

MERE MATTER OF COURTESY.

The Settlement of a First Conjugal Difference.

The old man was smoking his pipe and meditating.

"So you're going to be married," he said to the young man at last. "Well, I s'pose if you have your mind made up you'll do it, and there's no use o' my sayin' a word, except mebbe to give you a little advice."

The young man intimated that he would be glad to have some advice from one whose years were unquestionably so full of experience.

"Well," said the old man thoughtfully, "the first question that'll come up will be: 'Who's boss?' You don't think so now, but I know, for I've been through it. That there question's got to be settled afore there will be any peace in the house."

"But how is it to be settled?" asked the young man, thinking it a good plan to humor the elder a little.

"Give it up," returned the old man. "There ain't no rule to go by that I ever heard. Some settles it one way and some another."

"You had to settle it when you were first married, didn't you?" persisted the young man.

"You bet I did," answered the elder emphatically.

"How did you do it?"

"Oh, the usual way."

The old man didn't seem to care to go into personal reminiscences, but the young man showed no inclination to let him off with anything short of that and demanded to know what he called the usual way.

"The way nine out of ten men settle it," was the answer.

"How is that?"

The old man sighed and gave in.

"We got into our first tangle in about two days," he said, "an' I was all primed for it. I knowed enough about human nature, an' partic'larly woman's nature, to know that it had got to be settled right off the first time the question come up."

"And it was settled?" suggested the young man, as the old one showed signs of resuming his pipe without finishing his tale.

"Yep."

"How?"

"We hadn't been tangled up on that point mor'n about three minutes when I suddenly rec'lected that it's always polite to give in to a lady. I did. An' when a man gets the habit of being polite he can't break hisself of it."

He took two or three puffs at his pipe and then added:

"Some dern fool once said: 'Politeness pays.'"

Then he laughed scornfully.—Chicago Post.

HER SIXTY-NINE-CENT SMILE.

That Was What He Called It and He Told the Reason Why.

They had been quarreling vigorously all evening, and although they had ostensibly "made up" again, it was evident from the chilliness of her manner that the reconciliation process had been more shallow than thorough. Her smile in particular, icily sweet and palpably forced, annoyed him beyond measure, and he presently resolved, being himself yet a little angry, upon revenge.

With this end in view he leaned devotedly toward her, as the elevated train in which they sat slackened up at a station, and asked gently:

"Do you know what your smile reminds me of?"

"No," she responded expectantly, the aforementioned smile thawing a little in anticipation of a compliment, "what is it?"

"Of the basement of a cheap dry goods store," he responded sweetly, his clear voice traveling all over the silent car, and attracting the attention of every passenger in it; "the girls in some of the State street basements keep a different smile on tap for every customer, and they regulate it by the amount of your purchase. Twenty-nine cents, a tiny smile; 49, and it grows wider; 69 and a touch of sweetness creeps into it; 99 cents and it spreads all over the face. Your smile to-night reminds me of the 69-cent variety."

An impressive man sitting right behind the couple, burst into a loud and hastily suppressed guffaw, and more than one passenger smiled. But the girl addressed banished every trace of a smile from her face, and her subsequent manner toward her triumphant but trembling escort was so icy that the conductor buttoned his coat quickly and turned up his collar as he passed their seat, and the policeman across the car evidently meditated following them, as they left the train, for the express purpose of protecting the rash young man from sudden death by combustion or explosives.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ruffs with High Backs.

Ruffs of chiffon lace and ribbon are very fashionable in Paris, and they are made high at the back, with long ends in front and a deep flounce of chiffon around the shoulders.—Chicago Tribune.

—The Suez canal is 88 miles long, and reduced the distance from England to India nearly 4,000 miles for ships.

KRUPP AND HIS WORKS.

The Most Extensive Manufacturing Plant in the World.

Model Colonies and Towns Established by Alfred Krupp—Thirty-Five Thousand Men Employed Steadily.

[Special Berlin Letter.]
"Tall oaks from little acorns grow." This proverb finds a striking illustration in the rise and growth of Krupp's world-famed establishments in Essen and elsewhere. Wherever you go to-day you will find some of the commodities manufactured by Krupp, and the name itself, next to Bismarck's, is probably best known German name all



ALFRED KRUPP.
(Founder of the Present Great Establishment.)

over the globe. His make stands to-day as a shining exemplification of what that shibboleth "Made in Germany," invented by English fear of competition, and originally intended to injure those goods, may really come to mean. There is to-day no other establishment of a similar character in the world of such magnitude and of such an extensive and varied field of usefulness; not even the state concerns of Woolforth or of Toulon or Sherbourg can compete with it. And what makes this



ONE OF KRUPP'S WORKINGMEN'S COLONIES.

all the more wonderful is the fact that the whole is the creation of one man, a private citizen of small means but enormous energy and keen knowledge of affairs. Or rather, to put things more precisely, it is the creation of three men—grandfather, son and grandson.

For it was in 1812 that the grandfather of the present owner, Friedrich Krupp, founded the firm which has since developed to such gigantic proportions. He had small capital and he began, too, in a small way, to manufacture cast steel, he having discovered, after many years' experimenting, a new method of making it. In 1818 he enlarged the place in Essen, so as to run 60 smelting furnaces. But Friedrich Krupp died young, not yet 40, in 1826, and it was his son Alfred, then but a boy of 14, upon whom devolved the task of extending the works.

It was during the long life of this remarkable man that Krupp became a household word. The whole appearance of Alfred Krupp, however, shows him to have been a man of rare parts, of clever foresight, boldness in execution and planning. The first acknowledgment of the excellence of the goods turned out by Alfred Krupp came in 1851, at the London universal exposition, when he took first prize for a solid block of cast steel, weighing 2½ tons and flawless in quality. In 1854 he began to make guns, with which, in 1855, at the Paris exposition he created a sensation among the artillery men of the world. These two successes, wrested from the interesting lips of foreign nations, smoothed the way for him, and it was ever after plain sailing, although industrial crises, of course, played their part, too, in the welfare and receipts of the firm. Ceaselessly the Krupps made improvement after improvement in the manufacture of their goods, but it was particularly in heavy ordnance that they began to excel, little by little, every other firm in the universe, so that, as the years went by, orders came from every quarter of the globe, from Tunis and the Cape of Good Hope, from Persia and Turkey, from Central and South America, from Australia and Polynesia.

When Alfred Krupp died at last, not long since, full of years and honors, he

left an establishment the like of which does not exist elsewhere. To-day his son Friedrich continues on the same path, and a few ventures of gigantic size have been made since his accession. Beside the enormous cast steel works in Essen the following industrial establishments belong to him: The steel works in Annan, the Gruson iron works in Buckau, near Magdeburg; three smelting works, three huge coal mines, a score of iron mines in Germany, several large iron mines in Bilbao, Spain; the big shooting place in Keppen, and another one in Dulmen, three sea-going steamers and a number of smaller river vessels, quarries of stone, clay, sandstone, and last, but not least, the huge Germania ship yards in Berlin and Kiel.

The latter are now being enlarged into the biggest shipyards in the world, so as to enable Germany to build in her own yards any and all vessels for commerce, pleasure and the navy she may need in the future and thus render her wholly independent of British yards. The shooting places, where the artillery experts of the world come from time to time to test new types of ordnance invented or improved by Krupp, are the largest in the world, notably the one at Keppen, near Essen. It was there, on April 28, 1892, in the presence of the German emperor, that a shot was fired out of a 24-centimeter gun whose steel-clad shell (weighing nearly 500 pounds) was projected a distance of 29,326 meters, or over 15 English miles, a feat hitherto unrivaled; and still later, last fall, the emperor witnessed tests with the new quick-firing naval guns which were even more astonishing.

It was because of all these triumphs of mechanical skill that Krupp received the flattering cognomen of the "gun king." Up to this hour he has sold to the armies and navies of the world nearly 40,000 guns of large caliber. In his enormous works in Essen there are 85 kilometers (60 English miles) of material of his own, effecting the internal communication with 16 locomotives and 577 cars; telegraph lines 55 miles in length, telephone lines of 130 miles, 430 steam engines, 111 triphammers and 3,000 engines and labor-saving machinery driven by steam or electricity. In all, there are at this hour 35,700 la-

borers and mechanics in his employ, and with their dependents the army living on the proceeds of the Krupp works numbers over 100,000. The wealth that has gradually, within three generations, accumulated in the hands of the Krupps is enormous. In taxes alone he pays to Prussia and the empire over 200,000 marks (or \$50,000) per annum. And yet the Krupps have always been most charitable and liberal. At the demise of Alfred Krupp it was figured up that he had spent during his long life something like 10,000,000 marks in charities alone, and his son is, due to the larger means and larger property at his disposal, even more free-handed still. For ironworkers throughout Germany it is considered the highest obtainable boon to get a place with Krupp. And no wonder, since he pays the highest wages, never goes beyond a certain reasonable rate in over hours, no matter how great the pressure of his customers, and looks after the welfare of his men and their families as a kind father would. There are, besides the moneys paid by the state insurance scheme, special funds out of which the widows and orphans of Krupps' men receive liberal pensions, and out of which accidents, old age, marriage, sudden death, etc., are defrayed. Hardly any national holiday or other special occasion passes by without Krupp making a further large gift of a million or so into these funds. And the mechanics' colonies built by Krupp for his men in Essen and elsewhere are, indeed, models, in a much higher sense than the tenements of Pullman. As for the higher classes of employes in Krupps' pay, the case is similar. Some of his engineers receive in salaries and commissions, or bounties, 30,000 to 50,000 marks per annum, and among them are the directors serving under the chief of the firm are retired army colonels, and men of similar standing.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.
Came in a Cab.

"I was driven to drink," he said. The crowd looked at him pityingly, and finally the bartender asked how it happened.

"I want one bad," he said, "so I came in a cab."—N. Y. Journal.

WAYS OF CONGRESSMEN.

How They Carry On Legislation in House and Senate.

Private Pension Bills Are Introduced by the Score, But Action Is Had on Only a Few—Fate of Petitions.

[Special Washington Letter.]
The claim is made that the house of representatives is not constitutionally in session. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, has stated in the senate that this entire session of congress is unconstitutional.

The senator claims that, although the letter of the constitution seems to be complied with, the spirit of the instrument is violated, because the house of representatives, under a standing rule, adjourns for three days at a time, whether a quorum is present or not.

Speaker Reed has never publicly expressed himself on this subject until now. He says: "Article 1, section 5 of the constitution, clause 2, says: 'Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings.' This seems to be plain enough. Under that constitutional provision, the committee on rules of the house of representatives of the Fifty-fifth congress brought in a rule providing that adjournments shall be from Mondays to Thursdays, and from Thursdays to Mondays. The constitution authorizes the house of representatives to 'determine the rules of its proceedings.' That is all that the present house of representatives has done. We adopted a rule for these constitutional adjournments; and it is simply political nonsense to have our constitutional right to do so questioned."

Whether Senator Morgan is right, or whether Speaker Reed is right, must be determined, if ever, by the supreme court of the United States; for that body alone has constitutional power to interpret disputed questions concerning the interpretation of the organic law upon which the republic is based. Correspondents and readers have their own views, but the supreme court alone can decide who is right in this contention.

One thing, however, is very apparent. Every man has a purpose in his public and private life. What is the purpose of Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley and the other members of the majority of the house of representatives? There seems to be no doubt upon this subject, for Chairman Dingley announced, early in March, that there should be no legislation enacted, except tariff legislation. Speaker Reed publicly announced, from his official position at the speaker's desk, that this special session of the congress was called by the president solely for the purpose of the enactment of revenue or tariff legislation. That is all very plain; but there is something back of it.

Every member of the house of representatives has some constituent, or constituents, urging him to secure special legislation. Excluding pension claims, there are revolutionary war claims, Mexican war claims, civil war claims and numerous private claims against the government, amounting in the aggregate to more than \$100,000,000. That is a pretty big sum of money, and would



DROPPING A BILL INTO THE BOX.

be alarming in its proportions, even if the national treasury were not in a bankrupt condition.

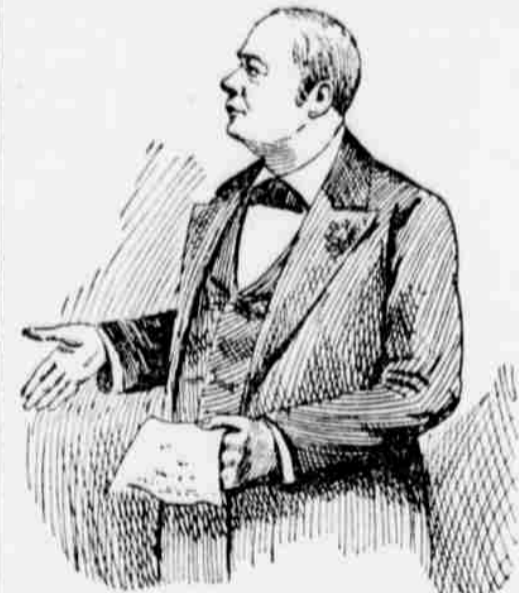
It is the determination of Speaker Reed that none of these claims shall have consideration at this time. Do you know why? Because there is danger that many of them would be passed, and the government is in no condition to pay even its just obligations.

You read about trusts and combinations of rich men, to accomplish results. Well, congressmen form combinations, too. The statesmen who have constituents after them, demanding consideration of their special measures, get together and work together and vote together. They talk with each other in the committee rooms about their bills, and tell each other how important it is for each of them to secure the passage of bills, in order that they may be renominated and reelected to congress. A fellow feeling makes them sympathetic towards each other. All of them want to continue in public life; and they can do so, by each other's aid. Consequently, they secure favorable reports from committees, and if they can bring their several bills before the house of representatives, they vote for each

other's bills. All they need is public consideration, in order to secure the passage of their pet measures. Speaker Reed has shut them all off.

Speaker Reed has decided that he will not now appoint any of the committees of the house. That power is placed in his hands. The senate appoints its committees by election; but the house of representatives confides that important power to the speaker alone, and he can appoint the committees when he gets ready. Speaker Reed does not intend to appoint the committees for the Fifty-fifth congress until the beginning of the regular session of the congress in December next.

The greatest number of people affected by the failure of the speaker to appoint the committees will be found among the old soldiers, their families and friends. The rules of the pension office are strict, and apparently unjust, in some cases. Consequently there are many old soldiers who can never receive pensions unless they can secure special acts of congress. But no private pension bill can be passed, except by "unanimous consent," because there is no committee on pensions. Before a pension bill can be considered in the house it must be referred to the committee on pensions, and be favorably



PRESENTING A PETITION IN THE SENATE.

reported by that committee. But there is no committee on pensions, and there will be no committee on pensions until next December. Consequently the old soldiers and their friends must defer their hopes until the beginning of the regular session.

Congressmen deceive their constituents very often, in a plausible manner. For example, an old soldier in a country town applies for a pension, through congressional enactment. The congressman introduces the bill. The government printing office on the following day prints 100 copies of the bill, in large type. The congressman sends four or five copies of the printed bill to his constituent. The printing costs him nothing. It is an official document, and is carried through the mails free of charge. The congressman thus gives his constituent to understand that he is in a fair way to get a pension. The constituent receives the printed bills, and shows the copies to his friends. They do not know how hard it is to get a bill through congress; and they fondly imagine that their congressman is a great man, who has done a great thing. As a matter of fact, the introduction of a bill in congress is as easy as dropping a letter in the post office. The congressman simply drops the bill in what is called "the bill box," and the clerks and the government printing office do the rest.

Then there is another thing which the people do not understand. They get up big petitions to congress praying that certain legislation be enacted. The congressmen receive these petitions, but they pay no heed to them. Of course they each write a letter to the man whose name heads the petition and say to him: "I have received the petition and to-day presented it to the house of representatives. It was referred to the proper committee and will receive consideration in due time."

When you send petitions to congress and receive such letters you may as well understand that you have been wasting time. There is a "petition box" in the house of representatives. Your congressman simply drops your petition in that box and it is taken in charge by the clerks, who fold it, send it to a committee, where it is filed away and forgotten. There is nothing in it. Congressmen do not pay any attention to petitions.

In the senate there is no "bill box" and there is no "petition box." In that body each senator arises in his place and formally introduces a bill or a petition and his remarks are printed daily in the Congressional Record. The Congressional Record is sent to tens of thousands of constituents, so that they may read that their senators have presented their bills and petitions. But they go their way to the graveyard of pigeon-holes, just the same as they do in the house of representatives.

This is the way legislation is carried on in the two houses of congress of this republic, where it is claimed that "all men are born free and equal."
SMITH D. FRY.

Contrary to Law.

Tom—I was out slumming to-day, and passed through the worst section of the city.

Dick—You are liable to be arrested.

Tom—What for?

Dick—For passing bad quarters.—Up-to-Date.