

PROSPERITY BRINGS CONTENT THE WORLD OVER.

DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT TO BE PROSPEROUS?

DO YOU WANT IT?

Are you a Workingman?
Are you a Miner?
Are you a Farmer?
Are you a Mechanic?
Are you a Printer?
Are you a Railway Employee?
Are you a Clerk?
Are you a Traveling Salesman?
Are you a Wage-earner of any kind?

as England is commanding it from her Asiatic stations at Hongkong and Singapore.
Do you want to lose it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

DO YOU WANT IT?

The change of tariff policy which upset and demoralized every business and industry in '93 was bad enough.

But now it is proposed to couple with it another change which would multiply its disturbing and destructive power upon business and every industry.

Bryan proposes to change Sound Money for Cheap Money—a Hundred-Cent Dollar for a Fifty-Cent Dollar.

Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it?

DO YOU WANT IT?

In 1892 this country was more prosperous than ever before. Employment was more general and wages higher than they had ever been.

The people, misled by the assertions of the Democratic office-seekers, tried the experiment of changing the policy of the government on the tariff question.

What was the result?

On the very day following the election business began to decline, dealers canceled their contracts for home manufactures, factories reduced their working forces and curtailed their orders for the product of the mine, the forest and the field, and uncertainty took the place of confidence in the business world.

What followed?

Every workingman, every employe and every farmer whose market was thus curtailed remembers. There was a panic, depression, gloom, enforced idleness and want.

All this was the result of a change in our tariff policy which affected the great manufacturing interests and which threatened labor.

Bryan now threatens to lower the tariff and take away protection from labor.
Do you want it? If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

DO YOU WANT IT?

Remember the panic, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-95. That was the result of a change of policy in only one great factor of our national welfare.

The election of Bryan would mean a return to all the causes which led to that panic. It would also add to them two other equally potent causes for panic—a change of currency and a change in our foreign policy.

Do you want a panic in 1901-4 far worse than that of 1893-95?

Do you want idleness and starvation and millions subsisting on charity just as they did in 1893?

If so, vote for Bryan and you will get it.

DO YOU WANT IT?

Mr. Bryan proposes to give up that valuable stepping stone to the commerce of the Orient—the Philippine Islands.

The countries commercially adjacent to Manila now buy \$1,200,000,000 a year of goods chiefly of the kind we make. Yet they only take 6 per cent of them from the United States.

Now that we have the Philippines, we have a trading center from which we can command a good share of that business, just

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH'S COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

New Factories Going into Operation and Others Projected.

The following table, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, illustrates the growth of the cotton mill industry in the South during the past three years. The figures include only such mills as were actually in operation and not mills that were idle:

States.	Mills in Operation.	1897.	1900.
Alabama	37	41	
Arkansas	2	5	
Georgia	77	84	
Kentucky	11	8	
Louisiana	3	4	
Mississippi	7	7	
Missouri	3	3	
North Carolina	101	188	
South Carolina	76	93	
Tennessee	29	29	
Texas	4	5	
Virginia	15	14	
Total	425	479	

The mills actually under construction and those projected compare as follows:

States.	Under Construction.	Projected.
Alabama	5	6
Arkansas	1	
Georgia	20	24
Louisiana	2	
Mississippi	6	1
North Carolina	25	6
South Carolina	18	10
Tennessee	5	2
Texas	4	2
Total	84	53

STREET RAILWAYS INDICATE PROSPERITY.

Their Business Has Increased Thirty-four Per Cent Since 1894.

The street railways of America now represent the enormous investment in bonds and stocks of \$1,800,000,000, upon which investors are receiving annually over \$70,000,000 in dividends and interest. Salaries and wages amounting to \$250,000,000 a year are distributed among 300,000 employes necessary to equip, operate and manage this great industry, repair its 20,000 miles of track, handle its 60,000 cars, and meet the ever pressing demands for improvement.

Directly and indirectly over 1,200,000 persons depend upon the traction interests of America for their livelihood. An industry of such proportions penetrates and more or less affects all other enterprises in the country which sustains it. Nine-tenths of the business men and women of the United States look to the management of street railway companies to furnish them with swift, comfortable and safe transportation to and from business. The business of these companies has increased 30 per cent since 1894, when the people could not afford to ride as much as they do now.

Mr. Bryan's Prosperity.

Taxable property listed by Mr. Bryan during two administrations was:

Assessed Value.	1900.	1894.
	\$4,560,000	200
Mr. Bryan's prosperity	\$4,300,000	

PIG IRON PRODUCTION AS A PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

More than Twice as Much Made Last Year as in 1894.

Pig iron production is one of the most accurate indices of the general business conditions of the country. When business is good, when wage earners are employed steadily, when farmers receive ample remuneration for their crops, then the production of iron advances. A period of depression is always accompanied by a sag in the production of iron. The following table shows the production in 1890 and 1894, as illustrating the business conditions under two administrations:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Tons.	1890.	1894.
	13,620,703	6,657,388

Republican increase 6,963,315

The production by countries in 1899 was as follows:

Tons.	United States	Great Britain	Germany	Russia	France
	13,620,703	9,305,319	8,142,017	2,672,492	2,562,388

As a steel producer this country is without a rival. We make nearly 40 per cent of the world's output, Great Britain makes 18 per cent and Germany 21 per cent. Only one-sixth of the country's production is marketed in the form of steel rails, showing that steel manufacturing in all its branches is widely followed.

WOOLEN IMPORTS ARE REDUCED TO ONE-THIRD.

Home Manufacturers Are Now Supplying the Home Trade.

The following table shows the imports and exports of woolen manufactures in eight months ending Aug. 31, and the New York price of Ohio XX fleece wool during the month of August, from 1895 to 1900:

Imports.	Exports.	August price of Ohio XX
1895	\$49,667,044	\$470,725
1896	29,544,064	614,678
1897	37,714,064	144,512
1898	11,681,158	717,689
1899	10,476,622	779,567
1900	12,084,928	886,030

The imports are thus seen to be only one-third of what they were in the free trade year, 1895, while exports have nearly doubled since then and the price of wool is 60 per cent higher.

REMEMBER!

The Party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1893 on the Money Question.—W. J. Bryan, Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4.

What Say Wool Producers?

"It is immaterial, in my judgment, whether the sheep growers receive any benefit from the tariff or not. . . . I am for free wool."—W. J. Bryan in Congress.

The sheep raiser can answer Mr. Bryan's argument by quoting these figures:

Year.	Wilson Tar.	Dingley Tar.
1895	17c	30c
1896	14c	23c
1897	30c	57c
1898	27c	50c
1899	25c	43c

"I am for free wool," says W. J. Bryan.

Farm Value of Wheat.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$279,094,011	Dem.
1896	265,908,000	Dem.
1899	385,480,211	Republican
1900	380,000,000	Republican

Sleeping Cars More Used.

Prosperity smiled on the Pullman Company and its employes during the past year. The product of the company's works was valued at \$17,026,270, as against \$13,028,257 a year ago, an increase of \$3,998,013. At Pullman, 3,258 employes were on the rolls, and they received an aggregate of \$3,832,291 in wages, an average of \$621.38 to each person employed.

In the operating department on the different roads there were 16,006 employes, who were paid \$8,483,132 in wages. The number of employes the previous year was 13,017, and the wages paid amounted to \$6,996,283.

Farm Value of Cotton.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$289,541,025	Dem.
1896	319,976,437	Dem.
1899	112,009,480	Rep.
1900	482,750,000	Rep.

Prosperity in the South.

On the whole, the South is rapidly developing into what God intended it to be, the garden spot of North America.

With our diversified industries, increasing manufactures, farming on a more careful and scientific scale, and our sister States marketing pig iron and coal in Europe and making steel rails for all the world, our prospects are indeed bright, and we are ready to crown cotton king, with pig iron standing as heir apparent to the throne.

ROBERT F. MADDOX,
Vice-President Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.

Farm Value of Oats.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$158,705,381	Dem.
1896	120,248,889	Dem.
1899	179,154,819	Rep.
1900	162,187,500	Rep.

Money in Circulation.

Year.	Amount.
Sept. 1, 1900	\$26.85
July 1, 1896	21.10

Republican increase \$5.75
Mr. Bryan said that the reverse would be true were Mr. McKinley elected in 1890. This is only another disproof of Bryan the prophet.

Farm Value of Barley.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$40,343,705	Dem.
1896	18,294,999	Dem.
1899	32,838,249	Rep.
1900	32,337,500	Rep.

Union Labels Printed.

In prosperous times the people smoke more cigars. Here is the record for 1895, 1899 and the first six months of 1900:

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$47,915,000	
1899	76,070,803	
1900 (six months only)	30,855,000	

Farm Value of Potatoes.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$6,115,938	Dem.
1896	76,070,803	Dem.
1899	86,684,822	Rep.
1900	97,350,000	Rep.

WHAT FARMERS HAVE GAINED BY PROSPERITY

Increase in nine crops	\$710,722,617
Increase in value of live stock	632,960,801
Total increase	\$1,343,683,418

This represents the difference that farmers have gained in one year under a Republican administration.

The gain in the value of live stock was distributed as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900	Total.
Horses	\$452,649,396	\$603,969,042	151,319,646
Mules	92,302,000	111,717,092	19,415,092
Cows	369,239,993	514,812,106	145,572,113
Cattle	507,929,421	689,486,200	181,556,779
Sheep	67,020,942	122,065,013	55,044,071
Hogs	169,272,770	245,725,000	76,452,230
Total	\$1,655,414,612	\$2,288,375,413	\$632,960,801

To appreciate what this means to every individual stock owner, note the change in the average price per head of each class of animals:

	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1900.	Inc. Per Cent.
Horses	\$31.51	\$44.61	42
Mules	41.08	53.56	29
Cows	23.16	31.60	36
Cattle	16.65	24.97	50
Sheep	1.82	2.93	61
Hogs	4.10	4.99	22

The details by crops are:

	1896.	1900.	Increase in 1900.
Corn	\$513,871,912	\$859,810,000	\$345,938,088
Cotton	319,976,437	483,750,000	163,773,563
Wheat	265,698,900	380,000,000	114,301,100
Oats	120,248,889	162,187,500	41,938,611
Potatoes	75,670,362	97,350,000	21,679,638
Barley	18,294,999	32,337,500	14,042,504
Rye	8,346,399	14,242,500	5,896,101
Hay	669,295,364	671,000,000	1,704,436
Blackwheat	4,931,424	6,380,000	1,448,576
Total	\$1,999,334,883	\$2,707,057,500	\$710,722,617

American farmers received almost \$115,000,000 more money for their wheat this year, under Republican prosperity, than they did in 1896 under Democratic depression. This year the people can afford to buy bread. In 1896 thousands of them were starving and begging for bread.

The farmers will not throw away the substance for the shadow. They will vote for a continuance of Republican prosperity as against a return of Democratic adversity. They will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. They will not vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Bank Failures.	Liabilities.	Number.	Failures Calendar Year.	Number.	Liabilities.
1893	\$170,295,678	598	1890	10,907	\$189,856,904
1894	13,969,050	89	1891	12,273	189,858,638
1895	22,704,038	135	1892	10,344	114,944,167
1896	56,679,376	197			
Annual average	65,927,406	255	1893	15,242	\$46,779,889
1897	20,084,509	105	1894	13,885	172,962,859
1898	15,097,792	51	1895	13,197	173,196,060
1899	24,504,570	37	1896	15,088	226,096,834
Annual average	20,397,967	64			
Democratic annual excess	45,528,452	191	1897	13,251	154,322,071
No comment is needed.			1898	12,186	130,682,869
			1899	9,337	60,979,889

Exports of Farm Products.	1900.
	\$835,912,952
1895	\$553,210,026
Republican increase	\$282,702,926
Exports of Manufactures.	1900.
	\$432,284,366
1895	\$183,595,743
Republican increase	\$248,688,623
Exports from Mines.	1900.
	\$98,977,550
1895	\$18,509,814
Republican increase	\$20,467,736



PROSPERITY PROVED TO BE SUBSTANTIAL.