

fully in a white house desk:

"This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this administration will not be re-elected."

Mr. Thurlow Reed, regarded the ablest politician of his day, was of the same opinion; he had told Mr. Lincoln that his re-election was an impossibility.

Yet when the votes were counted in November it developed that Mr. Lincoln carried all of the states eligible to vote—the confederacy being then in existence—excepting only the border states of Maryland and Kentucky and New Jersey. Mr. Lincoln had 212 of the electoral votes to the 21 for his opponent, General McClellan.

If the election of 1904 were to be held today or this week or next week the probability is that Mr. Roosevelt would be re-elected. He is as confident of his re-election as Mr. Lincoln was dubious over his own chances and it may yet prove there is no more ground for the present confidence of the Republican politicians than there was for the confidence of Mr. Harrison and his supporters in 1892 at the same stage of the campaign.

The fact is this is an uncertain country and nothing is more uncertain than what it will do in a great political campaign. The margin between the winner and the loser is usually a very narrow one. Measured by the popular vote, a number of presidents have been "minority" presidents in the sense of having failed to get a clear majority of the votes cast. Of course this means noth-

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Reliable Poultry Journal, mo.	.50	1.00
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	Reg. Price	Club Price
Atlanta Constitution, wk.	\$1.00	\$1.35
Cincinnati Enquirer, wk.	1.00	1.35
Indianapolis Sentinel, wk.	.50	1.00
Kansas City World Daily	8.00	8.00
Kansas City World, da. exc. Sun.	1.50	2.00
Nebraska Independent, wk.	1.00	1.35
Rocky Mountain News-Times, wk.	1.00	1.60
Seattle Times, wk.	1.00	1.35
Thrice-a-Week N.Y. World	1.00	1.35
Wachter und Anzeiger, Sunday	1.50	1.85
World-Herald, twice-a-week	1.00	1.35

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Pearson's Magazine, mo.	1.00	1.50
Pilgrim, mo.	1.00	1.35
Review of Reviews, mo.	2.50	2.85
Succes, mo.	1.00	1.65
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Note.—Clubbing Combinations or premium offers in which the Thrice-a-Week World, World-Herald, or Kansas City World, or Farm, Stock and Home appears, are not open to residents of the respective cities in which the papers named are published.

WE BELIEVE WITH THOMAS JEFFERSON AND JOHN ADAMS, THAT NO GOVERNMENT HAS A RIGHT TO MAKE ONE SET OF LAWS FOR THOSE "AT HOME" AND ANOTHER AND A DIFFERENT SET OF LAWS, ABSOLUTE IN THEIR CHARACTER, FOR THOSE UNFORTUNATES IN THE COLONIES.

ALL MEN UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG ARE ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE INSTITUTIONS WHOSE EMBLEM THE FLAG IS; IF THEY ARE INHERENTLY UNFIT FOR THOSE INSTITUTIONS, THEN THEY ARE INHERENTLY UNFIT TO BE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN BODY POLITIC. WHEREVER THERE MAY EXIST A PEOPLE INCAPABLE OF BEING GOVERNED UNDER AMERICAN LAWS IN CONSONANCE WITH THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION THE TERRITORY OF THAT PEOPLE OUGHT NOT TO BE A PART OF THE AMERICAN DOMAIN.

WE INSIST THAT WE OUGHT TO DO FOR THE FILIPINOS WHAT WE HAVE DONE ALREADY FOR THE CUBANS AND IT IS OUR DUTY TO MAKE THAT PROMISE NOW AND, UPON SUITABLE GUARANTEES OF PROTECTION TO CITIZENS OF OUR OWN AND OTHER COUNTRIES RESIDENT THERE AT THE TIME OF OUR WITHDRAWAL, SET THE FILIPINO PEOPLE UPON THEIR FEET FREE AND INDEPENDENT, TO WORK OUT THEIR OWN DESTINY.

ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.



"THAT, Is what I stand for!"

ing except that the people are, taking them in the aggregate, pretty evenly divided in their political affiliations. If the great Democratic vote of Texas on the one hand, and the great Republican vote of Pennsylvania on the other, could be scattered so as to cover some other states, the uncertainty in the electoral vote would be far greater than it is today.

Mr. Tilden had a clear majority of the popular vote in 1876 and yet was deprived of the presidential office by jugglery.

Four years later General Garfield had a plurality of but 7,108 over General Hancock, though he received 214 electoral votes to 163 for the democratic nominee. That year there were about 320,000 votes cast for Weaver, Dow and Phelps, who ran as candidates for side issue parties.

In 1884 Mr. Cleveland had 219 votes in the electoral college to 182 for Mr. Blaine, but Mr. Cleveland's plurality in the popular vote was but 62,683, while the scattering vote was close to 300,000.

In 1888 Mr. Harrison had 233 electoral votes and Mr. Cleveland had 168, but Mr. Cleveland received 98,017 more votes at the polls than his successful opponent; the scattering vote that year was 400,000.

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland had 277 electoral votes to 145 for Mr. Harrison and 22 for Mr. Weaver. Mr. Cleveland had a plurality of 380,810 over his republican opponent, but even with that he had but a minority of the popular vote, the lesser candidates polling a total of more than 1,325,000.

Mr. McKinley was a majority president both times he ran. In 1896 he had a plurality of 601,854 over Mr. Bryan, and as the scattering vote was but 212,000, this left the Republican nominee a clear majority—the first majority president, measured by the popular vote, since Grant.

In 1900 Mr. McKinley's plurality over Mr. Bryan was increased to 849,-

790, which, with the scattering vote considered, left him a clear majority of all the votes cast by about 450,000.

But despite that preponderance of the popular vote, the result both years—especially in 1896—was in much doubt until all the votes were counted. Looking at the result as measured by the electoral vote, we are prone to regard Mr. McKinley's victory in 1896 as overwhelming. As a matter of fact, a difference of about 26,000 votes properly placed that year would have turned the scale absolutely.

All of which proves nothing more than that the country is very close politically and that conditions in August may be absolutely reversed in November. It will be recalled also that in the latter part of August and the first part of September, 1896, Mr. Hanna was by no means sanguine over the outlook for the republican ticket, however much he may have talked so.

The people who talk of it being a walkover or a "cinch" for Mr. Roosevelt this year be badly fooled before the campaign ends. The experience of the past shows that it is certainly among the possibilities that something may occur during the next two months to puncture all the rosy dreams of the Rough Rider. Of course, also, no such thing may occur.

It is highly probable that the republican nominee is laughing in his sleeve at all the criticisms that have been hurled at his head for his catering to the negro. He is engaged this year in the business of being a candidate for office and he is after votes. If at any time these criticisms cause him any worry he pulls from his vest pocket a little list he has of negroes of voting age in the doubtful states and grins a grin of satisfaction. This list, which is a piece of enlightening information bearing upon the Roosevelt pro-negro policy is based upon the census of 1900 and makes the following showing:

Negroes of voting age in close states:
New York 31,425
New Jersey 21,474
Indiana 18,186
Maryland 60,406
Illinois 29,762
West Virginia 14,786
Delaware 8,374
Connecticut 4,576
Ohio 31,325
Massachusetts 10,54
Kansas 14,695
Rhode Island 2,7675
Colorado 3,215
California 3,711

His Stamp Invested

The following correspondence is actual:

"Col. William Handy—Dear Sir: When I addressed you a short time ago on a matter of business I took pains to inclose a two-cent stamp for reply, fully appreciating the fact that times are hard in Wall street and postage among brokers is scarce. As you have not seen fit to answer my communication I assume that you have appropriated the stamp. Yours very truly, CHARLES MYERS."

"Dear Maj. Myers: You are laboring under a delusion. When our firm advised you that now is the time to pick up gilt-edged stocks at a bargain counter prices we meant business, and when your two-cent postage stamp was received we were under the impression that you sent it to us for investment. We accordingly bought a share of _____ stock with it, and the same is credited to your account. Please advise us immediately whether you desire us to close out your holdings. Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM HANDY."
Maj. Myers is in suspense.—New York Press.