

ON THE ROCKS.

The American Liner Paris Runs Ashore.

The Accident Occurred Near Falmouth, England, Close to the Spot Where the Steamer Mohegan Was Wrecked a Short Time Ago.

Falmouth, May 22.—The American line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the Manacles early Sunday morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport liner Mohegan lies, and five miles from Falmouth. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton on Saturday, called at Cherbourg and picked up 50 passengers. She left Cherbourg at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Soon after 1 o'clock Sunday morning, at high tide, and in a dense fog, she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Lifeboats and tugs were soon swarming around the vessel to render assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 380, were brought to Falmouth, where they obtained lodgings for the night.

The first intimation of the vessel's striking the rocks was a slight grating sound, which was followed by a second and more pronounced shock. The look-out shouted that there was something looming ahead, but before there was time to reverse the engines the ship had gone on the rocks, 200 yards from the shore. Assistance was summoned by means of rockets, and the coast guards promptly telephoned to the life saving station for boats.

A majority of the passengers were not aware that an accident had happened until they were called up by the stewards. On reaching the deck they found the ship's boats in perfect readiness for their reception. The sea was perfectly calm, and the only discomfort that the passengers experienced was caused by the slight rain that was falling at the time. Owing to the calmness of the sea the boats could be managed with entire safety.

Perfect order prevailed aboard the vessel. Capt. Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders, and his calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect upon the passengers. In accordance with the instruction of the captain, the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking single file to the boats.

At daybreak the position of the vessel could be better discerned. The brilliant St. Anthony light at the entrance of Falmouth harbor could be distinguished plainly through a misty rain, and the still standing masts of the ill-fated Mohegan could be seen nearby.

It is said that a Falmouth pilot boat showed a warning signal to the Paris, telling the captain that he would put the vessel on top of the Mohegan if he did not alter the course of the ship. The warning, however, came too late and the Paris struck on a ridge to the westward of the Manacles.

The passengers are lavish in their praise of the admirable behavior of the officers and crew, and declare that it was due to their self-possession that no accident occurred to any one. Perfect discipline was maintained throughout.

An effort was made Sunday afternoon to tow the Paris off the rock. Three tugs were engaged at full pressure with the steamer's steel hawsers, her own engines assisting for half an hour. The attempt was entirely unsuccessful, the steamer not budging an inch.

There is about 16 feet of water in the three forward compartments, but the engines are apparently unharmed. New York, May 25.—Vice President Wright, of the American line, has received a cablegram from Henry Wilding, the agent of the line at Southampton, in which he says a supreme attempt to get the Paris off the rocks will be made Saturday. Yesterday's attempt was unsuccessful.

A JEALOUS CLERK.

He Shoots Three Kansas City Women While in a Murderous Mood.

Kansas City, May 22.—In a fit of jealous rage, Levi Moore, a clerk in a city market, yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Jennie Campbell, Mrs. Emma Landis and Mrs. Anna Meek. The Campbell woman had deserted Moore for another man. He had requested her to return his photographs. She did not answer his letters and Moore armed himself and went to her rooming house. Mrs. Campbell answered the ring at the door and when Moore demanded his pictures she ran back into the house. Moore immediately shot her in the back, and the woman, followed by Moore, ran screaming into Mrs. Landis' room, appealing for protection.

Moore then fired two shots at Mrs. Landis, one taking effect in the abdomen. Mrs. Campbell then ran into Mrs. Meek's room. The latter, awakened by the shooting, arose just in time to receive a shot in the back from Moore, who then ran from the house flourishing his revolver at a crowd that followed. He shot at a negro, but missed. Moore was arrested a moment later when he snapped his now empty revolver at a policeman. Moore feigns insanity. He is 38 years old and has a wife and children in Anniston, Ala.

Was Due to Negligence.

Reading, Pa., May 25.—The coroner's jury investigating the train wreck at Exeter, on the Reading railroad, has found that the accident was due to negligence of certain employees of the company. It censures the train master for equipping the special train with a crew unfamiliar with the main line; Engineer Orell and Conductor Magee for reckless running, and Engineer Wildersmith for having passed the signal at Exeter and then backing 236 feet, and Train Dispatcher Rourke is declared negligent in not notifying the special crew of the delay of the express.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

An Interesting Comparison of the Strength of the Nations is Made by a German Authority.

Washington, May 24.—The first of the general information series of bulletins for this year issued by the bureau of naval intelligence is a translation of a carefully prepared paper by Constructor Sussenguth, of the German navy, which appeared recently in the Marine Rundschau. It comprises a comparative sketch of the navies of the world with their increases during the next three years so far as provided for by present appropriations. The writer calls attention to the fact that the demand on Germany for naval increase in the next three years is not nearly so great as has been popularly supposed, falling beneath that of either the United States, England, Russia, Japan or Italy.

It is stated that the navies of the world are profiting by the lesson of Sarango, where the heavy battleships fought about the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and are building battleships of 12,000 to 15,000 tons displacement. Another lesson that the Spanish constructor draws from the Spanish-American war as well as from the fight on the Yalu is the worthlessness of the unprotected ship in battle.

One of the most remarkable statements in the frank confession that England, on the completion of the ships now under construction for her navy, will be in a position to meet the combined navies of any two powers of the world. It is also stated that England has under construction and to be completed in the next three years vessels that will be more than equal to the total German navy as it will stand at the end of 1903. A note by the naval intelligence bureau says that this English flotilla now under construction will exceed the American navy, built and building, by over 100,000 tons displacement.

The most remarkable progress now being made by any naval power is by Japan. She will have a navy when the present programme of construction is completed that will outclass any flotilla that can be put in eastern waters by any power except England. It is worthy of note that, despite China's lack of naval progress in some respects, she has under construction several torpedo boat destroyers of 35 knots, being the fastest vessels in the world.

ALL STRIKES ENDED.

Labor Troubles at Buffalo are Settled and the Men Return to Work.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 24.—Yesterday saw the general breaking up of the dock strike here. The settlement of the grain shovellers' trouble was quickly followed by the disintegration of all of the other strikes along the water front. The strikes of the freight handlers, marine firemen, coal heavers and ore handlers were merely incident to the shovellers' movement and were brought about largely because of sympathy for them. The announcement that the grain shovellers had decided to return to work to-day had an irresistible effect upon the other labor movements.

The freight handlers' committee held a conference last night with Contractor Connors and representatives of the lake lines. The freight handlers agreed to waive the question of wages in return for other substantial concessions. The agreement containing these terms was presented after the conference to Grattan & Lattimer, James Kennedy and Thomas McCarthy and other contractors, who agreed to sign it. At a meeting of the freight handlers last night the agreement was ratified and the strikers voted to go back to work in the morning.

The marine firemen who went out in sympathy with the grain shovellers voted at a meeting yesterday to declare the strike off and return to work. The ore and coal men were in conference at the Iroquois hotel last night. An advance in wages and other minor concessions were granted to the men and both strikes were declared off. All the men go to work to-day.

These developments mean that the labor difficulties in this city have come to an end and all the obstacles in the way of commerce, which has suffered to an extent beyond calculation during the past month, have been finally removed. They also mark the conclusion of one of the most remarkable labor movements in the history of the country. From 3,000 to 12,000 workmen have taken part in the struggle from first to last, and yet the whole history of the strike does not contain the stain of a single riot or a single authenticated attempt to destroy property or interfere with the rights of others.

A PEACE JUBILEE.

Washington Celebrates—The President Reviews a Military Parade.

Washington, May 24.—Beginning with an imposing parade of military and other uniformed organizations and closing with a display of fireworks at night, the national capital yesterday inaugurated a three days' peace jubilee. The main thoroughfares of the city and all the public buildings are decorated with bunting and the attractive programme of parades and festivities has drawn a large number of visitors. The parade, which was the feature of the first day, moved down Pennsylvania avenue between cheering throngs, through the handsome court of honor in front of the White House and passed in review before the president and a distinguished party of public officials.

Dewey is Honored at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, May 24.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived here from Manila. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities. Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lambertson, Lieut. Brumby and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers when they landed to visit the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake; Gen. Gaseigne, in command of the troops, and Commodore Powell, commanding the naval forces. The Olympia will remain ten days at this port.

McARTHUR REPORTS.

He Tells the Story of the Beginning of the Filipino Outbreak Against American Rule—Gen. Funston's Latest Achievement.

Washington, May 25.—The secrets of war has made public a report of Maj. Gen. McArthur, being one of the reports enclosed by Gen. Otis in his own report of the operations in the Philippines. Gen. McArthur covers a period of time from the evening of February 4, when the insurgent outbreak began, to February 28. He gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing in Manila and its suburbs during the exciting times that followed the initiation of the insurgent attack. An important feature of his report is the demonstration of the responsibility of the insurgents for the outbreak.

The attempt of the natives within the city, assisted by the insurgents outside, to rise within the city of Manila on February 23 is described as a formidable movement. Gen. McArthur says the situation was made embarrassing by the fact that a number of insurgent soldiers had succeeded in getting back of the American lines and he shows how the Montana regiment aided in suppressing the demonstration. High commendation is bestowed upon the little army gunboat Laguna de Bay and upon the volunteer signal corps.

The quartermaster and subsistence departments are praised as completely successful in every detail. Says the report: "The supplying of American soldiers engaged in active field operations through these distant shores with choice fresh beef from Australia, the very best quality of fresh vegetables from the United States, together with all other parts of the ration in abundant quantity and good quality, is certainly a just cause for warm congratulation to all concerned."

Gen. McArthur thus speaks of the results of the work of the American troops: "The punishment inflicted by the division may be estimated from the fact that the official report has been made of the actual burial of 374 insurgents killed in action during the month. The enemy's wounded were as a general rule successfully removed, so that it is impossible to speak with any precision in that respect, but it is assumed that three wounded to one killed would be a reasonable estimate."

The report concludes with a special tribute to the enlisted men first, then to general officers and lastly to the staff.

Manila, May 25.—Two companies of the Third infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second infantry, forming Gen. Lawton's rear guard, returning on Tuesday from San Miguel to Balingue escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid by Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country and hard fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night, but the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and 14 were wounded.

Twenty insurgents were killed and 40 were wounded in the engagement with a reconnoitering party consisting of two companies of the Fourth cavalry in the vicinity of Santa Arta.

Gen. Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in 20 days, had 22 fights, captured 28 towns, destroyed 500,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and 31 wounded. Gen. Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

Gens. McArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, Gen. Funston leading the charge at the double quick. The insurgents' loss was large, many prisoners were captured and it is reported that 20 Americans were wounded.

THEY WILL NOT BE MISSED.

Baltimore Saloons Decrease in Number—Brewers are the Cause.

Baltimore, May 25.—Five hundred saloons of Baltimore, it is estimated, will quit the business. Some of them have already closed their doors and others will follow. The cause of the great shut down is the determination of the Maryland Brewing Co., which controls nearly nine-tenths of the output of the city, to abandon the practice of paying for saloon licenses in order to force their product on the market. Last year on May 17 the applications for license filed with the board of liquor license commissioners numbered 2,451. On the same date this year only 2,291 applications had been filed, a falling off of 160. The decrease indicates what the extent of the general shut down in the saloon business will be, as it is believed that at least one-fifth of those who have already applied will not buy them.

In a circular issued by the Maryland Brewing Co. it is set forth that the saloon business has not been legitimate in the past, as breweries have been compelled in competition to fit out saloons, buy licenses at an expense of \$275 and even advance other money to saloon keepers. The result has been too many saloons in one neighborhood and a consequent serious damage to business. It is proposed, according to the circular, to bring the business up to the state of legitimacy and keep in force the rules against unhealthy competition and cheapening of trade.

Laborers Deported.

Philadelphia, May 25.—On board the steamer Switzerland, which sailed for Antwerp yesterday, were eight Austrian laborers who came here on that steamer's previous trip. The men were to work, it is said, in the shops of the Illinois Steel Co. at Chicago. They were deported under the contract labor law.

Tuberculosis Congress Opens.

Berlin, May 25.—The tuberculosis congress was opened in the reichstag building yesterday with 2,000 members present, of whom 200 were delegates from German and foreign governments.

HONORED BY MILLIONS.

Eightieth Birthday of England's Queen is Celebrated by Her Subjects—A Remarkable Observance at Port Tampa, Fla.

Port Tampa, Fla., May 25.—Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated upon a most elaborate scale. At sunrise salutes were fired from the British and American war vessels in the harbor. The shipping in the harbor was gay with its dressing of flags and pennants and throughout the town was a liberal display of flags, bunting and floral decorations. The British and American flags were floated from every point of vantage and among them were many German flags. The most striking feature of the decorations was a triumphal arch displaying the British lion and the American eagle. In one paw the lion grasped an American flag, and in one claw the eagle waved the British colors, the entire arch being twined with American, British and German flags.

Two hundred marines from the Intrepid and Pearl, the two British cruisers sent to take part in the celebration, arrived during the morning and were escorted up to the dock by the Port Tampa division of the Florida naval reserves, the Englishmen playing the American national airs and the Americans responding with the British anthem. Arms were presented as they passed through the arch, the shipping in the harbor rent the air with its steam whistles and gongs, and the spectators cheered themselves hoarse.

The most dramatic incident of the day was the unveiling of a large portrait of Queen Victoria. The portrait, draped in the flags of the two countries, stood upon a small balcony of the inn. At noon in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., Gov. Roosevelt touched the electric button and, saluted by the cheers of the crowds and the guns of the warships in the harbor, the covering fell from the face and two marines, English and American, standing on either side of the portrait, clasped each other's hands in token of the amity of the two great nations.

Kingston, Ont., May 25.—Some 600 United States militia, naval reserves and college cadets yesterday joined the Kingston military in honoring Queen Victoria's birthday. The visitors came from Syracuse, Auburn, Elmira, Oswego, Rochester and Watertown, N. Y., and represented the Third New York battalion. On arrival they fired a salute of 21 guns from the steamer on which they came, and Fort Henry thundered a response. Mayor Ryan presented the visitors with a silk union jack, which was given the place of honor in their ranks. Later in the day a review, witnessed by 20,000 people, was held on the exhibition ground.

London, May 25.—Queen Victoria's 80th birthday was celebrated yesterday all over the British empire. Thousands of congratulatory messages were received by the queen, coming from every portion of the world. In this city a thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's cathedral which was attended by thousands of people.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A Strike of 900 Lightermen—Few Soldiers Will Refuse Their Share of Uncle Sam's Coin.

Havana, May 25.—The continuance of the lightermen's strike is causing serious inconvenience to shipping. The great influx of vessels, unable to unload finally led Collector Bliss to cable Surgeon General Wyman asking permission to lay the vessels at the wharves. The surgeon general replied that this might be done between La Machina and Caballeria, but only between those wharves. Outside these limits the American sanitary regulations prohibit the landing of vessels, owing to the filth which the sewers deposit along the harbor shores. Nine hundred lightermen are involved in the strike. They admit that they have been earning \$60 per month and the difference between them and their employers is small.

Great interest is felt here in shipping circles with regard to the question of coasting flags. The daily papers are eagerly scanned for news from Washington touching the subject. Maximo Gomez has received a telegram from Sanchez, in Santiago province, saying: "Division will not accept money." He has replied: "Will use every effort compatible with dignity and honor."

The Havana papers consider this answer evasive and the Cubans generally, especially those belonging to the fighting division, which are chiefly westerners, say most of the soldiers will accept the money, as \$75 apiece is better than nothing. Probably there will be a large attendance on the first payment as well as upon those that follow. A member of the staff of Gomez said yesterday that not more than 20 per cent. would refuse when the money was actually in sight.

A Strike Averted.

Pittsburg, Kan., May 25.—The threatened general strike of coal miners in the Missouri and Kansas district has apparently been averted by an agreement entered into at a conference between the operators and the executive board of the United Mine Workers. The operators have agreed to concede the eight-hour day after September 1 next; to recognize the union and to meet with the union's district officers on June 14 to agree upon a new scale of wages. The agreement provides for a board of arbitration to settle such features of the scale that cannot be otherwise agreed upon, the decision of the arbitrators to be binding upon both miners and operators.

To Stop Liquor Selling on Sunday.

New York, May 25.—At a meeting of the police board yesterday Commissioner Abell submitted a new series of regulations governing concert halls and similar places and they were adopted by the board. If carried out to the letter they will result in closing Sunday performances at concert gardens and the sale of liquor in these places. The regulations prohibit the sale of liquor in any of the halls licensed by the police board, between midnight and daybreak. Orders were sent to the police captains to begin the enforcement of the regulations immediately.

CASTELAR DIES.

An Eminent Spanish Statesman Passes Away.

HAD A STORMY CAREER.

Was a Leading Figure in Two Political Revolutions.

ONCE PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.

In 1866 He was Sentenced to Death, but Managed to Escape from Spain in Disguise—Had World-Wide Fame as a Republican.

Madrid, May 26.—Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished republican orator and statesman, who had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, is dead.

Emilio Castelar was born in Cadiz, September 8, 1832. His father, an exchange broker, spent seven years in the English possessions, chiefly at Gibraltar, to escape sentence of death passed on him for his implication in liberal movements. Notwithstanding his father died poor, Emilio, who was only seven years old at the time, received a superior education, and attained great distinction as a journalist and orator.

In 1856 Castelar was the successful competitor for the chair of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid. He was deprived of his university professorship in 1864 after having, with Senor Carracon, founded the journal La Democracia. Castelar paved the way by his writings and speeches for the revolution of 1868, which was put down by Marshal Serrano. He was sentenced to death and his paper suppressed. In disguise he escaped to Geneva and thence to France.

During the troubles of 1868, when Isabella II. was dethroned, Castelar returned to Spain and labored for the adoption of a republican form of government, but the throne was re-established in 1870 with Amadeo as king. Castelar was restored to his professorship in 1868 and resigned it in 1875. He was elected to the cortes for Saragossa and Lerida, and opposed Prim and Serrano and subsequently King Amadeo.

When King Amadeo abdicated in 1873 Castelar became minister of foreign affairs to the republic (February 12) and president of Spain, with extraordinary powers (September 7). On January 2, 1874, he resigned. Serrano came to the front in the military reaction and a year later, when Alfonso XII. was called to the throne, Castelar made a second journey to Geneva. In 1876 he re-entered the cortes.

Senor Castelar's republican views became modified as far as their application to Spain went. In 1893 he announced his retirement from public life. Castelar passed away at Murcia, capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of that name. The news of his demise caused profound emotion throughout Spain. The queen regent and members of the cabinet immediately telegraphed condolences to the family. The body will be embalmed and brought here and the chamber of deputies will give the deceased a public funeral.

Presbytery Must Settle McGiffert's Fate. Minneapolis, May 26.—In the hands of the presbytery of New York is the fate of Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, president of church history in Union Theological seminary, New York. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church steered clear, as it hopes, of the rocks of another heresy trial when it voted yesterday, after a tumultuous and sometimes personal debate, to refer the whole matter to the presbytery of New York for such disposition as in its judgment the peace of the church and the purity of the doctrine may require.

The President's Western Tour.

Washington, May 26.—President McKinley has decided to go as far west this summer as St. Paul, but whether he will go on to Yellowstone park and the coast it is now impossible to say. Nor is the date of his visit to St. Paul yet decided. He intends to be there at the time the Thirteenth Minnesota, the South Dakota and other regiments arrive on their return from the Philippines, when a great reception will be accorded them.

Hadley is Elected President.

New Haven, Conn., May 26.—It was officially announced yesterday that Prof. Arthur Twining Hadley had been elected to succeed Timothy Dwight, resigned, as president of Yale university. After being in session a portion of the morning and the greater part of the afternoon, the corporation of Yale university voted on the subject of a successor to President Dwight, with the result that Mr. Hadley was elected.

Tube Trust Organizes.

New York, May 26.—The organization of the National Tube Co. was consummated Thursday by the election of officers. The capitalization of the company, \$80,000,000, was fixed upon the basis of the appraisement of the 13 properties absorbed. The company will have its main office in this city and manufacturing headquarters at Pittsburg.

Stolen Jewels Recovered.

Santiago, Cuba, May 26.—Two Spaniards and a Mexican were arrested Thursday on a charge of being the perpetrators of the recent outrage of El Cobre, when the famous shrine of Nuestra Senora Caridad was robbed of jewels valued at \$25,000. Francisco Gutierrez, a Spaniard, chief of the secret police, made the arrests and secured the jewels and the head of the statue of the saint that was broken off and removed. The municipal police, jealous of his achievement, pretend to believe he committed the robbery himself in order to get the credit of returning what had been stolen.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rick Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Houder's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, President.

38-1/2

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