

A Republican's Views.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Believing there are others thinking along the same lines as myself, I come now offering a few crude thoughts, expressed perhaps in cruder phraseology, hoping to draw from abler pens than mine a better exposition of the views herein advanced.

I have always been a republican, and am now, to the extent of indorsing, as an entirety, the principles of the party, but have come to believe that the party is not progressive enough for the times—neither is the democratic party.

Lack of sufficient progression in these parties has created thousands upon thousands of restless, discontented voters and the number is constantly and rapidly being augmented. This state of unrest arises from a deep-seated and well-founded conviction that there is "something" about our government—either in its administration or fundamental principles—radically wrong.

What is that something? Is it to be found in any one or more of what we are pleased to term the great political issues of the day? Had our revenue, currency and other laws, which are brought forth periodically, first one and then another, as "issues," been at all as nearly perfect as it were possible for human ingenuity to devise, this feeling of discontentment would not have been stayed beyond the present time, because the true cause of this feeling does not lie directly or indirectly in any one or more of these issues which are raised for the purpose of fomenting party strife and creating sectional hatred to such a degree and to the end that the minds of the masses may be kept from questions the solving of which would drive abject poverty from the land and at the same time dispossess the classes of their unjust powers and ill-gotten gains.

Men, through passion and prejudice, are often blind to their own interests. Leaders of political parties are well aware of and rely on this fact—hence "issues."

Is it not about time the masses realized this and stopped to think for themselves, and to discover that the great and real evil of to-day and yesterday is to be found in our land laws? Ignoring paper titles and recognizing only those of occupancy and actual use, real poverty would be a thing of the past. Are paper titles of divine origin? Did the Creator place mankind upon the earth, some with paper titles and others without? No. Paper titles were born of greed and brute force and continue to be born of the same parents, even unto this day.

Every man has a natural and inalienable right to a portion of mother earth on which to dwell and make a living. Laws interfering with this right should be set aside, and by force if necessary.

The contrary cannot be maintained if we concede, as we must, the principle that every man has the right of self-preservation.

Without paper titles there would be no tributes paid in the way of rents to society leeches. Earnings and profits would go back into business or else go toward building homes and providing comforts of life.

What keeps the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer poor? Do they have more than a scanty living left after paying their rents?

The amount paid in rents is appalling, and is extorted from the actual producers of wealth who should be and are entitled in natural justice to all they produce. How long would it be before the masses would have homes of their own could they use their money in buying

material for same instead of paying rent? There can be only one conclusion.

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Kalamazoo, Mich.

Why They Killed Lincoln.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—As the plans of the British to subjugate the American people become more apparent, we can more fully appreciate the importance of Lincoln's oft-repeated warnings of the dangers to liberty against which the people should be on their guard. In proof of the claim that the war was the result of a vast conspiracy of the money class, as shown by the Hazzard circular, let Lincoln's own testimony be heard. In Grant's Memoirs, volume 2, page 318, will be found a private cypher telegram from the president to General Grant as follows:

СГРНАЗ, 6 Р. М.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1864.
Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.:

I have seen your dispatch in which you say, "I want Sheridan put in command of all the troops in the field, with instructions to put himself south of the enemy and follow him to the death. Wherever the enemy goes, let our troops go also."

This, I think, is exactly right, as to how our forces should move. But please look over the dispatches you may have received here, even since you made that order, and answer, if you can, that there is any idea in the head of anyone here "of putting our army south of the enemy" or "of following him to the death" in any direction. I repeat to you it will neither be done nor attempted, unless you watch it every day and hour, and force it. A. LINCOLN.

Page 319, Grant says that General Hunter was so confused and embarrassed by orders from Washington "moving him first to the right and then to the left, that he had lost all trace of the enemy." Page 327, Grant says: "I knew it was impossible for me to get orders through Washington to Sheridan to make a move, because they would be stopped there, and such orders as Halleck's caution (and that of the secretary of war) would suggest would be given instead, and would, no doubt, be contradictory to mine."

This adds additional weight to Lincoln's declaration above quoted, "that there was no intention or inclination to follow the enemy to the death." The conspirators seem to have been in control, and would not allow the war closed until an enormous debt had been piled up, upon which they could live in luxury and ease, and how well they succeeded, our suffering country too well attests.

In his message of 1864, the president denounces the treachery of the conspirators and gamblers in gold as worse enemies than the rebels in the field, and warns the people to check the powerful corporations before they "aggregated all the wealth in a few hands and the republic be lost." As further evidence of the existence of the grand conspiracy we can mention the peculiar manner in which the army was managed. The first Bull Run disaster can be clearly traced to a division of the Union forces and apparent treachery of some of the commanders. So at Gettysburg where Lee was defeated, he was allowed to escape across the Potomac at his leisure two weeks after the battle, without any serious effort to capture his defeated army, or even to inflict any damage upon it.

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, Lincoln was a victim of the British money power which now dominates the world, and no other nation more completely than our own America. With Lincoln to guide and drive, our country would never have become a prey to the greed of the English bondholder; and the only way to secure absolute control was to put the patriot Lincoln out of the way; hence his assassination. Emporia, Kas, J. A. Mc.

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asm and a n. which made the event one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the present century.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE. At this date (1890) the United States comprises within its limits forty-four states, one district (under the National Government jurisdiction alone) and six territories (one tract of country reserved for the domicile of several tribes of Indians, with a peculiar government of its own). The various events and circumstances which have gone to make up the history of this vast country, the domain of the most powerful and prosperous people in the world, are so numerous and replete with interest that we can only give a rapid review of the principal facts, necessarily omitting many minor occurrences which, while of great local interest, have yet no national importance. As the foundations of this government were laid by the English, we shall take as our starting-point the date at which the English acquired a claim to the territory now covered by the United States. The voyages of the Cabots (John and Sebastian), which oc-

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