

SHOT BY BOERS

PARTY OF BRITISH OFFICERS "POT-TED" BY THE ENEMY.

Lieut. Lygon Killed, Cols. Crabbe and Codrington, Captain Trotter and a Trooper Badly Wounded.

MAFEKING STILL BESIEGED

APPREHENSION FOR THE SAFETY OF COLONEL PLUMER'S FORCE.

Has Three Long Trains of Supplies for Colonel Baden-Powell, which the Boers are Anxious to Take.

GENERAL FRENCH RESTING

HIS SOLDIERS DISTRIBUTING LORD ROBERTS'S PROCLAMATION.

Boers Said to Be Rallying at Three Points—Skirmishes in Natal—Review of the Situation.

LONDON, March 25.—At a late hour last night the War Office posted the following dispatch from General Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 24.—Yesterday, Lieutenant Colonel Crabbe, Captain Trotter and Lieutenant the Hon. E. Lygon, of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Col. Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Madder river, without escort, except one trooper. They were fired on by a party of Boers, and Lieutenant Lygon was killed and Lieutenant Colonel Crabbe, Lieutenant Colonel Codrington and Captain Trotter were seriously wounded. The troops, also, was wounded. One of the wounded officers held up a white handkerchief and the Boers came to their assistance, and did all they possibly could, attending to their wounds. The Boers then conveyed the wounded to the nearest farmhouse, where they were taken care of."

Lord Roberts, in an earlier dispatch, dated March 23, evening, said: "There is no special news to report. The country south of here is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. The movement of troops in the western district is being attended with good results."

Lord Roberts's dispatch is generally interpreted to mean that he hopes speedily to announce some intelligence gratifying to the British. The optimists even deduce from the number of minor items of news received that Lord Roberts has satisfactory news of the advance of the flying column from the southwards by a detour towards Mafeking. In the meanwhile Col. Plumer's position is arousing anxiety. He has with him three long trains of supplies for Mafeking, the loss of which would be serious, and further information about Commandant Eloff's movements is awaited with some trepidation, in view of the report from Pretoria that he was isolating Colonel Plumer's force near Gaborerne.

Well-informed people in South Africa, are, however, more hopeful than the inhabitants of this city. The former are preparing all kinds of celebrations to take place on the announcement of the raising of Mafeking's siege. A sword of honor is in readiness for presentation to Colonel Baden-Powell.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, under Friday date, seems to dispose of the story that General French was fighting yesterday, but it indicates that a battle is imminent.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein says: "Advices from Thabanchu, between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, on the Orange Free State border, dated March 21, say General French's force is resting there, and distributing Lord Roberts's proclamation. Brand, a son of the former President of the Orange Free State, Sir John Henry Brand, continues his duties as landroet. He appears quite willing to co-operate with the new regime. The people generally outwardly express satisfaction with the advent of the British. The insurgents in the northern part of Cape Colony have been detected in an ingenious swindle. It appears that before the departure of the Boers they purchased quantities of the notes of the Boer force, which they are now presenting to the British authorities, demanding compensation for property alleged to have been requisitioned or damaged. The loyalists, who are the actual losers of the goods, are infuriated."

From elsewhere come stories of the Boers rallying at various points. Kromstadt is well entrenched and General Jourbet is preparing to make a determined stand, while the Boers in the eastern districts have been ordered to rally at Ficksburg, northward of Ladybrand, in the Orange Free State, doubtless with the view of attempting to intercept the junction of the forces commanded by Lord Roberts and General Buller. Another Boer force at Painsmith, southwest of Bloemfontein, is in a defiant mood, so the southern part of the Orange Free State is not yet subdued.

Sir Charles Parsons, commanding a column in the western district, composed of Canadians and others, has arrived at Van Wyksie, between which and Kenhardt a force of insurgents is reported to be entrenched.

Colonel Herchmer, commanding the Canadian Mounted Rifles, is convalescent at Carnarvon and will rejoin Parsons Sunday.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Interest Centers on the Plans of Mafeking—Roberts's Force.

LONDON, March 24.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation at the seat of war for the Associated Press, at midnight said that "the two points of acute interest are just now Mafeking and the Boer column trekking north from Smithfield and Roundville along the Basuto border. About Mafeking we are in the dark. Colonel Plumer has only a handful of men and is not strong enough to attack Commandant

Snyman and raise the siege. Commandant Snyman, therefore, has attacked him, and Colonel Plumer has prudently retired, expecting, no doubt, to return after Commandant Snyman whenever the latter goes back.

Lord Roberts never forgets small things while attending to great things. It may be taken as certain that he knows how and when he shall have Mafeking relieved, supporting the garrison can hold out, but he does not disclose his plans in advance. We are all left to our guess. My first guess that the column had gone up by Barkley on or about Feb. 19 seems to have been wrong. My next, that the mounted force would go up from Prieska, as soon as the rebels were settled, is not yet ruled out.

"General Methuen has been nearly a week near Fourteen Streams, probably waiting for troops enough. The Boer general who is hoping to get past General French up to Kromstadt may be caught and made to fight, but with a few thousand mounted men he ought to be able, by temporary disposition, to elude the British. If he stands to fight he may be detained for some time.

Lord Roberts has now been more than ten days at Bloemfontein. He seems to wish to settle the country behind him before going north. Probably, too, he has extensive preparations to complete. His next campaign will go into the dry season and when the nights are often very cold and the veldt is dry and bare. He will want his men equipped for this season and his transport service qualified to be as near independent as possible of grasses and water. The design, no doubt, is that General Buller, in the next advance, will move simultaneously with Lord Roberts. General Buller's march is not ready.

"Lord Roberts will shortly have the Eighth Division and may also form of the troops now available a new tenth division. He will then have in his own hands 20,000 men and General Buller will have 40,000.

"The former force need not necessarily be moving all on one line, for it would be easy to form a third column to cross the Vaal river at Kimberley and turn any Boer defense on that river. In view of these figures and the known power of Lord Roberts as a leader, I attach little importance to the Boer declarations that they will make a big fight. If they stand before they are driven into Pretoria I expect they will be enveloped. They may defend Pretoria, but that can help them but little. It will be a question of weeks. Lord Roberts may be looked for north of the Vaal at the end of April, and before Pretoria, if the Boers fall back to that place, before the first half of May."

SKIRMISHING IN NATAL.

Little Fights Near Biggarsburg—Transvaalers Determined.

LADYSMITH, March 24.—The scouts frequently engage the Boers beyond Meran, under the Biggarsburg, but no important fighting has taken place.

The Free Staters continue to enter our lines surrendering, under the proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. They declare that the Transvaalers are determined to fight to the bitter end.

The majority of those who have hitherto taken part in the fighting have been Free Staters. The Transvaalers have been held in reserve. The Boers are preparing for another campaign and will occupy a strongly fortified position in the Transvaal, necessitating heavy fighting before they can be driven out. The Boers are not expected to make a stand at Johannesburg, but to concentrate at Pretoria.

Lord Roberts's proclamation is causing much dissatisfaction among the loyal farmer Dutch in this neighborhood, as it is taken to mean that he has morally pledged himself to preserve the life and property of the rebels who lay down their arms and return to their homes.

KNOW THEY ARE BEATEN.

Boers, However, Think They Can Win Sympathy by Holding Out.

DURBAN, March 24.—It is learned from an authentic source that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but think they can hold out for four to six months, within which time they firmly believe foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence. They expect Germany or the United States to intervene. The mission of Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Wessels to Europe is to hasten this, so far as Germany is concerned.

The Boer plans include a stand at Kromstadt, the Vaal river and other points, culminating in the defense of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, mines have been laid, and the forces in the field have not allowed themselves to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria. The majority of the Transvaalers are ignorant of the gravity of the situation, and, though tired of remaining so long from their farms, will fight hard, believing that their liberty and property are at stake and confident of ultimate success.

Austria's Reply to Boers.

VIENNA, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the government of Austria-Hungary has replied to the South African republics' appeal for mediation in the war, that it was only possible to take such a step when both belligerents desired it, and that therefore it was impossible, under the present conditions, to accede to the request made.

Kipling at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, March 24.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 24, says: "Rudyard Kipling has arrived here. The Boers are reported retiring from Kromstadt after having blown up a bridge."

General Woodgate Dead.

LONDON, March 24.—Advices received here announce the death in the Mool hospital yesterday of General Sir Edward Woodgate, who was wounded in the engagement at Spion kop on Jan. 14.

C. E. GEORGE CONVICTED.

Lawyer Who is Said to Have Fleeed People Who Wanted Fortunes.

CHICAGO, March 24.—A jury in the Federal District Court here to-day brought in a verdict against Charles E. George, finding him guilty of using the mails to defraud. Sentence was deferred till March 31. George is alleged to have swindled many persons, securing about \$5,000 by representing that he was heir to the estate of James McCormick, who died in Quinsam, Georgia, who is an attorney. George had represented the estate which, he said, was valued at \$1,000,000. His victims were all of the name of McCormick, and forwarded various sums of money to "secure their inheritance."

WILL TRY AGAIN

ANOTHER CAUCUS TO BE HELD BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Effort Will Be Made on Monday to Agree on a Porto Rican Bill That Will Satisfy Everybody.

TARIFF MEN ARE WEAKENING

WILLING TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO "RECIPROCIITY" SENATORS.

Foraker's Government Bill Recommended and to Be Divorced from the Tariff Measure.

TWO MILLIONS FOR RELIEF

APPROPRIATION PASSED BY THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 135 TO 87.

At Once Signed by the President—Porto Ricans Working for 3 Cents an Hour—"Coxy Army."

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Republican senators will make another effort in caucus on Monday, at 4 p. m., to reach an agreement on a line of policy to be pursued with reference to Porto Rican legislation. Previous to the caucus Senator Foraker, who is in charge of the legislation, expects to secure the approval of the Senate committee on Porto Rico for the separate tariff feature from the governmental bill, with the view of having the Senate pass on the tariff question disconnected from all other features of the subject. The House bill is a tariff measure simply, and with the separation effected the next effort will be to secure legislation on the basis of the House bill.

The caucus is expected to deal only with the House bill, and the particular question which the caucus will have to decide is whether the House bill shall be accepted as it came from the House or be amended. There are two contending elements on the Republican side of the Senate, one of which is disposed to demand that the tariff bill shall stand unamended and the other that it shall be displaced with a free trade measure pure and simple. The tariff men are, however, manifesting a disposition to make concessions in the interest of harmony, and there would be little doubt of the modification of the bill with the view of placating the free-traders if there were any certainty of securing the concurrence of the House in the amendments proposed.

Regardless of the attitude of the House, the caucus will have an opportunity to decide between taking the bill as it stands and amending it and taking the chances in the latter event of rejection in the House. Of the amendments suggested, one which is receiving the favor of the tariff men leaves it optional with the legislature to be established in Porto Rico to decide how long the system shall continue in force. Another proposed amendment provides for the continuance in force of the present executive free list and its possible enlargement. It is considered possible that these amendments may be adopted, but before they are acted on Senator Foraker will impress upon the caucus the possibility of an adverse attitude on the part of the House in case of a deadlock between the two bodies and of the bill is amended. The extreme tariff men claim that they will have votes sufficient to carry the House bill unamended. The free-traders, on the other hand, claim fourteen Republican votes in opposition, which would be sufficient to defeat the bill.

RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Adopted by the House After an Hour of Sharp Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After a brief and spirited debate the House to-day took the last congressional step in completing the Porto Rican relief bill, agreeing to the conference report by a vote of 135 to 87. The bill turns over to the President for the purpose of Porto Rico about \$2,000,000 of customs receipts collected on Porto Rico goods up to Jan. 1 last and such amounts as may hereafter accrue until otherwise provided by law. The debate lasted but an hour, but in this time the whole range of Porto Rican legislation was discussed.

An important bill, passed during the day, appropriates \$10,000 for designs for a suitable memorial in Washington to Ulysses S. Grant, this being the first step in the movement to secure an arch similar to the Arch of Triumph in Paris, commemorating the illustrious soldier-statesman.

A resolution was passed inquiring the secretary of state for information on the "open-door" negotiations concerning China.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, a member of the conference committee, was the first speaker on the Porto Rican bill. He severely criticized the general course of recent legislation toward Porto Rico. He read the resolutions of the Iowa House of Representatives condemning the Porto Rican tariff bill and those of the New York Board of Trade on the same subject. In every solemn crisis, he said, the American people might be relied upon to make their wishes known in unmistakable terms. Such a crisis was now at hand, and Porto Rico, having asked a fulfillment of promises and an opportunity to relieve her distressed people, was to be given this opportunity in the form of a relief bill. "Will the American people submit to this outrage?" he asked. If the leaders of the party in power believe the people do not understand this question they will speedily realize their mistake.

Messrs. Pierce of Tennessee, Wilson of South Carolina, Cochran of Missouri and Cox of Tennessee also opposed the report.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, asked leave to print in the Record some editorial press criticisms on the subject.

When Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, objected Mr. Richardson declared that this was most ungracious, to which Mr. Dolliver answered that he doubted the propriety of reprinting the newspapers in the Record.

Mr. Williams of Illinois, Mr. Ridgely of Kansas, Mr. Levy of New York and Mr. Finley of South Carolina followed in opposition to the report. Several of the speakers made references to a published report that the Porto Rican tariff bill was designed to secure campaign funds.

Mr. Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, denied the reports that any campaign fund was involved in the bill, and denounced as false the statement that such reports emanated from members on the Republican side of the chamber. He also combated the idea that the trust would be the beneficiaries of the pending tariff bill, and declared that the two great trusts in sugar and tobacco would benefit most by getting their sugar and their tobacco free of duty. So that, he asserted, if this was any campaign "boodle," it was exerted against the proposition of placing a tariff on goods coming from Porto Rico.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, closed the debate in support of the conference report. He declared that the minority, like cattle fish, were trying to muddy the waters and divert attention from themselves. But the people would recognize the fact that the minority opposed this protective measure of relief to the Porto Ricans. For half a century the Democratic policy had been one which would have carried the government to anarchy and destruction. Now that party was posturing and asking power under false pretenses. There was great applause and laughter as Mr. Cannon closed with the declaration that the American people would not be deceived by this posturing, but would "kick you out" and "see you down to everlasting perdition."

At 1 o'clock a yeas and nays vote was taken on the report and it was agreed to—135 to 87; present and not voting, twenty. The vote was on party lines, except that a number of Democrats and independents voted with the Republicans for the report, namely, Bell of Colorado, Chanler of New York, Cochran of Missouri, Cummings, of New York, Davenport and Stanley of Pennsylvania, Davey of Louisiana, De Vries of California, Meekson of Ohio, Newlands of Nevada, Scudder of New York, Shaforth of Colorado, Thayer of Massachusetts, Wilson of Idaho, and Wilson of South Carolina.

Speaker Henderson at once signed the engrossed bill and it went to the Senate for the signature of the president pro tempore preliminary to being presented to the President.

He then devoted itself to eulogies to the late Representative Egan, of Virginia. Those who spoke were Messrs. Hay, Swanson, Otey and Lamb, of Virginia; Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Rhea and Wheeler, of Kentucky; Williams, of Mississippi; Clayton, of Alabama; De Armond, of Missouri; Berry, of Kentucky; McCall, of Massachusetts, and Ball, of Texas. Resolutions of respect and eulogy were passed and at 2:05 p. m. a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Porto Rican appropriation bill was signed by the President at 4:20 p. m. to-day.

Secretary Root to-day said that the money appropriated by Congress in the special relief act would be spent in accordance with the recommendations of Governor General Davis. It is realized that he is in a better position than any one here to know the needs of the Porto Ricans. Before starting back from Havana Secretary Root telegraphed that General Davis full authority to employ labor on public works and do everything he believes to be necessary for the welfare of the island.

FORAKER CAUSES SURPRISE.

Asks for Recommitment of the Porto Rican Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—For a few minutes after the Senate to-day surprised, bordering almost on consternation in some quarters, was created by a request of Mr. Foraker that the Porto Rican government bill be recommitted to the Porto Rican committee. The request precipitated a lively colloquy, but it was finally developed the bill Mr. Foraker wanted recommitment was the government measure now on the calendar and not the unfinished business. During the colloquy of his request, how in case of the bill is amended. The extreme tariff men claim that they will have votes sufficient to carry the House bill unamended. The free-traders, on the other hand, claim fourteen Republican votes in opposition, which would be sufficient to defeat the bill.

IF IT BE TRUE

CHIEF GOEBEL WITNESS RELATES AN ALLEGED MURDER PLOT.

F. W. Golden on the Witness Stand Tells of the Plans of Caleb and John Powers and Others.

"NIGGERS TO KILL GOEBEL"

HE SAYS COMBS AND HOCKERSMITH WERE SELECTED TO DO IT.

Names of Prominent Republicans Involved by the Narrative of the Barboursville Witness.

MURDER OF THE LEGISLATORS

ALLEGED TO BE PART OF THE SCHEME TO SECURE CONTROL.

Enough Democrats Were to Be Killed in the House and Senate to "Make Things Our Way."

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—"John Powers told me they had two niggers here to kill Goebel. They were Hockersmith and Dick Combs."

This statement was made to-day by Wharton Golden, a frail, consumptive looking Kentucky mountaineer, while on the witness stand in the preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with conspiracy to kill Goebel.

Golden told a story of the events leading up to the murder that, if substantiated, will, in the minds of those connected with the prosecution at least, probably go far toward proving the contentions of the commonwealth that the murder was the result of a plan in which several prominent men were involved. Whether the defense will seek to impeach Golden's testimony in this preliminary examination is not known, as the attorneys for the defense will not talk on the subject, but unless such attempt is made the commonwealth will rest its case, both County Attorney Polsgrove and Attorney Campbell, being satisfied that such evidence has been presented to hold the defendant on the charges.

Golden, who claims to have been a friend to Secretary Powers and his brother, John Powers, for years, gave testimony that was particularly damaging to John Powers, but he also brought in the names of many others, including Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and Governor Taylor, in his story of the bringing of the mountaineers to Frankfort previous to the assassination. Governor Taylor, however, was not directly implicated, and the attorneys for the commonwealth intimated to-day that they do not expect to have his name brought forth prominently in the story of the alleged conspiracy.

Golden was not cross-examined to-day, and adjournment was taken at an early hour this afternoon on account of his physical condition, the witness having a slight hemorrhage during the morning, and became so weak under the strain of the examination in the afternoon that he begged to be allowed a respite. He was quite nervous at times. Golden's testimony tended to show that a plan was made to bring several hundred "regular mountain feudists" to Frankfort, who would, if necessary, as Golden expressed it, "go into the legislative hall and kill off enough Democrats to make it our way." The testimony did not show that the alleged plot to kill Goebel was part of the original plan, nor did it contain the names of those who conceived the idea. But the commonwealth sought to show by Golden's conversation with various people that not only John and Caleb Powers, but others as well, had full knowledge of the alleged plan of assassination.

GOLDEN ON THE STAND.

The courtroom was jammed long before the hour set for the examination, and when finally the doors were closed a large crowd remained outside. Secretary Powers was the only one of the defendants brought into court this morning. Captain Davis and Culton remaining in jail. J. Wharton Golden, of Barboursville, was sworn as the first witness. He said he had known Secretary Powers for seventeen or eighteen years; also knew Mr. Culton. He was also acquainted with Governor Taylor and Capt. John Powers. He said he was a good friend to all the defendants. He was in Frankfort in January and February and saw Secretary Powers and John Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort Jan. 14 and went to Harlan county on the 15th; then went to Laurel county for two or three days, returning from there to Frankfort.

"When did you go to Barboursville?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"The witness hesitated, then said: 'I won't answer that.'"

"When did you have a conversation with Secretary Powers?"

"When Mr. Powers and I left here together, Caleb Powers told me to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses in the contest case."

"How were these witnesses to be selected, and in what manner were they to come?"

"Regular mountain feudists."

"Give the exact conversation between you and Secretary Powers relative to getting witnesses in Harlan county."

"He told me to go to Harlan county and tell Mr. Hirst to send down ten men who were regular mountain feudists."

"Did he understand what he meant by that, and, if so, what was your understanding of that request?"

"I won't answer that," said Golden.

"After some parley Golden said: 'Well, men who would stand up, and, if necessary, go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor. I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw Hamp Howard. I told him we wanted ten regular mountain feudists for witnesses. We wanted men who had good Colt's forty-fives.'"

"Were the Colt's forty-fives to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered

Golden. In reply to a question Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard a few days before Goebel's shooting. "When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferris Station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

PICKING THE MEN.

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?"

INDIANS IN EVIDENCE IN THE SENATE ON SATURDAY.

Both Indiana Senators Spoke and Their Theme Was the Work of Indiana's Greatest Governor.

STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON

PRESENTED IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE HE SERVED SO WELL.

THREE ELOQUENT TRIBUTES

PRESENTATION SPEECH DELIVERED BY SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

Who Reviewed at Length the Governor's Public Services—Utterances of Messrs. Beveridge and Allison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The statue of Oliver P. Morton was formally accepted by the Senate this afternoon. The resolution was offered by Senator Fairbanks, who made a strong and feeling address in honor of the memory of Indiana's noblest son and the greatest of war Governors. He was followed by Senator Allison, of Iowa, who occupies the position Morton filled at his death—that of leader of the Republican party in the Senate of the United States. Senator Allison had a carefully prepared address, which he set out to read, but he was so carried away by the recollection of his services and close personal association with the eminent statesman he was eulogizing that at times he forgot his manuscript and told in feeling tones personal incidents of his intercourse with one whom all now recognize as having been one of the great men of the Nation. Senator Beveridge closed the exercises with a brief address. Fervent in eulogy, yet chaste in language, its perfectly rounded sentences charmed the ear, while its noble appreciation of the great statesman, who yet lives and will always live in the memory of his grateful countrymen, touched the heart.

Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Gill and Oliver P. Morton, Jr., occupied seats in the gallery reserved for senators' families during the exercises. So affected was Mrs. Morton by the touching tribute of Senator Beveridge to the memory of him the world calls great, but whom she remembers as her beloved, that the tears flowed from the fountain that not even time can exhaust. It was one of the most affecting sights ever witnessed in the Senate chamber. All the Indiana delegation in Congress listened to the addresses. The resolution presented by Mr. Fairbanks and adopted by the Senate follows:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the statue of Oliver P. Morton, which has been presented by the State of Indiana to be placed in Statuary Hall is accepted in the name of the United States Senate, and the rank of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of the most eminent and illustrious statesmen of the Republic."

"Second—That a copy of these resolutions, suitable for presentation to the Governor of the State of Indiana."

Senator Fairbanks's Address.

Following is the text of Senator Fairbanks's speech:

Mr. President—The Senate of the United States pauses in the consideration of the important routine business of the country to accept the statue of Oliver P. Morton. That statue is to stand in yonder venerable hall of the United States Senate, and by the mute images of the chief jewels of the Republic. Assembled there are the marble figures of eminent and duly recognized statesmen of the past, whose illustrious deeds are a part of the familiar history of the country. In good time representatives of the Republic, and of the States of the Union will be gathered there, and the number will equal the membership roll of those who have attained high place in the world of letters and have achieved eminence in other avenues of honorable distinction, but without invidious discriminations, who have by their noble and distinguished contributions to Statuary Hall.

The State of Indiana has an ample roll of such noble and distinguished names, and her roll of soldiers who won imperishable renown upon the battlefields of their country, of those who have attained high place in the world of letters and have achieved eminence in other avenues of honorable distinction, but without invidious discriminations, who have by their noble and distinguished contributions to Statuary Hall.

Oliver Perry Morton was one of the commanding figures of the United States during the most heroic period of her history. He impressed himself upon his State and Nation by the force of his commanding genius, and the history of neither State nor Nation would be complete without the story of his life and work. He was born in the village of Salisbury, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 4th day of August, 1826. His parents were John and Mary (nee) Morton, of English ancestry. His father, James S. Throck Morton, was a man of wealth and of more than ordinary force of character and intelligence. His father, a military heroism led him to name his son Oliver Perry Hazard Throck Morton. Throck Morton is the original family name, to which a number of the descendants still adhere. When prepared to enter upon the practice of law the son was persuaded that so many baptismal names might impede his progress at the bar, so he subscribed himself and his name to Oliver P. Morton. His mother died shortly after his birth, and he was committed to the care of relatives, who bequeathed to him their small patrimony, which was of great assistance to him in obtaining an education. His training was tempered with industry, but he paid care with affectionate devotion. He was a precocious youth, and was inspired to personal ambition by his exceptionally fortunate surroundings.

WAYNE COUNTY'S PEOPLE.

The people of Wayne county, among whom Morton was born and reared, were and always have been characterized by a high order of intelligence. They have been a Christian people, exalting law and order and holding religion and knowledge as the chief instruments in the advancement of civilization. They have been intensely patriotic and liberty loving. The institution of human slavery was repugnant to them and they were strongly anti-slavery prior to the civil war. The underground railroad had many stations in that portion of the State where countless colored refugees found succor and asylum in their search for liberty.

The story of Morton's youth is familiar to those who have lived in that noblest of roundings. It was the story of many of those who have achieved the disadvantages

WANTED THE MILITIA.

"R. J. Howard of Harlan county, came up, and he talked to Taylor. He insisted on Taylor calling out the militia. Taylor said, 'My God, you people must do something first,' adding, 'I can get the militia quick enough. You fellows must act first.' By that I understood we fellows must raise a riot in the Senate chamber. Goebel was there. As I told you this morning, we fellows clean out enough of that Legislature there to make it our way."

"What do you mean by that?"

"After Taylor was through talking I urged Powers to get on the train with me, as it was due. I learned that Senator Goebel had been shot at Lagrange. We continued on to Louisville. I do not know why Mr. Powers went to Louisville. Both John and Caleb were along. We left Frankfort that afternoon and went directly to the Statehouse. I never saw Mr. Powers again that day."

Attorney Campbell then took the witness back and Golden told of a conversation he had with Caleb Powers on a train in Laurel county previous to the shooting. "Caleb said," continued Golden, "if then, we've got them. I understood by that remark

"Most assuredly they were," answered

Golden. In reply to a question Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard a few days before Goebel's shooting. "When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him on Tuesday. I got on the train at Ferris Station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locket. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

PICKING THE MEN.

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?"

"Hamp Howard. He selected thirty men, besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think, selected the men from