

PLEASANT CLOSING SCENES

WORK OF SESSION NOTEWORTHY

A Marked Feature of the Extraordinary Session Was the Despatch of Evidence Among All to Do Justice to Whom Justice Was Due—Lieutenant Governor Winston Terms the Resolution Regarding Acceptance of \$17,500 From the Roads as "Our Conscience Bill" Both Houses Almost Unanimously Voted to Accept This Sum—Governor Glenn's Letter of Compromise to President of the Coast Line Made Public. Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, Feb. 1.—The closing of the Legislature to-day was much like the closing of other Legislatures in years gone by, if the statements of the veterans are to be accepted as true. The Senate and House both convened at 10 o'clock, ratified such bills as were of immediate concern, received the plaudits, "Well done, wise and faithful legislators," from the Governor, and then adjourned sine die, nothing out of the ordinary marked the closing of the session other than the ratification by the Senate of the messenger railroad bill, which was done by the House, which made adjournment possible.

As usual, in its final deliberations, the Senate was sedate and dignified, acting upon the numerous roll-call and other bills with care and precision. On the other hand the House, after hearing that the rate bill was a law, simply lost interest in further matters of legislation and gave itself over to pleasure. For the most part the day was spent by the members in conversation with one another, drawing their per diem checks from the Treasurer and making ready to depart. The majority of the members left this afternoon and to-night, while the rest will take their departure to-morrow.

THE WORK DONE.

As predicted, the session lasted practically two weeks. In the opinion of the more conservative members the present session of the General Assembly has acquitted itself well by the State and the people. As previously mentioned, in point of time involved, consideration given and results accomplished this extraordinary session is noteworthy. Called upon somewhat unexpectedly to gather for the purpose of approving a compromise agreement in point of time between the Governor of the State and certain corporate interests, this assembly not only ratified that agreement in its essentials, but paved the way for State prohibition by popular vote, an achievement which has not been accomplished in any other session of the State. Aside from the two principal acts, the present session has taken other steps which will add to its credit. The determination to eliminate the discriminatory rates levied against North Carolina cities and towns in favor of cities and towns in other Southern States similarly located is significant and forecasts what will be the prime topic of debate and legislation at the next session of the General Assembly. Other bills of more or less concern to the State were enacted, to say nothing of the several hundred measures of strictly local interest. It is a known fact that at every regular session of the Legislature errors of omission as well as those of commission slip into important bills which are not discovered until after the session adjourns. Heretofore it has been the case that those affected by such errors have had to wait until the next session, when they could be secured at the hands of another Assembly. A number of bills were introduced at this special session to do away with just such exceptional cases and good was accomplished thereby. At this time, however, it is to be believed—disposition of the railway rate matter, in its judicious and wise handling of the prohibition question, and its manner of dealing with all matters of State, acquired such credit and respect as has acquired itself honorably.

DESIRED TO GIVE JUSTICE.

There is one thing that should be mentioned in connection with the present session of the Legislature, something that is to its credit and something that has excited considerable comment among the smaller railroad men here to seek relief at its hands, and that is the manifest desire of practically every member of the House and the Senate to do justice to those who have done wrong in the history of railway rates. Little traces of radicalism have been evident in the discussions of railway matters. The independent short-line railway officials were allowed to present their arguments, demands for the 2 1/2 cent rate enacted at the last session worked a hardship upon them and show that they could not continue to operate their trains at a profit if such rates remained in force, and not only was a patient and sympathetic hearing given them by the committee of both branches, but relief was instantly promised and later accorded in the measures enacted. To use the expression of the popular Representative of Scotland county in a speech made during the hearing, they did it with a foregone conclusion that relief would be given and, that conservative and judicious men would mark the drafting of a railway rate measure at this special session.

"OUR CONSCIENCE BILL"

The Senate did nothing of interest this morning after the rate law was enacted. Lieutenant Governor Winston, then when there is not a more capable parliamentarian in the State, presided in his usual able manner, enjoining the last day's proceedings with many bonimots. When the resolution was presented regarding the acceptance by the State of that \$17,500 from the railroads, Lieutenant Governor Winston cried it out as "Our Conscience Bill" and demanded to know what disposition should be made of it. Many lively tilts followed, all of a humorous turn. When the vote was taken only two members were heard to vote in favor of the resolution and it was lost. In the House a resolution similar in the main, but differing in one particular, was introduced by Representative Grant, of Davie, a leading Republican member. It was simply an order directing the rate Treasurer not to accept the \$17,500, either in whole or in part, from the railroads if it was to defray the cost of convening the special session of the Legislature. No reference was made to the cost of the litigation in this resolution. It was adopted by

the House with only one opposing vote, that of Representative Boyd, of Haywood. A resolution similar in almost all details was presented in the House this morning by Representative Morton, of New Hanover, but it was tabled.

THE LETTER OF COMPROMISE.

In connection with Representative Morton's resolution, a copy of a letter written by Governor Glenn and addressed to Mr. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line railway, dated December 20th, was shown which accounts for the vast amount of talk recently indulged in that the railroads would have to reimburse the State for the expense of convening the special session. This is the letter in full: "My dear Sir: The following terms, submitted by me in order to try and settle the railroad differences in North Carolina, have been agreed upon by the Southern Railway and the State, subject, of course, to the approval of the Legislature, and I herewith ask your opinion in regard to it, and ask you to definitely state in writing whether you agree or not, and if you do not, I desire, if you do, to call the Legislature together at once. I am in recommendation to the Legislature an increase of the present flat rate of 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents; also the repeal of the old law of 1907, doing away with the penalty suits and judgments heretofore incurred; also to recommend that, if after a reasonable trial the rate is found confiscatory, the corporation commission be given the power to regulate the rate, in no case to be more than 2 3/4 cents. The railroads on their part agree to give an inter-State rate 2 1/2 cents, making the inter and intra-State rates uniform; mileage book of 2,000 miles for each passenger, and 100,000 for freight, and persons, inter and intra-State interchangeable, books not used redeemable in a year on a 2 1/2-cent basis; a thousand mileage book for individuals at 2 cents, inter and intra-State, and 100,000 for freight, and books at 2 1/4 cents, inter-State, not interchangeable; these mileage books to be interchangeable amongst solvent roads in the State; the names of the family and of members of the firm to be entered on the books at the time of purchase; the railroads to pay an amount not exceeding \$17,500, this caused by the fact that the Legislature in North Carolina has to be called together. Heretofore I have put it on the books of the State, but this is not entirely reasonable, as all who get the benefit should pay their proportionate part, though the roads having the most litigation, I presume, would pay the larger portion; but this is a matter for the roads and not for the State. I want a definite answer to this proposition at once. I believe it is best for the railroads and best for the State. It settles this vexed question in a few years to come and will bring harmony. I also respectfully request that if you accede to this that you will take no further action in regard to suits now pending of the railroads against the corporation commission." D. ADAMS.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in a Kansas City Rooming House Responsible for the Death of Five Persons and Injury of Five Others.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Five persons were burned to death and five others were injured in a fire in a three-story rooming house at 1116 Wyandotte street, near the business sections, this morning. The dead: MRS. JENNIE BERT, aged 29, Harrisonville, Mo., waitress; MABEL E. PORTER, aged 18, waitress; NINA GRAVES, aged 18, waitress; FREDERICK ROONEY, aged 84, cook; CHARLES JOHNSON, aged 28, cook. The injured received slight burns and cuts and none is believed to be in a dangerous condition. All the dead except Mrs. Bert lived in Kansas City. The fire started from an explosion of natural gas in the basement. The flames and dense smoke spread quickly throughout the building and before an alarm could be given all means of escape had been cut off. Four of the five persons who lost their lives were asleep on the third floor and all were burned to death in their rooms. Before the firemen arrived the building was a mass of flames and the rooms of the upper floors could not be entered. Mabel Porter and Nina Graves, two of the dead, occupied a room together. The injured slept on the lower floors and in the basement. Most of these escaped without ail, fighting their way through the smoke. The firemen were able to rescue others from the burning building. Mrs. Bert lost her life in trying to arouse the inmates. The dense smoke pouring up the stairway soon filled the hallways and entered the rooms. Mrs. Bert's room, on the third floor, was the first to be reached and she was drowsed and hurried down the hallway on that floor and attempted to wake the sleeping roomers. The smoke soon drove her to the second floor, where she tried to give an alarm. The smoke and flames, however, compelled her to descend and she sought escape by the stairway. At the top of the second floor landing she stumbled and falling heading down the stairway landed in the thickest of the flames. At the bottom her charred body was later found by the firemen. The bodies of the four other victims were found in their beds. The building was an old one and was not equipped with fire escapes.

Georgia Woman Drowned.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 1.—Mrs. Walter Byrd, of Texas, was drowned near Town Creek in Jones county, 5 miles from Macon last evening. She was on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. J. J. Jones, near here, and arrived in a storm in the afternoon and started to drive in a back to her sister's home. At Town Creek, which was swollen, the back sank in quicksand, careened and threw her out. She was heard to scream three times before disappearing down the stream into the river. The backman, John Jones, clung to the limb of a tree and was rescued. Mrs. Byrd's body has not yet been recovered.

KING OF PORTUGAL SLAIN

THE VICTIM OF BOLD ASSASSINS.

Carlos I and the Crown Prince shot to death while seated in the Royal Carriage at Lisbon by a Band of Men Who First Fought From Carriages—The Police Guard Promptly Kills Three of the Homicides—The King's Second Son, Prince Manuel, Slightly Wounded—Queen Amelie, Who Seeks to Protect the Crown Prince From Harm, is Uninjured. Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and the Crown Prince, Luis Philippe, were assassinated to-day and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the Infanta Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt. A band of men, waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal, suddenly sprang toward the open carriage, in which the family were driving to the palace and leveled carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The King and the Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal, nearby, where they expired.

KING FALLS AT FIRST SHOT.

Almost at the first shot the King fell back on the cushions dying and at the same moment the Crown Prince was seen to half arise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelie jumped up and threw herself toward the Crown Prince in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the Prince had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them. A CRUEL PLOT. The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of their crime, for they were concealed from the eyes of the police until the carriage had wheeled into the Praco de Commercio, a large square. Before any of the guard were aware of what was happening the assassins leaped toward the carriage and instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. In a moment all was terrible confusion, the King and Crown Prince being shot down without the slightest chance to save themselves. Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

The bodies of the king and the Crown Prince were removed from the marine arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Praco Das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, escorted by municipal guards mounted. The news of the assassination swept through the city like fire through dry grass. To-night the populace is panic stricken, not knowing where the next blow may fall. There is the greatest dread of a regicide, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova. The bodies of the king and the Crown Prince were removed from the marine arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Praco Das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, escorted by municipal guards mounted. The news of the assassination swept through the city like fire through dry grass. To-night the populace is panic stricken, not knowing where the next blow may fall. There is the greatest dread of a regicide, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

BULLETS FOUND THEIR MARK.

An examination of the wounds of the King, who was already dead when he reached the arsenal, showed that three bullets had found their mark. One wound was situated at the base of the neck, a second in the shoulder and the third, which was fatal, in the chest, severing the carotid artery. The Crown Prince, who was still breathing, but who died almost immediately after admission to the arsenal, had suffered three wounds in the head and chest. Two bullets had struck Prince Manuel, one in the lower jaw and the other in the arm. Queen Maria Pia, the mother of King Carlos, the Duke of Oporto, his brother, a number of the ministers and court officials hastened to the arsenal when the news reached them of the attack upon the royal family. The cold-blooded murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country.

A Mad Dog Causes Much Excitement.

Special to The Observer. Rock Hill, S. C., Feb. 1.—A mad dog was the cause of much excitement yesterday morning, and many dogs were taken down and new caps replaced, but the dog still remains. A negro boy who on the arm by the factory was in the vicinity of the dog, the western part of the city. The negro was carried to Charlotte to have a mad stone applied to the bite. The dog after biting the negro came in the direction of Railroad avenue, and at the passenger station it attempted to bite a Robinson boy, who having a lantern in his hand beat it off. The dog went in the direction of the Highland Park Mill, and it is stated it bit several dogs. It has not been killed.

TRAGEDY PROTRATES CITY.

The tragedy occurred at 5:30 in the afternoon, but the panic which instantly gripped the city and all its activities, protracted the lines of communication and it was not for some hours that the news of the assassination was permitted to be sent broadcast. Lisbon to-night wears an air of utter desolation. The theatres and cafes are closed, the streets are almost deserted and the electric cars are moving without passengers. The minds of all the faithful monarchists have turned to the thought that the wounded Infanta Manuel is no wking of Portugal, and courtiers thundered through the streets summoning to the bedside of the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon. The latest bulletin from the bedside of Prince Manuel states that at present there is no danger of complications from the wounds. The greatest fear is of the possibility of blood poisoning later. Premier Franco, the dictator of the Kingdom, hastened to the palace, protected by a squadron of cavalrymen, and there he conferred with the Queen and high officials of State on what

USED THE MAILS FOR FRAUD

REV. MR. WHITTAKER ARRESTED

Man Who Operated Extensively in Buncombe County, Purporting to Be Looking After Heirs to a vast Fortune in England and Collecting Fees For Helping These Put in Their Claims, Arrested in Ohio on Charge of Fraudulent Use of Uncle Sam's Mails—Thaw's Satisfactory Defendant at Rendering of Verdict Changes When He Learns His Ultimate Fate and He Goes to His Destination a Most Unwilling Patient. Special to The Observer. Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1.—The business of finding American heirs for estates in England and Europe has resulted in trouble for Rev. William G. Whittaker, who was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, on arraignment before United States Commissioner Rockie, in Springfield, O., was held in \$5,000 bail to stand a preliminary examination February 7th. Deputy United States Marshal Sanderson in a letter to Commissioner Ailer and United States Attorney Sherman T. McPherson on the affidavit of Mr. D. H. Harshberger, which charges Rev. William G. Whittaker with having used the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. According to the warrant Rev. Mr. Whittaker tried deceiving J. M. Ford and others. The particular letter complained of was addressed to Mr. Broyles, Alto, O., and was mailed in the postoffice at Asheville, N. C., November 14th, 1907. Other letters, it is said, were mailed to persons in North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Whittaker, with having intended to represent to persons by the name of Whittaker that they are relatives of Captain John Whittaker, and Jane Scott Parker, is charged with having bearing the Whittaker name as entitled to great sums of money left by Captain Whittaker. It also charges that Rev. Mr. Whittaker intended to represent to persons that the Captain Whittaker estate consists of \$200,000, 000 to \$600,000,000, and that it is on deposit for the benefit of the Whittaker heirs in the Bank of England, or some other legal depository. The warrant further charges that Whittaker intended to demand \$10 from each person he interested in the case as payment for making out their proofs of claim to the vast fortune. It is charged that such a scheme exists as that referred to by Whittaker and that the scheme was conducted to defraud persons out of their money. Whittaker was taken to Springfield, O., by Deputy Sanderson and Post-office Inspector Harshberger, of Asheville, who came to Ohio to arrest Whittaker, and was there arraigned before United States Commissioner Rockie.

AN UNWILLING PATIENT.

No more unwilling patient ever made a journey to a State institution, Thaw's train on its way to Fishkill Landing, where a carriage was taken to Matteawan, passed beneath the very walls of Grim Sing Sing, but at no time since his arrest on the night of June 25th, 1906, had the young Pittsburg millionaire ever held the thought that he would see the inside of that famous prison, and he headed it not. The first thrill of the words of "acquittal" brought Thaw to his feet in the courtroom and with that lack of grace of action which always has characterized his movements, he awkwardly, almost haughtily bowed his acknowledgments to the 12 Jurymen as they were discharged by the court. A smile played about his pallid features and there was every reason to believe that he was entirely pleased with the outcome. It was after he had heard the words of Justice Dowling committing him to Matteawan on the ground that his release, in the opinion of the court, would endanger the public safety, and after the elation of the verdict had died away, that Thaw rebelled. He commanded his attorneys immediately to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up-State institution where the insane of criminal tendencies are confined. Mr. William Thaw, from his hotel, where she had received over the telephone the news of the trial's end, joined in the demand of her son, Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for the defense, finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating that she believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court. Justice Dowling, it was said, had been consulted in the matter after he had signed his order of commitment and informally had advised Thaw's attorneys against making an immediate contest. The prisoner's consent was not won until after a lively scene with his counsel and his wife, the latter pleading with him for more than an hour to be content for a time at least with what fate had given him. Under promise that some action speedily would be taken looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity or for his transfer to a private institution where his wife and other members of his family might reside with him, Thaw consented to go without further protest. On his way to Matteawan Thaw dictated the following authorized statement to a representative of The Associated Press: "I am perfectly sane now, but I am going to Matteawan on the advice of my counsel, who thought it unwise to sue for a writ of habeas corpus at this time. Counsel will probe in the matter of my release just as soon as they can get together the proof which will present that I am at present sane. I am confident that my stay at Matteawan will be for a short period of time only." Thaw was accompanied from the Tombs to the Grand Central station by his wife and Josiah Thaw, his brother, Attorneys A. Russell Peabody and Daniel O'Reilly went with him to Matteawan. Mr. Littleton is understood to have talked very plainly to Thaw while the subject of suing out a writ of habeas corpus was under discussion. Mr. Littleton informed Thaw, it was stated, that "there is such a thing as public sentiment in New York City."

THAW REBELLS.

"But I shall not go to Matteawan," Thaw is reported to have repeated many times. "You will have to go," replied Mr. Littleton. Daniel O'Reilly joined in the decision. Both the mother and Evelyn Thaw will visit Matteawan on Monday, all visitors being barred from the institution on Sunday. APPLICATION FOR WRIT. Daniel O'Reilly announced to-night that when a writ of habeas corpus is used in Thaw's behalf—if such action shall be decided upon in the near future—the application probably will be made at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the county seat of Dutchess county, in which Matteawan is located. Thaw was cheered by a crowd of several hundred persons as he was

THE JURY ACQUITS THAW

INSANE WHEN HE KILLED WHITE

Justice Dowling Declines to Release Prisoner, But Commits Him to the Matteawan Asylum For the Criminal Insane—The Defendant and His Aged Mother Demand Instant Action to Secure His Release, But the Wise Counsel of Attorney Littleton Prevails—Thaw's Satisfactory Defendant at Rendering of Verdict Changes When He Learns His Ultimate Fate and He Goes to His Destination a Most Unwilling Patient. New York, Feb. 1.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw to-day was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whirled away to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. It was quick transition from the dingy little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than 18 months, to the white-bedded wards of the big asylum tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson river, 50 miles above the city. The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting and when everyone connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after nightfall he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

THAW NOT PREPARED.

Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in summoning him to the bar. Thaw was commanded to stand and face the jurors, and they in turn were called to their feet. "Jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant look upon the jurors." It appears, however, that during the trial the jury, you agreed upon a verdict? "We have," said Foreman Gremble. "What say you? Is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment." "Thanking the jury, Justice Dowling turned to Thaw and his attorneys and said: "The only testimony in this case upon which a verdict of insanity was based prior to outbreaks of the defendant arrested Theodore Roosevelt Pell for a burst of applause. Pell was fined \$25 by Justice Dowling for contempt of court. THAW NOT PREPARED. Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in summoning him to the bar. Thaw was commanded to stand and face the jurors, and they in turn were called to their feet. "Jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant look upon the jurors." It appears, however, that during the trial the jury, you agreed upon a verdict? "We have," said Foreman Gremble. "What say you? Is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment." "Thanking the jury, Justice Dowling turned to Thaw and his attorneys and said: "The only testimony in this case upon which a verdict of insanity was based prior to outbreaks of the defendant arrested Theodore Roosevelt Pell for a burst of applause. Pell was fined \$25 by Justice Dowling for contempt of court. THAW NOT PREPARED. Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in summoning him to the bar. Thaw was commanded to stand and face the jurors, and they in turn were called to their feet. "Jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant look upon the jurors." It appears, however, that during the trial the jury, you agreed upon a verdict? "We have," said Foreman Gremble. "What say you? Is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment." "Thanking the jury, Justice Dowling turned to Thaw and his attorneys and said: "The only testimony in this case upon which a verdict of insanity was based prior to outbreaks of the defendant arrested Theodore Roosevelt Pell for a burst of applause. Pell was fined \$25 by Justice Dowling for contempt of court.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED

HE CANNOT ACCEPT, HOWEVER.

Through Representatives Webb and Finley the Daughters of the Revolution Extend an Invitation to Mr. Roosevelt to Speak at King's Mountain in October, But He Cannot Be Present—Tar Heels to Elect a Successor to Ritchie Thursday—Bill Prepared to Restrict Praying For Drainage of Swamp Lands, and It May Be Passed—Dr. J. J. Mott, Who Conducted Prohibition Campaign in 1881, Interviewed. BY H. E. C. BRYANT. Observer Bureau, Congress Hall Hotel, Washington, Feb. 1. Representatives Webb, of North Carolina, and Finley, of South Carolina, called on President Roosevelt to-day to extend to him an invitation to speak at King's Mountain on the 7th of October, from the members of the D. A. R., of Yorkville, S. C. The President said that he was delighted to have the invitation and would be more than pleased to speak on such an occasion, but declared that it would be impossible for him to get off at that time. He sent his regrets. Representative W. W. Kitchin, the North Carolina member of the congressional campaign committee, has called a meeting of the Tar Heel Representatives for next Thursday to elect his successor. If Mr. Kitchin insists on retaining the honor, he will get it; but, if he steps out of the way, Mr. Page will be elected. There will be no fight over it in any event. Dr. Walter H. Everhardt's appointment as postmaster at Newton will be confirmed soon. Representative Webb, who is confined to his bed for a few days but will make no fight on it. SWAMP LAND BILL DRAWN. Senators Clapp, Flint, Johnston, Latimer and Simmons and Representatives Thomas, Godwin and others met in the Senate and the Secretary of the Interior this morning and in conjunction with the secretary prepared a bill providing for the drainage of swamp lands. The bill as prepared and agreed upon sets apart for drainage purposes certain swamp lands of the sale of government lands in the States not included in the irrigation act, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to loan these funds to States, counties and corporations organized under State laws, for the reclamation of swamp lands, under contract which will substantially apply to the reclaimed lands for the subdivision of the lands into homesteads and the acquisition of the same by actual settlers as provided by law for the sale of the lands embraced in the public domain. The money advanced to the States, counties or corporations for the drainage of swamp lands, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to loan these funds to States, counties and corporations organized under State laws, for the reclamation of swamp lands, under contract which will substantially apply to the reclaimed lands for the subdivision of the lands into homesteads and the acquisition of the same by actual settlers as provided by law for the sale of the lands embraced in the public domain. 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