

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?

DO YOU WANT IT?
Do you want to continue the present good business conditions, which give employment to all and better wages than ever before had?
If so, vote for McKinley, for under his administration, the protective tariff and sound money principles for which the Republican party legislated, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-96 have vanished.

DO YOU WANT IT?
Remember the panic, the depression, the idleness and want of 1893-96. 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 1893-96?
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

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 remembered. 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.

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WHAT FARMERS HAVE GAINED BY PROSPERITY

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Increase in nine crops | \$710,722,617 |
| Increase in value of live stock | 632,900,801 |
| Total increase | \$1,343,623,418 |

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 | 92,302,090 | 111,717,092 | 19,415,002 |
| Cows | 309,239,993 | 514,812,106 | 205,572,113 |
| Sheep | 507,929,421 | 689,486,260 | 181,556,839 |
| Cattle | 67,020,942 | 122,665,913 | 55,644,971 |
| Hogs | 166,272,770 | 245,725,000 | 79,452,230 |
| 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. | Pct. |
|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|------|
| Horses | \$31.51 | \$44.61 | 13.10 | 42 |
| Mules | 41.06 | 53.56 | 12.50 | 30 |
| Cows | 23.16 | 31.99 | 8.83 | 38 |
| Cattle | 16.65 | 24.97 | 8.32 | 50 |
| Sheep | 1.82 | 2.93 | 1.11 | 61 |
| Hogs | 4.10 | 4.99 | 0.89 | 22 |

The details by crops are:

| | 1896. | 1900. | Increase in 1900. |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Corn | \$513,971,912 | \$859,810,000 | \$345,838,088 |
| Cotton | 319,976,437 | 163,773,593 | 156,202,844 |
| Wheat | 265,698,900 | 380,000,000 | 114,301,100 |
| Oats | 129,248,888 | 162,187,500 | 32,938,612 |
| Potatoes | 75,670,362 | 97,350,000 | 21,679,638 |
| Barley | 18,294,996 | 32,337,500 | 14,042,504 |
| Rye | 8,346,399 | 14,242,500 | 5,896,101 |
| Hay | 669,295,564 | 671,000,000 | 1,704,436 |
| Buckwheat | 4,937,424 | 6,380,000 | 1,442,576 |
| Total | \$1,996,334,888 | \$2,707,057,500 | \$710,722,612 |

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.

| Number. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| 1893 | 598 | 1890 | 10,907 |
| 1894 | 80 | 1891 | 12,273 |
| 1895 | 135 | 1892 | 10,344 |
| 1896 | 197 | 1893 | 15,242 |
| 1897 | 255 | 1894 | 13,885 |
| 1898 | 105 | 1895 | 17,962,856 |
| 1899 | 51 | 1896 | 13,197 |
| 1900 | 87 | 1897 | 15,088 |
| Annual average | 105 | 1898 | 15,242 |
| 1899 | 51 | 1899 | 13,351 |
| Annual average | 64 | 1900 | 12,180 |
| Democratic annual | 191 | 1900 | 9,337 |
| excess | 45,525,452 | | |

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 | 161 | 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 | 1 |
| Georgia | 20 | 24 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 1 |
| North Carolina | 25 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 16 | 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:

| Year. | Assessed value. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1900 | \$4,560 |
| 1894 | 200 |
| Mr. Bryan's prosperity | \$4,360 |

Exports of Farm Products.

| Year. | Value. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1900 | \$835,912,952 |
| 1895 | \$553,210,026 |
| Republican Increase | \$282,702,926 |

Exports of Manufactures.

| Year. | Value. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1900 | \$432,284,366 |
| 1895 | \$183,595,743 |
| Republican Increase | \$248,688,623 |

Exports from Mines.

| Year. | Value. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1900 | \$38,977,550 |
| 1895 | \$18,509,814 |
| Republican Increase | \$20,467,736 |



"It Sort o' Looks as if I'd Have to Expand."

PROSPERITY PROVED TO BE SUBSTANTIAL.

Savings of the People Show an Immense Gain Over 1894.

One evidence of the prevailing prosperity that cannot be denied or overlooked or slurred over is the record of deposits in the banks, and particularly the savings banks, and the loan and trust institutions. The money in the State and national banks is the working capital of the business community; that in the other institutions represents the vast army of the provident possessors.
The record in the Democratic year 1894 and the Republican year 1899 is below:

| | 1894. | 1899. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total No. Depositors. | 1,424,966 | 1,991,183 |
| Bank | 602,756 | 966,394 |
| National | 205,368 | 443,321 |
| State and private | 3,413,477 | 4,254,516 |
| Total | 5,545,867 | 7,655,414 |
| Total Amount of Deposits. | \$1,155,191,588 | \$1,830,116,140 |
| Bank | 214,442,510 | 418,281,207 |
| National | 239,504,892 | 576,724,117 |
| State and private | 1,265,450,418 | 1,782,974,431 |
| Total | \$2,874,589,406 | \$4,608,096,005 |
| Increase in amount of deposits. | \$1,733,506,509 | |
| Average deposit in all banks: | \$29 | |
| 1894 | \$29 | |
| 1899 | \$62 | |

Mr. Bryan says we are not prosperous. The bank deposits say that we are.

RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Greater Volume of Business Shows the Country's Prosperity.

It may be taken as axiomatic that when the railroads are doing a large volume of business, the country as a whole is doing the same.
The record of railroad building and railroad business in 1895 and in 1899 compares as follows:

| Year. | Miles. |
|-------|--------|
| 1892 | 4,441 |
| 1895 | 1,650 |
| 1899 | 4,500 |
| 1900 | 5,100 |

* Estimated by Interstate Commerce Commission.

GROSS RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

| Year. | Amount. |
|---|-----------------|
| 1892 | \$1,169,036,840 |
| 1895 | 1,066,943,358 |
| 1899 | 1,313,610,118 |
| Decrease of \$102,093,482 between 1892 and 1894. | |
| Increase of \$246,666,760 between 1894 and 1899. | |

TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED ONE MILE.

| Year. | Amount. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1892 | 123,607,257,153 |
| 1895 | 85,227,515,891 |
| Republican increase | 38,439,742,262 |

RAILROADS' NET EARNINGS.

| Year. | Amount. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1892 | \$456,641,119 |
| 1895 | 349,651,047 |
| Republican increase | \$106,990,072 |

Postal Receipts.

| Year. | Amount. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1892 | \$95,021,384 |
| 1894 | 76,983,128 |
| Republican increase | \$18,038,256 |

More business in the country means greater postal receipts. The Postoffice Department tells which party has brought plenty to the country.

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 1899 and 1894, as illustrating the business conditions under two administrations:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

| Year. | Tons. |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1899 | 13,620,703 |
| 1894 | 6,657,388 |
| Republican increase | 6,963,315 |

The production by countries in 1899 was as follows:

| Countries. | Tons. |
|---------------|------------|
| United States | 13,620,703 |
| Great Britain | 9,305,319 |
| Germany | 8,142,017 |
| Russia | 2,672,492 |
| France | 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 woollen 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:

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | cents. |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1895 | \$40,667,044 | \$470,725 | 18 |
| 1896 | 29,544,094 | 614,678 | 17 |
| 1897 | 37,714,064 | 144,512 | 23 1/2 |
| 1898 | 11,081,158 | 717,089 | 28 1/2 |
| 1899 | 10,470,622 | 779,567 | 30 1/2 |
| 1900 | 12,081,928 | 886,030 | 28 1/2 |

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 1896 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:
Boston Quo—(Wool Tar. Dingley Tar. stations. (Free wool.) (Protection.)
Ohio 17c 30c
Michigan 14c 23c
Terry, fine Delaine, clean 30c 57c
Terry, fine medium clothing clean 27c 50c
Ken. 1/4 blood, clean, 25c 43c
"I am for free wool," says W. J. Bryan.
What say the wool producers?

Farm Value of Wheat.

(Department of Agriculture's Figures.)

| Year. | Amount. | Party. |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| 1895 | \$279,094,011 | Democratic |
| 1896 | 265,098,900 | |
| 1899 | 385,489,211 | Republican |
| 1900 | 380,000,000 | |

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 \$13,628,257 a year ago, an increase of \$3,398,013. At Pullman, 6,258 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 18,906 employes, who were paid \$8,483,132 in wages. The number of employes the previous year was 13,617, and the wages paid amounted to \$6,996,283.

Farm Value of Cotton.

(Department of Agriculture's Figures.)

| Year. | Amount. | Party. |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 1895 | \$208,541,025 | Dem. |
| 1896 | 319,976,437 | |
| 1899 | 112,009,430 | Rep. |
| 1900 | 483,750,000 | |

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 his apparent to the throne.
ROBERT F. MADDOX,
Vice-President Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.

Farm Value of Oats.

(Department of Agriculture's Figures.)

| Year. | Amount. | Party. |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 1895 | \$158,705,881 | Dem. |
| 1896 | 120,248,889 | |
| 1899 | 176,154,319 | Rep. |
| 1900 | 162,187,500 | |

Money in Circulation.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 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 1896. This is only another disproof of Bryan the prophet.

Farm Value of Barley.

(Department of Agriculture's Figures.)