

THE AMERICAN

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SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

We are in receipt of a bright new American paper, from San Jose, Cal. Its name is the *American Leader*. It is a credit to the American press. It is neatness exemplified.

WE ARE in receipt of a letter from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, stating that a magazine has been started there in the interest of Americanism. This is the second paper of the kind for that state. We wish them the greatest success in the field of battle.

THE assertion of a New York paper that Roosevelt is "hand in glove with the A. P. A." is a self-evident mistake. As a general thing members of the A. P. A. are not addicted to gloves.—*Chicago Tribune*.

You are right. The A. P. A. handles everything without gloves. Feehan knows this.

W. P. EMERY, of Butte City, Mont., called at THE AMERICAN office last Friday and gave us some idea of how things were running out there. He states that Mayor Dugan is under arrest for forgery and that Marcus Daly will never dictate another United States senator from Montana, and that Americanism is on the boom.

THE clerk of the district court cannot afford to evade an investigation. He seems to have hypnotized the county commissioners, and everybody knows of what stuff his magic wand is made.—*Ide*.

Probably the *Bee* knows better than any one else what that "magic wand is made" of. The *Bee* seems to be getting ready to fight Moors if he is nominated. It proposes to charge his nomination to the A. P. A. through the use of boodle. How do you like the prospect, boys?

THE Irish froeing agitation in this country is nothing more or less than a scheme to put the pope in power in Ireland. It is one of the most absurd movements that have ever been started. It virtually means that the Romans desire to throw two Protestant countries into war so that the papacy may slip in and score a victory. We would advise every patriotic society in the country to pass resolutions denouncing this affair, which they should send to the President and to each congressman and senator.

THE insurance department recently sanctioned by the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. is now being established in this city, and is meeting with great success. The members of the order will be given a chance to insure their lives at a much cheaper rate and on the same plan used by the old-line companies. It is established with a reserve sufficient to guarantee all losses. The members will do well to investigate this and secure a policy. In our next issue we will be able to state where definite information can be obtained.

WE HOPE that every reader of the following will give the same more than a passing thought: If you desire reformation you must assist in the work and not wait for some one else to do the work for you. We call your attention to house bill 8949, introduced in the last session of Congress by Mr. Hainer, for the establishment of a National University; house bill 8984, for the more equitable distribution of federal offices; house bill 8774, to restrict immigration; house bill 8137, to protect the American flag from desecration; joint resolution 262, to prevent the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes, and 280, to prevent the granting of the suffrage to any one not a citizen of the United States. These should be the never-ceasing objects of your agitation by personal petitions and letters to the representatives from your respective districts.

SUPREME PRESIDENT TRAYNOR, of the A. P. A., writes in a circular: "I cannot, at this time, too strongly urge upon you the importance of supporting your patriotic press, those tireless molders of public opinion which have been mainly instrumental in making our order so great. The noble men who have made themselves a target for the venom of the enemy to expend itself upon, should be supported at least in their patriotism and self-sacrifice, for they are indispensable in the coming campaign. A few dollars expended in each council toward securing copies of a local patriotic newspaper will reap a golden harvest and spread the good work all over the land by educating the masses and exposing corruption wherever it exists. I respectfully repeat it: Whatever sacrifice you may have to make in the presence of hard times, do not suffer your local patriotic press to die for lack of your countenance and support."

HAVE A CARE.

The delegates to the county convention should make haste very slowly tomorrow. The Rosewater henchmen in the convention will attempt to encompass the nomination of the weakest men who are aspiring to positions. They will also attempt to force upon the ticket that man who has been corrupt in office or in his private life. They will do this for the reason that if the convention makes the mistake of nominating the weak or the corrupt, they can go before the people and say that the A. P. A. is responsible for those nominations, that the party has become corrupt and incompetent through A. P. A. influence, or those men could not have obtained a place on the ticket.

The Republican party and the A. P. A. are both jointly interested in frustrating such a scheme, and we call upon every loyal A. P. A., every loyal Republican, opposed to the use of boodle and to ring rule, to cast his vote for men at whose official and private life no finger of suspicion can be pointed.

While a man is under grave charges of official delinquency, while his honesty is in question, the Republican party, and particularly the A. P. A. part of that party, cannot afford to place him on its ticket.

KEEP POLITICIANS OUT.

The members of the American Protective Association are allowing too many politicians to get into the order. Some of these fellows are no more or less than foes of the order. Every issue which comes before the body for consideration must receive their approval or they invariably raise a row. We have often warned the order against this rabble, which the old-line political parties will do all in their power to fill the order with, in order that the old-party leaders may be able to manipulate the affairs of the A. P. A. to their liking. The overwhelming majority of the membership of the order is composed of reputable men, who desire to see honesty govern our political affairs. This last-named class should be on the alert constantly and quash any movements that the politicians may inaugurate through the tricksters who may, by accident, have crept into the order. If any council finds one of these fellows has been admitted who shall have come in for special political reasons, it is its duty to refuse him admission to the council chamber after his character has been discovered. Such a person can do no harm on the outside, for the people well know that a man who is not the proper person for the order is not the proper person to listen to on the outside. There was a fair example of this, which is still fresh in the minds of many, that occurred last year in Kansas City. A man tried to manipulate the order for his self-advancement, and failed to obtain the desired results. He then swore vengeance and threatened to disrupt the "whole organization" immediately. He was expelled, and had no more weight on the outside than a goat would have were it to undertake to butt down a stone wall.

The order must be kept clear of political tricksters at any cost. We are for the purification of politics, and must steer clear of those who are for their party first and the people next. Remember the motto: "Purity in all things." Above all, keep your eyes peeled for the politicians of the old type.

SHOULD OPEN THEIR EYES.

We know how prone public officials are to dodge an issue, unless their party will back them in their opposition or support the measure forming the question of interest and importance to the people. For that reason we did not expect our illustrious President, Grover Cleveland, to wire congratulations to the King of Italy on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel and the unification of Italy. Nor have we, so far as we have been able to learn, been mistaken in our estimate of the Acting President. The press dispatches have contained no intimation, so far as we have seen, that the President even thought of sending a message of good will to the ruler of a friendly power. Such a slight should open the eyes of American citizens to the subservience of our party leaders and of our public officials to the Church of Rome.

Appropos of what we have said, a correspondent writes:

EDITOR AMERICAN: On the occasion of the jubilee celebrations of Pope Leo XIII our President Cleveland insulted American citizenship by slopping over in congratulations to the impostor and fraud on the Tiber, thus tacitly acknowledging his claims to temporal power and all the rest of his brazen assumptions. I have not yet noticed any account of Cleveland's congratulations to the rightful king of Rome on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his occupation thereof and of the fall of the pope's usurped power over the Eternal City. Would it not be an eminently proper thing for Cleveland, as repre-

senting the United States, to send congratulations to a friendly power under such circumstances? But our politicians are so bound to the skirts of this Babylonian whore that it is not at all likely we shall hear of such action on the part of our President.

WATCHER.

It is time that the authorities of the United States were putting a stop to this so-called Irish-American movement in this country. It is a well-known fact that where a mass of Protestants desire to free themselves from Roman rule, Rome's officials issue edicts to the people stating that if they take any part in the affair they will be arrested and prosecuted for treason. On the other hand, if the Romanists of the country desire to instigate an insurrection against a foreign Protestant power, these self-same officials assist in the enterprise. This intolerant Irish Roman Catholic movement against the British Government should be stopped. It is a direct violation of the treaty existing between the two nations. If these pope-ridden Irish are not content with their residence in the United States, let them return to the priest-ridden, God-forsaken sections of the south of old Ireland and insurrectionize there. It is time that we place men in Congress who will pass laws restricting foreign immigration, and who will shut out these minions of the Pope of Rome, who are inherent aliens. It is the most sincere wish of many people that these disturbing Roman Irish be loaded aboard ship and returned to the country they love so dearly. If these Irish braggarts want to fight, load them in ships and let England take care of them. It would be a God's blessing, for few would live to bother any government.

THE untruthful statements which the Associated Press reporter—Porter of the Omaha *Bee*—has been sending out should be unhesitatingly condemned by every convention held in Douglas county and in the State of Nebraska. Further, the Associated Press should be called upon to repair the wrong done this city and its citizens, and if it refuses or neglects to do so, our senators and congressmen should be requested to introduce a joint resolution in Congress declaring that association a trust, but which must admit every paper applying for service, and be amenable for damages to persons injured.

The resolution introduced by Hon. Paul Van Dervoort, and adopted by the board of fire and police commissioners, instructing the chief of police to enforce the laws of the State of Nebraska and the ordinances of the City of Omaha, is in line with the promises made by the A. P. A. during the time the bill was pending before the legislature. It is now in order for the good people of this city to give their moral support to the commissioners. Let the pulpites join us in holding up the hands of Messrs. Van Dervoort, Foster and Broatch. They have laid down the gauge of battle. Let him who dares pick it up.

We have been informed, since our last issue, that Mr. Cook is a drinking man, but not a drunkard. We do not know where the dividing line between a drinking man and a drunkard comes in, but for the benefit of Mr. Cook and those who do know, this correction is made. Our apology is due drinking man Cook, and is cheerfully offered.

Is Rome Changed?

In this age of superabounding charity, are we to suppose that Rome has changed? Is the spirit of Roman Catholicism any more tolerant than in the past? Is she any less arrogant, any less pretentious, than in the days of her loftiest supremacy?

The Vatican is omnipotent. Its edict is law. The claims of men to think and act for themselves are inconsistent with Rome's teachings. The pope is the church. The laws of that church command obedience everywhere or expulsion by bell, book and candle.

Rome never wavers; and yet the better to attain her ends, in her Jesuitical garb she is all things to all men. Again, when opportunity serves she gives free scope to her insatiable and bloodthirsty spirit. What Rome is at the Vatican, that Rome is in Spain, what Rome is in Ireland, Rome is in Boston.

It is full time for weak-kneed Protestants to call a halt on prating about "religious prejudice" through the public press. Pray, what intolerance has been committed by Protestants? Has Protestantism gagged free speech? "Religious prejudice!" "Bigotry!" By whom are they fostered? The question of the hour is not religion. It is the red hand of ignorance raised against our free schools, evinced by its uncurbed, unbridled, bloodthirsty spirit as witnessed on the Fourth of July in East Boston.—*Boston Standard*.

"The Catholic church has a right to avail itself of force, and to use the temporal power for that purpose."—*Encyclical 24, Pope Pius IX.*

The public-school system is a swindle on the people, an outrage on justice, a foul disgrace in matters of morals and should be abolished forthwith.—*New York Catholic Tablet*.

THE ISH CASE.

The case of James C. Ish for the murder of W. H. Chappell will probably come on for trial next week before Judge Scott. Our readers remember our position in the case of the State of Nebraska vs. James C. Ish. It was that Ish was justified in killing W. H. Chappell. The more we investigate the case and the more we look into the antecedents of Chappell, the more firmly are we convinced that society was benefited by his removal, and that James C. Ish, instead of lying in jail waiting for the mill of justice to grind out a verdict of not guilty, should be at home enjoying its comforts in the company of his wife and child.

We shall say very little about Chappell, for the reason that he cannot defend himself. Were he here, we should not hesitate to publish his record; but since he has gone to render an account to the highest court, we shall refrain from more than referring to the charges which the attorneys for the defense will make against him.

They have filed three depositions in this case, of testimony taken in Minneapolis. They are the depositions of J. C. Rice; Matilda Swenson, the former wife of Chappell, and Amanda Franka, sister of Mrs. Swenson. We will not insult our readers by the publication of these depositions. The deposition of Rice shows that Chappell was a professional blackmailer, and a man of a low, lecherous and lecherous disposition. The testimony of his wife shows, among other things, that she obtained a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty, adultery and misconduct toward his wife and children, and that he communicated to her a loathsome disease. The testimony of the wife and her sister shows that he assaulted the sister with intent to commit rape; that he was arrested for robbery and confined in the jail of Hennepin county, Minnesota, for three months; that he was an embezzler and a professional blackmailer. The testimony of these three witnesses and the affidavit filed in support of the motion for continuance sets forth a character for Chappell that shows him to have been a reckless, dangerous and dissolute man, and a man of such lecherous habits and tendency as made him a constant menace to any one who came within his power. The only thing to surprise the reader of these depositions is that Chappell's career was not wound up long before it was by some one killing him.

The attorneys have also filed affidavits by James C. Ish and Dr. H. P. Jensen. Ish's affidavit is as follows:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, }
COUNTY OF DOUGLAS. }
James C. Ish, being first duly sworn, on his oath says that he is the defendant in the above-entitled action, and that Mabel E. Ish is a material witness for him, and her evidence is material for him in said cause, and without whose testimony this affiant cannot safely proceed with the trial of this case at this term of court; that the testimony of said Mabel E. Ish is material for him on the trial of this cause; that affiant is informed and verily believes that the said Mabel E. Ish would testify and swear at said trial on behalf of said affiant, as hereinafter set forth, but for the facts herein set out; and affiant is informed and believes that she will be able and competent to testify on the trial of this action if the same is continued until the next term of this court; that she is the wife of this affiant, and at this time is confined in the county jail of Douglas county on the charge of murder in the first degree; that said Mabel E. Ish is at this time suffering from the effects produced by a severe laceration of the neck of the womb, said laceration having been at some previous time repaired by a surgeon, but in a very improper manner; that affiant is informed and believes that the effect of such laceration of the womb is of such a character as to produce severe nervous and mental symptoms; and that this is the ordinary effect of injuries of such character, and that when an operation has been performed improperly the effect is intensified beyond the ordinary effects; and that affiant is informed and believes that said Mabel E. Ish is at present suffering from physical derangement of the womb, which so affects her mental condition as to preclude her from serving either as a witness in this action, where her sympathies are naturally and greatly involved, or where she herself would be the defendant.

Affiant further states that he is informed and believes that said Mabel E. Ish would, owing to her present physical and mental condition, be unable, by reason thereof, to correctly relate and detail the facts with reference to the homicide with which this affiant is charged; and that he is informed and believes that Mabel E. Ish could not, on account of her present condition, be relied upon as she should be and would deserve to be if she was physically well and not suffering from a mental and nervous disease at this time; and affiant further states that he is informed and believes that said Mabel E. Ish can be restored to perfect health and be able to testify reliably and credibly within four (4) months from this date, or by the next term of this court. That said Mabel E. Ish, as soon as she has recovered from the ailments and diseases

from which she is now recovering, and has fully recovered her mental faculties, will be able to testify as follows:

That she met the deceased, William H. Chappell, with the murder of whom this affiant is charged, on or about the day of ———, 1895, at the residence of this affiant and said Mabel E. Ish, in the City of Omaha; that said William H. Chappell came to their said residence for the alleged purpose of selling a sewing-machine to said Mabel E. Ish and this affiant; that shortly thereafter, and from that time on until the death of the said William H. Chappell, he, the said William H. Chappell, repeatedly visited the said Mabel E. Ish, at her said residence, pretending to be making such visits for the purpose of teaching the said Mabel E. Ish to operate the said sewing-machine, which he, the said William H. Chappell, had induced her to purchase from him; that immediately after the said sewing-machine had been brought by the said Chappell to the residence of said Mabel E. Ish and this affiant, he, the said Chappell, commenced to work the seduction of the said Mabel E. Ish, and induced her to meet him on several occasions at her said house, and at other places, and that after having brought the said Mabel E. Ish under the influence of him, the said Chappell, he, the said William H. Chappell, demanded of the said Mabel E. Ish that she submit to sexual intercourse with him, which she at first refused, and that said William H. Chappell thereupon threatened to communicate to this affiant a statement that he, the said William H. Chappell, had had sexual intercourse with her, the said Mabel E. Ish, and that other men known to said William H. Chappell had also had sexual intercourse with said Mabel E. Ish, and that he, the said William H. Chappell, also on several occasions, in order to induce the said Mabel E. Ish to submit to his desires and to have sexual intercourse with him, threatened that if she still continued to refuse, he, the said William H. Chappell, would kill his affiant, and that unless the said Mabel E. Ish so consented there would blood flow, meaning thereby that he intended to commit some assault upon her or upon this affiant. That at the time the said William H. Chappell was so practicing upon the fears of the said Mabel E. Ish, she, the said Mabel E. Ish, was the mother of a girl baby about the age of ten (10) months; that said baby at said time was at its mother's breast and was not weaned; that the said Mabel E. Ish refused to submit to sexual intercourse with the said William H. Chappell, and that thereupon the said William H. Chappell administered to the said Mabel E. Ish a drug known as "lotus flower," which affiant is informed and believes has the effect to arouse the passion of the subject to whom it is administered, and to cause an unusual desire in the subject for sexual intercourse, and that after said drug had been administered to said Mabel E. Ish, and while she was under the influence thereof, he, the said William H. Chappell, took the said Mabel E. Ish from her residence in Omaha to a place at this time unknown to affiant, and there had sexual intercourse with the said Mabel E. Ish while she was so under the influence of said drug so administered by the said William H. Chappell; that shortly thereafter he compelled the said Mabel E. Ish by threats that he would kill her husband or to convey such knowledge of their intercourse with each other to her husband, to communicate with him, the said Chappell, by letter, and to write him two separate letters wherein she, the said Mabel E. Ish, pretended and stated that he had secured her affections, and that she would thereafter willingly submit to his desires. Shortly after the date of said letters the said William H. Chappell, by threats that he would commit an assault upon this affiant, and would communicate the fact of his relation with Mabel E. Ish to this affiant, compelled the said Mabel E. Ish to meet him, the said William H. Chappell, in the City of Omaha, and that such meeting was after dark, where there was no light, and at that time and place the said William H. Chappell, by similar threats that he would kill affiant unless she, the said Mabel E. Ish, did as he, the said William H. Chappell wished, submitted to her in the dark two papers in writing or one paper containing an agreement, which papers the said Mabel E. Ish, on account of its being dark, was unable to read, and the purport of which she did not know, but under the threats and in fear of her life, or that some harm would result to this affiant, she signed the said papers, and they are as follows, and were found upon the person of said William H. Chappell after his death:

"I promise to meet Mr. Chappell once a week, without interruption, for three months only.
M. E. I."

"I promise to meet Mr. Chappell once a week in a room for three months, to date June 7 to September 7.
M. E. I."

That said William H. Chappell procured her to sign and compelled her to sign the said agreements, for the sole purpose of further compelling her to submit to his desires, and in order to extort money out of her and her husband by blackmail, and that said Wil-

liam E. Chappell procured said papers for the sole purpose of unlawfully compelling her to have sexual intercourse with him, and for the purpose of defrauding her and her husband out of money by blackmail, and that said agreement was extorted from her by the said William H. Chappell for the purpose of compelling her, the said Mabel E. Ish, to have intercourse with him, the said William H. Chappell, as he should desire, and on such occasions as he should demand.

That shortly after the said William H. Chappell also demanded of the said Mabel E. Ish that she procure from her husband, this affiant, the sum of \$1,000, and that said William H. Chappell said to and stated to the said Mabel E. Ish that as soon as she had procured the said sum of \$1,000 from her husband, that he, the said William H. Chappell, would take the said Mabel E. Ish with him and leave the City of Omaha and go a great distance therefrom, and thereafter would live with the said Mabel E. Ish as her husband, and demanded of her that she so procure said money and prepare to abandon her husband, this affiant, and their said child, then only about ten months old; that said Mabel E. Ish thereupon stated to the said William H. Chappell that she would not consent to do said things or to procure said money and abandon her husband and child, and thereupon the said William H. Chappell threatened and said to said Mabel E. Ish that unless she did so act and procure said money and agree to leave her husband and child and go with him, the said Chappell, that he would convey to this affiant the relation then existing between him, the said Chappell, and said Mabel E. Ish, and would also cause it to be conveyed to her husband that other men were intimate with her, and that he would kill her husband, this affiant, unless she so submitted; that these last threats mentioned were made about two days before the death of the said William H. Chappell.

Affiant further states that he expects to prove by Mabel E. Ish that said William H. Chappell visited the house of affiant where said Mabel E. Ish was repeatedly, from the time he became acquainted with her up to the time of his death, and that Mabel E. Ish repeatedly refused him admittance to the house on a number of occasions, and begged him and besought him not to come to the house, and to leave her alone and not molest her, and at such times William H. Chappell insisted upon being admitted to the house, and threatened unless she did admit him that he would commit some act of violence upon her, and that blood would flow as the result of her refusal to admit him.

Affiant further states that he expects to prove by said Mabel E. Ish that the only communications she had or attempted to have in any manner whatever with said William H. Chappell subsequent to her confession to this affiant, and prior to the death of said William H. Chappell, was attempted for the purpose of keeping the said William H. Chappell away from her said residence.

That said Mabel E. Ish will also testify that she did not communicate any of the facts in this affidavit stated to this affiant until the morning of the 8th of June, 1895—the day prior to the death of said William H. Chappell, and that at the time she communicated the facts hereinbefore set out to this affiant she warned the affiant that Chappell had threatened to kill him and warned him to be on his guard against Chappell's threatened assaults.

Affiant further states that the said Mabel E. Ish will also testify that it was in this conversation, on the morning of the 8th of June, 1895, the day prior to the death of Chappell, that said Mabel E. Ish related to this affiant in detail the entire story of her intimacy with Chappell and his influence over her, of his use of drugs in attempting to coerce her to submit to his desire, of his attempted blackmail of the said Mabel E. Ish, and of the threatening language used by the said Chappell, and the threats made by the said Chappell to the said Mabel E. Ish of violence to herself and to this affiant.

Affiant further states that he expects to prove by the said Mabel E. Ish that she was present at the time of the killing of William H. Chappell; that the said Chappell assaulted said James C. Ish upon his entrance into the room, and that the first shot fired was a shot fired by the said William H. Chappell, from a revolver held in his hand, at this affiant, and that said affiant did not shoot at said William H. Chappell until the said William H. Chappell had first shot at him, and that said Mabel E. Ish was the only other witness present except this affiant on that occasion.

Affiant further states that one Charles W. Winstanley is a material witness for this affiant in his defense in this action, without whose testimony this affiant cannot safely proceed with the trial of this case at this term of court; that said Charles W. Winstanley, as affiant is informed and believes, is at the present time in the State of Minnesota, and will not return to the State of Nebraska and the City of Omaha in time to be present at the trial of this case at this term of court; that said Charles W. Winstanley, as affiant is informed and believes, is at