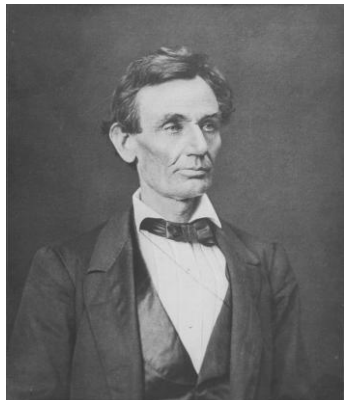
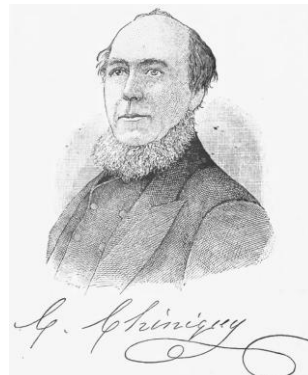


Lincoln's Assassination



Lincoln by Alexander
Hesler, 06-03-1860



Charles Chiniquy, taken from
the book, "Fifty Years in the
Church of Rome," 1886

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States, would die by an assassin's bullet fired by John Wilkes Booth (a Mason),¹ in Ford's Theater; April 14, 1865 at 10:00 p.m. Lincoln's death had been planned 8 years earlier when, as an Illinois lawyer, he agreed to defend a Catholic priest, Charles Chiniquy.

Because of Chiniquy's strong temperance position (abstinence from alcohol) numerous players in the Catholic hierarchy were pushing to silence Chiniquy or have him excommunicated from the church. In hopes of seeing Chiniquy indicted, twelve Jesuits from Chicago and St. Louis² showed up. When Abraham Lincoln was able to get Chiniquy acquitted, Loyola's soldiers were outraged.

Add to this fact Lincoln's presidential victory over Steven Douglas and Lincoln's desire to set the slaves free, these incendiary (combustible) events were sure to make this noble statesman a Jesuit target. From this

¹ See list of well known Masons in Appendix L

²Chiniquy, Charles, *Fifty Years in the Church of Rome*, Toronto, Canada: S. R. Briggs, Toronto Willard Tract Depository
Sole Agents for the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Copyright © 1886, p. 664

point, to his death in Ford's Theater, Lincoln knew his days were numbered. Lincoln's words were prophetic regarding his life when he said: "I know the Jesuits never forget nor forsake."³

Supposedly killed in a shootout April 26th with a medal of the Virgin Mary around his neck,⁴ John Wilkes Booth died but not before admitting, "I can never repent, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him (Lincoln), and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment."⁵

Pope Pius IX and the Jesuits had found willing accomplices to assassinate Lincoln:

1. John Wilkes Booth--fired the assassins bullet that mortally wounded the president
2. Lewis Payne--the man who stabbed Secretary of State Seward
3. Davey Herold--the man chosen to assassinate Vice President Andrew Johnson
4. George Atzerodt--the man who helped Booth to escape
5. Dr. Samuel Mudd--the man who set Booth's leg when Booth's spur caught in the flag as he jumped to the stage of Ford's Theater and cried, "Sic semper tyrannis" which meant "Thus always to tyrants."⁶
6. John and Mary Surratt--provided means, support sanctuary, plans and execution for the conspiracy. John escaped this country through the aid and comfort of local priests and bishops. While serving as one of the pope's private entourage known as the Zouaves, John Surratt was ultimately extradited back to the U.S. to face charges in Lincoln's death. He was acquitted as a result of three Roman Catholics who blocked a guilty verdict.⁷

³ *ibid*, p. 664

⁴ *ibid*, p. 720

⁵ *ibid*, p. 721,

⁶ *ibid*, p. 717

⁷ *ibid*, p. 729

SENSATIONAL! ASTOUNDING! MIRACULOUS!

A NEW BOOK FRESH FROM THE PRESS

ENTITLED

"The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth"

OR "THE FIRST TRUE ACCOUNT OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION"

By FINIS L. BATES, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Attractively Illustrated



F. L. BATES, ATTORNEY

THE AUTHOR

The accompanying cut of Mr. Bates is made from his latest photograph. He was born in 1853 and is still actively engaged in the practice of law. He has been a very successful criminal lawyer for many years, is not a dreamer, or a person with hobbies, but a practical man of affairs with good common sense, sound judgment, and correct habits. He lays no claim to literary attainments but has told this marvellous story in his own way as he knows the facts. He relates it in good logical order from the time he met Booth in 1872 and knew him as John St. Helen for a number of years, until January 14, 1903, when Booth committed suicide at Enid, Okla., where the embalmed body is now on exhibition as the final conclusive proof that JOHN WILKES BOOTH WAS NEVER CAPTURED AT THE GARRETT HOME IN VIRGINIA ON APRIL 26, 1865, AS HISTORY TELLS US, BUT ESCAPED AND LIVED UNTIL RECENTLY. HE TOOK HIS LIFE AFTER MAKING A COMPLETE CONFESSION OF HIS IDENTITY, HIS CRIME, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The Greatest Error in History!

All who have a familiar knowledge of history have been taught that President Abraham Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth, the actor, on April 14th, 1865, that the assassin escaped but was captured by the federal soldiers after a hot pursuit of nearly two weeks, when he was shot and killed in a barn by Boston Corbett at the Garrett home, Virginia, on April 26th, 1865. Further that Booth's body was buried in the Prison yard at Washington, D. C.

The True Story Which Beggars Fiction

Before giving Booth's confession it may be well to state a few facts given by the author. First—There is no record or evidence that the large rewards offered by the United States Government for the capture of John Wilkes Booth were ever paid. Further, the reader will be astonished to learn that the body of the supposed Booth was never properly identified and there is no such identification on record at Washington. As to the place of burial of the body there are THREE CONFLICTING STORIES BY THREE HIGH GOVERNMENT AND ARMY OFFICIALS. General Dana says in a letter to our author:

"He (Booth) was buried near the old jail and a battery of artillery drawn over his grave to obliterate all trace of it."

Gen. Lew Wallace wrote to Mr. Bates, Jan. 27th, 1888:

"John Wilkes Booth was buried under a brick pavement in a room of the old penitentiary prison of Washington city."

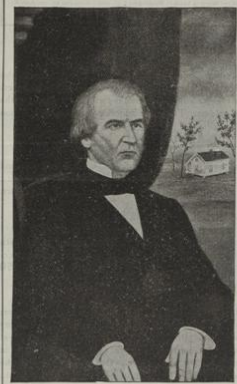
Colonel Wm. F. Wood, connected with the SECRET SERVICE at the time said:

"The body of Booth was taken off the steamer Ida, April 27th, 1865, down the Potomac River; from the steamer it was placed on a boat by Capt. Baker and his nephew, a lieutenant in the New York Seventy-Fifth Volunteers, and carried to an island twenty-seven miles from Washington, and secretly buried there."

So, while Gen. Wallace and Gen. Dana contradict each other they are both contradicted by Col. Wood, making confusion confounded, while Capt. E. W. Hillard, of Metropolis, Illinois, recently published a statement in which he said:

"I was one of four privates who carried the remains of Booth from the old Capital Prison in Washington to a gonboat, which carried them about ten miles down the Potomac river, when the body was sunk in the river, etc."

But to cap the climax we print the following letter:



ANDREW JOHNSON
Vice-President of the United States, and the home where he was born,
Waverly, Raleigh, N.C.

War Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Washington, May 13, 1868.

F. L. BATES, Memphis, Tenn.

"Dear Sir:—I am collecting matter for a detailed account of the assassination of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, and seeing your letter to this department concerning the evidence you therein state you possess, that Booth was not captured and killed by the Federal troops, I have been prompted to write you in my private capacity as a citizen, and not as an employe of the War Department, and inquire if you will kindly give me for publication, if found available, such information on the subject as you may possess. While I have not what may be called direct or positive evidence that the man killed was Booth, I have such circumstantial evidence as would seem to prove the fact beyond a doubt. Still, I would be glad to examine any evidence to the contrary."

"Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] JOHN F. SIMONTON."

The voluntary statement of Mr. Simonton being true, establishes beyond question the fact that the government has no positive or direct proof of the capture and killing of Booth.

The Sensation of the Century! Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States was Booth's Accomplice in the Assassination of President Lincoln!

BOOTH'S CONFESSION—We can give only a few of the salient points of Booth's confession to the Author, F. L. Bates, as space on this circular forbids more. Briefly the facts are that F. L. Bates, the author of this book, was a young lawyer at Glenrose Mills, Texas, when he became acquainted with one John St. Helen. They became intimate friends and St. Helen retained Bates as his attorney in a federal suit. When St. Helen was urged to go on trial he advised his attorney he could not afford to go into a federal court for fear that his identity would be revealed, and then stated that his real name was not St. Helen. Several years later St. Helen became very ill with pneumonia and believing he would die he called for his friend and attorney, Mr. F. L. Bates, and said: "Take from under my pillow a tinsy photograph of myself and send it to my brother." When questioned as to who his brother was, he said: "Junius Brutus Booth, New York City." Mr. Bates then asked: "And who are you?" He replied: "I am John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln."

St. Helen did not die, but recovered, and after many weeks MADE A FULL CONFESSION OF HIS CRIME, AND ESCAPE, which is about as follows:

"It had never entered my mind to kill President Lincoln until the afternoon of the day I committed the horrible deed. I and Herold, with others, had tried for a year and a half to kidnap Lincoln and take him to Richmond as a hostage of war. We came to Washington that day to make a final successful effort, but when we arrived in the city we learned for the first time that General Lee had surrendered. We were immediately in the Kirkwood Hotel to meet Vice-President Andrew Johnson, and told him further efforts to kidnap the President were now useless, when Johnson remarked: 'Will you father at this supreme moment?' When Booth could not understand his meaning Johnson said: 'Are you too faint-hearted to kill him?' They then arranged the plans for the assassination at Ford's Theatre that night. THE BOOK GIVES IN DETAIL THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ASSASSINATION, THE MEANS OF ESCAPE, AND EXPLAINS WHO WAS THE MAN KILLED AT THE GARRETT HOME."



JOHN WILKES BOOTH, April 26
The picture taken at Glenrose Mills, Texas, 32 years after Lincoln's Assassination. (A reproduction from the 1903-1904)

Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division,
Alfred Whitall Stern Collection of Lincolniana

What really happened to Lincoln's assassin and how deep was the conspiracy?