eArmond, or Missouri, leader of the incrity opposition, culminated in a ed blood to flow down the face of Representative Williams, and only the forcible intervention of friends out the combat short. Mr. DeArmond re away a scuffed nose.

The immediate cause of the fight s the passing of the lie by Mr. Dermond to Mr. Williams, resultant of pplaint by the former that the nority leader had broken faith in arying" Representative Bother, of mourl, by recommending his as-ment by Speaker Cannon to the remmittee on coinage, weights and measures. According to the stafements of the principals, Mr. Williams defended his action by declaring he had been told by Mr. Booher's collegue. Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, that the committee assignments ould be satisfactory to Mr. Booher. Mr. Dearmond bluntly questioned the truth of the statement, and after the fallure of an effort on his part to transfer the scene of impending battle Mr. Williams struck Mr. Dearmond in the face with closed

NOT DOWN IN RECORDS. The exciting incident will not be set down in the official records of the stieth Congress. For the House had on some minutes adjourned when e first blow was struck. But there no lack of witnesses.

the organization of the House had been completed by the announcement of the Speaker's assignments of members to committees, the Republican committeemen having been selected by the Speaker and the Demogratic he effects may be to follow. In the verlooking galleries loitered a score so of women and four times that any men, viewing the aftermath of

Mr. Williams, relaxed from the long strain of allotting preferment among the 167 fellow Democrats se minority strength he officially leads, was seated at ease at the desk of Representative Wallace, of Arkan-eas, on the centre aisle on the Dem-ocratic side of the House. Mr. De-Armond approached, greeted him, and took the adjoining seat. At once they engaged each other in earnesi talk; but pitched their voices so low that afterward only one or two members who were very close to them could recall anything they had said. They had been thus in converse no onger than a few minutes, when both men sprang to their feet, shoving their chairs back, and the gentleman from Missimilian struck the gentaman from Missouri a glancing blow

Some Representative cried out: "Look! Look at the fight!" Everybody looked; but so startled were they by what they saw that no one ed for the moment to think of shing forward and stopping it. ntime Mr. Williams and Mr. Defeantime Mr. Williams and Mr. De-rmond weiged between two rows of tests, were still exchanging blows. Slood was flowing down the face of the leader of the minority, while Mr. Dearmond was endeavoring to grasp its opponent by the throat at the ame time receiving and vigorously eturning blow for blow.

Then everybody awoke to the un-ceminess of the scene and crowded, and made an end of it. Mr. De-rmond was seized and his arms pin-oned. Mr. Williams was pushed back

against a desk and laced about with deterent arms. Thus restrained relaxed his aggressive attitude; but his miverary struggled in the embrace of his friendly captors and tried to lash out. Then Mr. Dearmond interrogated Mr. Williams as to what he was excited about. Mr. Williams smilingly, though tears of mortification stood in his eyes, denied that he was excited and took out a handker-hief is stanch the flow of blood from the first cheek. Presently Mr. was led away in one direction both were released.

MR. WILLIAMS' SIDE. cent immediately into the Demo-ic cloak room at the resr of the mber and while removing if at the combat made the folion

appointments, Mr. Dearmond insigning he had not made any specific recommendation but only had asked that Representative Booher, of Missouri, and one or two other Democrats from that State be considered according to their special fitness. Mr. Williams maintained otherwise, and the anger of the two men increased until they came to blows.

During its 2 hour and 30 minute session the House got down to actual work, and transacted considerable business. All that had remained to make this possible was the announcement of the committee appointments, which was made to-day by the Speaker. The several chairmen immediately became alert with regard to their rights and forced the reference to committee of several propositions upon which immediate action was desired. This was not accomplished, however, without more or less debate, which at times grew warm. GETS DOWN TO WORK.

warm.

The first money appropriated by the present Congress was awarded to-day. The amount was \$50,000 and it is to be used in supplying a seed deficiency, caused by the destruction by fire of the government seed ware-house in this city.

house in this city.

The House will meet sgain on Saturday, on which day adjournment for the Christmas holidays will be tak-

be Speaker's assignments of memto committees, the Republican
misterinen having been selected
the Speaker and the Demogratics
the Speaker's assignments of memtall brand the writer of that as a
liar and the statement as absolutely
false, said Representative John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, on the floor
of the House to-day, following the
reading of a statement appearing to
a local newspaper that he had made
a football rush in the committee on
appropriations to recommend a def-

appropriations to recommend a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 for seeds for free distribution.

A bill to cover that amount had just been offered by Mr. Tawhey snl Mr. Gaines had the floor. He received a round of applause after huring his opprobrium:

Coal mine disasters of recent occurrence, causing the loss of 500 lives, prompted the introduction in Lie House to-day by Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, of a bill "to supply relief and alleviate suffering," incident thereto. The bill provides for the establishment in the Department of Commerce and Labor of a bureau of mines and mining, whose duty it shall be to investigate all coal mine accidents and supply monetary relief to sufferers out of a fund to be created by a tax of one cent a ton on all coal mined in the United State.

WOULD TAX COTTON.

WOULD TAX COTTON. By a bill introduced by Mr. Clark, of Florida, it is provided that after July 1st, 1998, there shall be levied a tax on Egyptian and long staple cotton in the lint of 10 cents per pound, and in the seel of four cents per pound.

Resolutions calling for an investigation by Jon Beaustment of Commerce

Resolutions calling for an investigation by the Department of Commerce
and Labor of the so-called navaistores trust and of the so-called combination of cotton buyers in the United
State to control the price of cotton
were introduced by Mr. Edwards of
Georgia. The Secretary is directed to
to control the price of cotton, were
make a thorough investigation and
to suggest remedies with a view to
criminal prosecutions.

A bill designed to place intoxicating
liquors in a special class of commodities subject to police powers of the
States, and to prohibit the entry of
such liquors into prohibition States,
was introduced in the House to-day
hy Representative Dearmand, of
Missourl. He also introduced a bill
prohibiting officers or directors of national banks from becoming debtors
of the banks of which they are officers.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, in-reduced a bill imposing a tax of one-enth of one per cent. on the average mount of deposits held by national anks for the purpose of creating a and for the protection of depositors in oreditors. It is provided that pon the fallure of any bank, mony shall be drawn from this fund to take up deficit to depositors after asks asset are used.

A bill to levy a tax upon incomes can introduced by Mr. Hull, of Tenessee. It imposes a tax of two

nessee. It imposes a tax of two per cent on incomes over \$4,000 and nakes elaborate provision for its col-

Dealing is grain futures is probled in a bill introduced to-day apresentative Scott, of Kansas, ew chairman of the committee.

nestly hopes that it will ratify the agreement.

There is feeling of eaglness here tonight over the situation. Those seriously interested in the welfare of

riously interested in the welfare of the State pray for an early sattle-ment of the trouble, but those who want political issue are disappointed over the progress made by the par-ties in the conference here to-day. Governor Glenn seems determined to have the trouble brought to a happy culmination.

MR. AYCOCK'S OPINION. MR. AYCOCK'S OPINION.

When asked this afternoon what he thought of the compromise suggested, Mr. Aycock sald:

"It would be better for the State than what we have now. The ralifroads would profit by it. I think that the people, through their representatives in the Legislature, would do well to accept and "settle the matter for years to come."

The North Carolina Legislature will not be called together until the roads see what the other States will do.

It begins to look as if the State and the railroads, especially the Southern and the Seaboard, would arrange their differences outside of the courts. The sky is clearing and North Carolina will get the credit of having taken the lead in the matter, which is of serious moment to people throughout the South.

TAR HEELS ON COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the House of Representatives were announced to-day and North Carolina has been recognized in a most flattering way. Representatives Pou, Webb. Small and Crawford have assignments on four of the best committees. My. Pou goes on the ways and means committee on which a North Carolinian has not been since the Forty-Fifth Congress, when Major W. M. Robbins, of Statesville was here. This means promotion for Mr. Fou and his State. He is not the oidest man in the point of service from North Carolina, but his appointment to this committee with such men as Sereno E. Payne, of New York; John Dalsell, of Pannsylvania; Champ Clark, of TAR HEELS ON COMMITTEER.

York, and James M. Grigge, of de-gia, ranks him well.

Mr. Webb, of the Charlotte distr goes on the judiciary commit-which is composed of leading of of the House. He, too, has h highly honored. Banking and or rency is Mr. Crawford's impor-committee. His friends have be congretulating him on his first-or

assignment.

The other North Carolina Comteemen are: H. L. Godwin, ceand reform in the civil serRichard N. Hackett, electionPresident, Vice President and Resentatives in Congress and inpensions; Claude Kitchin, claims,
dian affairs and elections No.
William W. Kitchin, manufact
and naval affairs; John H. Small,
penditures on public buildings

ARLE SPECH BY AYCOCK.

In the rate case before the Supreme Court to-day ex-Governor Aycock made a very able speech on States' rights. His points were clear and his impression on the court and the brilliant audience that heard him. When he began, the bar was occupied by a number of Senators and Representatives of the House, but the seats set apart for the average man contained but few people; but when he concluded every seat was occupied and all available standing room was taken. A number of strange men and women not in the least interested in the case came to look an for a few minutes, but remained to hear the North Carolinian's aplendid and convincing argument, He declared that the railroads should not have taken the case out of the State courts but left it there where it would have had a fair test. He said that his State was not so radical that a railroad could not get just treatment in the courts. His argument not only appealed to the lawyer, but to the layman. As Mr. Aycock came out of the court room he was congratulated by every Tar Heel present and a number of persons unknown to him.

Messrs. Hines, Humphrey and Merrimon made strong argumenta. They reviewed the case and cited decisions.

In his magnificent appeal to the court. Governor Aycock begged

And appeared them. The two waves of the common and the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the common wave and to prospect the property of the propert

Rally Promptly to the Scene and there is Hope That Some of the Men Man He Taken Out Alive—Imprisoned Men May He Reached by Morning — The Mine Not Burning and the Ventilating fans in Operation — Rescuers Musi Progress a Mile and a Half Before the Men are Reached — Details of the Disaster.

Jacobs Creek, Pa., Dec. 18.—An ex-

osion of gas in the Darr mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, located here, to-day, entombed between 200 and 250 miners and there is scarcely

Gascore Breungson, De. 18.

This is seen a very Prely far in the Company operation of the Compan

FIGURE IN THE HOUSE THE FIRST REAL BUSINESS WASHINGTON LIVENS UP posteriors and cost roads; Charles FULLY 250 MEN ENTOMBED THE HOUSE COMMITTEES LUCKE CHARGE I PENNSYLVANIA MINE HORROR MR. CANNON ANNOUNCES THEM TALE TO NEW E

and the Chairmen.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Immediately after the disposition of the necessary routine business of the House, Speaker Cannon to-day made his amouncement of committee assignments for the Sixtieth Congress. Many changes from the last Congress are made, but in the main the members who had heretofore held important places were retained in them.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 19. Craig, of Asheville, N. C. principal speaker to-night at the nual banquet of the New Eugland clety of Detroit, held in the History of the South of the changes the Tourney of the South of "before the war."

"The South," he said, "is coming a realization of her wast resources a magnificent possibilities. Agricult is not her only industry as in forty years. She is manufacturing her the