ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1892.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 53.

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.

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 dished 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 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 Caroline, 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

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 siate 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 cliorits to find homes for industrious colored people in West Virginia, were published to show that they were deep in the "nelarious plot."

THE LETTER

There was nothing at all damaging in these letters, since, as will hereinafter appear, they were simply encouraging 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 curpose 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. 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 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 man, informing him that the kepubli-cans 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 con-tains:

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 o the Shops, to Give Place For the Negro of the South—This is a Complete Expose of the Most Nefarious Scheme Ever Inaugurated For Political Purposes. Is Accompanied With the Facts Are Undisputed and Indisputable.

A SEQUAL.

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 is this morning enabled to lay before its readers an interesting sequal, and which is now given to the public for the first time, backed not only by documentary aridans "undisputed and documentary aridans "undisputed and documentary aridans "undisputed and

for the first time, backed not only by documentary evidence "undisputed and indisputable," but by the snorn statement of the man who made the interesting exposures 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 Ixconspirators, than that which the IN-TELLIGENER has to lay before its readers, and which is divulged by the person hired for pay by men high in the counhired for pay by men high in the coun-cils of the Democratic party to deliber-ately 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 per-forming their dirty work.

It would not be surprising to learn that an unsequentless political heeler

that an unscrupulous political heeler had employed a willing adventurer to practice a deception on a political ene-

It will be remembered that during (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 such an event he is guilty of the double offence of not only resorting to ques-tionable methods of defeating his polit-ical 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

a long while coming up with the cash. Another is that the senator had not kept faith with him, and he did not consider himself bound to kept further faith with the senator. This is repeated in three or four letters, with variations. Again, Lindsey reminds the senator that he (the senator) told him a copy of the paper containing an expose of the he (the senator) told him a copy of the paper containing an expose of the "colonization" scheme had been placed in the hands of every West Virginia miner and had proved a "ten-strike," a "dead-shot," etc. In another he acknowledges the receipt of the \$600, the price for his services. In another he reminds Mr. Faulknerthathe had hired him (Lindsey) and his tool, J. B. Whitehead, to practice a base deception on the people of the state—to grossly deceive his friends and constituents. The whole collection of letters, including the one signied by Colonel Thompson, "per G." (Grigsby), forms a story of one of the most unscrupilous political acts that ever disgraced any campaign, all in the interest of Senator and the state of the story of one of the most unscrupulous political acts that ever disgraced any campaign, all in the interest of Senator Faulkner's re-election to the United States senate, and in the desperate effort to save West Virginia to the solid south. This was to be accomplished by the perpetration of a despicable fraud for the purpose of creating race prejudice, raising a false issue and helping along Senator Faulkner's "force bill" and "negro domination," campaign."

Following the correspondence the INTELLIGENCER publishes this morning letters to the editor from Secretary of War Elkins and Hon. G. W. Atkinson, who make statements regarding their knowledge of Lindsey and their connection with the colonization scheme. What they say will give emphasis to the effect of the complete explosion of the negro colonization humbug, so diligently worked by the Democracy, and show how Faulkner's hireling tried to entrap them and failed.

Following are "Lindsey's statement and affidavit, referred to above:

LINDSEY'S STATEMENT.

LINDSEY'S STATEMENT. Washington, D. C., Oct. 17th, 1892.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I was introduced to Senator C. J. Faulkner on or about the 1st day of May, 1890 in one of the committee rooms of the United States senate. On or

sent me \$25 by Mr. C. H. Syme, which Mr. Symegave 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 \$600, 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. Grigaby on the 6th 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.

LINDSEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

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 1892, June 30, 1892, and July 25, 1892, are true copies of letters addressed by me to Senatsr 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.

D. McD. Lindsey.

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

this 17th day of October, A. D. 1892. GRAHAM L. GORDON, [SEAL.] Notary Public. [SEAL.]

MIL LINDSEY TO BENATOR FAULENER.

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

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN MCPHERSON SQUARE

may 18th 1802 D. M. D. Londsey Cong I found your notes upon my return, from your o. o. Case at my office rooms 63 + 650 attentic Bereding in The more mong (Thursday) at 10 oclock \$100 goufon you

in to-day, and this is the unfortunate light in which his friends and constituents are bound to view him.

THE REVELATIONS.

From the sworn statement and the ccompanying correspondence herewith accompanying 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 ingenius plan to entrap Republicans into endorsing an exceptible legitimate imprigration. apparently legitimate immigration scheme, and to afterward publish their endorsements, together with shrewdly worded letters written by the adven-turer hired to carry out the plot, and piace the victims in a false light before

he country. 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. Lindhad a hand in it. That D. McD. Lind-sey, the tool selected to carry out the plan, and who makes to-day's dis-closures, 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 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.

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.

The reader will note carefully Lindsey's statements in his lotters to Senator Faulkner dunning him for the money that he had promised him. An important one is that his employer was

about the 10th or 11th day of May, I had an interview with him in his office on B street, N. E., in regard to the colonization of negroes in West Virginia. He paid me the cash payment agreed upon by us, in his office, through Col. Phil. B. Thompson, jr., on or about the 13th of July, 1890, and promised to provide a \$1,200 position for a friend of mine in the house of representatives, that you said to me you thought it could be arranged within a day or two, and on West Virginia sent three Democratic, and West Virginia sent three Democratic and that the matter was all right. representatives, as a part of the consideration. When we first spoke of sending J. B. Whitehead to West Virginia,



SAINT AND SINNER.

Two C. J. Faulkners, Both in West Vir giain Politics-One Denouncing Ute Scheme To Africanize the State, the Other Troubled About Paying for the Job,

ostensibly in the interest of this scheme, Senator Faulker said he would not like for it to be known that he paid his exfor it to be known that he paid his ex-penses, and sent me money for that purpose through Col. Phil. B. Thomp-son, jr., which he gave me in the Riggs house on or about the 14th of Septem-ber, 1890. After Whitehead went to West Virginia and ran short of funds and wrote to me to forward him more money. I want to Senator Faulkner and money, I went to Senator Faulkner and told him that Whitehead was short of funds and wanted more money. He then,

ators, and that the matter was all right, ators, and that the matter was all right, and that you would have had the money for me, had they have had a meeting on the Saturday before. I called again at your office at your suggestion on Tuosday, the 15th, and you told me to call again at 3p. m. that day. I did so, but you did not put in an appearance. I have called, I suppose, 15 or 20 times since and you have put me off from since, and you have put me off from time to time by repeatedly telling me that Senators Gorman or Brice were absent from the senate, and that it was necessary to get them together and as soon as you could do so, you would get the money for me. It has now been four weeks since I

made the proposition to you. Senators Gorman and Brice, both, have been in the senate for over a week and yet my proposition has not been complied with. proposition has not occar complice with.
It is no fault of mine. I have kept perfect faith with you, I have promptly
performed every service, and faithfully
kept every promise, made in this whole
matter. I am not disposed to leave it matter. I am not disposed to leave it open any longer, and write this to say. That if the proposition is not complicate with, (at least so far as the payment of with, (at least so far as the payment of the \$500 is concerned,) on or before Thursday the 7th inst that you may consider the proposition withdrawn, and that I will not consider it binding me in any way after that date. In the meantime, if you wish to see me you will have to advise me.

Very respectfully,

D. McD. Lindsey.

The following letter is especially in-teresting as it contains a history of the negotiations between Liudsey and Faulkner.

MR. LINDSEY'S REMINDER WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1892. tor C. J. Fau'kner.

Dear Sig:—Mr. Syme came to my house last night, and stated, that you had directed him to say to me that my letter had been received by you; that the committees had no money, and I would not hurry my matter by buldoz-

[Continued on Second Page.]

HER HOURS NUMBERED.

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



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 stopdriving 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.

When he came down stars 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 TERMIBLE SUFFRANCO.

HER TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Mrs. Harrison's illness was the out-

come of an attack of grip during the

come 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 Foint 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 consideraly. 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

by catarrhal pneumona, and 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 the removal to Loon Lake, N. Y., there has 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 im-

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 pleuriey, accompanied by an effusion of fibro-seroius fluid, completely filling the cayity of the peuro on the right side, necessitating a spirating

efusion of horo-serous huia, completely filling the cayity of the peuro 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 pleuriey 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

tion of the patient was hopeless. The case was complicated from the very first by extreme nervous prestration which persistently resisted every rem-edy 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 col-ored boy in the New Jersey reform school, has fasted for 46 days and intends to make it 55.

Mrs. Baldwib, for twenty years a mis sionary 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

Oliver Curus Ferry, the tamous 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 addressess an open letter to Patrick Egan defending his attack on the minister to Chile, and declaring that he had only reposted.

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

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

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 conse-

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 "perinaps none of his predecessors has made on exhaustive, and none a more clear

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 wo 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 the purpose and the effect of force bill,

nence." The representation as the purpose and the offect of force bill, however, he declares to be inconsistent with the spirit of President Harrison's

lowever, 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 indorser 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 over so little of its success to the persistence with which its adherents have made their disciples believe this pretonsion 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 green 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 semetimes, though selpresidency 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."

K. OF L. AGAINST DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Powderly Bitterly Attacked that Party-Workingmen Can't Vote For It. New York, Oct. 23.—A large number

of Knights of Labor and their sympa-

of Knights of Labor and their sympathizers assembled at the People's theatre to-night at the benefit performance tendered to James Hughes.

General Lesturer James A. Wright was the first speaker and gave a history of the Hughes case. He said among other things: "We are going to issue documents showing how laboring men have been treated by the Democratic governors of Pennsylvania, Tennessee and New York. The K. of L is a political organization this year. The Democrat party will learn on election day."

General Master Workman Powderly concluded the evening program with a bitter attack on Governor Flower, Chairman Harrity and the Democratic Chairman Harrity and the Democratic

party.
"If every American workingman felt as I do over this conduct of the gov-ernor of the state of New York," said-he, "such a man as Flower would never again sit in the executive chair at Al-

hany."
"I cannot say one good word of the Democratic party, and I am unable to understand how any workingman can vote for its candidates." Mr. Powderly was frequently and loudly applauded for his vigorous denunciation of the Democratic party.

Neill, the woman poisoner of London, has made a partial confession.

Weather Forecast for To-day For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; possibly light local showers at lake stations; coider, north winds. TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,

as furnished by C. Schnery, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

SUNDAY.