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 Employe? Are you a Clerk?

Are you a Traveling Salesman? Are you a Wage-earner of any

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

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 panie-a change of currency and a change in our foreign policy.

Do you want a panie in 1901-4 far worse than that of 1893-96? Do you want idleness and starvation and millions subsisting en 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 adincent 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 labor. from which we can command a good share of that business, just Bryan and you will get it.

Hoge

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

as England is commanding it from

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

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

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

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 la-

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

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH'S

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

Others Projected.

Mississippi 6 North Carolina 25 South Carolina16 Tennessee 5 Texas 4 Total84

STREET RAILWAYS

INDICATE PROSPERITY.

four Per Cent Since 1894.

The street railways of America now represent the enormous investment in accurate indices of the general business and exports of woolen manufactures in ture, illustrates the growth of the cotton bonds and stocks of \$1,800,000,000, upon conditions of the country. When business eight months ending Aug. 31, and the New York price of Ohio XX fleece wool which investors are receiving annually is good, when wage earners are emduring the month of August, from 1805 to over \$70,000,000 in dividends and inter- ployed steadily, when farmers receive 1900; est. Salaries and wages amounting to ample remuneration for their crops, then \$250,000,000 a year are distributed the production of iron advances. A period among 300,000 employes necessary to of depression is always accompanied by equip, operate and manage this great in- a sag in the production of iron. The dustry, repair its 20,000 miles of track, following table shows the production in

Directly and indirectly over 1,200,000 ness conditions under two administrapressing demands for improvement. 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

Mr. Bryan's Prosperity.

FIG IRON PRODUCTION

AS A PROOF OF PROSPERITY.

New Factories Going Into Operation and Their Business Has Increased Thirty- More than Twice as Much Made Last Home Manufacturers Are Now Supply-Year as in 1894.

handle its 60,000 cars, and meet the ever 1890 and 1894, as illustrating the busi-

tions:
PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.
Tons. 1890
Republican increase 6,963,317 The production by countries in 1899 was as follows:
Countries. Tons. United States

Great Britain 9,305,319 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

WOOLEN IMPORTS ARE

REDUCED TO ONE-THIRD.

ing the Home Trade.

Pig iron production is one of the most | The following table shows the imports

		ust price Ohio XX
8 mes Woolen man		
ending- Imports.	Exports.	cents.
1895\$40,667,044	\$470,725	18
1896 29,544,094	614,678	17
1897 37,714,064	144,512	2314
1898 11,681,158	717,689	2816
1899 10,470,622	779,567	30%
1890 12,084,928	886,030	281/2
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 Germany 8,142,017 Question.-W. J. Bryan, Zanesville,

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 The sheep raiser can answer Mr .Bry-

an's argument by quoting these figures: Boston Quo- Wilson Tar. Dingley Tar. (Free wool.) (Protection.) tations, Michigan14c 23c Terry, fine Delaine, clean30c Terry, fine medium clothing clean....27c 50c Ken. ¼ blood, clean.25c "I am for free wool," says W. J. Bry

What say the wool producers?

Farm Value of Wheat.

(Departme)	at of Agriculture'	s Figures.)
	\$279,094,011 265,698,900	
1899 1900	385,489,211 380,000,000	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 \$13,628,257 a yead 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 16,066 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.

Departmen	at of Agriculture's Figure
Year.	Amount.
1895.	\$268,541,025 Dem
1896.	319,976,437 Dem
1899.	112,009,430 Rep.
1900.	483,750,00 (Nep.

Prosperity in the South. On the whole, the South is rapidly de-

veloping 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.

Farm Value of Oats.

Augusta, Ga.

Money	in Circulatio	n.
1899. 1900.	176,154,319) 162,187,500)	Rep.
1895. 1896.	\$158,705,381 \\ 120,248,889	Dem.
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 1896. This is only another disproof of Bryan the prophet.

Farm Value of Barley.

Departmen	t of Agriculture's Figure
Year.	Amount.
1895. 1896.	\$40,343,705 Dem.
1899. 1900.	32,838,249 Rep.

Union Labels Printed.

	brosherone	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	V. 16.6.	CALLES MARK	71 44 4T
nore	cigares.	Here is	the	record	for
895.	1899 and	the first	SIX	months	of
1900					
			Lab	els priu	ted.
895				47,815,	000
899				55,140,	000
1900	(six months	only)		36,855,	000

Farm Value of Potatoes.

*	Departmen	t of Agriculture's Figur
6	Year.	Amount.
2	1895	\$95,115,958 Den 75,670,362
e	1899.	100,664,622 Rep

WHAT FARMERS KAVE GAINED BY PROSPERITY

Increase in nine crops	\$710,722,617 632,960,801
Total increase	\$1,343,683,418
This represents the difference that farmers have year under a Republican administration.	gained in one
The gain in the value of live stock was distribute	d as fallame.

The gain in the value of live stock was distributed as follows		
	Jan. 1, 1897. Total.	Jan. 1, 1900 Total.
Horses	\$452,649,396	\$603,969,042
Mules	92,302,090	111,717,092
Cows	369,239,993	514,812,106
Cattle	507,929,421	689,486,260
Chann	67 000 040	100 005 010

\$1,655,414,612 To appreciate what this means to every individual stock owner, note the change in the average price per head of each class of

166,272,770

245,725,000

\$2,288,375,413

animals:			
Horses	Jan. 1, 1897. \$31.51	Jan. 1, 1900. \$44.61	Inc. Pet. 42
Mules	41.66	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: FROM DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.

		ALUES.	
	r ann	ALC:	Increase in
	1896,	1900.	1900.
Corm	\$513,871,912	\$859,810,000	\$345,938,088
Cottom	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	18,294,996	32,337,500	14,042,504
Ryc	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 Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt. They will not vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

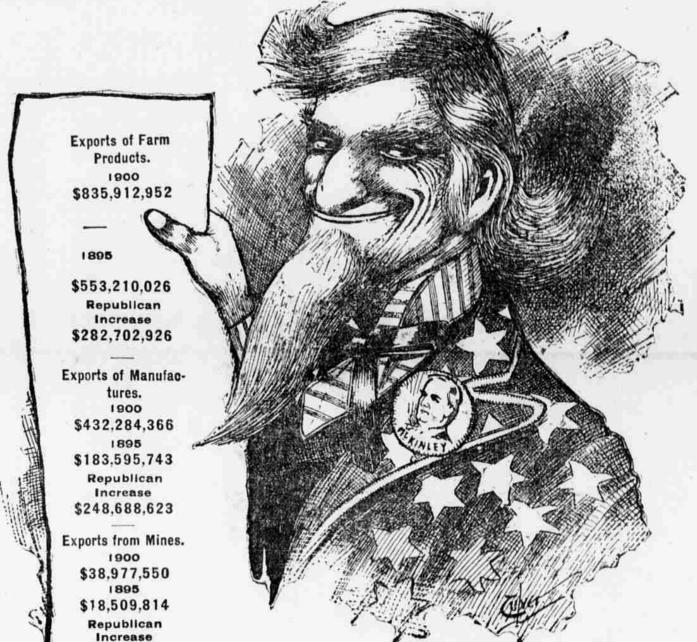
						COLUMN MATTER	0 4 4 4 4 5 W W CO	4400000
Bank	Failure	8.	Failures	Calendar	Year.	private Loan and	214,442,510	418,281
N	umber.	Liabilities.		Number.	Liabilities.	Trust Cos	239,504,892	576,724
1893	598	\$170,295,678	1890	10,907	\$189,856,964			140, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500
1804	89	13,969,950	1891	12,273	189,868,638	154 1 HB	**************	***************************************
1895	135	22,704,638	1892		114,044,167	Potel \$	2,874,589,406	\$4 608 096
1896	197	56,679,370			E-1287.0.080.00.0		elo talesed and	**10000000
Annual average	255	65,927,409	1893	15,242	346,779,889	Increase in		
1897	105	20,694,509	1894	* TOTAL TOTAL CONTROL	172,992,856	amount of		#4 MOD MO.
1898		15,997,792	1895		173,196,060	deposits.		\$1,733,500
1809			1896		226,096,834	Average de	posit in all b	anks:
Annual average	197 (8)	20.397,957				1894		******
Democratic annua	20.00	#1,042,1633	1897	13.351	154,332,071	1899		
Democratic annua	191	45,528,452	1898		130,662,899	Mr. Bryan	says we are I	not prosper
No comment is n	eeded.	* :	1899	and the same	90,879,889	The bank dep		

The following table, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculmill 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:	est. Salaries and wages
	\$250,000,000 a year a
Mills in Operation States, 1897, 1900	
The state of the s	The second of th
121000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Assessment Control of	Company of the contract of
	language the distance round min
	buckettik demands for imp
The state of the s	accommendation of the property of
	a come or sentence son tonic
The state of the s	the and the cutton buttoner
	and more of teas affects
	Transfer and process of the same
	Time tracing of the one
Virginia 15 1	mountain or the country were
Total	management of street ran
Total	To theman them made our
The mills actually under construction	and safe transportation to
and those projected compare as follows	ness. The business of t
Under	has increased 30 per cen
States, construction, Projected	when the people could no
	as much as they do now,
Arkansas 1	. Describe Des
Georgia20 2	
Louisiana 2	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.
	during two administration

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

																	value.
1900					¥	ä	Ġ.	¥	a	٠		á	٠	٠			\$4,560
1894	*			,						*	٠				,		200



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

PROSPERITY PROVED

TO BE SUBSTANTIAL

\$20,467,736

mense Gain Over 1894.

One evidence of the prevailing pros perity 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 compares as follows: the business community; that in the other institutions represents what the farmers, wage earners and the vast army of the

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

na the respi	ibiican year x	soo is below.
Dank	Total No 1894.	o, Depositors. 1899.
Bank.		
Vational	1,424,966	1,991,183
state and		
private	502,756	966,394
	900001000	808899999
oan and	THE STATE OF THE S	
Trust Cos.	205,368	443,321
avings	3,413,477	4,254,510
and the same of the		
PROCESS.	5,545,867	7,655,414
Total	0,040,001	1100000000
ncrease in		
number of		
depositors		2,100,547
depositors	AND THE RESERVE	
	Total Amou	nt of Deposits.
Bank.	1894.	1899.
Entional 4		\$1,830,116,140
	er'raniro elaco	Arionofraniran
State and		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.
private	214,442,510	418,281,267
Loan and		
Tenst Cos	239,504,892	576,724,117
avines	1.985 450 416	1,782,974,481
savings	*,*************************************	1,100,011,401
	or own work that	# 1 000 con
Total	2,814,589,406	\$4,608,096,005

\$1,733,506,599

RECORD OF THE

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Country's Prosperity.

It may be taken as axiomatic that whole is doing the same. The record of railroad building and of Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley: railroad business in 1895 and in 1899

MILES OF RAILROAD BUILT Year. 1892 1895 1899

* Estimated by Interstate Commerce
Commission.
GROSS RAILROAD RECEIPTS.
Year, Amount.
892 \$1,169,036,840
894 1,006,943,858
899 1,313,610,118
Decrease of \$102,093,482 between 1892
and 1894.
Increase of \$246,666,760 between 1894
ind 1890.
TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED ONE
MILE.
899 123,667,257,153
895 85,227,515,891
D
Republican Increase 38,439,742,262
DATE DOADS! NEW EARNINGS

RAILROADS' NET EARNINGS 1899 \$456,641,119 1895 349,651,047 Republican increase \$106,990,072 Postal Receipts. 1899 \$95,021,384

Republican increase.....\$18,038,256 1894 \$520 More business in the country means 1899 602 greater postal receipts. The Postoffice Mr. Bryan says we are not prosperous. Department tells which party has brought plenty to the country.

894 76,983,128

BANK CLEARINGS TELL THE STORY OF PROSPERITY.

Savings of the People Show an Im- Greater Volume of Business Shows the The Record During the Last Three Administrations.

Bank clearings tell the total volume of when the railroads are doing a large business transacted in the country at any volume of business, the country as a time. Here is the record in round millions during three administrations, those

HARRISON.

AILROAD BUILT.	1889 \$56,321,000,00
Miles.	1890 60,807,000,00
4,441	1891 56,805,000,00
	1892 61,902,000,00
4,500	Average \$58,958,000,00
Interstate Commerce	CLEVELAND.
	1893 \$54,020,000,00
ROAD RECEIPTS.	1894
Amount.	1895 53,028,000,00
\$1,169,036,840	1896 50,932,000,00
1,066,943,858	
1,313,610,118	Average \$50,844,000,00
2,093,482 between 1892	M'KINLEY.
	1897 57,085,000,00
6,666,760 between 1894	1898
o,oso, too occurred acora	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	The state of the s
GHT CARRIED ONE	1900
MILE.	
123,667,257,153	Average \$73,029,000,00
85,227,515,891	The record shows the ebb and flow
ease 38,439,742,262	business and large business transaction mean a prosperous people.
	mean a prosperous people.
NET EARNINGS.	

	Typical Western Savings.
	The deposits in the savings banks of
	Moline, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., and Da-
1	enport, Iowa, have gained 61 per cer
١	since the election of 1896. The deposit
ı	in the savings institutions of these three

cities compare as follows:

Oct. 1, 1900.....\$16,236,394 Oct. 1, 1896...... 10,079,732 Gain \$6,156,662 The largest gains were made by the small accounts.