

THEN AND NOW--'76 AND '96.

Democracy under Jackson's leadership in 1828 represented 56 per cent of the popular vote in the United States; twenty-four years later, or in 1852, 5 per cent had been lost and Pierce received but 51 per cent; twenty-four years still later, in 1876, Tilden and Hendricks not only recovered from the effects of the disastrous defeat of '72, but practically united the party, carrying states in the North, South, East and West, regained the prestige lost during the war, wiped out sectionalism and delivered to their party the 51 per cent of Pierce intact. And yet another twenty years and Bryan in his chase for the "silver dollar and not the honors of office," has left us for a legacy, a party divided into no less than four factions—the populist branch representing 8 per cent, the national democracy 1 per cent and the free silver democratic branch 39 per cent. This is a clear loss of 12 per cent to the democracy between Tilden and Hendricks and Bryan, or if the "pops" of '92 can be classed as democrats in '96 it is a loss of 4 per cent, and it is this loss and the reasons therefor that should have the prayerful consideration of every true democrat in 1900. Tilden and Hendricks were supported by 43 5-100 per cent of the American citizens of voting age in 1876, and with a voting population of 19,798,410 in 1896 this same per cent would have given us 8,523,215 votes. As the unholy alliance of free silverites, populists and democrats (?) only received 6,502,925, it was a clear loss of 2,020,290 votes to the democracy as compared to the vote of '76. Why? The states carried by the democracy represented 51 per cent of the voting population in 1876 and but 29 per cent in 1896. Why? 84 23-100 per cent of the voters of the United States in 1876 voted in that year and but 70 34-100 per cent voted in 1896. Why?

Mr. Bryan eloquently denounces sectional issues and "The words of his mouth are smoother than butter but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords." While his words may denounce, he is to be judged by the results—the work that is accomplished, and when Connecticut was exchanged for Colorado, Delaware for Wyoming, Indiana for Kansas, Maryland for Nevada, New Jersey for Washington, West Virginia for Montana, New York for Nebraska, Idaho and Utah, and Kentucky for South Dakota, he "swaped" every northern and eastern state that had been fought for and won by Tilden and Hendricks and arrayed the South and West against the North and East. The result of his eloquence was the overthrow of a national and the resurrection of a sectional party.

Some Bad Trades.

With all the vehemence of a barnstorming tragedian Mr. Bryan condemns

imperialism, as he would define it, and yet he is the head and leader of a cabal whose chief object is the abridgment of American citizenship. He bewails ignorance with the pathos of a Rachel, but appeals to the passions, not reason, for support. He is an enthusiastic exponent of thrift, yet courts and receives his chief support from the thriftless, the illiterate and the sectional partisan. This is all clearly shown by the records of the ten states, which are of the twelve that gave him his highest per capita vote. In Mississippi, where but 23 per cent of the citizens voted in 1896, where 40 per cent of the population are illiterate, where but 89 cents per capita is expended for educational purposes, where there is no evidence of thrift in the savings bank deposits, where each congressman represented but 9,492 votes—Bryan received 91 per cent of the vote cast while Tilden and Hendricks received 72 per cent. In South Carolina 76 per cent of the voters did not vote in '96; 45 per cent are illiterate; 55 cents is expended for educational purposes; 1 per cent of the population are depositors in savings banks. Each congressman of '98 represented but 4,539 voters; and Bryan received 85 per cent of the vote as against 50 per cent for Tilden and Hendricks. 48 per cent of the citizens of Nevada voted in '96; 13 per cent are illiterate; \$4.86 per capita is expended for education; and each congressman represents but 9,796 votes; Mr. Bryan received 81 per cent of the vote cast. In Idaho 53 per cent of the citizens voted in '96; 5 per cent are illiterate; \$2.88 is expended on education; each congressman represents 28,689 voters; Bryan received 78 per cent of the vote. 65 per cent of the citizens of Louisiana did not vote in '96; 46 per cent are illiterate; 79 cents spent for education; three-fourths of 1 per cent are depositors in savings banks, and a congressman represents 16,520 voters; Bryan received 76 per cent of the vote and Tilden and Hendricks 52 per cent. In Montana 53 per cent voted in '96; 5 per cent are illiterate; \$3.45 per capita is expended for education; 3 per cent are savings bank depositors and each congressman represents 49,268 voters; Bryan received 74 per cent of the vote cast. Montana, Idaho and Nevada were not states in 1876. 47 per cent of the citizens of Arkansas voted in '96; 27 per cent are illiterate; 99 cents per capita is expended for education; a congressman represents 25,232 voters and Mr. Bryan received 67 per cent of the vote cast to Tilden and Hendricks 60 per cent. In Florida, where 72 per cent did not vote, where 28 per cent are illiterate, where \$1.43 is used for educational purposes, where but one-quarter of 1 per cent of the population have money in savings banks and a congressman represents 20,164 voters, Bryan received 71 per cent of the vote cast and Tilden and Hendricks but 50 per cent. In Texas (which you

will note is in poor company) 73 per cent of the citizens voted; 20 per cent are illiterate and \$1.34 is expended for education; one-tenth of 1 per cent have money in the savings banks and each congressman represents 40,453 voters; Bryan received 68 per cent of the vote and Tilden and Hendricks 70 per cent. In Alamama 57 per cent of the citizens voted; 41 per cent are illiterate; 39 cents per capita is used for education; one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population have money in the savings banks, and each congressman represents 20,590 voters; Bryan received 67 per cent and Tilden and Hendricks 60 per cent of the vote. In every one of the other 33 states Mr. Bryan received a less per cent of the popular vote than was given him in the above ten.

Bryanarchy and Illiteracy.

An illiterate man is not always a bad, much less an undesirable citizen; neither is the thriftless man nor even the bitter partisan, but the broad-minded, intellectual citizen who would appeal to all of these traits and arouse the passions for either party or personal gains, not only degrades himself but fails to elevate his unfortunate neighbor. In appealing to education and reason Mr. Bryan failed as signally as he was successful among the opposite classes and a comparison of the different characteristics is a revelation. In Vermont where 61 per cent of the voting population vote, where but 7 per cent are illiterate, where \$2.74 per capita is used for education, where 31 per cent are depositors in savings banks and each congressman represents 33,478 voters or seventeen hundred and four more voters than the seven congressmen of South Carolina in 1898; in such a state Mr. Bryan received only 17 per cent and Tilden and Hendricks 31 per cent of the vote. New Hampshire, where 70 per cent vote where but 7 per cent are illiterate, where \$2.61 is devoted to education, where 33 per cent of the population are money-savers and each congressman represents 40,646 voters; Mr. Bryan only had the support of 26 per cent of the vote as against 48 per cent for Tilden and Hendricks. In Massachusetts 52 per cent voted, 6 per cent are illiterate, \$4.21 is devoted to schools, 51 per cent are money-savers and each congressman represents 28,725 voters; Mr. Bryan received 26 per cent of the vote cast and Tilden and Hendricks 42 per cent. 47 per cent of the males of voting age in Rhode Island voted in '96; 10 per cent of the population are illiterate, \$4.38 is used in the schools, 34 per cent have money saved up, each congressman represents 26,705 voters and Bryan received 26 per cent of the vote to 40 per cent for Tilden and Hendricks. 53 per cent vote in Maine; 5 per cent are illiterate, \$2.43 is devoted to schools, 22 per cent are money-savers, each con-