

fattened against the window pane a half-hour before he is due home to supper, you can trust him with anything you have. He is all right.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Missed Annual Bath

A rich New Yorker had been giving some East side street urchins a day at the beach once a year, the feature of the trip being an ocean bath.

As the patron stood by the car watching the happy little fellows get on, he noticed one especially dirty little boy, and said:

"How is it you are so dirty, son?" "Please sir," answered the boy, "I missed the car for the beach last year."—Milwaukee Journal.

Unnecessary Effort

His Wife—This paper says an army of one hundred thousand men has wrecked a railroad in Belgium.

Railroad Magnate—What a waste of energy! A board of five directors could have done it just as thoroughly.—Life.

Goes Faster

"A dollar doesn't go as far as it used to."

"You very frequently sacrifice endurance to speed," replied the engineer. "You must remember that a dollar goes much faster than it used to."—Washington Star.

Why Shouldn't He Be?

"Dat baby ob yours," said Mrs. Jackson, "is de puffect image ob his fathah."

"Yas," answered Mrs. Johnson, "he is a reg'lar carbon copy."—Ladies Home Journal.

Dyspeptic Philosophy

All that glitters isn't gold, but some people are perfectly satisfied with the glitter.

Look not upon the wine when it is red. It is apt to make you color blind, and the first thing you know you are ordering champagne.

Success only comes to the man who goes after it with a club.

Experience will give a man tuition, but he must be born with intuition.

Many a man's idea of contentment is having more than he can use.

Take care of the night before and the morning after will take care of itself.

Our opinions cost us nothing, so long as we keep them to ourselves.

Where some people are concerned, rubbing it in will keep you on the outs with them.—New York Times.

Witticisms

How old is a woman born 21 years ago?

We shall know each other better when the myths has cleared away.

If Sherman had lived today he would have hunted up a stronger word.

It is a wise child that knows its own father's actual standing as an athlete without consulting the records.

It's awfully funny to see a chronic grouch look disapprovingly at a disagreeable spell of weather, as if he intended doing something about it.—Judge.

Quaker Quips

Riches have wings, but poverty wears the spurs.

Provided it isn't counterfeit, even a silver dollar is a good round sum.

Strangely enough, you have to run a rumor to earth to find that it is groundless.

Never compliment a woman on being graceful till you see her get off a trolley car.—Philadelphia Record.

What Lincoln Never Said About the Tariff

By Professor F. W. Taussig, in the Journal of Economics.

Those who have followed the campaign literature on the tariff during recent years will have become familiar with a phrase attributed to Abraham Lincoln. The following version is taken from Curtiss's "Industrial Development of Nations," in which are collected indiscriminately all sorts of protectionist arguments. Under a portrait of Lincoln this is printed:

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much: When we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home, we get both the goods and the money."

Elsewhere in the book the version is in somewhat different form: "Abraham Lincoln said: 'When an American paid \$20 for steel rails to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the \$20. But when he paid \$20 for the steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the \$20.'"

This obviously is an anachronism, since such a thing as a steel rail was unknown in Lincoln's time.

No reference is given by Curtiss to Lincoln's writings; nor is such a reference given in any place where I have found the phrase quoted. A careful examination of the various editions of Lincoln's published works brings to light nothing that remotely resembles it. There is nothing in either of the two editions of his writings put together by Nicolay and Hay, nor is there anything in the so-called Federal edition. Nicolay and Hay's "Life" yields nothing of the sort, nor any of the biographies. So with Lincoln's "Speeches in Congress" and his messages to congress.

Now, what is the history of the phrase?

The very first mention which we have found is in 1894, in the American Economist, a weekly protectionist sheet published in New York. In that periodical for June 29, 1894, the following is given as having been copied from the Independent of Howard, Illinois, of June 9, 1894:

"Lincoln's first speech on the tariff question was short and to the point. He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he thought that he knew enough to know that 'when an American paid \$20 for steel to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England had the \$20. But when he paid \$20 for the steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the \$20.'"

In a later issue (October 26) of the American Economist of that same year, it is stated that another newspaper, the Peoria Journal, protested that the "goods and money" speech was made at Kewanee; while still another newspaper, the Chicago Record, pointed out that this version was not at all in accord with Herndon's report of Lincoln's first speech.

Mr. Matteson reports that Howard appeared on the maps until about 1902; since then a village at the same spot—a mere junction point, apparently—is named "Lotus" on the map. It is in the northwest corner of Champaign county, forty miles from Lincoln's early home at New Salem. Mr. Matteson adds: "I am forced to the conclusion that the Howard Independent is a myth, or at least a misprint. The postmaster at Lotus writes me that no paper has ever been printed there; and there is no other town in Illinois, so far as I have been able to discover, with which the name Howard is associated. No Howard Independent was

published elsewhere in the United States, according to the newspaper directories of 1891, 1894-1895, and the last issue."

The first appearance for express campaign purpose appears to be in 1904. The phrase is to be found in the "Republican Campaign Book" of that year. In earlier campaign books—for 1892, 1896, 1900—it does not appear, although in that of 1896 Lincoln is cited as an advocate of protection. Evidently the phrase was not widely known during these earlier years. In the "Campaign Book of 1904" there is an extended quotation from Lincoln's tariff notes of 1846-47, and then at the close we find:

"On another occasion Mr. Lincoln is quoted as saying: 'I am not posted on the tariff, but I know that if I give my wife twenty dollars to buy a cloak and she buys one made in free trade England, we have the cloak, but England has the twenty dollars; while if she buys a cloak made in the protected United States, we have the cloak and the twenty dollars.'"

Here, it will be observed, "a cloak" appears. In a speech by McCleary, of Minnesota, in the house of representatives, April 22, 1904, "a dress" and "my wife" appear, with the same sum of \$20. It may be that the campaign book version of 1904 was taken from McCleary's speech.

In 1910 the phrase appears conspicuously in a booklet entitled "Story of a Tariff," published by the American Protective Tariff League, the organization which publishes the American Economist also. This booklet lauds the tariff of 1909 as "the best tariff bill (sic) the republican party has ever passed," and gives a quantity of extracts from speeches on that measure. On the inside cover page there is printed in large type

"Lincoln's Tariff Creed," in these words:

"Secretary Stanton once asked Abraham Lincoln what he thought of a protective tariff. Mr. Lincoln replied: 'I don't know much about the tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and that American labor is paid for producing it; if she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak, the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit.'"

It will be observed that this is somewhat enriched. American labor and foreign labor are smuggled in; and not only is the wife introduced, but Secretary Stanton also.

It seems certain that the phrase is apocryphal. There is no evidence that Lincoln ever used it. Further search may show just how it originated. Possibly the claptrap about the "goods and the money" was invented before it was foisted on Lincoln; possibly it was ascribed to him at an earlier date than the first here noted (1894). By dint of repetition it has come to be associated with Lincoln almost as much as the cherry tree is associated with Washington. So crude is the reasoning (if such it can be called), so vulgarly fallacious is the antithesis, that we must hope that it will cease to be invested with the sanction of a venerated name.

And in a Hurry

A Chicago doctor says it is possible to know when a person is telling a lie by feeling the speaker's pulse. Censors, press agents, fishermen and some others should take to wearing wristlets.—Indianapolis Star.

Far Too Short

President Lowell of Harvard suggests that a two-year college course might be long enough. As if anybody could learn to play really good football in two years! —Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

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