LETTER FROM 'FRISCO.

Ingratitude of Roman Catholics—Presidential Election of 1896—The Navy—Washington (D. C.) Servant-Girls and the Pope.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—An article headed "Outrages Upon American Missionaries in Ecuador" was published in one of our morning papers a few days ago. It should have been headed—in order to make it clear to the reader—"An Attack by Rebels on Roman Catholics." That affair, wherein the nuns and priests came near losing their lives, sets people to thinking. When the Roman Catholics are in trouble they wind themselves in the American flag and call upon loyal Americans to protect them, but just as soon as they emerge from danger these same men and women would, if opportunity offered, destroy the lives and property of those who saved them. Why, instead of seeking to protect themselves under the cover of our flag, did they not avail themselves of the preservative powers of the cross, of the images of the saints, of pictures of the pope, and of other charms employed by all good Roman Catholics under most circumstances? Is not the church superior, on all occasions, to the state?

The San Francisco *Monitor* has stated that "equal to one-half of the enlisted men in the navy are Catholics," and that "out of twenty-four chaplains there are but three priests." It would be much better if there were three fewer priests, and that none but loyal Americans were aboard United States men-of-war. As it is, with so many men in our navy who have no regard for their oath of allegiance, we would feel very unsafe in case of war. We should weed out the disloyalists. "In time of peace prepare for war."

We notice that the pope and the hierarchy have set their servant-girls at work to create a disturbance in the city of Washington. It seems that they have become jealous of the Chinamen, and wish to make "John" vacate. We don't desire any more Celestials in our country at present, but the Protestant family that employs a Chinaman as a servant has no fear that the family's private matters will be made known to a Roman Catholic priest, nor that the family's property will be destroyed by fire, nor that any member of the house hold will be poisoned, as has often been the case in the United States where an Irish Roman Catholic servant (male or female) was employed.

What a dissatisfied class the Roman Catholics are! First they damn the "nager," then the Germans, next the dagos and the Chinese, and now the English and the A. P. A.'s. What do they want?

If our loyal citizens should fail to elect an exemplary and courageous American for President in 1896, it will not be for the want of the number of votes in the aggregate, but if defeated it will be by the plotting, scheming and subtility of the two dago popes and their priests and emissaries. One of the popes is located at Washington, the capital of a supposedly free country. It may well be said that "Washington is in the lap of Rome!"

The hierarchy say they do not believe in mixing politics with religion, at which very thing they have been industriously working, in the dark, for a half-century. This talk about mixing politics and religion has become an old story. It is as clear as the "autumn sun" that there are but *two* parties today in America (and this has been brought about by the Roman Catholic church.) One party is the corrupted Roman-Democratic-Catholic Church, and the other is the Progressive Republican Protestant party. The priests have been encouraging marriages between Roman Catholic females and Protestant males, that Protestants may help replenish the earth with Roman Catholics. Now, those Protestants who have Roman Catholic wives do not wish to antagonize either party. These are the people who are now on the fence. They wish eventually to be found with the stronger party. In future, we must do all in our power to persuade Protestants not to wed Romanists.

PATRICK LACONOR.

The A. P. A. and the Daily Press.

The question now before the minds of many is, Why do not the great dailies speak out boldly against the political encroachments of Rome upon the civil institutions of the country? All patriotic citizens know very well the position of the daily press on the papal question, which, no doubt, ought to be rightly understood by all. Is it afraid to declare frankly against the Jesuitical plotting of the papacy against the principles of free government, lest it should lose patronage? Or, is it a fact that it has many papists on its editorial staff, who largely control the matter to be published? It is said that all the dailies in Boston, Mass., except the A. P. A. *Daily Standard*, are badly Romanized; and is not this about the condition of most of the dailies in all our large cities? If so, so much the worse for the dailies, for their patrons and for the nation.

The managers and editors of the daily press do not fully realize that their papal proclivities and close intimacy with leading Romanists subject them to the charge of disloyalty to the principles of free government under which they live; and it is a mystery how they can consent to be a party in any degree to such dishonest, demoralizing and destructive papal chicanery as is required by the Roman hierarchy. And it is passing strange that any of our great dailies, which are the mighty channels of political influence and power, should be thus employed in carrying out the purposes of the "holy father," in order to secure the Roman Catholic vote. If this be so, let all patriotic citizens repudiate such dailies as are smirched with Rome and hasten to establish and liberally support great A. P. A. dailies, which will publish and carry out true American principles.

The eyes of the great and growing American Protective Association and its friends are upon the daily press in all our large cities. Its managers and editors are marked men, and their politics and work are closely scanned by hundreds of thousands of loyal patriots all over the country, and will be duly remembered by them in all political elections. The daily press is too much like the old political parties and the Romanists—lending its influence and willingly assenting to anything, however bad, that will secure the dollars, party success and papal patronage, whether right or wrong, loyal or disloyal to the Republic. The great dailies will see in the near future that they have been sowing to the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind. Their former patronage will be gone. Then will the mighty daily press continue its fight for the wrong against every patriotic principle of right and government? or will it suddenly turn about and publicly declare its allegiance to the American cause, which stands for loyalty to constitutional government and for the entire destruction of all papal power or influence in the politics of this country? Reason, justice and exalted love of country utter their united voices as in thunder tones in every valley and on every hilltop of America that the proper time has now come when the great power of the daily press should be employed unitedly, unreservedly and for all coming time in favor of true American principles in the government of the nation, of which the A. P. A. is a fair exponent. Whatever is to be done to wrench political control from the clutch of Rome must be done soon, or it will be too late to do it by the ballot; then what next, God only knows.

J. G. P.

ARREST OF A PRIEST.

A Venerable Missionary Charged With an Attempt to Assault.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 19.—Rev. Father Baker, a priest who has been doing missionary work here and elsewhere in this part of the state for many years, was arrested this morning on a state warrant, charging him with intent to commit criminal assault. Father Baker was found at the Christian Brothers' college and was taken to the sheriff's private office in the court house, where he will be held until the arrival of officers from Harrison county.

The complaining witness in the case is Mrs. Victoria Higdon of Andover, Harrison county. The assault is alleged to have been made at the home of Pius Higdon, an uncle of the prosecuting witness, where Father Baker was a guest at the time. The warrant was not issued until last Saturday, although the offense is alleged to have been committed last Thursday. There is a mission at Andover, which Father Baker visits regularly, and the crime with which he is charged is said to have been committed while he was there engaged in church work.

Father Baker was seen by a reporter soon after his arrest. He declared that the charge had been trumped up against him in a spirit of revenge, or an attempt to levy blackmail. He says he has been acquainted with the Higdons for a long time and that on one or two occasions they endeavored to extort money from him by unfair means.

"I went to Andover a week ago today," continued Father Baker, "and remained until last Friday morning, when I returned to St. Joseph. My arrest was a great surprise to me because there is no truth in the story that I tried to harm Mrs. Higdon. I was staying at the house of Pius Higdon at the time the assault is said to have been committed, and was laid up with rheumatism for a day or two. Mrs. Higdon visited me while I was there, but the charge made by her that I tried to criminally assault her is absolutely false. She attended church services after she claims I tried to assault her, and not a word was said to any of her relatives about there being anything wrong until I returned home. Mrs. Higdon is a niece of the man whose guest I was, and it doesn't seem reasonable that I would forget myself so far as to insult her under the roof of her relative. My arrest is either an attempt to blackmail, or else it is made to injure me."

Mrs. Higdon is a member of the Catholic church and she was married three years ago by Father Baker. The latter is 62 years old and has been engaged in church work nearly all his life.—*Kansas City Times.*

Ohio A. P. A. Men and Women Picnic.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 17.—EDITOR THE AMERICAN:—The picnic and outing given at Woodsdale Island today, under the name of the Union Social Society, was a grand success considering that it was the first of the kind ever given.

The proper name would be an A. P. A. gathering, for it was instituted by the A. P. A. councils of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. Many other members of the order from towns near by participating.

There were five thousand people on the grounds, and everyone had a good time. The meeting was a great credit to the order. The amount of intelligence displayed would do credit to any gathering.

The parade at Hamilton which was participated in by fifteen hundred people was the largest and finest ever seen in that city. Hamilton is the half-way station between Cincinnati and Dayton. The parade was cheered all along the line by people on every side, and was surely appreciated by everybody. The picnic proved a great treat for the people of Hamilton. The parade was headed by the brass band of Council No. 118. There were thirteen A. P. A. councils and four W. A. P. A. councils in line. The ladies deserve special mention, as they did themselves and their noble order proud. No company of United States soldiers would have appeared to any better advantage.

The principal speakers were Mr. Pugh of Cincinnati, who also acted as master of ceremonies of the day; Rev. Lowe, who delivered a very able address, and Mr. King, the State Vice President of the order. A lady president of one of the W. A. P. A. councils did her order great credit also, while Mr. Dean gave the people many good ideas to think about.

Mr. Frank L. Wilson the gentleman who had the management of the grounds, is surely worthy of great praise for the gentlemanly manner in which he handled the great crowd.

Councils 62 and 118 were the best represented.

The day will long be remembered as one of great joy. Everyone expressed their hope that the occasion would be repeated many times, and with increased numbers each time.

Yours truly, AJAX.

NOBLE WOMEN.

How to Become a Member of the Woman's American Protective Association.

The W. A. P. A. is anxious to get all liberty-loving women into its ranks, where they can in unity devise ways and means looking to the perpetuation of American institutions by placing them under control of American citizens who are loyal to the constitution. The women ask some plain, straightforward questions below, and it is hoped that all women who can answer them in the affirmative will join the W. A. P. A., as the questions are based on the principles of the order:

"The time has come when the 'hand that rocks the cradle' must *help* to rule the world.

Are you in favor of preserving constitutional liberty, and maintaining the Government of the United States of America?

Are you in favor of maintaining one general unsectarian free-school system? Will you oppose all attempts to supplant it by any sectarian institution?

Are you opposed to all attempts to use the public funds for sectarian purposes?

Is it not, in your opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint to civil, political or military offices in this country men who owe allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, and who are sworn to defend and obey such potentate or such power?

Do you favor the amendment or alteration of our immigration laws in such a manner as will protect American labor from the cheap pauper and criminal labor of foreign countries?

Are you in favor of putting into office honorable and true citizens who are qualified and owe allegiance only to the Stars and Stripes?

Are you in favor of a law requiring all institutions, whether public or private, where men, women or children are employed or confined, to be open to public inspection?

Are you in favor of an educational qualification for every voter?

Do you favor equal rights to all American citizens, male and female?

Are you willing to unite with others who hold these principles, and henceforth devote yourself and your best efforts to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty, one country, one flag and one language?"

Any lady who can endorse the above, and who wishes to give her influence toward the ends sought, can have the opportunity by leaving her name with THE AMERICAN.

Not So Many Immigrants.

A statement of the imports, exports and immigration of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 3, 1895, shows as follows: Merchandise exported, $807,693,261; last year, $881,907,709. Merchandise imported, $731,960,319, of which about one-half was free of duty. Merchandise imported in 1894, $647,775,017, of which $372,575,931 was free of duty. The gold coin and bullion exported during the last fiscal year amounted to $66,131,183, and the imports $35,984,449. The exports last year, therefore, were $30,984,449 in excess of the imports. In the previous year the exports exceeded the imports by $4,528,942. The exports of silver during the last year aggregated $49,226,612, against $9,518,928 in imports. This is a slight falling off from both exports and imports of the previous year. During the fiscal year 1895 the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 276,136, against 311,612 during the previous year.

Were Mobbed by Romans.

On the night of June 27th, at South Bend, Mr. Sutton, state organizer of the A. P. A., and his daughter, who was with him at that place, were attacked by a band of Catholics who were hid in the brush, where, armed with clubs, rotten eggs and papers filled with manure, they hurled the same at Mr. Sutton, his daughter and the Presbyterian minister who was with them.

Miss Sutton was struck by a stone and Mr. Sutton was struck on the head and knocked down, and upon regaining his feet was struck upon the shoulder with a club and seriously injured. The same spirit permeated those villains that nestles in the heart of one of the good Catholics of Angeles, who has been telling around that Mr. Seevers ought to be hung, that the people ought to kill him, etc. Ah, how well did President John Adams know this spirit of intolerance, that, like a slimy serpent, lurks in the dark and dismal dens of Catholicism, when he wrote the following to Thomas Jefferson in 1822:

"Our system, however, of religious liberty must afford them (the Catholics) an asylum, but if they do not put the purity of our elections to a severe trial, it will be a wonder.'

We do not like to say these things, but liberty demands it, and knowing as we do something of the history of the church of Rome, we would be a traitor to American institutions, a traitor to ourselves and to that one who is dearer than all—mother—if we did not raise our voice against this enemy to civilization.

"If anybody thinks that kings, nobles and priests are good conservators of the public happiness, send him here (Paris). It is the best school in the universe to cure him of that folly. He will see with his own eyes that these descriptions of men are an abandoned confederacy against the happiness of the masses of the people."—Jefferson.

Now read a short extract from Macaulay's History of England, and you will understand why it was that Mr. Sutton and his daughter were treated so badly.

"Who ever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality, in Switzerland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant canton, in Ireland from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant county, finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization."

What were Mr. Sutton and his daughter so roughly treated for? It was because they dared to exercise the right of free speech. The Constitution of these United States extends to us that right, to you Catholics as well as we who are not Catholics; we are determined that you shall have that right as Catholics, and we who are not Catholics are determined to exercise that right, and the ignoramus who stands in the way will get hurt. So, those of you who do not like liberty had better emigrate.—*The Port Angeles Simoon.*

Booming in Kentucky.

PADUBAH, Ky., Aug. 14.—American ism is flourishing here. There are three patriotic councils—about 1,800 strong, and growing fast. The Junior O. U. A. M. is also taking in members at every meeting. The city officials are Americans, excepting three or four After the next election every office will be filled by a loyal citizen.

The September number of *The Nation* will contain an excellent paper from the pen of Hon. John V. Farwell of Chicago, entitled, "Money vs. Poverty—Why?" Every man who is interested in the great financial question should read it. Another feature will be also added to this magazine, to be known as the "Woman's Department," which will always be open to the ladies who wish to express their views on the social and political problems.

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Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot Seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, to be appraised, advertised and sold as follows, to-wit: The west one-half of said lot seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View above described; said property to be sold to satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association plaintiff herein, the sum of One Hundred Eighty-seven and 30-100 ($187 30) dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895;

To satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association, plaintiff herein, the further sum of Three Hundred Seventy-three and 13-100 ($373 13) Dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895.

The east half of said lot seven (7) in block fourteen (14) in Omaha View above described:

To satisfy such sum if any as may remain unsatisfied of said sum of $187.30 with interest thereon at eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895, above described after the application of the proceeds of sale of west half of said lot seven (7) as herein above ordered:

To satisfy Nebraska Loan and Building Association, plaintiff herein, the sum of One Hundred Eighty-seven and 30-100 ($187.30) Dollars with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 5th, 1895;

To satisfy the sum of Forty and 73-100 ($40.73) Dollars costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its February term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Nebraska Loan and Building Association was plaintiff and Jessie F. Isbell and others were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, July 11th, 1895.

GEO. W. POYNTON,
Special Master Commissioner.

James W. Carr, Attorney.
Nebraska Loan and Building Association vs Jessie F. Isbell, et al.
Doc. 46; No. 343. 7-12-5

Notice.

In the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska.

Caroline A. Rust, plaintiff, vs. Lars Johnson et al., defendants.

To Lars Johnson and Lettie Johnson, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of July, 1895, Caroline A. Rust, plaintiff herein, filed her petition in the above entitled cause in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Lars Johnson, Lettie Johnson, Benjamin S. Baker, Edla J. Palm, Carl F. Palm, Rolla A. Williams, John P. Black, Charles W. Cook, Hulda H. Lindquist, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed on the 16th day of May, 1892, by Lars Johnson and Lettie Johnson to Daniel H. Smith, and by him assigned to the plaintiff herein, upon the following described real estate, to-wit: The east forty-five (45) feet of lot six (6) and west seven and one-half (7½) feet of lot seven (7) in Shinn's subdivision of the east one-half (½) block "Q" Shinn's second addition to Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated May 16, 1892, for the sum of $800.00, due and payable on the 16th day of May, 1897. That there is now due and payable on said note the sum of $800.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of November, 1894, and all unpaid coupons to draw interest at 10 per cent. per annum from maturity, for which sum, with interest and costs, the plaintiff prays for a decree, and that defendants be required to pay the same, and that in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23d day of September, 1895.

CAROLINE A. RUST.
By B. F. Thomas, her attorney.
Dated Omaha, Neb., Aug. 10th, 1895.
8-16-4 [Doc. 51, page 308.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, state of Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot twenty-two (22), block eleven (11), in Orchard Hill addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy The Union Trust Company in the sum of seventeen hundred and seventy and .06-100 dollars ($1,770.06), with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from May 6th, 1895.

To satisfy forty-four and .03-100 dollars ($44.03) costs of suit, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Union Trust Company was plaintiff and Elizabeth F. McCartney, Michael Donovan, John O'Keefe, Andrew Murphy, John Rush, Frank E. Moores were defendants.

Omaha, Neb., August 16th, A. D. 1895.

WM. B. TEN EYCK,
Special Master Commissioner.

Jas. W. Carr, attorney for plaintiff.
Union Trust Co. vs Elizabeth F. McCartney et al. 8-16-5 Doc. 37; No. 248.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lots three (3) and four (4) in block one (1) of Mayne Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska.

Out of the proceeds of the sale of said lot three (3) to satisfy Philip L. Johnson, plaintiff, herein, the sum of three hundred twenty-two and 48-100 dollars ($322.48) with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from May 6th, 1895. And out of the proceeds of the sale of said lot four (4) to satisfy said Philip L. Johnson, the sum of three hundred and forty three and 83-100 dollars, ($343.83), with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from said May 6th, 1895. And out of the proceeds of the sale of said lots three (3) and four (4) to satisfy the defendant, Louis S. Reed, executor of the last will of Benjamin R. Folsom, deceased, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighteen and 93-100 dollars ($2,818.93), with interest thereon from May 6th, 1895, at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, together with thirty-one and 05-100 dollars ($31 05) costs herein, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein Philip L. Johnson was plaintiff, and James J. McIntosh, Mrs. James J. McIntosh, first name unknown, his wife, Lewis S. Reed, executor of the last will of Benjamin R. Folsom, deceased, Adam Ickes and Ellen Ickes, his wife, were defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23rd, 1895.

JOHN L. PIERCE,
Special Master Commissioner.

Saunders, Macfarland & Dickey, Attorneys.
P. L. Johnson vs. James J. McIntosh et al.
Doc. 45; No. 169. 8-23-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court of Douglas county, State of Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the east front door of the county court house, in the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale, as follows, to-wit: The south half (½) of lot ninety-eight (98) in the Nelson addition to the City of Omaha, and lot seventeen (17) in block three (3) in Eckerman Place, in the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy Nebraska Loan & Building Association in the sum of thirty-two hundred and eighty-six and 75-100 ($3,286.75) dollars, with 8 per cent. interest from June 28th, 1895, and the sum of twenty-seven and 63-100 ($7.63) dollars costs, together with accruing costs according to judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its May term, A. D. 1895, in a certain action then and there pending wherein Nebraska Loan & Building Association was plaintiff, and Sophie L. Bennett et al., defendants.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, August 22d, A. D. 1895.

WM. B. TEN EYCK,
Special Master Commissioner.

JAS. W. CARR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Nebraska Loan & Building Association vs. Sophie L. Bennett et al.
Doc. 50; No. 366. 8-23-5

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court of Douglas county, State of Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1895, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the north front door of the county court-house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit: Lot ten (10), block (4) of Lake's addition in the City of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. Said property to be sold to satisfy N. C. Reed, plaintiff herein, the sum of three thousand forty-one and 93-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the 17th day of September, 1894, together with twenty-seven and 53-100 dollars costs herein, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1894, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein N. C. Reed was plaintiff, and Charles W. Cook, Arminta V. Cook, his wife, Joseph Barker and Eliza E. Barker were defendants.

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, August 23d, A. D. 1895.

GEORGE W. HOLBROOK,
Special Master Commissioner.

SAUNDERS, MACFARLAND & DICKEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Reed vs. Cook et al. 8-23-5
Doc. 41; No. 215.

Fatal Riot at Church.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 18.—At a riot in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic church today Charles Weircyorck was fatally and Tony Fordico and Simon Wagon dangerously injured. Some of the members are opposed to the priest, and attempted to prevent the celebration of mass. Three arrests have been made, and the church property is under guard.