

FOR ITS FAST SHIPS.

Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line to Utilize Wireless Telegraphy.

Marconi System to Be Put in Operation for Communicating Aspects of Ships on Each Side of the Atlantic.

The North German Lloyd line will adopt the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on its fast vessels as a means of communicating with land on each side of the Atlantic.

Gustav H. Schwab, general managing agent, will urge the erection of a lofty mast on the Nantucket south shoal lightship, about 240 miles from Fire Island. This will enable steamships to communicate with New York 15 or 16 hours before they reach their pier.

A series of experiments conducted on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived the other day, was successful in every way. From a spirit which had been run up from the mainmast until its top was 155 feet above the deck one of Marconi's electrical engineers who was on board communicated satisfactorily with Borkum island, in the mouth of the Ems.

The wire from the truck of the spirit extended into the second cabin smoking-room of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. On the island of Borkum had been planted a mast 185 feet high. Owing to the disparity in the height of the spars, the Borkum station received messages from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse while the ship was 60 miles away, whereas the ship received messages from the island only at a distance of 35 miles. Greetings and business messages were exchanged by Capt. Bartelmann with the officials of the Hns in Bremen.

MAY BECOME A BARONESS.

STATISTICS ON SHIPBUILDING.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce Tells of the Strength of Nations.

The bureau of foreign commerce has published interesting statistics as to international shipbuilding, forwarded by Vice Consul Murphy at Bremen. The German authorities, from whom he quotes direct special attention to the enormous predominance of England in the shipbuilding world, showing that the English shipbuilders in 1899 produced tonnage, exclusive of war vessels, only one-fifth less than the entire steam fleet of Germany. Adding war vessels aggregating 165,000 tons, the total output of the British shipyards was 1,584,000 tons.

Although Germany occupies first place after England in shipbuilding, she is nevertheless England's best customer, and last year took 68,000 tons from England. Altogether, there was a total production throughout the world outside of England of 851,000 tons of shipping. For several years Germany has been at the head of the list, and Great Britain, being excelled only in 1898 by the United States, owing to the latter's activity in building war vessels.

Last year Germany turned out 262,000 tons as compared with 233,000 tons for the United States. It is noticeable that 40,000 tons of Germany's production was in war vessels, while the United States' output of war vessels was only 9,000 tons.

MAY BECOME A BARONESS.

Widow of Magician Hermann to Marry a Wealthy Russian Captain.

It is probable that Mrs. Adelaide Hermann, widow of Hermann the magician, may be a Russian baroness. Baron Ivan Svernak Orskievitch, of the Russian cavalry, holding the position of captain and large of wealth, is mentioned as the man who is to marry the charming widow.

Jack of all this there is a romance. The baron is a widower. Hermann and his wife visited Russia. They were entertained by Baron Orskievitch, who was charmed with the magician and his wife. The Hermanns left Russia and Hermann, in the height of his career, died. For some weeks Mrs. Hermann has played in vaudeville theaters in the far west.

The baron found time to run over from Russia to San Francisco and come east, closely following Mrs. Hermann to New York. When she came back she wore a magnificent diamond and sapphire ring. To a close friend she confided that the ring meant an engagement.

IS TO MARRY AGAIN.

Formal Announcement of Mrs. Goellet's Engagement to New York Broker to Be Made in June.

Mrs. Robert Goellet, whose husband died on board his yacht Nahma at Naples on April 27, 1899, will sail for Europe. She will board her yacht at Calais for a three months' cruise and will return in June. The formal announcement of her engagement to Francis B. Riggs will then be made, it is said. Mr. Riggs is a broker, a silent partner of the firm of Maxwell & Scoville, in the Drexel building. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan and Racquet clubs, and lives at the Renaissance, Forty-third street and Fifth avenue. The engagement comes as a surprise to society.

Mrs. Goellet, by her husband's will, is in receipt of \$200,000 a year, together with the Newport villa, the town house, 561 Fifth avenue, and other corresponding bequests, including the yacht Nahma, all of which she holds in trust for her two children.

BABY TELEPHONES TO HEAVEN.

Tired of Waiting for Mamma to Hear Her Prayers and Tries the Wire.

Rev. Case Davis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warren, Ill., has a daughter nearly three years of age who is very particular about saying her prayers before retiring each night. One evening last week her mother was detained from hearing her prayers at the usual hour, and little Louise waited patiently some time. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue with her, and she climbed upon a chair, and taking down the receiver of the telephone, shouted into it:

"Hello, Central, give me heaven. I want to say my prayers."

She struck the keynote, for immediately her mamma heard the little one's prayers without the use of a telephone, and the sleepy little one was snugged into bed.

CHARGED WITH WITCHCRAFT.

A Palmist Arrested at New York Under a Law Enacted in 1700.

Under law which was enacted in 1709, Mme. Steller, a palmist, is in Hackensack jail, charged with exercising witchcraft. The law reads: "Any person who shall pretend to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, conjuration, sorcery or enchantment, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or three years' imprisonment, or both." Justice Cumming, of Hackensack, committed Mme. Steller on complaint of Inez Backus, a negress, who said she had been swindled out of \$20.

The vice consul, however, says that this duplication of parts in American machinery is really a great virtue, while the bureau of foreign commerce points out that the American companies which bid upon the locomotives corrected the bid to compensate for the tariff before the award was made.

A Natural Adjunct.

The Atlanta Constitution asks: Why does an ex-pugilist always attack himself to a barroom?

London Fashion Pays High Rent. In the fashionable thoroughfares of London a good house rents for \$50,000

Tornado Losses in Missouri. Missouri has suffered \$15,000,000 loss

DR. ABBOTT ON LABOR

His Views on the Solution of Existing Problems.

Believes It Lies in the Direction of Industrial Democracy—Says Labor Should Employ Capital, Not Capital Labor.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, lecturing in New York to workingmen on "The Democracy of Industry," said: "My object is very simple one. It is to try to put before you the goal toward which we ought to be moving, and some of the steps by which to approach it. I have endeavored to describe by the words 'industrial democracy' the ultimate end toward which we ought to strive. In politics we have already obtained democracy—the rule of the common people. There are bosses, I know, but they remain bosses only so long as the people consent. While there is democracy in industry, there is not democracy in industry. I am not going to argue to-night whether there should be industrial democracy or not. I am going to assume that there should be, and that it is the ultimate end toward which we should work."

Outlining the evolution of labor conditions from feudalism, when the labor and the land were owned by the feudal lord, to the present time, when the laborer is free to move about as he wills, Dr. Abbott said:

"Now the capitalist owns the tools with which the laborer must work. Now the laborer is subject to the man who owns the tools. The men who do the work should own the tools. This means that the laborers should own the railroads and mines on and in which they work. That is, labor should employ capital, instead of capital employing labor."

Dr. Abbott suggested several steps which might be taken immediately toward the attainment of this end. These steps included reform in taxation, abolition of all government privileges, popular ownership of natural monopolies, saving of money and a broadening of industrial education.

A REMARKABLE VERDICT.

Both Plaintiff and Defendant Won, According to the Jury's Decision.

What is probably the most remarkable verdict ever rendered by a Hampshire county (Hamp.) jury was brought in the other morning by the jury in the case of Daniel J. Spellacy against Paul Siegert. The 12 men, instead of finding for one party, made all parties happy by bringing in two verdicts, one for the plaintiff for \$357, and the other for the defendant. It was so evident that something was wrong that Judge Dewey sent them back to the jury room, and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$357, as in the first instance.

The jury went out in the afternoon and did not agree again until evening. A sealed verdict was returned by the foreman, and Clerk Morris opened it and read that the jury found for the defendant. "So you say, Mr. Foreman, and so you all say?" said the clerk, but it was at once evident that they did not all say so, as they began to shake their heads, and the reason was explained by the foreman, and a second verdict, for the plaintiff, came out of the envelope. Both verdicts were regularly signed by the foreman.

Judge Dewey had the jurors return to their room and correct their error, but T. J. O'Connor, attorney for the defendant, who came in soon after, requested that an exception be saved for him as to the question. This was allowed, and the matter will be taken to the supreme court. Clerk Morris says this is the first time in his experience that a jury ever brought in a "double-barreled" verdict of the kind.

STUDY OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Speakers at Woman's Club Say Public Schools Should Teach New Science.

The education of the housekeeper of the future will be acquired in the public schools if recommendations of speakers at the meeting of the Chicago Woman's club in University hall are adopted. The subject was "The Value of Domestic Economy in the Elementary and Higher Schools," and all of the speakers urged the introduction of the study of the housekeeper's arts in the common schools. Much applause was gained by one speaker who declared that this education should not be confined to girls, but should be shared by boy pupils.

A proper appreciation of the housekeeper's cares and the introduction of the business abilities of men into the conduct of the household were declared to be the solution of the problem of conducting the ideal home.

GATLING'S MOTOR PLOW.

The Inventor of the Gun Tells of His New and Peaceful Device.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling, inventor of the celebrated rapid fire gun bearing his name, is visiting friends in Chicago. Dr. Gatling came to Chicago in the interests of his new invention, the automobile plow.

"While I attained fame in the first place through the invention of a killing machine," said he, "I am endeavoring now to induce humanity to consider a device that will prove not only a labor saver, but a man saver. I refer to my automobile plow, which is capable of breaking from 40 to 50 acres of land a day at a cost of 25 or 30 cents an acre. No horses are required and it is so easy to guide that a child may

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Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 20 mars 1900.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGE (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Enquête cette semaine... \$3,152,558 00 \$594,982 00
dans temps à venir... 2,600,000 00 1,000,000 00
échéance... 5,611,624 00 545,756 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orléans—
Banque...
Prêts sur garanties collatérales...
à court...
Prêts sur garanties collatérales...
à long...
Papier hypothécaire...
Commerce...
Places émissées...
Places émissées...
Places émissées...
LOMBARD...

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre... 4.00%
Taux pour l'argent... 102 7/16

Prix accepté... 102 9/16

PABA...

Banques...
LONDON INGOTS (PARISIENS) —
Londres 27/11/98

CHANGE.

Le STERLING est stable...
Journalier (40 jours)... 4800 £ 481
Traites de banques (A vise). 488

Les FRANÇAIS sont faciles.

Prévisions commerciales... 5.23%
Prévisions commerciales... 5.17%

EMBOSSES—Faciles

Commercial... 0.00% 0.00%

TRAITE DE LA VUE SUR NEW YORK

Commercial... 0.00% 0.00%

TRAITE DE COMMERCE... 0.00% 0.00%

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