

ANTI-TICKET SCALPING BILL PASSES HOUSE

Railroads Triumph After a Struggle of Ten Years.

TALKING IN THE SENATE

A Long Debate in Executive Session Upon the Subject of Confirmation of Hawaiian Commissioners, Is Started by Senator Hoar—Members Object to the Appointment of Senators to High Official Positions, Senator Aldrich's Point.

Washington, Dec. 7.—No business was transacted by the senate today in open session. A few minutes after the senate convened it went into executive session.

There was a long debate in executive session upon the subject of confirmation of the Hawaiian commissioners. The debate was started by Senator Hoar, who made a vigorous protest against the practice of appointing senators upon such a commission.

Other speakers in the controversy were Senators Chandler and Bacon. In opposition to the bill as a whole, as proposed by the president, the president of the power of appointing senators to other positions.

Senator Aldrich made the point that the position of commissioner in such duties as those of the Hawaiian commission and the Paris peace commission was not inconsistent with the performance of senatorial duties.

Senator Aldrich was among those who contended for the right of the president to call into the service of the country the talents of senators and members of congress in other lines than those in which their offices indicated.

Senator Aldrich made the point that the position of commissioner in such duties as those of the Hawaiian commission and the Paris peace commission was not inconsistent with the performance of senatorial duties.

Senator Vest was among those who attacked the practice of appointing senators to the place of commissioners. He said it was especially reprehensible because of the fact that senators accepting such places were often called upon as senators to pass upon their own acts, thus placing themselves in the double position of members of the court and a party to the suit on trial.

All senators making speeches disclaimed any intention of personally attacking any senator occupying the position of commissioner.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Anti-ticket Scalping Bill is Passed by a Vote of 119 to 101.

The house today passed the anti-ticket scalping bill by a vote of 119 to 101. This action is the culmination of a ten years' struggle on the part of the railroads to put an end to the business of ticket scalping.

The interstate commerce commission first called attention to the subject in its report of 1888 and it has been before congress ever since in one form or another.

man of New York, secured 174 yeas for the measure. It was, however, deemed inadvisable to bring the measure forward into the present session. The debate today lasted four hours and was spirited upon both sides.

The bill required the carriers subject to the interstate commerce act to provide tickets authorized to sell tickets with a certificate and made it unlawful for an officer of such carrier to supply tickets to any but authorized agents.

Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) explained that the bill was very similar to the one passed by the house during the last congress. The changes were mainly restrictive upon corporations.

Mr. Sherman said this legislation had been repeatedly recommended by the interstate commerce commission that it had the support of the newspapers and commercial bodies and that over 3,000 petitions in its favor had been presented to the house during the present congress.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

Mr. Sherman said that the business communities had come to look upon the ticket brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one familiar with the facts.

CUBANS CREATE A ROW AT SANTIAGO AN ARMED BODY MARCHES THROUGH THE CITY.

Seventy-Five Men Armed to the Teeth March Through the Streets and Shoot at the Bell Ringers in the Cathedral—Several Bullets Strike the Tent of Colonel Sergeant—They Celebrate the Death of Maceo.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 7.—A band of Cubans on horseback entered the premises of the Spanish club here this afternoon and broke several lamps with their machetes.

The United States authorities acted promptly. As a result of the outrage at least half the police force will be discharged.

Today is the anniversary of Antonio Maceo's death and considerable annoyance was occasioned to the United States authorities by the fact that some seventy-five men, Cubans, marched the entire length of St. Thomas street, armed with rifles and machetes.

Colonel Beacom, who is chief in command here during the absence of General Wood, immediately called upon the mayor regarding the affair, and was by him referred to Colonel Garcia, who sent an orderly directing the immediate appearance of the offenders at headquarters.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

Colonel Beacom reported that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Colonel Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed and said he would permit the continuation of the morning procession only with the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing.

MYSTERIOUS HERMIT. Lived and Died in Easton and No One Knew His Name.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 7.—About twenty years ago a stranger went to live in a piece of woods not far from Peter'sville in this county and made his home in a miserable hut, which he constructed with his own hands and in which he lived until he died a few days ago. The stranger during his twenty years' stay in the neighborhood mentioned seldom spoke to any one and no one was ever welcomed that visited his miserable habitation.

Nothing was heard of the hermit after he was generally known that he came from Philadelphia, where it was believed he was at one time very wealthy, but lost all, after which he withdrew from his friends and former associates to retire to a secluded spot where none would know him.

No one ever knew his name, and when he died his body was taken to Philadelphia in a rough wooden box, but where and to whom was shipped, railroad officials would not disclose, so that nothing of his mysterious hermit could not be learned even after his death.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

GIDEON MARSH PLEADS GUILTY NO EXPLANATION OF THE KEYSTONE BANK MYSTERY.

The Counsel for Marsh Offers a Statement of the Case Which the Court Refuses to Receive—The Prisoner Will Be Sentenced Next Tuesday.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Gideon Marsh, former president of the looted Keystone National bank, the disastrous failure of which institution was publicly announced March 20, 1894, today pleaded guilty before Judge Butler in the United States district court to indictments charging him with conspiracy with Cashier Lawrence in misapplying the funds of the bank and making false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the currency. He was remanded for sentence until Tuesday next.

At the time of the failure of the bank Marsh and Charles Lawrence, the cashier, were placed under arrest charged with violating the national banking laws. They were admitted to bail at a hearing on May 21, 1894, but on that date Marsh failed to put in an appearance and his \$20,000 bail was forfeited.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

Lawrence, the cashier, was convicted, and after serving seven years of a long sentence, was pardoned by President Cleveland. As an outcome of the Keystone bank failure John Barsley, then city treasurer of Philadelphia, was also sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for unlawfully loaning the city's funds to the bank.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING Weather Indications Today: Fair Light Westerly Winds.

1 General—Fifteen Want Independence. Work of a Day in England. Ex-Bank President Marsh Pleads Guilty to Indictments of Conspiracy. Santiago Cubans on a Rampage.

2 In the Playhouses. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Mrs. Cole a Much-Married Woman. Condition of the Men Injured in the Pittston Mine Explosion.

4 Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5 Local—Evidence in the Keller Murder Trial. Charles Layden Is Discharged.

6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 7 News Round About Scranton. 8 General—Thirtieth Regiment Soldiers Do Not Expect to Go to Cuba. News of Our Industries.

MADISON SQUARE BICYCLE RACE Largest Crowd That Has Gathered to Watch the Riders in the Six Day Contest—Eddie Bald Gives an Exhibition.

New York, Dec. 7.—The largest crowd that has gathered to watch the riders in the six day bicycle race filled Madison Square Garden tonight. All the seats and boxes were filled by 7:30 o'clock and large crowds gathered in the center of the ring. The riders at 7 p. m. were down to twenty-one men.

When Miller returned to the track and found Pierce 3 miles ahead of him he rode west and at the end of the sixty-eighth hour was three miles ahead of Pierce. He made his lead 5 miles in the next hour. Pierce's friends cheered their man considerably by sending him a handsome bunch of chrysanthemums and Forster received a large floral horse shoe from his admirers.

Waller ran into the rail in front of the press stand near the Fourth avenue end of the track and was dismounted. He quickly resumed, but the fall appeared to have dazed him. Miller finished his 1,100 miles at 8:45 p. m. and seemed strong.

Eddie Bald rode an exhibition half mile at 9:30, following a tandem pace. He made it in 1:02 2-5. Harry Elkes rode two miles following a tandem pace set by Henry Forster, of France, with his petroleum motor bicycle. This race was decidedly novel and stirred the crowd to great enthusiasm.

The board of health doctors were close observers of the race all day and made many examinations, frequently cautioning the men to moderate their pace. At 5:25 they concluded that Gross had enough and he was ordered from the track. Bliven, who had been ordered off the track at 11 a. m., was permitted to have a further examination by the board of health doctors, assisted by Dr. Frey, representing the riders, but was found unfit to continue, and was out of the contest.

Miss Hanson, Miller's sweetheart, who has been with her lover all through the contest to minister to his wants and inspire him to a greater effort, tonight telegraphed to her mother in Chicago asking permission to marry Miller some day this week. She had not received a reply a late hour. Her mother is Mrs. O'Donnell, of 64 Lowell place, Chicago.

One a. m. score—Miller, 1150.1; Pierce, 1138.2; Waller, 1146.7; Albert, 1141.1; Stevens, 1108; Grimm, 1099.9; Nawn, 1090.1; Lawson, 1018.1; Hale, 1012.6; Aronson, 929; Forster, 958.8; Schiner, 944.1; Goyenz, 938.8; Julius, 962; Pilkington, 867.

EASTERN LEAGUE. Important Matters to Come Before the Meeting at New York.

New York, Dec. 7.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League commenced in this city today. The most important matters to come before the meeting will be the resignation of the Buffalo club from the league.

Among those present were George A. O'Neill, Montreal; W. H. Draper and E. H. Kirby, Providence; George Kuntze, Syracuse; Charles Shean, Springfield; George Stegmaier and W. Goscel, Wilkes-Barre; James Franklin, Buffalo; J. C. Chapman and William Barnie.

The only matter discussed was the resignation of the Buffalo club which has joined the Western league.

FILIPINOS SATISFIED The Manila Press, How- ever, Continues to Agitate Independence.

Manila, Dec. 7.—The native press continues to advocate independence and a reimbursement of the United States government of the amount to be paid Spain for the Philippines. The Independent thinks this course the only just one. It insists that the Filipinos have aided the Americans solely because they believed they were fighting for independence.

The paper quotes liberally from President McKinley's last speech in Chicago to support its contention that the Americans are pledged to give the Filipinos independence.

Chief Aguinaldo and his principal advisers fully recognize the importance of a strong protectorate in some form. One of the latter has even ventured the assertion that if the Filipinos were granted independence, in accordance with the demand of the leaders, the United States would be immediately asked to establish a protectorate, as otherwise the Philippines must sooner or later become the prey of a less liberal minded country.

This statement is borne out by the attitude of the better class of Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila. The numerous stories as to the hostility felt and displayed on their part toward the Americans are without foundation. The United States authorities expect on the part of the natives a peaceful acceptance of the inevitable.

FIGHT AT PARIS. The Faure and Picquet Factions Clash on the Streets.

Paris, Dec. 7.—An exciting incident took place tonight at the opening of the new Opera Comique, which replaces the structure recently destroyed by fire. The house was opened with a performance of "Dame Blanche." In the presence of a brilliant audience, including M. Faure, members of the cabinet, senators, deputies, Russian grand dukes and all leading diplomatic, artistic and literary notabilities in Paris.

The rival crowds came into collision and there was some shooting. Marseilles, Dec. 7.—M. de Pressense, foreign editor of the Temps, addressed a large meeting here this evening on the subject, pointing out the necessity for revision.

A number of collisions and fights took place and some twenty persons were slightly injured. The police made several arrests.

GROVER HEARD FROM. To Be Brief He is Opposed to Everything.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 7.—Former president, Grover Cleveland, was interviewed today on the new policy of the United States and dictated the following for the Associated Press: "Without going at all into details I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convictions are from the Hawaiian question during my administration. They have not changed, my mind and remain opposed to all this annexation from Hawaii to the Philippines."

Germany and the Carolines. London, Dec. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, who denies that Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of the Carolines says: "A certain sentimental desire exists in the public mind on the subject, but the government has not yet ascertained the views of the United States regarding it and will do nothing until it knows the final form of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain."

Sharkey Will Fight McCoy. New York, Dec. 7.—The Press tomorrow will say: "Tom Sharkey and Kid McCoy have been matched to fight 20 rounds before the Lenox Athletic club in this city for a purse of \$2,000. The battle will be fought early next month and the winner will go after Bob Fitzsimmons. Today Sharkey and McCoy will meet to sign articles."

Mad Mullah Fights Nawab. Bombay, Dec. 7.—Fighting has been renewed in the Swat Valley between Mad Mullah and the forces of the Nawab of Dir. Forty were killed on each side.

New York at Havana. Havana, Dec. 7.—The United States armored cruiser New York which left New York on December 2, arrived off Havana on December 5 at 5:55 p. m.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Dec. 7.—Forecast for Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; light westerly winds.