

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition. Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

E. P. RINGSBURY, Prop. and Gen'l. Man. E. H. RIPLEY, Sec'y and Treas. L. V. S. RICHARD, Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

"Printer's Ink," the recognized journal for advertising, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The Weekly Tribune, issued every Saturday, contains twelve handsome pages, with an abundance of news, fiction, and well-edited miscellany.

The Tribune is for sale daily at the D. L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, APRIL 13, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention, Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m. in the opera-house, city of Harrisburg.

Attest: Jere B. Rex, W. R. Andrews, Secretaries.

Speaking of Cuba, the country is requested to hold its breath—Grover and Olney are thinking it over.

Entirely Out of Order.

We quite agree with the Sun's opinion that the call joint resolution reciting the belief that Mrs. Florence Maybrick should be released from imprisonment in England is not a proper resolution for congress to consider.

If a British citizen had been tried and convicted upon a charge of crime in one of the federal courts of this country; if public attention had been called to facts indicating that the prisoner was probably innocent and that his trial had been unfairly conducted; if these matters had been laid before the president upon an application for a pardon; and if the president, after a careful consideration of the record in the case, with the advice and assistance of the attorney-general, had determined that there was no sufficient ground for the exercise of executive clemency, the people of this country would think it almost impudent on the part of the British parliament to adopt a resolution declaring the belief of the English people in the innocence of the convict and the unfairness of the trial.

It is absurd to say that Mrs. Maybrick did not get a fair trial because she was an American and a woman. Human nature is not different in England than in other countries with reference to the fact that there is in the nature of mankind a certain sympathy for accused women which is not manifest in the case of accused men. If there were good grounds for reopening Mrs. Maybrick's case, it can hardly be doubted that it would have been reopened long ago, out of compliment to the eminent persons who have intervened in her behalf. The English government might even yet, as an act of international courtesy, pardon the woman, and such a course would in our judgment redound to its credit. But it could not without swallowing its resolution give favorable heed to a resolution by the American congress casting a stigma upon the whole system of British criminal jurisprudence.

If Cuba were free, the balance of our trade with her, now approximately \$65,000,000 against us, would probably soon swing around to our credit. This is not the chief reason why we should favor Cuban independence, but it is one of the not unimportant subsidiary ones.

Death of Colonel Cockerill.

From a number of standpoints, American journalism is a heavy loser by the death of Colonel John A. Cockerill. Such men as Cockerill supply the dash, the daring and the versatility of news-commanding resources that make it possible for newspapers to occupy an influential position in public affairs. It is possible that this type of journalist is somewhat over aggressive and irreverent, placing more stress on the doing of temporarily sensational things than on achievements of permanent value. It cannot be forgotten, in writing Colonel Cockerill's biography, that he did more than any other man, next to its proprietor, to make the New York World the great daily slop-hat that it is. That paper is very largely Colonel Cockerill's creation. It stands as a monument to his ingenuity in distinguishing the kind of diseased reading which the multitude wants and to his enterprise in seeing that the multitude got it. In the paper over which he presided, every morning just what it wanted, speeded up to the very limit of its morbid taste.

If success consists of doing whatever one undertakes so well that it cannot easily be bettered, then Colonel Cockerill was undoubtedly successful. He made for another man several million dollars. He brought to working perfection the finest mechanism of gutter journalism in the United States. He displayed in a not very creditable direction mental gifts and personal graces which, if they had been employed in loftier lines of endeavor, would unquestionably have made their possessor a foremost figure of his day

and generation. Death came to this brilliant man almost at the threshold of a new career which promised to lift him above the level of his former vocation and enroll him among the few immortal historians of contemporary life-work is already forgotten by the mob to whom he catered, and there is nothing durable left whereby his memory may be perpetuated.

The fact that Senator Andrews, who is a candidate for national delegate, has declared his second choice to be McKinley, would seem to indicate that the Pennsylvania and the Ohio candidates are by no means on fighting terms.

Defining Plagiarism.

The question of literary ethics raised by the discovery that the Easter sermon preached by Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan in the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York was for the greater part identical with a sermon published eighteen years ago by Rev. Dr. George Putnam is being debated just now with a great deal of spirit. For instance, last Saturday, in the Temple Emmanuel, New York, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, assistant to Rabbi Gotthell, endeavored, in a sermon of much force, to extenuate Dr. Morgan's offense, and got for his pains a sharp rebuke from his ecclesiastical superior and also one from the president of the congregation. The facts in Dr. Morgan's case are too many to be reviewed in detail; for the benefit of those who do not know them it may be said that he admits having plagiarized the sermon in question, because he had been so busy during the preceding week that he was unable to prepare an original sermon.

The point raised by Dr. Silverman in the comment that excited criticism from his colleague and his flock was that plagiarism is sinful only when there is a deliberate intent to deceive the public or to defraud another writer or speaker of credit due him. "In literature," the doctor went on to say, "there are many coincidences and imitations of thoughts and phrases. Most, if not all, poets, dramatists, novelists, and orators have borrowed from one another. 'Give and take' is the unwritten rule in literature. 'What is a great man,' asks Emerson, 'but one of great admitties, who takes up into himself all arts, sciences, all knowledges as his food?' Milton," says William Matthews, "has been called the celestial thief, and boldly plagiarized from Dante and Tasso, and all of them from Homer, who does not believe that Homer had a reservoir of learning to draw from, a mysterious lake of knowledge into which he could now and then throw a bucket." Goethe laughed the idea of absolute originality to scorn, and declared that it was an author's duty to use all that was suggested to him from any quarter. When Shakespeare is accused of pilfering, Lander replies: "Yes, he was more original than his originals. He breathed upon dead bodies and brought them into life." It has been said of Pope that whatever jewel he appropriated, he set it in gold. Perhaps the best definition of legitimate appropriation was given by Hegel when Cousin was accused of stealing his ideas. "Cousin," said he, "has caught some small fishes in my pond, but he has drowned them in his own sea."

It would have been fairer on the part of Rev. Dr. Morgan to have notified his congregation frankly of his lack of time and to have told it that the sermon about to be preached was borrowed from the book by Dr. Putnam. To this course there could have been no objection. His failure to do this was certainly an error of judgment. But it can hardly be magnified into an unpardonable crime. The indignation with which Dr. Silverman denounced the Newark clergyman who rushed into print with a public expose of the Morgan plagiarism will be shared by all persons who have a speaking acquaintance with charity. "The clergy," says he, and his words apply to Gentile no less than to Jew, "ought to practice some of the brotherly love of which they prate so eloquently. They ought to dispense some of the milk of human kindness which they recommend with such fervor to the world. Certainly the preacher ought not to imitate Satan and take lessons from the snake that collect in the grass, but from the Lord, who reproves gently and doth both forgive and forget."

That the congregation of Emanuel should find in these remarks of its assistant rabbi anything to censure, is very singular. It seems to us that Dr. Silverman spoke as a broad-minded and charitable man. The type of intellect which goes about hunting among the literary treasures of the world for evidences of appropriated ideas is first of kind to that type which, when brought before a canvas of some great master of painting, studies, not the genius in the picture, but its fly specks. It is a very small type, and merits little respect.

It is a question whether the McKinley pace of the past month can be kept up for the next six weeks. If it can, then there will probably not be more than two ballots at St. Louis, and maybe only one.

To Restore Our Merchant Marine.

It is noteworthy that at the conference in Philadelphia of the Maritime Exchange Thursday of representative American ship-builders called for the consideration of plans to encourage the handling of American commerce in American-built ships, words of commendation were the only words spoken with reference to the two bills bearing on this subject which are now pending in congress. Of these measures, that introduced by Senator Elkins provides for a discriminating duty in addition to the regular duties of 10 per cent, ad valorem on all goods which shall, after due notice, be imported on vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States; and the one introduced by Representative Payne, of New York, provides for the collection of an extra head tax of \$10 on all immigrants coming to the United States in vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States and not sailing under the American flag. One of the gentlemen present at the Philadelphia conference and there earnest in support of these bills, which

he called simply an extension to American ship-builders of the protection hitherto freely accorded by congress to American manufacturers of articles for use on land, was Alexander R. Smith, editor of the Seaboard, of New York. In a recent issue of that well-conducted journal Mr. Smith presented some figures that testify to the stimulus imparted to the American ship-building industry under the influence of the discriminating duties in force in this country from 1794 to 1828. It appears from them that in 1793 the tonnage of American vessels in the foreign trade was 123,893 tons. Under the protection and impetus given to American shipping by the duties just referred to, it had increased to 346,254 tons in 1796, to 563,119 in 1791, to 411,458 in 1792, to 417,731 in 1793, to 438,863 in 1794, to 529,471 in 1795, to 578,733 in 1796, to 597,777 in 1797, to 663,176 in 1798, to 657,142 in 1799 and to 667,107 in 1800. In 1789 American ships carried 27 per cent, of the total foreign commerce of the United States. This was increased in succeeding years up to 1800, so that American ships carried the following proportion: 1790 to 46.5 per cent., 1791 to 55 per cent., 1792 to 64 per cent., 1793 to 75.5 per cent., 1794 to 88.5 per cent., 1795 to 90 per cent., 1796 to 92 per cent., 1797 to 90 per cent., 1798 to 89 per cent., 1799 to 88.5 per cent., and in 1800 to 89 per cent. With the exception of the periods covered by the French, Algerine and Barbary wars, the embargo act and the war of 1812, the proportion of American foreign commerce carried by American ships up until 1828 approximated closely to 89 per cent. From 1861, when protection of all kinds ceased so far as our merchant marine was concerned, up to the end of 1891 the percentage has fallen to 12.5 per cent., and is still slowly decreasing.

The chief argument brought against the proposed re-imposition of discriminating duties is that in addition to being vicious in principle the contemplated policy would be likely to prove inefficient in practice. Retaliation by foreign nations is feared by some; others point to the fact that as soon as American capital gets enough of new railroad investments, a contingency that cannot from the nature of things be far off, it will seek investment in ship bottoms that by more liberal registry and pilotage laws can be induced to fly the American flag instead of some foreign flag. The fear of retaliation can, it strikes us, be dismissed as of slight foundation. There are few European nations who trade with us from choice. The great incentive on their part is necessity; and discriminating duties would only add to their burden. The other argument is obviously not germane, since the Elkins and Payne acts would facilitate rather than hinder the investment of American capital in American-built ships. From a landman's standpoint, it appears that these bills ought to pass. We certainly need some kind of legislation which will once more flock the ocean with American sails, and the kind in point is deserving of a fair trial.

All this talk about General Harrison becoming an active presidential candidate is, of course, wholly unwarranted. The general has defined his position in good, straightforward, unmistakable English. The only condition upon which he could with honor accept a nomination would be in the event of an unanimous and unfeigned call by the party. Such a call is possible; and it will not be long before it can be foretold with tolerable safety whether it will be probable.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologic cast: 1:17 a. m., for Monday, April 13, 1896.

A child born on this day will do well to remember that it is very unlucky to be born on the 13th of the month, and should therefore keep out of saws, poker games and the lottery. A man who cannot work up a case of Spring fever on the strength of yesterday's atmosphere must be ambitious enough to hold office in Scranton. The agony of the joke maker in trying to be funny is often increased by the thought that the probable effect of his efforts upon the unsuspecting reader. Mayor Bailey has evidently relinquished the idea of pleasing everybody and adopted the policy of pleasing nobody. Andy Bedford's chief-of-police boom has to all appearances succumbed to tuberculosis. Avoid strawberry shortcake for a few days. It's unseasonable, indigestible and blamed expensive. Do not get a needless lie. It is not necessary for many of us to practice to keep our hand in.

verred and the condition of 772 is not stated. Nearly two-thirds of the male prisoners were single, but only 40 per cent. of the female prisoners were unmarried. This would seem to prove that marriage has much less influence over women than over men in keeping them from crime.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

From Yesterday's New York Sun. Robert C. Chatfield-Taylor, who has been traveling in Spain since September, arrived here yesterday on the American liner New York. He said that when he left Madrid his popular feeling was manifested by the populace toward the United States because of the abolition by the senate of the belligerency resolutions. He said, if not willing to go to war, was at least not adverse to a conflict. The people of Spain, Mr. Chatfield-Taylor said, had only a faint appreciation of the extent and resources of the United States. The Spanish press had led the masses to think that Spain would have little to lose and much to gain in a war with the Sun.

INFORMATION FROM AFAR.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. A recent number of the Buenos Ayres Standard contains the interesting information that W. L. White, editor of the New York Tribune, who was a candidate for vice-president of the United States at the last election, is now speaker of the house of representatives and will be the Republican candidate for president at the next election. This is almost as interesting as the announcement that appeared in a Brazilian paper last winter that Mr. Putnam had been defeated by Mr. Platt at the municipal elections of New York, and would be mayor of that city for four years.

NO REASON FOR WAR.

From the New York Sun. There will be no trouble with Spain unless Spain shall be the aggressor. Congress has given no cause for offense to Spain. There is no reason why the Spaniards should utter any threat against the United States. This country has been very long-suffering with Spain, and Spain ought to be willing to remain on friendly terms with us.

NEW MUSIC.

"I'll Tell Papa on You" is the title of a pretty new song, composed by Fred. Lorie and published by J. Fleischer & Co., No. 7 Bible House, New York. The melody is graceful and the accompaniment effective.

"Uptree March" by J. I. Alexander, leader of the Ninth Regiment band, is the latest waltz from the pen of this popular composer. It is catchy to a degree, and sets the feet to moving almost unconsciously. Ferry Bros., of Wilkes-Barre, publish it.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrologic cast: 1:17 a. m., for Monday, April 13, 1896.

A child born on this day will do well to remember that it is very unlucky to be born on the 13th of the month, and should therefore keep out of saws, poker games and the lottery. A man who cannot work up a case of Spring fever on the strength of yesterday's atmosphere must be ambitious enough to hold office in Scranton. The agony of the joke maker in trying to be funny is often increased by the thought that the probable effect of his efforts upon the unsuspecting reader. Mayor Bailey has evidently relinquished the idea of pleasing everybody and adopted the policy of pleasing nobody. Andy Bedford's chief-of-police boom has to all appearances succumbed to tuberculosis. Avoid strawberry shortcake for a few days. It's unseasonable, indigestible and blamed expensive. Do not get a needless lie. It is not necessary for many of us to practice to keep our hand in.

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

Hardly a day passes without our truckman dumping into our receiving room loads of cases. When these yield up their contents, there ever stands confessed something new, popular and desirable. The faces of our clerks are the only familiar objects that meet the eyes of our customers. Not to see our constantly changing attractions is to declare—if you are in our place—that you are blind of one eye and unable to see out of the other one.

FOR EXAMPLE: Those Beautiful Ladies' Sweaters, at \$1.73. 40 styles of French Organdies, in floral and conventional designs. Exclusive Styles of Finest Scotch and American Dimities, beginning at 9 cents and ranging upwards. Exquisite Laces, Chiffons and Collarettes to blend harmoniously with Waists and Dresses of the day.

Our Cloak and Suit Department. Broaded Silk Capes, Lace Trimmed and Changeable Silk Lining, at \$3.98. Quaint, Original Conceptions in Children's and Misses' Jackets and Dresses.

THE NEW WOMAN'S SHOE MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. The Most Perfect Fitting Shoe Made. All Full Line in All Widths at BANISTER'S

BALDWIN'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Building, Scranton, Pa. AN INSPIRATION. Is almost lost when your pen catches and your ink spreads on your paper. Good Stationery. Is one of the necessities of civilization that is indispensable. A favorite location for all classes is that of Reynolds Brothers, where a fine assortment of everything in first-class Stationery and Office Supplies. Students, lawyers, commercial men and society in general get their supplies here, as everyone can be suited, both in price and quality.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS, Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Building, Scranton, Pa. \$500 in Scholarship Prizes Just Offered. PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING CO., 326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA. TELEPHONE 555.

CONRAD BROWN OR BLACK HE CAN SUIT YOU. MERCHANT TAILORING. Spring and Summer, from \$20 up. Trousering and Gilets, foreign and domestic fabrics, made to order to suit the most fastidious in price, fit and workmanship. D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.

HILL & CONNELL, 31 AND 33 N. WASHINGTON AVE. Builders and Makers of FURNITURE AND OFFICE SUPPLIES. HILL & CONNELL, 31 AND 33 N. WASHINGTON AVE.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION a large and complete line of VERY CARRIAGES. If you want a Carriage for the day see our line and get prices. We can suit you.

WE Cater TO THE STATIONERY TRADE. BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, Enlarged and Improved Store. 437 Spruce St., Opp. "The Commonwealth."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Dentists. DR. WILLIAM A. TAFT, PORCELAIN, Bridge and Crown work, Office, 35 Washington avenue.

Physicians and Surgeons. DR. A. TRAPOLD, SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, Scranton, Office hours, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Lawyers. WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counselors, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, 201 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Loans. THE REPUBLICAN SAVINGS AND Loan Association will loan you money on easier terms and pay you better on investment than any other association. Call on S. N. Callender, Dime Bank building.

Miscellaneous. BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, furnished, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. W. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hubert's music store.