THE AMERICAN PLAN IS BEST

Fundamental Principles of Protection and Free Trade Carefully Contrasted.

FIGURES THAT ARE ELOQUENT

In an Address of Masterly Scope, Clearness and Force, Daniel B. Strong Dissects the Fallacies of the So-Called Revenue Reformers and Outlines the Argument for Home Markets, Home Manufacture and the Continuance of a System That Permits the Payment of an Honest Home Wage.

On Feb. 6 Daniel B. Strong addressed the citizens of Starrucca, Pa., upon "The Fundamental Principles of Protection and Free Trade." He spoke to an audience that crowded the Starrucca opera house to its utmost capacity. His remarks were listened to with profound attention and won so many converts to Protection that the address in full has been deemed worthy of reproduction. The address was as follows:

Protection and Free Trade are the two great national issues that now necessarily divide public opinion throughout the United States. [illegible] that according to the [illegible] views can, in many cases, be entertained with equal sincerity by both parties.

The question, however, to decide is [illegible] which policy [illegible] the most vital interests of our nation are at stake. [illegible] such [illegible] of hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens and their families [illegible] I conceive of no higher civic duty [illegible] than an enlightened and [illegible] study of the [illegible] these two [illegible].

These questions are of far greater importance [illegible] than any that have agitated the country since the late civil war.

[illegible] of our industrial system—whether agricultural or manufacturing—is now threatened—the best and most profitable part of our [illegible] because [illegible] of the [illegible] working class [illegible] the prosperity, in fine, of our whole nation and its future commercial greatness are about to be completely [illegible] deeply involved in the issues of Free Trade and Protection.

That I do not exaggerate is plainly seen from the [illegible] ruin and widespread disaster which [illegible] within a [illegible] day, [illegible] penury and poverty [illegible] where land [illegible] closing of thousands of [illegible] employment [illegible] commercial failures of over [illegible] in a few short months—producing [illegible] in the clearing house returns of our large cities alone of one [illegible] millions of dollars a month from April to [illegible]—as I say, how [illegible] this misery, want and devastation appearing suddenly in our midst and [illegible] its deadly grasp on the very vitals of our nation as soon as by reason of Mr. Cleveland's election it was understood that Free Trade was to replace the national policy of Protection under which for the past thirty years, we have so marvelously flourished.

There were, it is true, other issues involved in the late presidential campaign. But the battle cry that won the victory for the anti-Protection party and placed Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair was "*Free Trade.*"

The word "Free" always sounds well to the American ear. Nowhere has freedom been cherished as in our fair land. Free Trade, therefore, by reason of its very name was popular with the masses from the very first though, as a rule, they understood nothing whatever of its practical meaning and economic value.

FREE TRADE'S FALSE PROMISES.

Besides, great things were promised the people under this coming Free Trade era. A sort of millennium—so far as cheapness of goods was concerned—was to draw near. Indeed, to have heard its advocates, one might have thought that God himself had established a new industrial gospel for the United States of which Grover Cleveland was the inspired prophet and the Free Traders the chosen people. Thus Free Trade and tariff "reform" appealed strongly to the imagination and passions of the multitude—which, added to a natural desire among the disappointed masses for a change of any kind, fully accounts for the electoral landslide in favor Cleveland. Though, as I have said, the great majority knew not what they were voting for. For how could the people know the meaning of Free Trade and its practical value, they not [illegible]. For the past thirty years the steady policy of the United States? Under the protective principle, therefore, the present generation of voters can be said to have been born, reared and to have flourished. Consequently, the vast majority of them could know nothing of Free Trade but by theory and by hear-say. Moreover, those who [illegible] and but know little of the economic history of our country. They read their party papers, hear their party speakers and [illegible] and accordingly—when party prejudices and boss politics prevail hundreds of thousands from reasoning on national issues as American citizens and free men.

It is true, that for the past thirty years the policy of the Republican party has been marked by an unbroken series of tariff acts for the protection of home labor against the pauper labor and industrial slave system of Europe and Asia. On the other hand, by reason of the uncompromising and undemocratic attitude of Mr. Cleveland on the free trade issue, protection has at last been squarely forced into the Republican lines. Nevertheless, historically speaking, protection cannot be considered as exclusively a Republican doctrine, inasmuch as it was a natural policy with us long before the present Republican party was born.

Over one hundred years ago, in 1789, the very first act of the first American congress was a protective tariff act in favor of home labor and industry. And this first protective tariff—laying the original foundations of the whole American industrial system—was, I am happy to say, signed by Washington himself the same as the Declaration of Independence—on the 4th of July, surely a most appropriate state for the signing of this second declaration of American independence, as it has been most aptly called. In fact, as such it was considered by our forefathers—thousands of our best citizens in those early days—shipbuilders, merchants, farmers, mechanics and day laborers—having urgently petitioned congress to pass this bill, that our country, as they graphically expressed it, "might be independent in fact as well as in name."

Now, in his annual message of 1790, Washington himself pointed out to congress the necessity of this protective policy. John Adams, our second president, did the same. And for over twenty years each successive Tariff act that followed was amendatory and helpful to this original act of 1789, which might well be called Washington's protective tariff.

Furthermore, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, Webster, Jackson—all in fact, of our greatest and wisest statesmen have advocated the patriotic and beneficial policy of Protection to home labor and industry.

Is not Protection, then, indeed a national policy, and should we not cease to make it a party issue?

But, the immortal founders of the great Democratic party were all of them Protectionists.

JEFFERSON A PROTECTIONIST.

The avowed father and founder of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, was a strict Protectionist. In his first annual message he says, "To protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances should be one of the great land marks by which to guide ourselves." Indeed, is not Protection hereby indicated by this greatest of American statesman as one of the fundamental principles of our whole national policy?

Moreover, if any doubt was possible on this important point, it would be forever dissipated by the following lines from Jefferson's sixth annual message, which are the more remarkable as President Jefferson was then confronted by a surplus in the treasury arising from a protective tariff: "Shall we," says the great American, "suppress or lower the tariff, and thus give that much advantage to foreign over our domestic manufacturers? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression in one season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which duties are levied are foreign luxuries, purchased only by the rich, who can well afford themselves the use of them." Finally, in 1809 Jefferson sums up in a few words the fundamental principles of the whole American protective system as follows: "My own idea," he declares, "is that we should protect home manufactures to the extent of our own consumption of everything of which we raise the raw materials."

Now, the great Democratic president Madison speaks of Protection in the same sense, and he urges upon congress, in his special messages of May 23, 1809, the enactment of measures even for the Protection of home labor.

President Monroe, also a Democrat—one of America's greatest and wisest statesmen—Author of the celebrated "*Monroe Doctrine*"—did the same. And, also, Andrew Jackson himself—the grand old Democratic president—was one of the strongest advocates of the protective tariff of 1828, many of the northern states giving him their votes on this issue in his first presidential election. And we must remember that it was only under the threat of civil war and with great reluctance that Jackson abandoned Protection in 1833 to keep peace with the slaveholding oligarchy of the south. Finally, I will state, that President James Buchanan, our Democratic president at the opening of the war, was like Jackson one of the [illegible] advocates of the protective tariff of 1828.

FREE TRADE FORCED BY THE SOUTH.

Now then, not only Jackson and Buchanan, but [illegible] of South Carolina, and even John C. Calhoun himself were of the opinion that protection to home labor and industry should not be considered as [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] until the slave holders became at last so [illegible] in their antagonism to northern prosperity under Protection that Democrats of any prominence were forced into the Free Trade lines, if they wished to retain any popularity or power in their own party.

Here, my friends and fellow citizens, is the whole secret—the open explanation—of the real and fatal perversion of Democratic principles from what their principles were under the wise and immortal founders of that party. It was the interest of slavery that changed completely the Democratic policy. And to me it is one of the saddest—but at the same time one of the most instructive—pages of our national history, to see how this grandest and most truly patriotic of American parties was transformed at last under the deadly influence of the southern slave system into the hot bed of secession and the black source of treason to our Union. Let us never forget that fact, let us always remember that Free Trade was forced upon the Democratic party not by the intelligent and patriotic north, but by the old slave holding system of the south.

This change of policy, then, in the Democratic party was certainly based on no high motives of patriotism or reasons of statesmanship. No laudable incentives for the general welfare of the republic presided at its origin. Indeed, this origin is of a purely sectional nature and furthermore tainted with natural antagonism to the most vital interests of our national prosperity and greatness.

I cannot more forcibly illustrate to you the natural antagonism of Free Trade tendencies to the fundamental principles of our Union than by recalling the famous nullification act of South Carolina, which historically marks, I must say, the fatal turning point in the Democratic policy from Protection to Free Trade.

By this treasonable act, on Nov. 19, 1832, South Carolina declared the authority of the United States to collect duties null and void within the limits of the state and prepared to secede from the Union. And remember, my friends, that the *cri d'ordre*—the battle cry written on this first banner of revolt against American institutions was "*Free Trade.*"

When saying this, I by no means intend to impeach the loyalty to our union of the vast majority who now favor the Free Trade policy. I am simply stating an historical fact, but one which certainly carries with it a deep significance.

Therefore, I adjure all American patriots to beware of unwittingly upholding a policy which, on thorough examination, they will surely find, I affirm, most injurious to our national welfare, though still favorable, perhaps, to the private interests of many individuals.

Those in any way familiar with the history of our country, know that Free Trade and the old slave system of the south were the natural allies and counterparts of each other—*Free Trade* being as essential to the supremacy of the slave holding oligarchy as the policy of Protection has ever been the high road to prosperity for northern *free labor.*

Slave labor never was nor could ever hope to be made manufacturing. Protection, therefore, was its natural enemy, the same as Free Trade was its natural ally—it being evident that if Protection became the fixed and settled policy of the United States not only would Northern prosperity become more and more predominant in the Union, but, on the other hand, it would inevitably bring manufacturing enterprises into the South—which enterprises would in their turn necessarily bring free labor and create a class of free men breathing the spirit of the Northern manufacturing states. Consequently the slaveholders had to force Free Trade on the nation or be obliged in the end to abandon slavery. Which fully explains why South Carolina first gave the signal to destroy the Union in favor of Free Trade on Nov. 19, 1832, and finally for slavery on Dec. 20, 1860.

Thus it was that under the baneful influence of the slave system the grand Democratic principle of state rights became at last so falsified and perverted that it was interpreted as the right to secede from the union and Free Trade was made the handmaid of slavery.

Then arose the old trinity of secession, slavery and Free Trade.

The two persons of this anti-patriotic and un-American trinity have disappeared, but the third and last—*Free Trade*—still remains.

Its true character and role were naturally masked previous to the war of rebellion by the overshadowing question of slavery. But now that slavery is gone Free Trade must stand out alone and we see, therefore, concentrated around it all the remaining sectional interests and passions it formerly shared with its old partners, which fully accounts for this unjustly and surprising appearance in our midst of the anti-manufacturing, un-American and anti-patriotic tendencies of the present Free Trade throng enthroned at Washington, breathing the old Southern spirit of the war.

AS ISSUE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Thus it is that an ex-Confederate officer—with his numerous staff of ex-Confederate acolytes—reigns supreme over the pension bureau to unjustly and unceremoniously trample the rights and dignity of our old war veterans under foot. Thus it is that the glorious Stars and Stripes have been shamefully lowered by southern hands from its post of civilization and Protection on the Sandwich Islands, to crush a Christian republic and enthrone a heathen queen. And thus it is that the great cry of despair rising from our northern industrial centers and farming sections has been as unheeded and unheard by the southern Free Traders of congress as though they were, indeed, the active staff of an invisible Confederate army ravaging our fields and destroying our industries with the same uncompromising and misguided spirit that characterized the rebel army from April 12, 1861, to April 12, 1865—in other words from the bombardment of Fort Sumter to the surrender of Lee.

But even the cry that Protection is unconstitutional is of the same nature and force of the old cry that it was unconstitutional to oppose slavery. But was it not even held by this same party that under the constitution, on which our union was founded, that it was unconstitutional to prevent the destruction of this glorious union?

And finally, did not Jefferson Davis and his throng claim they seceded from the union and tore asunder the constitution simply to the end that the union, founded by our forefathers, might be better safeguarded and preserved?

Strange logic! Incomprehensible infatuation, was it not?

But, my friends and fellow citizens, it was no more strange—no more incomprehensible than the present deliberate destruction of our industries—the present reducing of hundreds of thousands of workingmen and their families to want and starvation under the ample folds of a presidential message preferring to overflow with solicitude for the welfare of the working classes and enflamed, moreover, with most ardent desires for the greater industrial prosperity of "*our beloved country.*"

Now, the logic in both cases is certainly the same. And I tell you, my friends and fellow citizens, that the spirits, if not in its intentions, surely in its ruinous effects is the same also.

I beseech the northern Democrat to remember this—for the past sixty years his historical role in his own party has been that of dupe and cat's paw.

Thus was he dupe until under the Clay compromise of 1833 he was forced at last to throw Protection as the bone to appease the Free Trade dogs of war.

Thus was he again dupe until in '61 the soil of our fair land was deeply drenched in brothers' blood.

I adjure him, therefore, with all his intelligence and patriotism, to not again be dupe in '94 until our industrial and manufacturing system is crippled for years, our commercial greatness nearly destroyed and the future of the great democratic seriously compromised in the minds of all intelligent patriots and sensible men.

It is time for Democrats to return to the original traditions of the grand old Democratic party in its days of glory and power. It is time that the well founded and patriotic opinions of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—those wisest leaders and our wisest statesmen—should again be their guide.

To this end therefore, let them repudiate once and for all the miserable sophistries of John C. Calhoun, Grover Cleveland and [illegible], which serve only to blind their patriotism—dupe their common sense—and betray the most vital interests of their own party.

In a word, let Free Trade be rejected and let Protection once more become a national policy and cease to be considered as a party issue.

The tariff democrat ought to join hands with the tariff Republican in this one great national issue—no matter how widely they may be divided on other issues. And together they ought to inaugurate a national policy of Protection that would eventually bring numerous manufacturing enterprises into the south—the same as northern energy has already created the great southern centers of iron industries.

THE COUNTRY MAY BE UNITED.

Then at last will the people of the south—who are still, as of old, deluded by their party leaders see with their own eyes the advantages of Protection. And then will the last glimmering spark of the old antagonism between north and south disappear—the present antagonism being to a great degree a misunderstanding simply between northern manufacturing interests and the southern misconception of manufacturing advantages.

Thus may we again have a great and united country, the same as before we became divided and embittered on the question of slavery. But this alone can this great end be accomplished. It is, indeed, worth striving for. And it should be the unceasing aim of every patriotic American.

The south possesses marvelous facilities for the manufacture of cotton goods near the fields where the cotton is grown. Moreover, nearly 75 per cent. of the Cotton England manufactures is raised on our southern soil. And this immense trade with its millions of profits and millions of hours of labor is rightfully ours. Indeed, it would certainly in great part—be ours, if but for twenty years to come an enlightened protective policy could preside over the industrial destiny of our nation.

Democrats both north and south should weigh and understand the wise patriotic advice of the great southerner and founder of the Democratic party I have already mentioned, namely. "My own idea—says Jefferson—is that we protect our manufactures to the extent of the consumption of every thing of which we raise the raw materials."

This means our own home market for ourselves, and it is, indeed, the true doctrine. How deeply I regret that it has ceased to be a Democratic policy.

No market in the world is equal to ours. A single one of our railroads—the Pennsylvania railroad, I believe—carries more tonnage in freight in a single year than Free Trade England carries yearly in all her merchant ships to all parts of the world. On the other hand, the *internal* trade of our vast and mighty republic is greater than the *external* trade of France, England, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Austria—in fact of all Europe combined. And to give an idea of the gigantic trade going on between all the states of our Union, I will say that if we compare what we consume per *capita* with what, per *capita*, other nations consume, we are not a population of 70,000,000 but rather a population of over 700,000,000 of people.

It is not astonishing, then, that foreign traders and their agents should greedily covet this magnificent market of ours, which Free Trade alone can give them to the fatal detriment of our own citizens. And to obtain this market—the grandest and most remunerative on earth—it is quite natural they are willing to make sacrifices and even buy whomever will sell his pen, his voice or his vote for the traditional "thirty pieces of silver"—as Judas betrayed our Lord and master.

Indeed, it is a well known fact that foreign traders have always offered—directly or indirectly—large bribes for our market. And concerning this Lord Broughton, in the English parliament, once said, "To gain access for our English goods to the rich markets of the United States, it is well worth while to incur a loss on our first importations in order by the glut to stifle and cripple American industries."

A POWERFUL COMBINATION OF CAPITAL.

But the most powerful combination of capital—the most intelligent monopoly and trust on earth—is in the concerted action of English manufacturers, when they have in view the conquering of a foreign market, and of which a member of the British parliament has declared: "In any quarter of the globe, says he, where competition shows itself as likely to interfere with English monopoly, immediately the capital of her manufacturers is massed in that particular quarter, and goods are exported there and sold in large quantities and at such prices that outside competition is immediately counted out. English manufacturers have been known to export goods to a foreign market and sell them under cost for years with a view of getting the market in their own hands again, and keep that foreign market and step in for the whole when prices revive."

If then, foreign trade is willing to make such great sacrifices to obtain markets, need we be simple enough to suppose that these same efforts are not already made to open our ports to them? Do not our own corporations spend hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly on our legislatures—state and federal—to procure legislation favorable to their interests?

So likewise, then, is foreign money a secret but powerful agent among the anti-patriotic and unscrupulous advocates of Free Trade in the United States.

I can readily understand how southern Democrats, even now after slavery has disappeared, should still cling to Free Trade through old traditions, long acquired manner of thought and local ignorance of manufacturing advantages. But that northern men, leaders in public opinion, writers at certain merits supposed to be acquainted with the economic history of country, should advocate a Free Trade policy in spite of history, common sense and patriotism seems to me proof positive that their Free Trade ardor must have incentives they would shrink from making public.

The main argument, however, under which Free Traders mislead many of their own party and of the unsuspecting public, is that Free Trade will make goods cheaper.

But this is the greatest of all their illusions, because in reality Free Trade makes all things dearer.

Like all other superficial arguments of its kind, the fundamental error of Free Trade is to consider the cheapness of an article as something absolute, as a *principle* infuse. Whereas, it is no principle whatever. It is never anything absolute, but is, in fact, the most shifting and relative of all conditions.

For instance, a suit of clothes at $10 per suit is three times cheaper to a man on a salary of $300 per month than it is to a man on a salary of $100 per month. Again, if I am making but $2.50 per day and you are making $5 per day, a hat at $1 is just twice as dear to you as it is to me.

We must never forget that an article is cheap to the buyer only by reason of the amount of money he disposes of to buy with—in other words, it is cheap simply with respect to the purchasing power of the buyer.

Consequently, it is the same with the community or the nation at large.

When we send money abroad to buy goods instead of producing or manufacturing them at home, we inevitably diminish the purchasing power of the community in a far greater ratio than we cheapen the articles imported to the consumer—that is to say, than we have increased the power of the community by lowering the price of the article.

Let us suppose, for instance, that we send $1,000,000 abroad to buy goods that could as well have been produced at home. And, furthermore, that by this purchase abroad we have diminished the price of the goods to the consumer say 25 per cent. which on $1,000,000 is $250,000.

A FATAL ILLUSION.

Now by this transaction Free Traders claim we have increased the purchasing power of the community to the amount of $250,000, because we have saved that sum to the consumer.

But to accomplish this have we not been obliged to first send $1,000,000 abroad? And by lending this sum out of the country have we not evidently diminished the purchasing power of the community for $1,000,000? Indeed we have. Because the purchasing power of the community is measured at the present day in business relations by the amount of money in actual circulation.

Therefore the above transaction is simply this, that to increase the purchasing power of the community for $250,000, we have, on the other hand, been obliged to diminish this same purchasing power for $1,000,000, which certainly makes a dead loss to the community in purchasing power of $750,000.

This, my friends, is the logic of Free Trade prosperity.

Is it not easy to understand thus why distress, panic and disaster have always coincided in our national history with a Free Trade policy.

Finally let us consider that if instead of sending the above mentioned sum of $1,000,000 abroad, this money had been paid out in wages and the price of raw materials at home, it would in time and by reason of the laws of trade have produced this same sum over again in some other produce or manufactured article.

Indeed, just the same as no force is ever lost in the physical world, so in like manner is the productive power of money kept at home ever active in producing and reproducing wealth and prosperity for the community.

How fatal an illusion then, to foolishly suppose we cheapen the cost of living to the working classes by foreign trade, when we diminish at the same time and in a still greater ratio not only the purchasing power of the community, but likewise its productive power which, we must remember, is the sole source of livelihood for the laboring population.

Most of you have probably heard of the Irishman who had just landed in this country. He goes into a bakery to buy a loaf of bread, for which the baker asks him 10 cents. "But," says Pat, "in the *ould* country where I *jist* came from I could buy the same for 5 cents." "Then why did you not stay there?" retorted the baker. "Ah," replies Pat, with a twinkle in his eye, "the divil was to get the 5 cents."

Though under a trivial form this anecdote graphically illustrates the fallacy of Free Trade.

Even now with only the advancing shadow of Free Trade over us, already "the divil is to get the 5 cents," what then will it be when the reality is upon us? And hundreds of millions will be going abroad, while the amount of labor will at the same time be diminishing at home.

The stupid assertion of Free Traders that the more we buy abroad the more other nations will purchase from us, is really too absurd to be noticed, were it not for the numerous dupes it has already made.

Can anyone be foolish enough to suppose that nations buy goods from each other on sentimental and polite principals—simply to return the compliment, as it were. The idea only seems preposterous to any sensible business man. It is nevertheless a fair specimen of Free Trade nonsense.

Nations buy of one another from necessity and where they can buy cheapest or to the best advantage. Free Trade cannot increase our sales to foreigners by one single dollar. Whereas it is evident that every dollar's worth of goods we buy abroad places just by that much more balance against us, *which balance of trade is always paid in gold.*

Therefore the principle involved as foreign trade is on the face of it a currency—a coin principle, and not as Free Traders falsely assert a *barter* principle.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW NOT PRICE.

I have already shown that the *nominal* cheapness of an article is not to be considered as a primary condition and as an absolute principle. Nevertheless around this false centre most of the arguments *pro* and *con* concerning Free Trade and Protection have revolved, much to the general bewilderment of the public mind.

But when we once understand that the object in view is not the price of an article but rather the purchasing power of the community—which alone is the correct idea—then that which here to prove has been so confused and obscure becomes immediately plain and comprehensible—a child even can understand it.

The respective value, consequently, of Protection and Free Trade must be judged not by the nominal cheapness of goods, which is always relative and therefore a *negative* condition, but rather by the purchasing power of the community, which is always an *absolute* principle and a *positive* condition.

Let us, then, hold as true and well founded, that if a policy tends to diminish the volume of money in actual circulation and at the same time to diminish also the sum total of hours of employment at fair wages, it is to be rejected.

But if, on the contrary, a policy tends to keep money in the country and increase the circulation and also increase or maintain the sum total of hours of employment at fair wages, then it is to be hailed as a national blessing.

Now, my friends, I leave you to decide for yourself which policy will do this—Protection or Free Trade!

In connection with with this point I will simply add, that what will give us, as a nation, the most *honest* money to work with, the most days of labor with the highest wages to the workingmen should be the fundamental principle—the corner and key stone of the whole economic policy of our democratic and Christian republic.

This, indeed, is the fundamental law of all political economy, having in view the general welfare of the whole people and the highest development of a nation's prosperity. And though the greatest of all laws for the wealth and happiness of our people, it is, nevertheless, so easy of comprehension, that the most illiterate citizen can understand it—if he will.

This law in its financial effects is the law of the expansion and contraction of the currency, or medium of exchange in actual circulation.

Expansion, or a healthy flow of *honest* money through a nation's commercial system always maintains, or increases, prosperity. but contraction of the currency is inevitably followed by depression, distress and disaster.

Now, Protection in the United States has the effect of normally expanding the currency circulation. It is therefore invariably followed by prosperity. But Free Trade has the effect of contracting the currency. Therefore it is always followed—sooner or later—by disaster.

There are the fundamental principles underlying the two economic theories under consideration. Consequently the

Continued on Page 9.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Commissioners of Lackawanna County,

Showing receipts, disbursements, condition of the finances and accounts of State and County tax collectors for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of receipts for the year as per statement of County Treasurer, D. W. Powell, and chargeable to General County and Bridge funds......$186,945 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of disbursements from General County and Bridge funds as shown by the following statement of the Commissioners............$177,244 20

Receipts in excess of expenses..$ 9,701 60

ASSESSMENTS.

Paid Assessors for making State and County assessments, clerks making copies, proving and making tax duplicates and transcripts of mortgages and judgments..............$ 5,191 42

ADVERTISING.

Paid for advertising redemption of County Bonds, sale of seated and unseated lands, and publishing annual statement of County Commissioners..............$ 2,183 67

BRIDGES.

Paid Owego Bridge Company for building three iron bridges, one over Tunkhannock Creek, one over Gardner's Creek, and one over Mud Creek	$1,532 00	
Paid Harrison Gardner for building stone arch bridge in Scott township	250 00	
Paid William McLaughlin for stone arch bridge in Waverly borough	250 00	
Paid A. B. Dunning, Jr., for plans, &c., for bridges	115 00	
Paid F. P. Amsden, making plans, &c.	28 00	
Paid bridge views, inspecting bridges and advertising lettings, &c.	34 67	
		$ 2,209 67

BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Paid for burial expenses of deceased indigent soldiers as per Act of Assembly, approved 12th May, 1885..$ 770 00

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Paid H. L. Halstead, County Commissioner	$1,092 00	
Paid William Franz, County Commissioner	1,092 00	
Paid John J. Flanaghan, County Commissioner	1,092 00	
Paid Charles F. Wagner, Commissioners' Clerk	1,500 00	
Paid J. F. Williams, Assistant Clerk	1,020 00	
Paid H. A. Knapp, County Solicitor	500 00	
		$ 6,296 00

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Paid John Morris, auditing accounts for year 1892	$ 924 00	
Paid J. A. Dolphin, auditing accounts for year 1892	961 44	
Paid S. S. Spruks, auditing accounts for year 1892	924 00	
		$ 2,809 44

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Paid John P. Kelly, District Attorney	$3,781 39	
John J. Fahey, Sheriff	4,220 55	
Chas Robinson, Sheriff	167 35	
Paid John H. Thomas, Clerk of Courts	3,527 71	
Paid C. E. Pryor, Prothonotary	835 26	
Paid J. J. Healy, Recorder of Deeds	189 90	
Paid John J. Shea, County Detective	960 00	
		$ 13,721 16

COUNTY SURVEYS.

Paid A. B. Dunning, Jr., Commissioner appointed by Court to survey disputed boundary line between Lackawanna and Susquehanna counties	$ 465 49	
Paid L. D. Benson, same service	565 23	
Paid W. H. Sturdevant, same service	186 50	
Paid Secretary of Internal Affairs, tracing of line between Wyoming and Lackawanna counties	11 00	
		$ 1,248 22

COURT EXPENSES.

Paid Court Crier, Tipstaves, and Messengers	$4,289 50	
Paid Stenographers	4,361 70	
Paid Grand Jurors	1,875 86	
Paid Petit Jurors	7,579 84	
Paid Traverse Jurors	5,067 38	
Paid Constables making return to Court	1,124 21	
Paid Referees appointed by Court	1,000 00	
Paid Lack'a Jurist for publishing Trial Lists, Argument Lists, Jurors, etc., and for type writing paper and printing Court Rules, etc.	358 94	
Paid C. E. Pryor, engrossing Court Rules	70 00	
Paid Jury Commissioners and Clerk	483 55	
Paid detective services	25 00	
		$ 26,025 77

COMMONWEALTH'S COSTS.

Paid fees of Aldermen, Justices, Constables and Witnesses in criminal cases..............$ 12,416 24

COURT HOUSE GROUNDS.

Paid for mowing lawn, policeman, flagging walks, benches and other work on Court House grounds........ 933 17

DIVISION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Paid for making maps of proposed Election districts..........$ 45 00

DIVISION OF TWPS. AND BOROUGHS.

Paid Viewers appointed by Court....$ 31 60

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

Paid for board and clothing of convicts for year 1893..........$ 2,259 13

ELECTION CONTESTS.

Paid witness fees in the contests of Okell vs. Quinnan, Thomas vs. Cusick and Jenkins vs. Gallagher, and Commissioners in Okell vs. Quinnan contest appointed by Court..............$ 1,073 30

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Paid election officers and for use of polling places	$7,560 70	
Paid for ballot boxes, stoves for temporary election houses, candle holders and curtains for booths	609 55	
Paid ground rent for the temporary election houses	172 00	
Paid printing Ballots, Cards of Instruction, Election Blanks, etc.	2,283 41	
Paid publishing Election Proclamations, February and November elections	1,913 50	
Paid for storing and setting up booths	73 02	
Paid for repairing and removing and setting up temporary election houses	482 18	
Paid for delivering ballots, ballot boxes, booths, etc., to polling places and Judges of Election	857 39	
Paid Clerks appointed by Court to compute Election Returns	225 00	
Paid for Labels for Ballot Boxes and incidental expenses	9 00	
Paid for freight and expressage	4 45	
		$ 14,140 18

INQUESTS.

Paid J. A. Kelley, Coroner	$ 860 48	
Paid Jurors at Inquests	540 12	
		$ 1,400 60

INSURANCE.

Paid Insurance on Steam Boilers in County Prison and Court Houses..$ 75 00

PREMIUMS.

Paid Premiums on Noxious Animals killed, including fees of Aldermen and Justices..............$ 104 75

PUBLIC BUILDING EXPENSES.

Paid Janitor, Fireman and Watchman	$1,728 87	
Paid Gas, Electric Light, Water and Fuel	2,067 88	
Paid repairs of Court House and repairing sewers, closets, heating apparatus, etc.	2,309 85	
Paid Telephone rent	121 50	
Paid metallic file cases in Clerk of Courts and Register's office	3,684 00	
Paid E. P. Gross, attending Tower and other Clocks, and one new clock	187 50	
Paid Washing, Cleaning, Scrubbing, etc.	229 93	
Paid Repairing Furniture	9 50	
Paid Supplies, Brooms, Soap and Brushes	107 90	
Paid Hauling Ashes	20 00	
Paid New Furniture and Carpets	341 51	
Paid Electric Apparatus for ventilating Nos. 1 and 2 Court Rooms	1,392 58	
Paid Mattresses, Blankets, etc., for use of jurors	149 43	
Paid Labeling File Boxes and Drawers on new metallic file cases in Clerk of Courts and Register's offices	45 00	
		$ 12,446 48

PRISON EXPENSES.

Paid John J. Fahey, Sheriff, for feeding prisoners	$9,310 43	
Paid Salaries of Wardens and Keepers	5,965 17	
Paid Fuel, Gas, Water and Electric Light	2,070 62	
Paid conveying Prisoners to and from Prison and to Depot	293 00	
Paid Prisoners' Clothing, Shoes, Bedding, etc.	621 69	
Paid Soap, Brooms, Brushes, Wringers, etc.	235 05	
Paid Oil Cloth in Warden's Room	48 80	
Paid Disinfectants	40 75	
Paid Telephone	40 50	
Paid Repairing Lawn Mower and Building Fences	20 81	
Paid New Keys	2 00	
Paid Repairs of Co'nty Prison	606 12	
Paid Covering Steam Pipes, patent covering up	495 00	
Paid New Bath Rooms in County Prison	856 43	
Paid Physician and Medical Supplies	300 00	
		$ 20,956 37

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Paid for Blank Books and Printed Blanks for the several County officers	$1,555 57	
Paid for Stationery for the several County officers	235 08	
		$ 1,820 65

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Paid Assessors making May and December Registration, and Clerks making copies for Election Boards.$ 7,456 21

ROAD DAMAGES.

Paid Damages to Land as awarded by Road Viewers appointed by Court.$ 1,185 00

ROAD VIEWS.

Paid Surveyors and Viewers appointed by Court..............$ 347 20

STATE AUDIT.

Paid John M. Harris, auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills..............$ 109 50

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Paid for keeping Insane inmates from Lackawanna County.........$ 206 25

SUNDRY EXPENSES.

Paid P. J. Messett et al., Clerks, for services and other sundry expenses.$ 955 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid Postage, Stamps and Envelopes, etc.	$ 55 80	
Paid State Industrial Reformatory	108 50	
Paid Legal Expenses	109 30	
Paid Taxes overcharged and refunded	150 01	
Paid Returns of Births and Deaths	50	
		$ 423 61

Total amount of disbursements by the County Commissioners on their warrants Nos. 1 to 4,940, Series "N".$139,529 89

The following disbursements were made by County Treasurer D. W. Powell from the General County Fund, to wit:

Interest paid on County Bonds	$9,050 00	
State Tax on Loans	840 00	
Transferred to Sinking F'nd.	20,000 00	
Supt. Schools J. C. Taylor, County Institute	200 00	
County Treasurer's commission	7,624 41	
		$ 37,714 41

Total amount disbursed from General County and Bridge Funds.....$177,244 20

STATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To valuation of money at interest, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., assessed in Lackawanna County for the year 1893, subject to a four mill tax for State purposes and reported to State Board of Revenue Commissioners. $5,135,141 at four mills......$ 20,540 56

Less Treasurer's commission.......... 205 40

Balance due State..........$ 20,335 16

"The above amount, to wit, $20,335 16, having been paid to the State Treasurer by County Treasurer D. W. Powell, three-fourths of said amount was returned to Lackawanna County, as per Act of 8th June, 1891, to wit, $15,251 37."

D. W. Powell, County Treasurer, in Account With Lackawanna Co.

DR.

	Sinking Fund	Township Fund	Red'mption Fund	State Fund	Bridge Fund	County Fund	Total
Balance December 31, 1892	$40,500 00	$1,735 13	$ 414 52		$ 7,584 12	$ 22,723 74	$ 72,987 55
Taxes, Duplicate of 1891						598 21	598 21
" 1892				$ 2,051 28	2,796 50	36,875 64	41,667 13
" 1893				20,540 56		85,888 91	106,329 47
Taxes, Seated and Unseated lands		4,201 13			50 08	1,128 78	5,480 00
Interest on Unseated land						42 67	42 67
Liquor Licenses, Hotel						22,913 42	22,913 42
Restaurant						4,380 00	4,380 00
State Treasurer ¾ of Personal tax returned, years 1892 and 1893						30,279 69	30,279 69
Jury fees, fines and costs as follows:							
John P. Kelly, Dist Att'y						29 00	29 00
John H. Thomas, Cl'k C'ts						135 89	135 89
John J. Fahey, Sheriff						664 00	664 00
Joseph O'Brien, Attorney						18 62	18 62
H. H. Coston, Stenographer						548 76	548 76
Exonerated Taxes collected						17 11	17 11
Prisoners' Board collected						196 50	196 50
Proth'y Lien fees collected						22 80	22 80
Proceeds Com'rs' tax sales						598 50	598 50
Interest and costs on lands redeemed from Co. Com'rs						378 12	378 12
United States, 1 year's rent for use of Court rooms						100 00	100 00
Old Furn'tre, &c., s'ld by C'rs						10 79	10 79
Ballot laws sold by Com'rs						10 18	10 18
State Dep't for compiling, &c., Tax statistics by Co. Com'rs in 1890						60 00	60 00
State Dep't same service '92						16 00	16 00
A. Scanlon, detective lic. fee						22 00	22 00
Sundries						34 81	34 81
Redemption Fund			294 82				294 82
Transfer from County Fund	20,000 00			840 00			20,840 00
Total	$60,500 00	$5,936 26	$ 709 15	$23,431 84	$10,325 14	$206,208 58	$308,840 97

CR.

	Sinking Fund	Township Fund	Red'mption Fund	State Fund	Bridge Fund	County Fund	Total
Coupons, Interest						$ 9,050 00	$ 9,050 00
Transfer to Sinking Fund						20,000 00	20,000 00
Transfer to Tax on Loans						840 00	840 00
County Institute						200 00	200 00
County Warrants paid Nos. 1 to 4940 inclusive					$ 2,200 80	137,325 05	139,529 85
Eighty-one County Bonds redeemed, issue of June 1, 1891	$40,500 00						40,500 00
Redemption Fund			$ 294 25				294 25
Township Fund, Warrants paid, 426 to 449, inclusive		$4,812 87					4,812 87
Paid State Treasurer							
Balance State Tax, year '92				$ 1,798 43			
State Tax, year 1893				20,335 16			
Tax on loans, balance 1892				180 00			
Tax on Loans, 1893				693 09			22,987 59
State Fund overdrawn in 1892				234 59			234 59
County Treasurer's Commission		206 98		203 66		7,624 41	8,035 05
Balance	$40,500 00	$5,017 85	$ 294 25	$23,431 84	$ 2,200 80	$175,048 46	$246,490 20
	20,000 00	1,148 41	432 90		8,124 34	31,860 12	62,350 77
	$60,500 00	$5,936 26	$ 709 15	$23,431 84	$10,325 14	$206,208 58	$308,840 97

D. W. POWELL, County Treasurer.

Scranton, Pa., January 17, 1894.

Statement of the Accounts of Collectors of State and County Tax, Year 1893.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	County and State Tax Duplicate.	Tax Returned on Seated and Unseated Land.	Exonerations.	Collector's Commissions.	Cash paid Treasurer.	Balance subject to Exonerations and Commissions.
Archbald Borough	P. W. Philbin	$ 2,537 82	$42 23	$	$	$ 1,450 00	$ 84 59
Blakely Borough	H. K. Barnes	1,881 77				718 90	1,158 87
Benton Township	H. G. Smith	1,171 47	1 13			722 90	445 66
Carbondale Twp	Patrick Casey	1,002 16	22 41			685 00	344 75
Clifton Township	James O'Boyle	150 08	20 87		6 16	117 82	
Covington Township	R. J. Tanfield	866 56	12 08			208 87	240 65
Carbondale City—							
First Ward	P. F. Carroll	2,830 45				1,182 24	1,648 13
Second Ward	Wm. Ulmer	2,273 49		20 37	141 10	2,081 78	
Third Ward	P. F. Carroll	864 76				460 30	384 41
Fourth Ward	P. F. Carroll	592 21				100 00	487 51
Fifth Ward	P. F. Carroll	1,680 15				300 00	1,080 13
Dickson City Boro	George Helwig	3,494 17				2,846 10	837 86
Dunmore Borough	T. E. Boland	7,839 58	57 18			4,888 83	2,832 21
Elmhurst Borough	C. W. Rhodes	313 54				45 00	268 54
Fell Township	Patrick McGeever	2,778 95	55 30			1,810 21	882 74
Glenburn Borough	E. A. Atherton	432 00		6 40	21 12	400 00	
Greenfield Township	Geo. W. Warren	344 38				340 00	*294 33
Gouldsboro Boro	J. R. Gardiner	21 77				15 41	6 36
Jermyn Borough	E. A. Lane	1,342 72	28 35	22 82	64 08	1,217 80	
Jefferson Township	J. E. Kizer	367 90	99 32	6 30	24 67	487 20	
La Plume Borough	Geo. Sisson	219 47	25			100 00	119 22
Lehigh Township	J. L. Smith	145 16	21 55	1 73	8 60	117 80	
Lackawanna Twp	Joseph Davis	6,581 49	108 88			5,816 88	637 34
Madison Township	Eugene Noack	1,004 36	21 86	51 53	48 08	912 84	
Mayfield Borough	Michael White	1,086 77				782 00	284 27
North Abington Twp	J. C. Thomas	1,438 20	50 24			955 00	432 73
Newton Township	L. B. Ayers	1,467 21				970 00	497 21
Olyphant Borough	John F. Padden	2,330 54	13 32			882 16	1,443 06
Old Forge Township	J. S. Watkins	5,008 87		388 40	251 51	4,400 30	
Ransom Township	Lewis McCloskey	928 34	87 71	6 45	41 00	780 38	
Roaring Brook Twp	Jacob Wesser	479 85	11 62	2 40	23 81	442 59	
Scott Township	B. S. Newton	1,302 34	1 00			1,200 00	*302 34
S. Abington Twp	J. D. Aylesworth	1,448 92	1 00			700 00	747 92
Spring Brook Twp	H. K. Arms	497 41	174 90			100 00	222 48
Waverly Borough	Chas. Hall	535 08				400 48	135 59
Winton Borough	James Lawler	1,577 91	17 10			1,143 20	*657 61
Scranton City—							
First Ward	John D. Evans	3,870 87	13 87			2,814 96	1,042 17
Second Ward	Evan Gabriel	3,082 84	17 22			3,012 00	53 07
Third Ward	Wall J. O'Malley	1,794 43	11 87			1,446 60	341 85
Fourth Ward	David R. Evans	4,005 27	25 54			2,000 00	1,010 70
Fifth Ward	Reese Thomas	5,171 84	1 19			3,808 11	1,361 83
Sixth Ward	Wm. J. Eagan	832 98				515 00	317 98
Seventh Ward	Anthony Walsh	1,759 20	43 00			1,190 17	516 03
Eighth Ward	J. M. Rose	17,328 54				14,141 88	3,186 10
Ninth Ward	P. M. Verney	8,781 28				3,976 26	4,785 02
Tenth Ward	Chas. Raynor	1,881 40	4 20	10 28	93 58	1,774 23	
Eleventh Ward	Chas. Roehl	3,234 22	1 60			2,824 41	408 21
Twelfth Ward	Thomas Heffron	775 19				480 00	295 22
Thirteenth Ward	A. E. Kiefer	4,858 85	7 48			2,858 40	2,032 33
Fourteenth Ward	David Jones	3,162 24	1 25			2,800 00	*659 14
Fifteenth Ward	Reese C. Powell	2,777 61	4 13			2,360 87	106 84
Sixteenth Ward	C. C. Ferber	5,870 19	17 83			3,098 80	2,769 32
Seventeenth Ward	H. B. Chase	11,909 17				6,814 38	5,094 79
Eighteenth Ward	Wm. J. Eagan	600 70				255 00	345 33
Nineteenth Ward	Ferdinand Zwick	2,748 07	10 01			1,414 15	1,314 92
Twentieth Ward	Thomas Helfton	4,236 97	84 86			3,428 15	723 69
Twenty first Ward	J. G. Nicholson	2,652 31	1 61			2,392 84	258 21
		$152,798 79	$1,241 40	$569 39	$700 97	$105,815 00	$ 46,416 98

Year 1892.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	County and State Tax Duplicate.	Tax Returned on Seated and Unseated Land.	Exonerations.	Collector's Commissions.	Cash paid Treasurer.	Balance subject to Exonerations and Commissions.
Scranton—							
Third Ward	Thomas Saltry	$1,935 93				$ 1,699 00	$ *236 93
Seventh Ward	J. E. Ryan	1,813 33				1,428 59	384 74
Eighth Ward	W. S. Miller	16,725 74				11,838 15	4,887 59
Twelfth Ward	Richd. J. Callery	818 99				706 58	*112 41

Balance due, subject to Exoneration and Commissions....$ 5,601 67

* Since settled.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

LIABILITIES.

5 per cent. Bonds of the issue of June 1st, 1881	$ 25,000 00
5 per cent. Bonds of the issue of December 1st, 1883	75,000 00
5 per cent. Bonds of the issue of December 1st, 1885	60,000 00
Total Bonded Indebtedness	$160,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury, "County Fund"	$ 31,865 12
Cash in Treasury, "Bridge Fund"	8,124 34
Cash in Treasury, "Sinking Fund"	20,000 00
Due from Collectors, "Estimated"	38,000 00
Court House Building	200,000 00
Furniture and fixtures in Court H'se.	30,000 00
Court House Grounds	175,000 00
County Prison	120,000 00
Furniture and fixtures in County Prison	3,000 00
Prison Grounds	39,000 00
Total Assets	$664,989 46
Assets in excess of Liabilities	504,989 46

Assessed valuation for the year 1893	$ 26,135,152 00
Estimate of expenses for year 1894	192,300 00
Amount of County Tax Duplicate for year 1892, including September additionals	131,872 96
Amount of State Tax Duplicate	20,540 56

Respectfully submitted,
S. W. ROBERTS,
GILES ROBERTS,
JOHN DEMUTH,
County Commissioners.

Attest: CHAS. F. WAGNER, Clerk.
Scranton Pa., Feb. 1st, 1894.