

FAULKNER'S BOLD SCHEME

To Perpetrate an Outrageous Fraud upon the People of West Virginia, and the Workingmen in Particular.

THAT GREAT "REPUBLICAN COLONIZATION" CONSPIRACY

Never Actually Existed, but the Sensation was a Desperate Democratic Plot.

A VERY STARTLING SWORN STATEMENT MADE BY D. M'D. LINDSEY,

Who was Paid by Senator Faulkner to Entrap West Virginia Republican Leaders into Endorsing a Supposed Legitimate Scheme to Find Homes in the State for Southern Negroes, and then to Make it Appear that there was a Scheme to Africanize the State for Political Purposes--The Whole Despicable Plot Laid Bare--The National Republican Leaders to be Involved--Faulkner did not Keep Faith with his Tool and is Given Away. Documentary Evidence that is Indisputable Shows the Senator up in a Bad Light--The New York World's Sensation of 1890, Now Being Used as a Democratic Campaign Document, Exploded--How the Plot was Worked. Faulkner's own Friends Deceived in a Dastardly Manner.

It will be remembered that during the Congressional campaign of 1890, the Democratic press of the country teemed with "exposures" of an alleged desperate Republican scheme to "Africanize" West Virginia, Connecticut and Indiana. These "exposures" were first published in the New York World of October 4, of that year, and were dashed up in the most sensational style of that notoriously sensational newspaper. They purported to give the details of a scheme, in which Senator Matt Quay, Hon. J. N. Huston, General Clarkson, Mr. Dudley and others were the leaders, to colonize negro voters in the three states named, and were supported by documentary evidence in the shape of correspondence passing between the gentlemen concerned and one D. McD. Lindsey, of North Carolina, who was represented as an agent for a southern emigration company. The World, in its article making the sensational disclosures, stated that Lindsey, as secretary of the emigration company, had had considerable experience with colonization methods.

Additional interest was attached to the story in this state by the fact that leading West Virginia Republicans were represented as being interested in the scheme, which the Democrats denounced as a nefarious plot to supplant the white labor of the state with southern negroes for political purposes. Among those alleged to be involved were Hons. G. W. Atkinson and Chas. B. Smith, then members of Congress, Col. Jas. L. McLean, Hon. S. B. Elkins and others, and letters written by some of them endorsing Lindsey's supposed efforts to find homes for industrious colored people in West Virginia, were published to show that they were deep in the "nefarious plot."

THE LETTERS.

There was nothing at all damaging in these letters, since, as will hereinafter appear, they were simply encouraging an immigration movement which had been represented to them to be perfectly legitimate, and since Lindsey was posing as a disinterested philanthropist, aiding industrious colored people to find homes in states where they would be secure in the enjoyment of their civil rights. The letters, however, taken with other correspondence, furnished by Lindsey and arranged for a purpose that will appear further on, helped to fill out the World's sensational story, which was made to serve as an effective campaign document in 1890, and is being circulated by the million in this campaign of 1892, while every Democratic campaign orator is howling its contents from the stump.

The Register recently reprinted this story, with sensational headlines, designed to catch the eye of voters and startle them with an intimation of the awful disclosures to follow, and that publication, in the form of a campaign document, printed in the Register office, is flooding the mails and finding its way into the home of every workingman, informing him that the Republicans are scheming to drive him from the West Virginia mine and workshop, and put in his place negroes from the South in order to make the state safely and surely Republican. The document is a lurid affair and is no doubt doing effective work for the Democracy. Here are the startling headlines that lead the seven columns of "disclosures" it contains:

TO AFRICANIZE WEST VIRGINIA!

EXPOSURE OF THE SCHEME OF QUAY, ATKINSON, SMITH AND OTHERS TO COLONIZE THE STATE WITH THE BLACKS OF THE SOUTH.

West Virginia Workingmen to be Turned Out of the Shops, to Give Place For the Negro of the South--This is a Complete Exposure of the Most Nefarious Scheme Ever Inaugurated For Political Purposes. Is Accompanied With the Facts Are Undisputed and Indisputable.

A SEQUEL.

This is, in brief, the history of the World's sensational exposure of a "Republican scheme" as the public knows it, but it is not all of it. The INTELLIGENCER has this morning enabled to lay before its readers an interesting sequel, and which is now given to the public for the first time, backed not only by documentary evidence "undisputed and indisputable," but by the sworn statement of the man who made the interesting exposure of two years ago.

Seldom in the history of political intrigues has there been brought to light a story involving so disgraceful a conspiracy, or one which reflects so severely on the political honor of the chief conspirators, than that which the INTELLIGENCER has to lay before its readers, and which is divulged by the person hired for pay by men high in the councils of the Democratic party to deliberately perpetrate a fraud on the people of West Virginia, his incentive being the failure of his employers to keep faith with him and to pay him in full the price they promised him for performing their dirty work.

It would not be surprising to learn that an unscrupulous political heel had employed a willing adventurer to practice a deception on a political ene-

my, and to manufacture a scandal out of whole cloth to use as campaign material with which to deceive voters, but when a United States senator, occupying the highest position in the gift of the people of his state, stoops to employ such tactics in his campaign for re-election, what is to be thought of him? In such an event he is guilty of the double offence of not only resorting to questionable methods of defeating his political opponents, but also of deceiving the honest men of his own party, his friends and constituents, who are led to innocently make use of campaign ammunition secured in an unworthy manner. This is the position that Senator Charles J. Faulkner finds himself placed in to-day, and this is the unfortunate light in which his friends and constituents are bound to view him.

Following the correspondence herewith presented it is conclusively proven that the colonization scheme, the history of which has been outlined above, never had any actual existence, and that the startling "exposure" of a Republican scheme to Africanize West Virginia was the fulfillment of an ingenious plan to entrap Republicans into endorsing an apparently legitimate immigration scheme, and to afterward publish their endorsements, together with shrewdly worded letters written by the adventurer hired to carry out the plot, and place the victims in a false light before the country.

THE REVELATIONS.

Whether or not this conspiracy was joined in by the leaders of the national Democracy does not appear strongly by the sworn documentary evidence in this morning's INTELLIGENCER, but there is reason for the belief that it had their sanction, in the fact that Col. Phil Thompson, the secretary of the national congressional committee, seems to have had a hand in it. That D. McD. Lindsey, the tool selected to carry out the plan, and who makes to-day's disclosures, was to work a similar plan in Connecticut and Indiana is probable. If the national leaders were involved, they did not concern themselves about West Virginia. Senator Faulkner took personal charge of this end of the job, and it was he who employed Lindsey to come to West Virginia, as secretary of the Southern Emigration Company, practice the deception and furnish the correspondence for the New York World sensation.

A SMART CONSPIRATOR.

Mr. Faulkner wrote no letters himself. He was too shrewd for that. He knew that the man he was employing to scandalize others was not to be trusted with letters. All his negotiations with Lindsey were conducted verbally and through his private secretary and Col. Phil Thompson. But Lindsey was also smart, and he kept copies of the letters he wrote to Senator Faulkner. They tell an interesting story, and when taken together give an insight into the real character of the conspiracy against the Republican leaders whom he sought to destroy.

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sent me \$25 by Mr. C. H. Syme, which Mr. Syme gave me and I sent it to Whitehead at Charleston, W. Va.

The letters obtained from Hon. C. B. Smith and Hon. G. W. Atkinson were secured at Senator Faulkner's solicitation. I submitted all letters written by me to Whitehead while he was in West Virginia to Senator Faulkner, and in one instance a very material change was made at his suggestion. Senator Faulkner failed to comply with his promise to provide a \$1,200 position in the house of representatives for my friend, and in lieu of the place he has paid me \$800, through Col. P. B. Thompson, as follows: \$200 paid me by Colonel Thompson on the night of April 20, 1892, \$100 by some party unknown to me in Colonel Thompson's office on the 19th of May, 1892, \$100 by Colonel Thompson on the 10th of June, 1892, \$100 through H. P. Grigsby on the 8th of July, 1892, and \$100 through Mr. Grigsby on the 19th of July, 1892. No one else furnished one penny in aid of the pretended colonization scheme except Senator C. J. Faulkner.

I hereby certify that the above statement is substantially true.

D. McD. Lindsey.

LINDSEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1892. I, D. McD. Lindsey, hereby make oath that the accompanying letters, dated respectively January 10, 1891, January 31, 1892, February 25, 1892, April 6, 1892, April 12, 1892, June 7, 1892, June 30, 1892, and July 25, 1892, are true copies of letters addressed by me to Senator C. J. Faulkner. I also make oath that the statement written and signed by me this day relating to the subject-matter of the above mentioned letters is substantially true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, A. D. 1892.

GRAHAM I. GORDON, Notary Public.

MR. LINDSEY TO SENATOR FAULKNER.

April 6, 1892.

DEAR SIR:--You will doubtless remember, when I made the proposition

HER HOURS NUMBERED.

Mrs. Harrison Can Live But a Few Hours. Death Likely to Occur any Moment--History of Her Illness.



MRS. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.--At 1:45 a. m. Mrs. Harrison was slowly sinking and it was feared that she would not live out the night. There were some signs that the end was getting very near.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.--Dr. Gardner visited the White House about five o'clock this afternoon, making the fourth time he had seen Mrs. Harrison during the day. As he was driving out of the grounds he was stopped by a representative of the Associated Press and in response to inquiries said that Mrs. Harrison was in a state of extreme exhaustion, and that unless she could rally from it she was apt to pass away within a few hours.

In his opinion she was now as weak as she possibly could be and still live. She began failing this morning and has gradually become weaker and weaker. She has displayed remarkable vitality throughout but has nearly reached the limit of her endurance.

8 p. m.--Dr. Gardner came to the white house again shortly after 7 o'clock and remained about half an hour. When he came down stairs he said that Mrs. Harrison's condition was so critical that she might pass away at any time. At 10 o'clock Dr. Gardner made another visit to the white house and remained half an hour. When leaving the house he said Mrs. Harrison was resting quietly, and he did not think she would die to-night.

Dr. Gardner at the end of this visit notified the President and the members of his household of the precarious condition of Mrs. Harrison, but said he would not call again during the night unless summoned by information of a change in her present condition.

12:30 a. m.--Mrs. Harrison was resting quietly. There is no change in her condition from the previous report. The president and family circle, fearful of the worst, are sitting up with the invalid.

HER TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Mrs. Harrison's illness was the outcome of an attack of grip during the winter of 1890, 1891, which left her with a cough lasting for several weeks. While at Cape May Point in the summer of 1891 she contracted a cold which caused a return of the cough and it lasted during the entire summer.

In January, 1892, the cough which had never entirely left her, commenced again to trouble her considerably. While it was not severe enough to confine her to the house, it was sufficient to require frequent medical treatment. In the following March she had a second attack of the grip, followed this time by catarrhal pneumonia, lasting about nine days.

About the first of May she suffered from a hemorrhage of the lungs which, although not very severe, caused great prostration. An examination of the lungs several days later revealed a dullness at the apex of the right lung. From this time until July 6, the date of her removal to Loon Lake, N. Y., there was a rise in temperature of about three degrees each night and her respiration at that time averaged about forty per minute. Several days after her arrival at Loon Lake she commenced to improve.

An examination made September 1 showed that the upper half of her lung was completely consolidated. Notwithstanding this condition she was able to continue her daily drives up to September 7, on which date she was stricken down with an attack of subacute pleurisy, accompanied by an effusion of fibro-serous fluid, completely filling the cavity of the pleura on the right side, necessitating a spirating or tapping three times.

It was during the existence of this complication that a consultation was held by Dr. Gardner, of Washington, Dr. Doughty, of New York, and Dr. Trudeau, of Saranac, N. Y., resulting in the issuance September 14, of a bulletin to the public announcing that Mrs. Harrison was afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis complicated with pleurisy and nervous prostration and that the result was uncertain.

At the time of Mrs. Harrison's removal to Washington, September 20th, her right lung was entirely consolidated. The disease progressed steadily resisting treatment with every known remedy until eventually the left lung became involved and then the condition of the patient was hopeless. The case was complicated from the very first by extreme nervous prostration which persistently resisted every remedy known to medical science.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The national Republican committee has furnished a list of manufacturers who confirm Peck's wage statistics.

James Still, a sixteen-year-old colored boy in the New Jersey reform school, has fasted for 46 days and intends to make it 55.

Mrs. Baldwin, for twenty years a missionary in China, spoke in New York yesterday in defense of the Chinese. Many people became offended and left the church.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the famous train robber, escaped from jail yesterday in Auburn, N. Y., and was recaptured in eight hours. He is again behind lock and key.

Wayne MacVeagh addresses an open letter to Patrick Egan defending his attack on the minister to Chile, and declaring that he had only repeated charges made nine years ago by the New York Tribune.

BLAINE ON THE ISSUES.

His Long Looked for Utterance on the Presidential Election.

LETTERS OF THE CANDIDATES

And How the Great Statesman Regards Them--Jefferson Would not Recognize the Democratic Party of To-day--He was a Protectionist. Democratic Inconsistency Referred to.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.--Mr. Blaine's long promised utterance on the presidential election of 1892 appears in the November number of the North American Review, which will be published to-morrow. It occupies thirteen pages of the Review.

Mr. Blaine notes the lack of excitement attending the present elections, contrasting with the turmoil of interest that characterized the campaign of the elder Harrison. This change in the public interest in such contests, he suggests, may be accounted for by the growth in population, and the consequent absorption in vast commercial and financial operations, and it may possibly indicate a subsidence in the future of extreme partisanship.

Mr. Blaine gives special attention to the letters of the presidential candidates. Of President Harrison's letter he says among other things that "perhaps none of his predecessors has made so exhaustive, and none a more clear presentation of the questions involved." Mr. Cleveland's letter is subjected to searching criticism. Mr. Blaine finds that in greater measure than Mr. Harrison's it parts from the platform of his party; in fact that "Mr. Cleveland has made the platform upon which he is now before the people."

Mr. Blaine makes caustic comment upon Mr. Cleveland's utterance on the currency and the state banks. He upholds the Republican policy of granting liberal pensions to the veterans of war. On this point he says: "The amount we contribute for pensions is larger than the amount paid by any of European nations for a standing army. Surely the binding up of wounds of a past war is a more merciful and honorable work than preparing the country for a new one."

The most remarkable thing in the presidential canvass of 1892, Mr. Blaine regards as "the manner in which in some sections of the country all other issues have been put out of sight, and the force bill alone brought into prominence." The representation as to purpose and the effect of force bill, however, he declares to be inconsistent with the spirit of President Harrison's letter.

Mr. Blaine, dealing with the claim of the Democratic party to be the Jeffersonian party, says: "It would surprise Jefferson if he could once more appear in the flesh to learn that he is held as indorsor of all the principles and measures advocated by the Democratic party of to-day. It is perhaps not worth while to enter into any elaborate argument on the subject, but the Democracy owes so little of its success to the persistence with which its adherents have made their disciples believe this pretension through all the mutilations of their party. It was equally true, it must be supposed, when Mr. Buchanan, a confirmed federalist, was the President-elect of the Democracy; though it is well-known that the object of Mr. Jefferson's most intense dislike was the federal party. In vain is it pointed out that the position of Jefferson on any subject was directly the reverse of the Democratic position. He is duly quoted at the next convention and a new oath of allegiance is taken to his principles. In 1801 after a severe contest Jefferson came to the presidency as the founder and head of the Republican party. The prefix Democratic was sometimes, though seldom used. The tenacity with which Jefferson held to the protective principle was only proportioned to the necessities of the country. His action in 1807, when he declined to recommend the repeal or alteration of the revenue law, after a surplus of fourteen millions had been accumulated, puts him in the sharpest contrast to Mr. Cleveland, who in his term of office treated the surplus accumulated as the sum of all villainies."

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