

ury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$163,093,697	\$70,618,371	\$92,475,226 exp
G	428,925	9,810,882	9,381,957 imp
S	6,063,119	2,966,356	3,126,763 exp
	\$169,515,641	\$83,395,609	\$86,220,032 exp

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, to and including October 31, 1900, as given by the treasury reports, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$482,403,787	\$256,343,636	\$227,060,252 exp
G	22,569,418	21,832,862	776,556 exp
S	23,217,484	14,632,737	8,584,747 exp
	\$528,190,689	\$291,809,134	\$236,371,556 exp

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States since the foundation of the government (gold, silver and merchandise), as shown by the treasury reports to October 30, 1890, were as follows:

[The upper row of figures represents merchandise to date, inclusive of gold and silver down to 1821; the second row represents gold and silver from 1821 to date.]

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
	\$37,655,259,671	\$33,920,014,314	\$3,735,245,357 exp
	3,645,220,028	2,174,311,632	1,470,908,396 exp
	\$41,300,479,699	\$36,094,325,946	\$5,206,153,753 exp

—The official canvass of the votes that were cast at the election November 6, 1900, in Cook county, Ill., in which the city of Chicago is located, was not completed until the 21st. Following is a summary of the result:

	Vote.	Plural-ity.
Rep. (McKinley, president).....	208,760	17,567
Republican (Yates, governor).....	109,622	.....
Democratic (Bryan, president).....	186,193	.....
Dem. (Aischuler, governor).....	198,195	7,573
Pro. (Woolley, president).....	211	.....
People's (Barber, president).....	211	.....
Social Dem. (Debs, president).....	6,752	.....
Soc. Lab. (Maloney, president).....	434	.....
United Chris. (—, president).....	124	.....
Union Reform (Ellis, pres'dnt).....	160	.....
Local:		
Rep. (Deneen, state's att'y).....	205,709	26,013
Dem. (Goldzier, state's att'y).....	179,696	.....
Pro. (Hawk, state's attorney).....	5,236	.....
People's (Becker, state's att'y).....	153	.....
Soc. Dem (Morgan, st's att'y).....	6,227	.....
Sin'e Tax (Cooling, sta's att'y).....	503	.....

Henry Labouchere, M. P., posted this notice on the bulletin board of a club of which he was a member: "The nobleman who stole my umbrella will please return it at once."

Called before the board of governors and rebuked for imputing a theft to a nobleman, "Labby" gayly pointed out the section of the constitution of the club which declared its membership consisted of "noblemen and gentlemen." "As no gentlemen would steal another gentleman's umbrella," triumphantly added "Labby," "I was compelled to decide that my umbrella had been taken by a nobleman." Defendant was acquitted.—Chicago Chronicle.

MISCELLANY

GOLDEN SUNSHINE.

For The Public.

"The golden sunshine of permanent prosperity fills the land."—Plutocratic Organ.

The land is filled with sunshine golden;
A sunshine peerless, pure and bright;
A sunshine priceless, and beholden
To God alone for life and light.

'Tis likewise filled with sunshine gold-en,
A sunshine dearly bought and sold;
A sunshine "cornered," and beholden
For all its worth to greed and gold.

A sunshine gold-en born of tears;
A sunshine sad souls shiver under;
A sunshine booked for four more years,
And then—what then? The helpless wonder.

J. S. T.

A PANORAMIC HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WABBLER.

For The Public.

	PRESEN- T.	FUTURE.
IN REGARD TO PAST, ENT, TURE.		
Silver	For	Against ?
War with Spain	Against	For ?
Civil Service Reform	For	Against ?
Forceful Annexation	Against	For ?
Puerto Rico "Plain Duty."	For	Against ?
HANNA	FOR	FOR, FOR G. T. E.

LOVE IN AN INDLAN HOME.

A boy of six who had made his little mark in a reservation school, was asked by his teacher: "Will you come with me to my home and go to school where the white boys go? There are engines and big houses, and you shall see the ocean with the ships. There are grapes and apples and all kinds of fruits to eat. You will be a smart man when you are big, and you will get money when you work."

"I like to go to see the engines and the ships on the ocean," he answered, thoughtfully, "but my papa will be very sorry. When I come to this school, not far away, my papa just cry and put his hand on my head and put me up on his arm and will not let me go. I like my papa. Just catch fish for me and put it on fire with salt and we have a good time to eat. No, I not go far away from my papa. And my mamma got nice baby. Just cry and laugh and like to play with me too, that baby!"—Bertha S. Wilkins, in the Land of Sunshine.

ROMAN AND AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

We are told that the people of this country would never permit this republic to be changed to an empire. So thought the Romans upon whose republic the sun rose and set for 550 years and who lost their liberty through influences very similar to those now in operation in this coun-

try. After conquering Gaul, Caesar returned with his victorious legions and trampled upon the liberties of his country. But war and conquest had already centralized the government and corrupted and enervated the people and Rome was virtually an empire years before she began that long line of emperors, among whom were some of the vilest human monsters that ever lived. That proud and mighty empire endured nearly 500 years. It extended from the frozen wastes of the north to the burning sands of the south and it thought itself invincible and eternal. But the spirit of conquest and militarism, decay of the spirit of liberty, the amassing of great fortunes by a small class while the poverty of the people increased—these were among the conditions that preceded the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

The danger from imperialism is not in the usurpation of an emperor in our day, but in centralization, in the growth of a plutocracy, in class legislation, class distinctions, growth of the military spirit, conquest, and the spoliation of the people by the trusts for the enrichment of the few who come to control legislation and corrupt, in the interests of their class, the judiciary.—B. F. Underwood, at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 29, as reported in the Quincy Daily Journal.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

What will the party do now? There is a very general feeling among old-line democrats that something should be done to unify the discordant elements and perhaps try to get back to the old conservatism of that party. But those who have made a study of social conditions, both in Europe and America, contend that this never can be—that there is to be a new alignment of parties and that the evolution of man and the world of affairs has brought to the surface economic and social questions as far in advance of the problems of the past as the complex character of present social conditions is greater now than when the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth rock.

Principal among these questions as they relate to political life is that of special privilege and monopoly, and that this is to play a large part in the political life of the future is shown by the tendency in our cities to municipal ownership and control of public utilities; the ownership and control in Switzerland of the transportation systems of that country;