

Exposed.

A SHREWD POLITICAL DEAL

By which the Colored Voters of this State were to be Betrayed.

The So-called "Colored Independent Movement" a Democratic Scheme.

Instead of a "Voluntary Uprising," as Claimed in Certain Quarters.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS, The Authors of Which Will Be Surprised to See in Print,

And Which Expose the "Fine Italian Hands" of Democratic Managers.

They Will Also Open the Eyes of the Colored Citizens of West Virginia,

Who Have Been Victims of the Deception—The Whole Matter Laid Bare.

The Original Letters in the Intelligencer's Possession.

Some weeks since when the Intelligencer denounced the so-called "Colored Independent movement," as the result of a conspiracy between certain colored men and Democratic leaders in West Virginia to create disaffection among the colored voters, in the interests of the Democratic party, a prolonged and low went up from the Democratic press. The charge was indignantly denied, and the statement was indignantly made that the movement was "voluntary" and that the colored voters were "not to be deceived."

Marion county is only significant as showing that the deal is not being worked wholly by the regular Democratic committee. The note from Captain Charlie Wells, is on the bottom of Mr. Carr's letter:

HEADQUARTERS OF CLEVELAND AND THURMAN MARCH CLUB OF MARION COUNTY, FAIRMONT, W. VA., AUG. 31, 1888.

DEAR CHARLEY—Write the party at Charleston (who sent you documents, as to the colored convention) to forward documents of one to J. A. Williamson, (Street in Harrison county), Philippi, W. Va. I met him last night and he said they could not send two delegates. Please do this at once.

Truly,  
L. P. CARR,  
GLOVER'S GAP, W. VA., SEPT. '88.

My Dear Mr. Lammie:

You see what Mr. Williamson wants. Please send him the credentials. We will have a delegation there from this county, I think, without doubt.

Truly,  
CHARLES E. WELLS,  
To Hon. J. M. Lammie, Charleston, W. Va.

ALL THINGS: MR. DORSEHO!

Mr. John R. Dorsho is the Democratic candidate for State Senate in this district, which makes his letter interesting to the colored people hereabouts:

JOHN R. DORSEHO, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HANCOCK COUNTY, W. VA., FAIRMONT, AUGUST 10, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 6th inst., as well as copy of your paper, received, for which have my thanks. In this county there are only five or six colored voters, and (unfortunately) they are all pronounced Republicans. It would be difficult to induce any of them to go to your conference. They are just of such character and so situated that they cannot be influenced at the present in the wise direction you propose. Their numbers are so insignificant, however, that it can make but small difference. I wish your project all possible success.

Very truly, etc.,  
JOHN R. DORSEHO.

A CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
MADISON, MO., CAL. W. VA.,  
(Confidentially.)

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Very truly, etc.,  
JOHN R. DORSEHO.

project, although there are few colored men in this county. If it is possible we will send three delegates.

Yours Respectfully,  
THOMAS P. DREGAN.

A STRONG ENDOUSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MARION COUNTY, POINT PLEASANT, AUG. 25, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of August 10th in regard to the holding of a conference and a convention of colored independent voters of this State would say that our Executive Committee today in session has approved of the same, and would suggest the name of John Bose, as he can be fully depended upon to represent our interest and will be there to confer with you on the 30th of August. He there and then will attend to the selection of the delegates from this county. Would have answered your letter sooner, but our committee did not meet until today.

Very respectfully,  
J. B. TIPPITT, Chm.

Gus Jordan, Sec'y.

I will be in Charleston on the 30th and will see you, and confer with you.

Yours truly,  
Gus Jordan, Sec'y.

GOV. FARNSWORTH ON DECK.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, BUCKHANNON, W. VA., SEPT. 1.

J. M. Lammie, Charleston, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—Your letters received. I have handed the contents to colored Democrats. I don't think they will attend. They are generally in full of money. Their names are W. D. Poncey, Wm. Bolden, Grey Lev, Major Wilson. We have no money in this section. I am sorry we can't help you.

Respectfully,  
T. J. FARNSWORTH.

NO FINANCIAL AID HERE.

HEADQUARTERS HARRISON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CLARKSBURG, W. VA., AUG. 29, '88.

DEAR SIR:—Your several letters were duly received. I have given out most of the circulars you sent, but do not think any colored man in this county will attend the conference. They are almost all Republicans to a man. One colored man in this place, Byrd Littleton, is a Democrat and a good friend of U. S. Marshall Selton. He said he would like to go, but cannot afford to go to the expense. Our committee is already in debt, and is without money to help you. I hope your conference will be pleasant and successful. Am very sorry we are not in condition to aid you financially.

Very truly and respectfully,  
CROGER W. SMITH.

A LETTER GIVING A POINTER.

OFFICE OF ADAMS & MILLER, DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CLARKSBURG, W. VA., AUG. 29, '88.

DEAR SIR:—Yours received. I would suggest the name of Rev. J. C. Nickell in reply to yours of the 5th.

Very respectfully,  
J. S. H. MILLER.

Nickell is Republican inclined. George Wade is the only Democratic colored man in town. Evarus Pack has considerable influence; more possibly than Nickell.

FROM THE SAME MAN.

HISTON, W. VA., Aug. 29, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—Yours received. Our committee meet on the 30th and your suggestions will be laid before it.

I do not think a delegation can be gotten out from this county. I think it would be well for you to come up among our people. What do you think of it? I do not expect a delegation can be gotten out, as matters are.

Yours truly,  
JAN H. MILLER.

"TO SHEDD TO SIGN HIS NAME."

WEST UNION, W. VA., Aug. 1, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 29th of July just received, and in answer have to say that I am unable to aid you in the matter referred to in your letter, for the reason that there is not a colored man, woman or child living in this county. Therefore I cannot aid you in the line you mark out. Hope you will be successful. Think it is a move in the right direction. Will aid you any way I can.

Yours truly,  
A. J. STEPHENSON,  
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

THE SECRET IS OUT.

Mr. J. E. Russell, of Hampshire county, shows his hand in the following letters:

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from several weeks absence, and found a former letter waiting me. In reply to the first letter I would say that I have not yet been furnished or been able to collect any funds. Should get any that I could possibly spare will be glad to contribute something to your cause. In reply to your last communication would say that I have had letter properly distributed to the colored voters, and am waiting to see the effect and find out the best ones to send the letters of credentials to. The great trouble about delegates going from here is the expense, but if I can find one or two good ones, I will try to raise the money for them, as it will try to raise the money to pay their expenses. We have a few colored voters here who vote the Democratic ticket, and I think some others will do so this fall.

Yours truly,  
J. E. RUSSELL.

A DARK LANTERN PROCEEDING.

ROMNEY, W. VA., Aug. 30, 1888.

I enclose you letters containing the three credential letters you sent me. Put one of your circular letters in each one of them, seal them up and mail them at once. It will not do to mail them here, as it will be expected. Send me one or two more of the credential letters at once as there is probably one man here that will go, but I can give it to him, as he has always been with us. I think I can be able after a little to send you something.

Yours truly,  
J. E. RUSSELL.

HOW TWO REPUBLICANS WERE DECEIVED.

ROMNEY, W. VA., Sept. 7.

DEAR SIR:—There will be two, if not three, (I think three) colored delegates from here, go to your conference. Alfred Whiting, Albert Alexander and Thomas Thurman. The last named has always been a Democrat. The other two have heretofore been Republicans. It would be a good thing if you could give Whiting or Alexander some position in the conference. Place them on a committee

of some kind. They are two of the most influential colored men we have here. Thurston is a smart fellow, but he is all right, and the other two will be, if managed. Yours respectfully,  
THOMAS P. DREGAN.

DEAR SIR:—I neglected to tell you not to let out to the delegates from here that I had their expenses paid. You can tell Thomas Thurston anything you want, as he can be trusted with any plans you have on hand. I think it would be well enough if you have any papers to distribute to give them the other two. And if you appoint a committee for this county appoint either Whiting or Alexander, or both, if you think it would be well enough to appoint an executive committee for this county, and I would suggest that you appoint a committee of five. I will give you the names. However, you can consult with Thurman about it. I would suggest, however, that you appoint an executive committee, Alfred Whiting, Albert Alexander, Daniel Mathews, Louis Edmonson and leave Tom Thurston to give you the other name.

Yours truly,  
J. E. RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The majority and minority reports on the Senate Tariff bill were submitted today.

The majority declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative.

1. To reduce the National revenues, which are now excessive.

2. To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise, which at various valuations of duty are levied.

3. To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities, which have been found to exist in the tariff schedules, or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

4. To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates, rendered necessary by the changes in market conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.

5. To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the tariff rates levied on competing products. The public demand for a reduction of revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the National Treasury, or on deposit with the United States, of more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the Treasury and to meet the maturing obligations of the Government.

It has been the evident purpose," the report says, "of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, to magnify causes for delay, to multiply and intensify evils until the people of the country should impatiently demand relief, and to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the maintenance and destruction of the system."

The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a remedial measure for the reasons:

1. That it would probably increase instead of reduce the revenue.

2. That it provides no remedy for undervaluations, but that the country is invited and gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties.

3. That it does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalies, or cure any of the defects, in the existing laws.

If foreign manufacturers, the majority says, should, through the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by American manufacturers, and this is likely to occur, the estimated loss to the additional duty would reach at least sixty millions. An expansion of exports, it declares, would also follow the reduction of rates on china, porcelain, common window glass, manufactures of iron and steel, and other articles which many minor manufactures with greatly augmented revenues.

It declares that the House bill perpetuates existing inequalities, and creates new ones, and that the construction of duties and ambiguities, which multiply indefinitely the present confusion.

The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This could have no other result than to work those who are now protected for others which would not protect.

The use of ad valorem rates has been condemned by the experience of every commercial nation in the world, by the judgment of those who have been entrusted with the management of our customs administration and by honest importers and merchants as well as by intelligent political economists and legislators of every shade of economic belief.

It is desirable that a sliding scale of duties should be adopted, that should increase as foreign prices decline. Ad valorem rates afford facilities for the grossest frauds upon the revenue. Through undervaluations, they invite evasions of the law and reward, dishonest and unscrupulous traders. The business alike of honest importers and of domestic manufacturers. The free trade tendency, which is partly concealed in these propositions, to cripple or destroy numerous industries, are national and international in character. The list of articles to which the bill proposes to place upon the free list. Of the 104 items from which the duties are removed nearly one-half, 48 in number, are manufactured articles, 16 are agricultural products, 14 are articles which are now free of duty, or without commercial importance, and 21 are articles which now pay a small revenue duty, but which are of such a character that removal of duties is unobjectionable.

The proposed number of cases of the admission of important manufactured products, free of duty, while a duty is retained on materials, would not only extinguish the industry directly affected, but would effectually destroy important national industries. The free admission of iron and steel sheets of all thicknesses coated with tin or lead would not only prevent the production of tin plates in this country, but it would cause a substitution of imported tin plates or sheets in many of our manufactures.

The proposed free admission of building purposes and for domestic uses, where galvanized or other sheet iron or steel is used, and thus large and important American industries, now fully established, would be annihilated.

The proposed free admission of looking glass plates free of duty would not only destroy the business of silvering plates in this country, but the much larger and more important industry of manufacturing plate or other polished glass for all purposes.

We have been recently advised by the President of the United States that in any tariff revision such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be strictly and justly regarded.

It is in the reforms inaugurated by his party friends—abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended. There can be no better test of the sincerity of these high sounding declarations than the proposition to put wool on the free list.

Wool has been untaxable since 1830, and through all the tariff mutations which have taken place since, no suggestion has been made by any political party up to the inauguration of the present Administration that the wool-growers of the country produce annually 300,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$100,000,000. They supply nine-tenths of the clothing wool used by American manufacturers, and they have raised the United States to the first rank

REPORTS SUBMITTED

Of the Majority and Minority of the Senate Committee.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL

Thoroughly Explained and Splendidly Defended by the Majority Report—It is a Protective Measure—The Two Reports.

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among the wool producing countries of the world. Those who rely by their hand power and intelligent efforts built up this great industry, relying for security upon the protection of "present revenue arrangements" are certainly entitled to fair treatment and reasonable consideration. They are refused either by this proposal or by selecting the branches of industry for the radical changes which free trade theories enforce, the President and his party have made it perfectly understood, in this country and abroad, that their acceptance of these theories is complete and that they intend to put the axe to the root of the protective system.

It will be noticed that in 1860, after fourteen years of revenue tariff, the total production of domestic wool was 60,240,000 pounds, or 17 pounds per capita, while in 1884, after twenty-four years of protection, the total production had increased to 303,000,000 pounds, 5.6 pounds per capita. This increase justifies the policy of affording this important agricultural product adequate protection.

The development of woolen manufactures in the United States has been arrested by the inadequate duties that were imposed upon manufacturers of wool by the act of March 3, 1885, which, taken together with the arbitrary classification of manufactures of worsteds, have led to greatly increased importations from England, Germany, France and Belgium.

The protection of the allied industries of wool and wooleens has not, however, been beneficial alone to the persons employed in woolen mills. It has, at the same time, helped to increase the wages and rewards of farm hands. It has enabled us to raise and sell 300,000,000 pounds of wool, and to employ operatives in working up 400,000,000 pounds, where but 80,000,000 pounds were manufactured.

Coincident with this constant advance in wages and enlarged employment there has been a great reduction in the cost of woolen goods to American consumers. Free Trade in wool and a bare revenue duty for wooleens would compel farmers to raise other crops, of which the supply is already greater than the demand, and it would close factories in which many millions of capital are invested, rob an army of operatives of employment, and force down the wages of other labor. All this sacrifice and suffering, this great and unmonious progress,