

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.

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 1893-96. 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

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	1
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.

Mr. Bryan's Prosperity.

Assessed value.
1900 \$4,500,000
1894 200
Mr. Bryan's prosperity \$4,300

FIG 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:

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

The production by countries in 1899 was as follows:

Tons.	1899.
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 fleeced wool during the month of August, from 1895 to 1900:

Imports.	Exports.	cents.
1895	\$40,667,044	\$470,725
1896	29,544,064	614,678
1897	37,714,064	144,512
1898	11,081,158	717,089
1899	10,470,622	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 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:

Year.	Wool.	Wool.
1895	\$17,026,270	30c
1896	17,026,270	23c
1897	17,026,270	23c
1898	17,026,270	23c
1899	17,026,270	23c
1900	17,026,270	23c

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

What say the wool producers?

Farm Value of Wheat.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$270,004,011	Democratic
1896	265,008,000	
1899	385,480,211	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, 6,268 employes were on the rolls, and they received an aggregate of \$3,832,201 in wages, an average of \$621.38 to each person employed.

In the operating department on the different roads there were 16,000 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.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$208,541,025	Dem.
1896	319,974,437	
1899	112,000,430	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 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	120,248,880	
1899	176,154,310	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's prophet.

Farm Value of Barley.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$40,343,705	Dem.
1896	18,204,900	
1899	32,838,249	Rep.
1900	32,537,500	

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:

1895	Labels printed, 47,815,000
1899	55,140,000
1900 (six months only)	30,855,000

Farm Value of Potatoes.

Year.	Amount.	Party.
1895	\$95,115,958	Dem.
1896	75,070,362	
1899	100,664,622	Rep.
1900	97,550,000	

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
Horses	\$452,649,396	\$603,969,042
Mules	92,302,090	111,717,092
Cows	369,239,993	514,812,100
Cattle	507,929,421	680,486,260
Sheep	67,020,942	122,065,913
Hogs	166,272,770	245,725,000
Total	\$1,655,414,612	\$2,288,375,413

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	\$44.01	42
Mules	41.66	53.56	29
Cows	23.16	31.80	38
Cattle	16.65	24.97	50
Sheep	1.82	2.93	61
Hogs	4.10	4.99	22

The details by crops are:
FROM DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.
FARM VALUES.

	1896.	1900.	Increase in 1900.
Corn	\$513,871,912	\$859,810,000	\$345,938,088
Cotton	319,076,437	483,750,000	163,773,563
Wheat	265,098,900	380,000,000	114,901,100
Oats	120,248,880	162,187,500	41,938,611
Potatoes	75,070,362	97,350,000	21,679,638
Barley	18,204,900	32,337,500	14,042,500
Rye	8,346,399	14,242,500	5,896,101
Hay	669,295,564	671,000,000	1,704,436
Buckwheat	4,931,424	6,380,000	1,448,576
Total	\$1,996,334,883	\$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.	Failures Calendar Year.	Liabilities.
1893	598	1890	10,907
1894	80	1891	12,273
1895	135	1892	10,344
1896	197		
1897	255	1893	15,242
1898	105	1894	13,885
1899	51	1895	13,197
1900	37	1896	15,088
Annual average	64	1897	13,351
Democratic annual excess	191	1898	12,180
No comment is needed.	45,528,452	1899	9,337

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 what the farmers, wage earners and the vast army of the proletariat possess.

The record in the Democratic year 1894 and the Republican year 1899 is below:

Bank.	1894.	1899.
National	1,424,966	1,991,183
State and private	502,756	966,394
Loan and Trust Cos.	205,368	443,321
Savings	3,413,477	4,254,516
Total	5,546,567	7,655,414

Increase in number of depositors 2,109,547
Total Amount of Deposits.
1894. 1899.
National \$1,155,191,588 \$1,830,116,146
State and private 214,442,510 418,281,267

Loan and Trust Cos	239,504,892	576,724,117
Savings	1,295,459,416	1,782,974,481
Total	\$2,874,589,406	\$4,608,096,905

Increase in amount of deposits. \$1,733,506,509
Average deposit in all banks: 1894 1899
1894 1899
1899 1899
1899 1899

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:

MILES OF RAILROAD BUILT.	Year.	Miles.
1892	4,441	
1895	1,950	
1899	4,500	
1900	5,100	

* Estimated by Interstate Commerce Commission.

GROSS RAILROAD RECEIPTS.	Year.	Amount.
1892	\$1,169,030,840	
1894	1,496,	