp. The supposition is that Blake anticipated being searched, and put McGarigle ashore before reaching there. Mr. Connors is an intelligent man, and this cine will be followed up.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Even greater interest than usual was manifest in the

BOODLE TRIAL.

to-day. Much of the time was devoted to introducing documentary evidence in the stealing of the gang. One important witness was put on the stand in the person of McPhalls, the messenger of the county board. He confirmed all the previous damaging testimony against the defendants, relating a conversation that had taken place in his hearing, in which various jobs were discussed and measures taken to prevent the dissatisfied contractors from squealing. Once when a hardware merchant named Busse sent word that unless his bills were paid he would take from his safe certain documents and turn them over to the grand jury, Commissioner Van Pelt became greatly enraged and wanted measures taken to have Busse's safe cracked that night.

The published dispatches to-day stating that the schooner *Blake*, on which

MCGARIGLE

was supposed to have fled, had passed through the Straits of Mackinaw, were somewhat a surprise, but those in authority were inclined to disbelieve them. The sheriff said this evening his last advice from St. Ignace said the *Blake* had not been seen and he could not reconcile the two statements. Still he wouldn't say it was untrue, and added, if she got through McGarigle would not be seen very soon again.

CITY OF MEXICO (Via Galveston), July 29.—Grave fears are felt here regarding the possible inundation of the capital. There have been exceedingly heavy rains for the last few days and last evening many of the streets were submerged, the sewers not being able to carry off the floods. The monument near the cathedral this morning showed that Lake Texcoco is about five feet above the plaza and with very little more rain the lower parts of the city will inevitably be inundated. To-day the shops in some sections are being pumped out and the streets are partly flooded. Lake Texcoco, into which the drainage of the city is supposed to flow, is lifting up with dirt and debris from the city and it is most imperative that drainage plans be carried out with the utmost expediency. Even a partial inundation would damage the city millions of dollars. Two centuries ago the inundation caused a loss here of \$40,000,000.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Six acres of ground covered by a couple of brick buildings and a number of frame shanties, extending from the Cincinnati, H. & D. Railway to the foot of the hill, and from Gest Street north on both sides of State Street, was burned over this afternoon. The burned district is known as Slopdown, and the tenement houses on it were mostly occupied by poor families. The fire burned so fiercely and rapidly that none of the household goods were saved, and fifty crows were cremated in the various stables. The fire covered the greatest space ever swept by flames in Cincinnati. The losses in all amount, in the aggregate, to \$100,000. Probably 100 people are homeless to-night.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 29.—Meager particulars have been received of a disastrous tornado that passed over the town of David City at 6 o'clock this evening. One man was killed and over half the buildings demolished, including the U. P. and B. & M. depots, the large brick schoolhouse of the Methodist and Congregational churches, several stores and many dwelling houses.

PARIS, July 29.—General Boulanger's seconds have left Lermont Ferr with a challenge to Ex-Premier Ferry to fight a duel.

Gen. Ferron, the French minister of war, has forwarded a circular to the different commanders of the army, forbidding military bands to play Boulanger airs.

Gen. Boulanger yesterday sent his seconds with a challenge to M. Ferry to fight a duel on account of the speech made by M. Ferry at Epinal recently, attacking Boulanger.

It is stated that France will join the other countries in a conference, on condition that the programme shall be previously formulated.

St. Louis, July 29.—The *Republican* claims to have discovered a new way by which traffic managers succeed in evading the discriminating section of the inter-state law. Every railroad has filed with its claim agent daily claims for damage for freight while in transit. Perhaps five per cent. of the claims have no merit and are promptly pigeon-holed. This class are being resuscitated by the tariff managers, and where the claimant is a large shipper he is waited upon by the contracting agent, who intimates that there is an old claim of his own on file that has never been properly examined, and if the shipper says so, the agent will have it re-examined. The agent feels sure if the shipper will throw all his business over the agent's line for a given period that the old claim will be allowed.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The strike of longshoremen on North River prom-

ises to be a brief one. At a meeting last evening a large number expressed strong opposition to its continuance. The employees of the national line are the only ones on actual strike. They refused yesterday to work with a number of the non-union men, negroes. All the longshoremen on North River on Monday night refused to do further night work for less than 60 cents an hour, and have done no night work since. All of them except the National Line men, however, are working during the day. A committee of men of the National Line called on Superintendent Andrews to-day, offering to return for 40 cents per hour day work, and 45 cents for night work, if the non-union men were discharged. Andrews refused to discharge the men. This afternoon a number of union longshoremen of the National Line returned to work for the company with non-union men; others would have returned, but there were not enough vacancies for all. The strike is practically over, at least as far as the National Line is concerned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The ship *Prince Albert*, from Rio Janeiro, and the bark *Carrie L. Tyler* arrived yesterday, and are detained at the Delaware breakwater, being infected with yellow fever. One of the crew of the former died on the passage and several are now ill. The captain of the *Tyler* died of yellow fever at Matanzas, and the mate and some of the crew were sent to the hospital.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Charles H. Reed, one of the lawyers who defended Gulteat, attempted suicide this morning by jumping into North River from a ferry boat. He was rescued and taken to the Chambers Street hospital, where he is suffering from the injuries inflicted by a blow from the paddle wheel of the ferry boat.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The selling yesterday, which caused a heavy liquidation in the afternoon, developed into a panic at the opening of the exchange this morning, and stocks were sold at any sacrifice, the only object of the brokers seeming to be the closing of accounts of ruined speculators. The greatest cause of the decline was the non-appearance of Harry Powers, who took the place of Russell Sage as leading writer of privileges on the street. His business was large and operators held his puts and calls as security against their stocks. At the office of Gould & Henry, who do the most of Powers' stock exchange business, no statement could be obtained, although one of the attaches admitted that Powers was embarrassed, but would probably come out all right and settle everything in full. There need be no suspension to-day, even though he is bankrupt, as the half holiday prevents any stock being put to him to-day.

LATER DETAILS.

11:20.—The news of the non-appearance of Powers caused the offering of stocks in such volume that prices began a rapid decline, which was only limited by the fact that no cash could be realized from any sales made to-day. Reading fell 5 per cent in the first hour, Northwest 2½, St. Paul 2½, Missouri Pacific 2½, Canada Southern 2½, Richmond Terminal 2½, and Western Union 2½.

PARIS, July 30.—General Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry, and have formally presented the general's challenge to fight a duel. Ferry referred his seconds to the gentlemen friends, who, he said, were willing to act for him. Some friends of Ferry's are now urging him to fight.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Columbia Bank, a state institution, closed its doors this morning and on one door a note was posted stating that by order of the board of directors the bank would make an assignment for the benefit of the creditors. At noon another notice was issued, saying the assignment was made by Edwin McGurges and E. P. Kernan, two attorneys. All efforts to obtain any statement as to the amount of liabilities or assets proved futile, both the bank officials and the assignees declaring that they had not time to inquire into the condition of affairs as yet. It is believed, however, that the failure is a complete one. President Bell, of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, with whom the Columbia has kept an account for several years, states that the checks of the latter

WERE DISHONORED

because they had no money to their credit and furthermore had no securities on deposit, as was claimed by the Columbian's office. Mr. Bell said the securities referred to consisted of checks and drafts on outside banks and that the Farmer's and Merchant's would not accept them except for collection, and if they proved good the money would be paid, but nothing would be advanced. It is understood from reliable sources that the chief causes of the failure were the very advances made on the Ives-Staynor party of New York and advances on consignments of merchandise shipped from South America and other points, which were not taken up by the consignees, thus leaving the bank in a crippled condition. A partial statement of the assets and liabilities is promised for this afternoon, although it is doubtful if anything very definite be learned before thorough examination made and this will consume considerable time. The failure has caused some excitement in the city, although among financial men it was not much of a surprise.